

CHAPTER-4 | Climate

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Which of the following is NOT a major climatic control?

- A. Latitude
- B. Population Density
- C. Altitude
- D. Ocean Currents (B)

Explanation: The six major climatic controls are latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea, ocean currents, and relief features.

2. Why do hills remain cooler during summer?

- A. They are near oceans
- B. Air is denser at high altitudes
- C. Atmosphere becomes less dense with height
- D. Hills receive no solar radiation (C)

Explanation: With increasing altitude, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases, making hills cooler.

3. Which geographical feature prevents the cold winds of Central Asia from entering India?

- A. The Thar Desert
- B. The Western Ghats
- C. The Himalayas
- D. The Indo-Gangetic Plains (C)

Explanation: The Himalayas block cold Central Asian winds, giving the Indian subcontinent milder winters.

4. What is the moderating influence of the sea on climate called?

- A. Continentality
- B. Oceanic effect
- C. Monsoon effect
- D. Land breeze (A)

Explanation: Continentality means that as distance from the sea increases, the moderating influence decreases, leading to extreme weather conditions.

5. Which currents affect the climate of coastal areas?

- A. River currents
- B. Ocean currents
- C. Jet streams
- D. Monsoon currents (B)

Explanation: Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of coastal regions.

6. What are the characteristics of the winds that India experiences during winter?

- A. Cold, dry winds blow from land to sea
- B. Moist winds blow from sea to land
- C. Winds blow from the equatorial region
- D. Westerlies dominate all across India (A)

Explanation: During winter, high pressure over north of the Himalayas causes cold, dry winds to blow towards low-pressure areas over the oceans.

7. Which winds bring widespread rainfall to India in summer?

- A. Northeast Monsoon
- B. Southwest Monsoon
- C. Westerlies
- D. Trade Winds (B)

Explanation: The southwest monsoon winds blow from the southern Indian Ocean, gather moisture, and bring widespread rainfall.

8. What is the Coriolis Force responsible for?

- A. Increasing atmospheric temperature
- B. Causing ocean currents
- C. Deflecting wind direction
- D. Raising sea levels (C)

Explanation: The Coriolis Force, caused by Earth's rotation, deflects winds to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.

9. Through which part of India does the Tropic of Cancer pass?

- A. From Gujarat to Mizoram
- B. From Punjab to Nagaland
- C. From Kerala to Odisha
- D. From Himachal Pradesh to Assam (A)

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of India, from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east.

10. Why should India have been an arid land, and why is it not so?

- A. Because northeast winds are dry, but relief features bring rain
- B. Because India lies in subtropics, but Himalayas block winds and monsoons bring rain
- C. Because oceans dry up winds, but deserts bring rain
- D. Because tropical latitudes prevent rainfall, but altitude brings humidity (B)

Explanation: India lies in the subtropical zone with dry northeast winds, but the Himalayas block cold winds, and southwest monsoons bring rainfall, preventing aridity.