1. What does humidity refer to?
   A. The amount of rainfall in a region
   B. The amount of water vapor present in the air
   C. The speed of the wind
   D. The amount of heat in the air (B)

Explanation : Humidity refers to the amount of water vapor present in the air.

2. What instrument is used to measure humidity?
   A. Barometer
   B. Hygrometer
   C. Thermometer
   D. Anemometer (B)

Explanation : A hygrometer measures humidity.

3. What is relative humidity?
   A. The amount of rainfall in the air
   B. The cooling effect of water evaporation
   C. The percentage of water vapor in the air relative to the maximum amount the air can hold
   D. The total amount of water in the air (C)

Explanation : Relative humidity tells us how much water vapor is in the air compared to the maximum it can hold at that temperature.

4. What does it mean when the air is saturated with water vapor?
   A. The humidity is 0%
   B. The humidity is 100%
   C. The humidity is 50%
   D. The air is dry (B)

Explanation : Saturated air has 100% humidity.

5. Which of the following best describes humid weather?
   A. Very low relative humidity
   B. Moderate to high relative humidity
   C. No water vapor in the air
   D. Very cold and dry air only (B)

Explanation : Humid weather means the air contains a relatively high amount of water vapor.

6. If the humidity is 84% in Kochi and 52% in Delhi, where are wet clothes likely to dry faster?
   A. Kochi
   B. Delhi
   C. Both places equally
   D. It depends only on the temperature (B)

Explanation : Wet clothes dry faster where humidity is lower because evaporation happens more easily.

7. What is the cooling effect of evaporation related to?
   A. The pressure of the air
   B. The amount of water vapor in the air
   C. The amount of water in the surroundings
   D. The wind speed (B)

Explanation : Evaporation causes cooling, and its rate is influenced by humidity in the air.

8. Which of the following factors influences the rate at which water evaporates?
   A. Wind speed only
   B. Temperature only
   C. Humidity and temperature
   D. Wind speed and pressure (C)

Explanation : Both temperature and humidity affect evaporation.

9. Why is measuring humidity important for industries?
   A. It helps regulate temperature
   B. It helps preserve food and exhibits
   C. It controls the amount of sunlight
   D. It helps forecast the weather (B)

Explanation : Humidity control is important in places like food-processing units and museums.

10. What will happen if the humidity is 100%?
    A. The air will be completely dry
    B. The air will be saturated with water vapor
    C. Evaporation will happen more rapidly
    D. The air will become colder (B)

Explanation : At 100% humidity, the air is saturated and cannot hold more water vapor at that temperature.

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