

## **Climatic Zones, Western Disturbance**

1. Which of the following places have cooler climate even during summers?  
(A) Allahabad  
(B) Mumbai  
(C) Mussoorie  
(D) Amritsar
  
2. Which of the following places of India experiences extreme type of climate?  
(A) Shillong  
(B) Bengaluru  
(C) Chennai  
(D) Delhi
  
3. Due to which of the following factors does Pune receive much lesser rainfall as compared to Mumbai?  
(A) It is located on the leeward side of Western Ghats  
(B) It is located on windward side of Western Ghats  
(C) Continentality  
(D) Distance from the sea
  
4. In which month the transition season changed the hot rainy season to dry winter season?  
(A) December to February  
(B) February to March  
(C) June to July  
(D) October to November
  
5. In winter the western cyclonic disturbances originate from which sea?  
(A) Mediterranean Sea  
(B) Indian Ocean  
(C) Caspian Sea  
(D) Arabian Sea

6. In which one of the following places could winter temperatures drop to minus 45°C:

- (A) Thiruvananthapuram
- (B) Shillong
- (C) Drass
- (D) Pahalgam.

7. What generally happens to air temperature as we move from the equator to poles?

- (A) It decreases
- (B) It increases
- (C) It remains constant
- (D) None of the above.

8. Which of the following latitudes passes through the middle of our country giving it the characteristics of tropical as well as sub-tropical climate?

- (A) Tropic of Capricorn
- (B) Tropic of Cancer
- (C) Equator
- (D) 82°30 N

9. The Indian sub-continent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to Central Asia due to which of the following factors?

- (A) The Tropic of Cancer
- (B) The surrounding seas
- (C) The Himalayas
- (D) Ocean currents.

10. Which of the following atmospheric conditions govern the climate and associated weather conditions in India?

- (A) Pressure and surface winds
- (B) Upper air circulation
- (C) Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones
- (D) All of the above

11. Which one of the following receives highest rainfall in the world?

- (A) Silchar
- (B) Cherrapunji
- (C) Mawsynram
- (D) Guwahati

12. The wind blowing in the northern plains in summers is known as:

- (A) Kaal Baisakhi
- (B) Trade winds
- (C) Loo
- (D) None of these

13. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India?

- (A) Cyclonic depression
- (B) Western disturbances
- (C) Retreating monsoon
- (D) South-west monsoon

14. Monsoon arrives in India approximately in:

- (A) Early July
- (B) Early June
- (C) Early May
- (D) Early August

15. Which one of the following characterizes the cold weather season in India?

- (A) Warm days and warm nights
- (B) Warm days and cold nights
- (C) Cool days and cold nights
- (D) Cold days and warm nights

16. Which of the following terms refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years)?

- (A) Atmosphere
- (B) Annual range of temperature
- (C) Climate
- (D) Monsoon

17. Which of the following is not an element of weather and climate?

- (A) Atmospheric pressure
- (B) Temperature
- (C) Humidity
- (D) Altitude

18. Which of the following is not one of the causes of river pollution?

- (A) Dumping of garbage
- (B) Aquatic organisms and algae
- (C) Discharge of untreated sewage
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19. In which of the following places of India precipitation is in form of snowfall?

- (A) Shillong
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- (A) Pahalgam
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21. Which of the following is the rainiest station?

- (A) Shillong
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23. Most parts of India receive rainfall during which of the following months?

- (A) December to February
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24. In which of the following months does the Tamil Nadu coast get most of its rainfall?

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## **Jet Stream, Tropical Savanna Climate and Types of Climate**

1. With reference to Easterly Jet stream, consider the following statements:

- 1 An Easterly Jet Stream flows over the southern part of the peninsula steers the tropical depressions into India.
- 2 In August it is confined to 15 degree latitude and shifts northward thereafter and crosses Himalayas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

2. During the south-west monsoon period after having rains for a few days, if rains fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as\_\_\_\_\_ in the monsoon.

- (A) Withdrawal
- (B) Break
- (C) Burst
- (D) decline

3. The winds which affect the movement of storms and should be known to both meteorologist as well as pilots are the

- (A) jet stream
- (B) westerlies
- (C) trade winds
- (D) polar easterlies

4. Jet stream is westerlies in the upper part of the Troposphere.

- (A) Ocean current
- (B) Fast blowing
- (C) None of these
- (D) Monsoon winds

5. ——— crosses the Himalayas and brings dry and stable weather in winter in India.

