

## CHAPTER-3 | Climate of India

### QUIZ PART-04

1. How do winds affect the climate of regions like Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan?  
A. They bring cold, moist air  
B. Winds bring hot, dry air causing heat waves  
C. Winds from the sea bring more rainfall  
D. Winds do not affect the climate (B)

**Explanation:** Winds from the west, after traveling over deserts, bring dry and hot air, causing severe heat waves during summer in these regions.

2. What do cold winds from the Himalayas cause in winter?  
A. Heat waves  
B. Cold waves  
C. Rainfall  
D. Humidity increase (B)

**Explanation:** In winter, cold winds from across the Himalayas enter the foothills, causing cold waves.

3. How do winds from the sea affect the climate?  
A. They bring dry, hot air  
B. They bring moisture, resulting in rainfall  
C. They reduce temperatures drastically  
D. They cause droughts (B)

**Explanation:** Winds coming from the sea bring moisture over the land, which may result in rainfall.

4. What is the role of topography in determining the climate of a region?  
A. It affects only temperature  
B. It influences the direction of winds  
C. It has no effect on climate  
D. It influences temperature, winds, and precipitation (D)

**Explanation:** The physical features of an area, like mountains and valleys, can influence the direction of winds, temperature, and precipitation.

5. How do the Himalayas and Karakoram ranges affect the climate of India?  
A. They block rainfall  
B. They protect India from cold desert winds  
C. They cause extreme heat waves  
D. They prevent the occurrence of monsoons (B)

**Explanation:** The Himalayas and Karakoram ranges shield India from the cold winds of Central Asia, which helps moderate the climate.

6. How does the flat topography of the Thar Desert affect its climate?  
A. It is protected from hot winds  
B. It causes extreme temperature variations due to lack of protection  
C. It receives more rainfall  
D. It has a tropical climate (B)

**Explanation:** The Thar Desert has a flat topography and lacks protection, which makes it subject to extreme temperature fluctuations.

7. What is a microclimate?  
A. A small, localized climate that differs from the surrounding area  
B. A large-scale climate of a region  
C. A climate affected by altitude  
D. A temporary weather condition (A)

**Explanation:** A microclimate is a localized climate with unique temperature, humidity, and precipitation patterns different from the surrounding area.

8. How do urban heat islands affect the local climate?  
A. They make cities cooler than surrounding areas  
B. They have no effect on the temperature  
C. They trap heat, making cities warmer  
D. They increase humidity (C)

**Explanation:** Urban heat islands are areas with dense buildings and little vegetation, which trap heat and make cities much warmer than nearby rural areas.

9. How do microclimates influence local flora and fauna?  
A. They have no impact on plants and animals  
B. They affect what crops can be grown and local wildlife  
C. They make all areas equally fertile  
D. They cause the extinction of species (B)

**Explanation:** Microclimates can determine the types of plants, animals, and crops that thrive in a specific area.

10. What is the effect of "urban heat islands" on human health?  
A. They make cities cooler  
B. They improve air quality  
C. They can negatively impact health by causing heat stress  
D. They make the surrounding area colder (C)

**Explanation:** Urban heat islands increase temperatures, which can cause heat stress and affect human health, especially in densely populated areas.