

Climate and Natural Vegetation

1. What percent of Indian terrain receive annual rainfall below 75 cm-

- (A) 35% (B) 45%
(C) 40% (D) 30%

Ans. (A)

2. The driest part of India is-

- (A) Western Rajasthan (B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Gujarat (D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (A)

3. The climate of India is-

- (A) Equatorial (B) Monsoonal
(C) Mediterranean (D) Continental

Ans. (B)

4. Which of the following does not affect Indian climate?

- (A) Monsoon (B) Ocean currents
(C) Proximity to equator
(D) Existence of Indian Ocean

Ans. (B)

5. Which of the following area of Indian subcontinent becomes the area of low pressure in summer?

- (A) Rann of Kutch (B) Rajasthan
(C) North Western India (D) Meghalaya

Ans. (C)

6. South-west winds are attracted to Indian subcontinent in rainy season by which of the following?

- (A) Low air pressure in north-western India
(B) Effect of north-eastern commercial winds
(C) By the formation of cyclone at equator
(D) Effect of eastern winds

Ans. (A)

7. The coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have to face which of the following natural calamity?

- (A) Cyclone (B) Earthquake
(C) Landslide (D) Tornado

Ans. (A)

8. Which of the following receive, heavy rainfall in

the month of October and November?

- (A) Hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia
(B) Plateau of Chota Nagpur
(C) Coromandal Coast (D) Malwa Plateau

Ans. (C)

9. Which of the following receives rainfall by north-eastern monsoon?

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Assam
(C) Kerala (D) West Bengal

Ans. (A)

10. (Nature of Forest) (Area)

- A. Tropical 1. Shivalik
Evergreen
B. Monsoon 2. Shillong
C. Temperate 3. West Bengal
D. Mangrove 4. Nilgiri

A B C D

(A) 2 4 1 3

(B) 3 1 4 2

(C) 2 1 4 3

(D) 3 4 1 2

Ans. (C)

11. From where does the heat come in the environment?

- (A) Insolation (B) Condensation
(C) Radiation (D) Convection

Ans. (C)

12. There are nine coastal states in India but half

of the sea salt is manufactured in the coast of Gujarat because-

- (A) Gandhiji started Salt Satyagrah in Gujarat
(B) Less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water

(C) Salt is exported from Kandla port
(D) The salinity of water near coast of Gujarat is very high
Ans. (B)

13. Chennai receives less rainfall by South-West Monsoon than other places, because-
(A) Monsoon travels parallel to Coromandal Coast
(B) Chennai is very hot place and do not allow humidity to evaporate
(C) These winds are offshore monsoon winds
(D) Above all
Ans. (D)

14. During the South-West Monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because-
(A) It is located in rain shadow area
(B) Temperature is so high that wind does not get cooled
(C) Winds do not reach this area
(D) There is no mountain in this area
Ans. (A)

15. What is the nature of monsoon rain from Guwahati to Chandigarh?
(A) Irregular Nature
(B) Crescent or Growing Nature
(C) Diminishing Nature
(D) Cyclic Nature
Ans. (C)

16. Which of the following place is the most humid place of India?
(A) Mahabaleshwar (B) Cherrapunji
(C) Udhagamandalam (D) Mawsynram
Ans. (D)

17. The place to receive annual rainfall below 50cm is-
(A) Meghalaya (B) Leh in Kashmir
(C) Coromandal Coast (D) Konkan Coast
Ans. (B)

18. The Paddy fields of India are located in the areas of ____ annual rainfall-
(A) 120 cm (B) 140 cm
(C) 100 cm (D) 80 cm
Ans.(C)

19. The flash flood is related with which of the following?
(A) Incessant storm (B) Cyclonic storm
(C) Tsunami (D) Tornado
Ans. (B)

20. The Forest of Sundarban is called as-
(A) Thorn forest (B) Mangrove forest
(C) Deciduous forest (D) Tundra
Ans. (B)

21. The Mangrove forests of Ganga delta are known as-
(A) Monsoon forest (B) Sundarban
(C) Tropical forest (D) Swamp forest
Ans. (B)