- (A) Easterly Jet Streams
- (B) Westerly Jet Streams
- (C) Both easterly and westerly Jet Streams
- (D) South Eastern Monsoon wind

6. The dry wind 'Santa Ana' blows in \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Siberia
- (B) Argentina
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) California

7. Meridional circulation of winds are otherwise called

- (A) Jet stream
- (B) Planetary winds
- (C) Monsoon winds
- (D) Advection.

8. The Tropical Savanna Climate located in South Brazil is known as

- (A) Llanos
- (B) Sudan climate
- (C) Campos
- (D) None of these

9. Savanna grasslands biomes are found on all of the following continents EXCEPT which one of the following?

- (A) Africa
- (B) Australia
- (C) Antarctica
- (D) South America

10. Savanna grasslands typically have how many and what kind of seasons?

- (A) One: a continuously dry season
- (B) One: a continuously rainy season
- (C) Two: a long dry winter and an intermittently rainy summer
- (D) Two: a long dry winter and a very rainy summer

11. Which is/are not local winds of Mediterranean Region?

- (A) Sirocco
- (B) Mistral
- (C) Buran
- (D) Both A & C

12. Which of the following is climate characterised by winter rain?

- (A) Taiga
- (B) Equatorial Climate
- (C) Savana or Sudan Climate
- (D) Mediterranean Climate

13. Find out the odd one:

- (A) Fohn
- (B) Verkhoyansk
- (C) Chinook
- (D) Pampero

14. Which of the following region is called land of reindeer?

- (A) Equatorial Region
- (B) Taiga Region
- (C) Tundra Region
- (D) Tropical Region

15. Which among the following climatic region influence by Westerly's all round the year?

- (A) Warm Temperate Eastern Margin Climate
- (B) Arctic or Polar or Tundra Climate
- (C) Taiga of Siberian Climate
- (D) None of the above

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## **Mountain Climate, Drought in India**

1. The climate of India is described as which type?

- A. Summer
- B. Winter
- C. Monsoon
- D. Tropical

2. Where can one find the monsoon type of climate in Asia?

- A. Southeast
- B. Northeast
- C. West
- D. Northwest

3. The word monsoon is derived from the word mausim which is a word from which language?

- A. Latin
- B. British
- C. Arabic
- D. Portugese

4. Which word refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year?

- A. Mausim
- B. Monsoon
- C. Autumn
- D. Spring

5. In which season does the mercury touch 50 C in some parts of Rajasthan?

- A. Summer
- B. Monsoon
- C. Winters
- D. None of these

6. Where can one find a wide difference in day and night temperatures in India?

- A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- B. Goa
- C. Thar Desert
- D. Kerala

7. Which areas experience less contrasts in temperature conditions?

- A. Coastal areas
- B. Plains
- C. Hilly areas
- D. Plateau region

8. Which one of the following is a major climatic control?

- A. Latitude
- B. Ocean currents
- C. Relief features
- D. All of the above

9. Which line passes from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east?

- A. Tropic of Cancer
- B. Tropic of Capricorn
- C. Equator
- D. None of these

10. Which part of India experiences tropical climate?

- A. South of the Tropic of Cancer
- B. North of the Tropic of Cancer
- C. Region surrounding the Equator
- D. All of the above

11. Why does India experience milder winters as compared to central Asia?

- A. Because of the line of Tropic of Cancer
- B. Because of the Himalayas
- C. Because of the line of Equator
- D. Because of the latitude

12. The wind blows southwards and gets deflected due to which force?

- A. Gravitational force
- B. Frictional force
- C. Coriolis force
- D. Magnetic force

13. Which winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India?

- A. Monsoon winds
- B. Southeast Monsoon winds
- C. Southwest Monsoon winds
- D. Loo

14. Where do the jet streams flow in India?

- A. Plains
- B. South of the Himalayas
- C. Coastal area
- D. Thar desert

15. What is the weather phenomena of the winter months which bring the westerly flow from the Mediterranean region in India?

