

## CHAPTER-3 | Climate of India

### QUIZ PART-05

1. What is the meaning of the word 'monsoon'?
- Wind
  - Season
  - Rainfall
  - Temperature

**Explanation:** The word 'monsoon' comes from the Arabic word "mausim," which means 'season.'

2. Why do the monsoons occur?
- Because of the Earth's rotation
  - Due to the rapid heating and cooling of land and ocean
  - Because of the polar winds
  - Because of the tilt of the Earth's axis

**Explanation:** Monsoons occur due to the difference in heating rates between the land and the ocean, which creates low and high-pressure systems.

3. Which direction do the winds blow during the southwest monsoon?
- From the land to the ocean
  - From the ocean to the land
  - From the east to the west
  - From the north to the south

**Explanation:** During the southwest monsoon, winds blow from the ocean towards the land, bringing moisture and rainfall.

4. When do the monsoon rains typically start in India?
- Early May
  - Early June
  - Mid-July
  - Mid-August

**Explanation:** The monsoon rains typically begin in early June from the southern tip of India.

5. What natural barrier affects the progression of the southwest monsoon in India?
- The Himalayas
  - The Western Ghats
  - The Thar Desert
  - The Deccan Plateau

**Explanation:** The Western Ghats act as a natural barrier, causing more rainfall on the western slopes and less on the Deccan Plateau to the east.

6. What is the effect of the northeast monsoon on southern India?
- It brings hot winds and dry weather
  - It brings cold winds and little rainfall
  - It brings rainfall to parts of east and south India
  - It has no effect on southern India

**Explanation:** The northeast monsoon brings dry winds but also some moisture from the Bay of Bengal, resulting in rainfall in parts of east and south India.

7. Which place in India receives the highest average annual rainfall?
- Chennai
  - Mawsynram
  - Shillong
  - Mumbai

**Explanation:** Mawsynram, located in Meghalaya, receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world, about 11,000 mm.

8. What traditional knowledge do fishermen on the Konkan coast use to predict the monsoon?
- The appearance of certain birds
  - The blooming of the Golden Shower tree
  - The behavior of fish on the surface of the water
  - The direction of the wind

**Explanation:** Fishermen on the Konkan coast predict the onset of the monsoon when fish, which normally stay underwater, are seen at the surface.

9. What do communities in southern India believe about the Golden Shower tree's blossoms?
- The tree blossoms signal the start of winter
  - The tree blossoms signal heavy rainfall
  - The tree blossoms signal the arrival of the monsoon within 50 days
  - The tree blossoms signal a dry period

**Explanation:** In parts of southern India, the blossoming of the Golden Shower tree is believed to indicate that the monsoon will arrive within 50 days.

10. What do some communities believe about the nests of crows in relation to rainfall?
- High nests predict heavy rainfall
  - Low nests predict less rainfall
  - High nests predict less rainfall
  - Low nests predict no rainfall

**Explanation:** Some communities believe that if crows build their nests high in trees, it indicates less rainfall, whereas lower nests suggest heavy rainfall.