

CHAPTER-3 | Climate of India

QUIZ PART-08

1. What is a landslide?

- A. A slow-moving river
- B. Sudden collapse of rock, soil, or debris
- C. A type of flood
- D. A volcanic eruption (B)

Explanation : A landslide is the sudden collapse of rock, soil, or debris, often triggered by heavy rain, earthquakes, or volcanic activity.

2. In which regions are landslides most common in India?

- A. Coastal regions
- B. Hilly and mountainous regions like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Sikkim
- C. Deserts
- D. Flat plains of northern India (B)

Explanation : Landslides are common in hilly and mountainous regions such as Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and the Western Ghats.

3. What human activities have increased the chances of landslides?

- A. Planting more trees
- B. Constructing buildings and infrastructure without approved methods
- C. Reducing water usage
- D. Creating nature reserves (B)

Explanation : Human activities such as cutting down forests, constructing buildings without following approved methods, and blocking the natural flow of water have increased the chances of landslides.

4. What is the primary cause of forest fires?

- A. High humidity
- B. Earthquakes
- C. Human carelessness and dry climatic conditions
- D. Heavy rainfall (C)

Explanation : Forest fires are often caused by human carelessness and dry climatic conditions, including droughts and high winds.

5. Where are forest fires most common in India?

- A. Coastal areas
- B. Deserts
- C. States with large forested areas, like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh
- D. Urban cities (C)

Explanation : Forest fires are common in states with large forested or grassland areas such as Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh.

6. What are the environmental consequences of forest fires?

- A. Increased wildlife population
- B. Damage to forests, harm to wildlife, and degraded ecosystems
- C. More fertile soil
- D. Improved air quality (B)

Explanation : Forest fires destroy large areas of forest, harm wildlife, degrade ecosystems, spoil air quality, and displace local communities.

7. What causes forest fires besides natural factors?

- A. High temperatures
- B. Human carelessness
- C. Increased rainfall
- D. Pollution (B)

Explanation : Human carelessness, such as leaving unattended fires or using fire carelessly, is a frequent cause of forest fires.

8. What is a common time for landslides to occur in India?

- A. Winter months
- B. During the monsoon season
- C. In the dry season
- D. During winter storms (B)

Explanation : Landslides are common during the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall that triggers the collapse of rock, soil, or debris.

9. How do human activities contribute to forest fires?

- A. By planting too many trees
- B. By creating nature reserves
- C. By human carelessness, such as discarded cigarettes or unattended campfires
- D. By introducing more rainfall (C)

Explanation : Human carelessness, like leaving campfires unattended or discarding burning objects, contributes to the occurrence of forest fires.

10. What are the economic consequences of forest fires?

- A. Increased agricultural production
- B. Increased tourism
- C. Destruction of forests, harming wildlife, and impacting local communities
- D. Improvement in air quality (C)

Explanation : Forest fires harm wildlife, destroy forests, degrade ecosystems, and disrupt the local economy, especially for communities dependent on forests.