- A. Western Cyclonic Disturbances
- B. Coriolis force
- C. El Nino
- D. Monsoon-trough

16. Who came to India and named the seasonal reversal of the wind system 'monsoon'?

- A. The Britishers
- B. The Portugese
- C. The Arabs
- D. The Dutch

17. What is the shift of the position of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone also known as?

- A. Southwest Monsoon winds
- B. Monsoon-trough
- C. Retreating Monsoon
- D. None of these

18. Which plateau gets intensely heated during the summers?

- A. Central Highlands
- B. Deccan Plateau
- C. Tibetan plateau
- D. Chotanagpur plateau

19. What causes the monsoon winds to deflect towards the west over the Ganga plains?

- A. Mountains
- B. Plain region
- C. Jet stream
- D. All of the above

20. Which of the following states does not experience monsoon by the first week of July?

- A. Punjab
- B. Haryana
- C. Delhi
- D. Himachal Pradesh

21. Which Peruvian phenomenon is similar to the Southern Oscillation or SO?

- A. El Nino
- B. ENSO
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

22. Which of the following is not one of the main seasons of India?

- A. The hot weather season
- B. The cold weather season
- C. The advancing monsoon
- D. None of these

23. What is possible during winters in the north?

- A. Snowfall
- B. Frost
- C. Hail
- D. Rain

24. What is important for the cultivation of rabi crops?

- A. Mahawat
- B. Hail
- C. Frost
- D. All of these

25. During which month can one experience the hot weather season in India?

- A. March
- B. April;
- C. May
- D. All of these

26. Which one of these climatic conditions takes place in the hot weather season?

- A. Blowing of loo
- B. Kaal Baisakhi
- C. An elongated low-pressure area in the region extending from the Thar Desert in the

northwest to Patna and Chotanagpur plateau in the east and the southeast.

D. All of these

27. Mawsynram in the southern ranges of which hills receive the highest average rainfall in India?

A. Naga hills

B. Mizo hills

C. Khasi hills

D. Shevroy hills

28. Why are the thickly populated deltas of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri frequently struck by cyclones?

A. Due to the occurrence of cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman Sea.

B. Because the low-pressure conditions which get transferred to the Bay of Bengal by early November.

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

29. Which places in India receive less rainfall?

A. Leh

B. Northeastern India

C. Western Rajasthan

D. Both A and C

30. Which places in India are drought-prone?

A. Some parts of Punjab

B. Parts of the western coast

C. Northeastern India

D. The Himalayan region

## **Forest in India, Season in India, Retreating Monsoon**

1. Which of the following state has got largest forest cover in terms of percentage with respect to its geographical area?

(A) Assam

(B) Sikkim

(C) Tripura

(D) Mizoram



2. Which of the following state has got largest forest in the country?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

3. Which among is not mangroves region of India?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Udupi
- (C) Condapur
- (D) Ratnagiri

4. Where was the Imperial Forest Research Institute set up in 1906?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Bangalore
- (C) Dehradun
- (D) Bastar

5. According to Forest Act 1878 which of the following were called best forest?

- (A) Protected forest
- (B) Village forest
- (C) Reserved forest
- (D) None of these

6. When the Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun?

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1906
- (C) 1907
- (D) 1910

7. Which one of the following rivers flows across Bastar East to West?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Son
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Indrawati

8. Which forest community of Central India sent a petition against stopping of shifting cultivation in 1892?

- (A) Maria
- (B) Baigas
- (C) Bhatra
- (D) Muria

9. According to 1878 Act which of the following categories of forests is considered as the best on the basis of their utility?

- (A) Reserved forests
- (B) Protected forests
- (C) Village forests
- (D) Community forest

10. Who among the following led the forest revolt in Bastar?

- (A) Siddhu
- (B) Birsa Munda
- (C) Kanu
- (D) Gunda Dhur

11. Villagers wanted forests to satisfy their following needs

- (A) Fuel, fodder and shelter
- (B) Fuel, fodder and fruit
- (C) Fuel, fodder and cultivation
- (D) Fuel, fodder and minerals

12. Who among the following are skilled forest cutters?

- (A) Maasais of Africa
- (B) Kalangas of Java
- (C) Gonds of Orissa
- (D) Mundas of Chotanagpur.

13. Which of the following was the most essential for colonial trade and movement of goods?

- (A) Roadways
- (B) Railways

- (C) Airways
- (D) River ways.

14. The Gond forest community belongs to which of the following?

- (A) Chattisgarh
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Jammu and Kashmir
- (D) Gujarat.

15. The railway network expanded rapidly in India from

- (A) 1860's
- (B) 1870's
- (C) 1880's
- (D) 1890's.

