

CHAPTER-4 | Climate

QUIZ
PART-05

1. Which regions of India receive the highest annual rainfall of over 400 cm?
A. Rajasthan and Gujarat
B. Western coast and northeastern India
C. Punjab and Haryana
D. Indo-Gangetic plains (B)

Explanation: The western coast and northeastern parts of India receive more than 400 cm of rainfall annually, making them the wettest regions in the country.

2. Which areas in India receive less than 60 cm of annual rainfall?
A. Western Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab
B. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
C. Eastern Himalayas and Assam
D. Kerala and Meghalaya (A)

Explanation: Western Rajasthan, adjoining parts of Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab experience very low rainfall, less than 60 cm per year, due to their location in the rain shadow region.

3. Which part of India experiences equally low rainfall besides the northwestern dry regions?
A. Deccan Plateau and east of Sahyadris
B. Eastern Himalayas
C. Western Ghats
D. Northern Plains (A)

Explanation: The interior of the Deccan Plateau and the areas east of the Sahyadris also receive low rainfall because they lie in the rain shadow zone of the Western Ghats.

4. In which region of India is Leh located, and what type of rainfall does it receive?
A. Northern plains – Heavy rainfall
B. Coastal area – Moderate rainfall
C. Himalayan region – Low precipitation
D. Desert region – No rainfall (C)

Explanation: Leh, located in the Himalayan region, is a low-precipitation area that receives minimal rainfall due to its cold desert climate and high altitude.

5. In which areas is rainfall variability the highest in India?
A. Eastern coastal regions
B. Regions of low rainfall like Rajasthan, Gujarat, and the leeward side of the Western Ghats
C. Western coastal areas
D. Northeastern India (B)

Explanation: Rainfall variability is greatest in regions with low rainfall, such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, and the leeward side of the Western Ghats, making them prone to droughts.

6. What are the effects of high and low rainfall in India?
A. Both cause snowfall
B. High rainfall causes floods, low rainfall causes droughts
C. Both bring moderate weather conditions
D. They have no significant impact on the environment (B)

Explanation: Areas with heavy rainfall often face floods, while regions with low rainfall suffer from drought conditions.

7. Why does the Peninsular Plateau experience moderate temperatures throughout the year?
A. Due to high altitude
B. Due to the influence of the sea from three sides
C. Due to proximity to the Tropic of Cancer
D. Due to dense forest cover (B)

Explanation: The Peninsular Plateau's moderate temperature is maintained by the surrounding seas on three sides, which regulate heat throughout the year.

8. Which part of India receives snowfall?
A. Deccan Plateau
B. Indo-Gangetic Plains
C. The Himalayan Region
D. Western Rajasthan (C)

Explanation: Snowfall in India is restricted to the Himalayan region due to its high elevation and cold climate.

9. How do the Himalayas influence the climate of northern India?
A. They block cold winds from Central Asia, keeping the region warmer.
B. They trap warm winds, making winters hotter.
C. They attract monsoon clouds from Europe.
D. They prevent rainfall in northern India. (A)

Explanation: The Himalayas act as a barrier against the cold winds from Central Asia, keeping northern India warmer during winter.

10. Which of the following statements about the Indian monsoon is TRUE?
A. It brings rainfall throughout the year.
B. It originates from the Mediterranean Sea.
C. It is crucial for agriculture and river systems in India.
D. It flows in a single direction all year round. (C)

Explanation: The Indian monsoon is vital for agriculture and river systems, providing water that sustains farming and unites the country's ecosystems.