22. Which of the following forest is grown in water logged areas?
(A) Evergreen Forest
(B) Deciduous Forest
(C) Tropical thorn Forest
(D) Mangrove
Ans. (D)

23. Where are Rain forests found?
(A) Central India
(B) Eastern Ghats
(C) North-Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats
(D) North-Western Himalayas and Eastern Ghats
Ans. (C)

24. The "Central India Teak" is an Example of –
(A) Tropical Evergreen Forest
(B) Moist Deciduous Forest
(C) Dry Deciduous Forest

(D) Montane Forest

Ans. (B)

25. Why have the incidents of flood risen in India recently?

- (A) Rise in annual rain
- (B) Deposition of silt in dams
- (C) Deforestation in drainage zone
- (D) None of the above

Ans.(C)

26. Which, of the following wind is blowing from the Mediterranean sea to the North Western parts of India?

- (A) Western disturbances (B) Norwesters
- (C) Loo (D) Mango showers

Ans. (A)

27. Which of the following state has become India's first carbon free state?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (A)

28. In ___ forests, trees shed their leaves in a particular season.

- (A) Evergreen (B) Mangrove
- (C) Deciduous (D) Thorny

Ans. (C)

29. A tropical deciduous plant special to the Deccan plateau is _____

- (A) Teak (B) Shisam
- (C) Sandalwood (D) Sal

Ans. (C)

30. Which one of the following areas of India is covered by tropical evergreen forest?

- (A) Semi-arid areas of Gujarat
- (B) Eastern Ghats
- (C) Western Ghats
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (C)

31. Why does the west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast?

- (A) Unlike the east coast this coast is straight
- (B) The Western Ghats obstruct the winds causing rainfall
- (C) The east coast is broader than the west coast
- (D) The Eastern Ghats extend parallel to wind direction

Ans. (B)

32. Which one of the following is the driest region in India?

- (A) Telangana (B) Marwar
- (C) Vidarbha (D) Marathwada

Ans. (B)

33. The south West Monsoon engulfs the entire India by

- (A) 5th June (B) 15th June
- (C) 1st July (D) 15th July

Ans. (D)

34. Which one of the following coasts of India is most affected by violent tropical cyclones ?

- (A) Malabar (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Konkan (D) Gujarat

Ans. (B)

35. Which of the following two States are prone to cyclones during retreating Monsoon season?

- (A) Karnataka and Kerala
- (B) Punjab and Haryana
- (C) Bihar and Assam
- (D) Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

Ans. (D)

36. Nagpur gets scanty rainfall because it is located

with reference to Sahyadri Mountains, towards _____

- (A) Windward Side (B) Seaward Side
- (C) Onshore Side (D) Leeward Side

Ans. (D)

37. Heavy rainfall during the months of October and

November is received by

- (A) Ghato, Khasi and Jaintia hills
- (B) Chota Nagpur Plateau
- (C) Coromandal Coast (D) Malwa Plateau

Ans. (C)

38. Delhi gets winter rainfall due to _____

- (A) South west monsoon
- (B) North east monsoon
- (C) Conventional rain
- (D) Western disturbances

Ans. (D)

39. What is the major cause of 'October Heat'?

- (A) Hot and dry weather
- (B) Very low velocity winds
- (C) Low pressure systems over the Indo-Gangetic
- (D) High temperature associated with high humidity

Ans. (D)

40. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- (A) Punjab (B) West Bengal
- (C) Kerala (D) Gujarat

Ans. (A)

41. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?

- (A) It is a rain shadow area
- (B) It is located parallel to wind direction
- (C) It is away from the coast
- (D) Rain bearing clouds are absent

Ans. (A)

42. Which of the following region is covered by tropical evergreen forest?

- (A) Eastern Ghat
- (B) Vindhyanchal
- (C) Aravalli
- (D) Western Ghat

Ans. (D)

43. Norwesters' are thunder storms which are prominent in _____

- (A) India and Bhutan
- (B) Bhutan and Nepal
- (C) India and Bangladesh
- (D) Bangladesh and Myanmar

Ans. (C)