16. Where was the Imperial Forest Institute set up?

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- (D) Nagpur

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25. The climate of India is mainly tropical because

- (A) of the location of the Himalayas in its North
- (B) a major part of India lies within the tropics
- (C) of the overpowering influence of India Ocean
- (D) of the seasonal influence of jet streams

26. Longitude is geographically significant to India because  
(A) it determines the Indian standard time  
(B) it has a bearing on the tropical climate of India  
(C) it divides India into eastern and western zones  
(D) it enables determining local time in eastern India
27. The climate of India is  
(A) tropical climate  
(B) sub-tropical climate  
(C) savanna type of climate  
(D) subtropical monsoon
28. Which type of climate(s) prevail(s) in the long corridor (Leeward side) of the Western Ghats and the Nilgiri Hills?  
(A) Tropical wet and dry climate  
(B) Tropical wet and dry with winter rain  
(C) Tropical semi-arid steppe  
(D) Subtropical monsoon rainforest
29. Which of the following does not have influence over the climate in India?  
(A) Nearness to the Equator  
(B) Presence of Indian Ocean  
(C) Monsoons  
(D) Ocean currents
30. The place in India receiving the lowest rainfall is  
(A) Leh  
(B) Jaisalmer  
(C) Bikaner  
(D) Jodhpur

## **Natural Vegetation, Types of Forest and Coast of India**

- Q1. Which country is one of the 12 mega bio-diversity countries of the world?  
A. Japan  
B. India  
C. China

D. Thailand

Q2. Which species come under the virgin vegetation?

- A. Endemic species
- B. Indian species
- C. Both A and B
- D. Exotic species

Q3. Which vegetation does not come under natural vegetation?

- A. The cultivated one
- B. The orchards
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q4. Which term is used to denote plants of a particular region or period?

- A. Flora
- B. Fauna
- C. Indigenous species
- D. Vegetation

Q5. Which of these are not the factors of relief?

- A. Photoperiod
- B. Temperature
- C. Precipitation
- D. All of the above

Q6. How many types of vegetation are there in India?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 3
- D. 4

Q7. Where can one find Tropical Evergreen Forests?

- A. In the coast of Tamil Nadu
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Mumbai
- D. All of the above

Q8. What is the vegetation in Tropical Evergreen Forests?

- A. Shrubs
- B. Creepers

- C. Trees
- D. All of the above

Q9. What is the most dominant species of Tropical Deciduous Forests?

- A. Sal
- B. Teak
- C. Bamboo
- D. Neem

Q10. What are the common animals found in the Tropical Deciduous Forests?

- A. Lions
- B. Tiger
- C. Pigs
- D. All of the above

Q11. Which type of vegetation is found only in the northwestern part of India?

- A. The Mangrove Forests
- B. The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- C. The Tropical Deciduous Forests
- D. The Tropical Evergreen Forests

Q12. In which areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation?

- A. In mountainous areas
- B. In deltas
- C. In deserts
- D. In plains

Q13. At which altitude can one find coniferous trees?

- A. Between 1000 and 2000 metres
- B. Between 1500 and 3000 metres
- C. Between 2000 and 2500 metres
- D. Between 1000 and 3000 metres

Q14. Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal of which forest?

- A. Tropical Evergreen Forests
- B. Tropical Deciduous Forests
- C. Mangrove Forests
- D. Montane Forests

Q15. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented in India?

- A. 1979'

- B. 1972
- C. 1975
- D. 1978

Q16. Which animal can be found in India only?

- A. Tigers
- B. Lions
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q17. Which state is the natural habitat of the Indian lion?

- A. Gujarat
- B. West Bengal
- C. Odisha
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Q18. Which animals can be found in the coastal areas?

- A. Crocodiles
- B. Antelopes
- C. Tigers
- D. Wild ass

Q19. Which national park is the remaining habitat of the Asiatic lions?

- A. Rajaji national park
- B. Gir national park
- C. Corbett national park
- D. Kaziranga national park

Q20. Which animal is the majestic among the mammals?

- A. Elephant
- B. Gazel
- C. One-horned rhinoceros
- D. Chosingha

Q21. How many biosphere reserves have been set up in India?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 18



Q22. Since which year has financial and technical assistance been provided to botanical gardens by the government?

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 1995
- D. 1997

Q23. How many wildlife sanctuaries are set up for the preservation of natural heritage?

- A. 500
- B. 525
- C. 535
- D. 577

Q24. Which areas are the habitat for the wild ass and camels?

- A. Arid areas
- B. Coastal areas
- C. Swampy areas
- D. Himalayan region

Q25. Which of the following are not the habitat for the tigers?

- A. The Himalayan region
- B. The Sunderbans of West Bengal
- C. Gujarat
- D. All of the above

Q26. Which type of Tropical Deciduous Forests is found in areas receiving about 100-200 cm rainfall?

- A. Moist Deciduous
- B. Dry Deciduous
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q27. The animal Shaggy horn wild ibex can be found in which forests?

