

CHAPTER-4 | Climate

QUIZ
PART-04

1. What causes the southwest monsoon winds to bring rainfall over India?
A. They blow over cold oceans and lose moisture.
B. They blow over warm oceans, carrying abundant moisture.
C. They originate from the Mediterranean region.
D. They are diverted by the Himalayas to dry regions. (B)

Explanation: The southeast trade winds cross the equator and become southwest monsoon winds, picking up moisture from warm oceans and bringing heavy rainfall to India.

2. What is the average velocity of the southwest monsoon winds?
A. 10 km/hour
B. 20 km/hour
C. 30 km/hour
D. 40 km/hour (C)

Explanation: The monsoon winds are strong and usually blow at an average velocity of 30 km per hour.

3. Which region of India receives the highest average rainfall in the world?
A. Cherrapunji
B. Mawsynram
C. Shillong
D. Guwahati (B)

Explanation: Mawsynram, located on the southern slopes of the Khasi Hills, records the highest average annual rainfall in the world.

4. How does rainfall vary along the Ganga valley?
A. It increases from east to west.
B. It decreases from west to east.
C. It decreases from east to west.
D. It remains the same throughout. (C)

Explanation: The Ganga valley experiences decreasing rainfall from east to west, with the eastern regions receiving more rain due to proximity to the Bay of Bengal.

5. What happens when the monsoon trough axis shifts closer to the Himalayas?
A. Rainfall increases in the plains.
B. Dry spells occur in the plains and heavy rainfall occurs in the Himalayan catchments.
C. Rain stops entirely in the whole country.
D. Cyclones move toward the Arabian Sea. (B)

Explanation: When the trough axis moves northward toward the Himalayas, the plains experience dry weather, while the Himalayan river catchments receive heavy rainfall, often causing floods.

6. What is the main reason for the irregularity of the monsoon?
A. Rotation of the Earth
B. Shifts in the monsoon trough and tropical depressions
C. Sea breeze and land breeze
D. Movement of western disturbances (B)

Explanation: The irregularity of the monsoon is mainly due to variations in the position of the monsoon trough and the frequency and intensity of tropical depressions.

7. During which months does the retreating monsoon season occur?
A. March–May
B. June–September
C. October–November
D. December–February (C)

Explanation: The retreating or post-monsoon season occurs during October and November, marking the transition from the rainy season to dry winter conditions.

8. What is "October Heat"?
A. A period of extreme cold after the monsoon
B. The hot and humid conditions during the monsoon
C. The hot and humid weather after monsoon withdrawal
D. The heat caused by summer dust storms (C)

Explanation: "October Heat" refers to the hot and humid conditions that prevail after the withdrawal of the monsoon when skies are clear but humidity remains high.

9. Which coastal region of India receives most of its rainfall from cyclonic depressions during the retreating monsoon?
A. Konkan Coast
B. Coromandel Coast
C. Malabar Coast
D. Gujarat Coast (B)

Explanation: The Coromandel Coast receives most of its rainfall during the retreating monsoon due to depressions and cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal.

10. Which rivers' deltas are often hit by cyclones during the retreating monsoon?
A. Ganga and Brahmaputra
B. Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri
C. Narmada and Tapi
D. Indus and Beas (B)

Explanation: Cyclones during the retreating monsoon often strike the deltas of the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri rivers, causing widespread damage in coastal areas.