- A. Mangrove forests
- B. Tropical Deciduous forests
- C. Tropical Evergreen forests
- D. Montane forests

Q28. Which forest has a luxuriant vegetation which gives it a multilayered structure?

- A. Tropical Deciduous forest

- B. Tropical Evergreen forest
- C. Mangrove forest
- D. Montane forest

Q29. In which forest can one find the most majestic mammal?

- A. Tropical Deciduous forest
- B. Tropical Evergreen forest
- C. Mangrove forest
- D. Thorn forest

Q30. Euphorbias are the main plant species of which forest?

- A. Thorn forest
- B. Montane forest
- C. Tropical Deciduous forest
- D. Tropical Evergreen forest

Q31. Which of the following coast is a part of Eastern Coast of India?

- A. Konkan Coast
- B. Malabar Coast
- C. Coromandel Coast
- D. Southern Coast

Q32. Which of the following coast extends from the delta of Krishna to the delta of Ganges?

- A. Kakinada Coast
- B. Coromandel Coast
- C. Southern Coast
- D. Malabar Coast

Q33. Which of the following ports is located on Coromandel Coast?

- A. Vishakhapatnam
- B. Kalingapatnam
- C. Bimalipattanam
- D. Nagapattinam

Q34. Navalakhi port is located on \_\_\_\_\_ Coast.

- A. Konkan
- B. Kathiawar
- C. Malabar d
- D. Coromandel

Q35. Marmgoa Port is located on

- A. Konkan Coast
- B. Malabar Coast
- C. Kathiawar Coast
- D. Southern Coast

Q36. Which of the following is a submerged coast? a

- A. Malabar Coast
- B. Konkan Coast
- C. Southern Coast
- D. Kakinada Coast

Q37. In Andaman Islands there are

- A. 301 islands in total
- B. 305 islands in total
- C. 307 islands in total
- D. 309 islands in total

Q38. India's Southern most point which is located on 6°30' and is 20 km from Great Nicobar is-

- A. Kamorata
- B. Car Nicobar
- C. Indira Point
- D. Tankadri

## **Answer Key**

### **Climatic Zones, Western Disturbance**

- |         |         |         |          |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. (C)  | 2. (D)  | 3. (A)  | 4. (D)   | 5. (A)  | 6. (C)   |
| 7. (A)  | 8. (B)  | 9. (C)  | 10. (D)  | 11. (B) | 12. (B)  |
| 13. (C) | 14. (A) | 15. (B) | 16. (C). | 17. (D) | 18. (C)  |
| 19. (B) | 20.(B)  | 21. (A) | 22. (B)  | 23. (C) | 24. (D). |

### **Jet Stream, Tropical Savanna Climate and Types of Climate**

- |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A)  | 2 (B)   | 3. (A)  | 4. (B)   | 5. (B)  | 6. (D)  | 7. (B)  |
| 8. (C)  | 9. (C)  | 10. (C) | 11. (C)  | 12. (D) | 13. (B) | 14. (C) |
| 15. (A) | 16. (C) | 17. (D) | 18. (A)  | 19. (D) | 20. (A) | 21. (C) |
| 22. (A) | 23. (B) | 24. (C) | 25. (D)  | 26. (B) | 27. (B) | 28. (C) |
| 29. (A) | 30. (B) | 31.(C). | 32. (D)  | 33. (C) | 34. (B) | 35. (B) |
| 36. (A) | 37. (B) | 38. (C) | 39. (D). |         |         |         |

### **Mountain Climate, Drought in India**

1.C	2A.	3C.	4.B	5A.	6.C	7.A
8.D	9A.	10.A	11.B	12.C	13.C	14.B
15.A	16.C	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.D	
21.C	22.D	23.B	24.A	25.D	26.D	27.C
28.C	29.D	30.A				

### **Forest in India, Season in India, Retreating Monsoon**

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (B).	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)
8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (D)	11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (A)
15. (A)	16. (B).	17. (D)	18. (C)	19. (B)	20. (D)	21. (A)
22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (D)	25. (A)	26. (A)	27. (D)	28. (C)
29. (D)	30. (A)					

### **Natural Vegetation, Types of Forest and Coast of India**

1.B	2.C	3.C	4.A	5.D	6.A	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.B	14.C	15.B	16.C	17.A	18.A	19.B	20.A
21.D	22.B	23.C	24.A	25.C	26.A	27.D	28.B	29.A	30.A
31.C	32.A	33.D	34.B	35.A	36.C	37.B	38.C		