

INDIAN CLIMATE BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. One of the regions that receives rainfall from the North–Easterly monsoon is :

- a) Assam
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) West Bengal
 - d) Kerala
-

Q2. ‘Summer Monsoons’ in India bring rainfall to

- a) Western Coast
 - b) Eastern Coast
 - c) Southern-eastern tip
 - d) North-western India
-

Q3. By which monsoon does Jharkhand receive rainfall?

- a) South-West Monsoon
 - b) None of the above
 - c) North-East Monsoon
 - d) Norwester
-

Q4. Which of the following areas of India receives winter rainfall?

- a) South-West
- b) South-East
- c) North-West

d) North-East

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Q5. Which one of the following places has the lowest annual rainfall?

- a) Jaisalmer
- b) Leh
- c) Bellary
- d) Jodhpur

Q6. Which of the following places experience humid climate?

1. Ahmedabad
2. Kochi
3. Ludhiana
4. Tejpur

Select the **correct** answer from the code given below.

- a) Only 1 and 3
- b) Only 2 and 4
- c) Only 1 and 2
- d) Only 2 and 3

Q7. Which of the following causes rainfall during winters in the north-western part of India ?

- a) Cyclonic depression
 - b) Retreating monsoon
 - c) Western disturbances
 - d) Southwest monsoon
-

Q8. Consider the following statements and select the **correct** answer using the code given below.

Assertion (A):

Inland waterways are **not** well developed in India.

Reason (R):

Most parts of India receive rainfall only for four months a year.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the **correct** explanation of (A)
 - b) (A) is false, but (R) is true
 - c) Both (A) and (R) are **true** and (R) is the **correct** explanation of (A)
 - d) (A) is true, but (R) is false
-

Q9. Though there is no single theory which can explain the origin of south west monsoon, however it is believed that the main mechanism is the differential heating of land and sea during:

- a) Summer months
 - b) South-west trade wind flow
 - c) Winter months
 - d) Cyclonic storms
-

Q10. Why does the west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast?

- a) The Western Ghats obstruct the winds causing rainfall
 - b) The Eastern Ghats extend parallel to wind direction
 - c) Unlike the east coast this coast is straight
 - d) The east coast is broader than the west coast
-

Q11. 'Kalbaisakhi' is a kind of

- a) ritual practised in Kerala
- b) None of these
- c) cropping pattern

d) cyclonic storm

Q12. Match List-I with List-II and select the **correct** answer using the code given below the lists.

List I	List II
(Climatic condition)	(Reasons)
A. Chennai is warmer than Kolkata	1. North-East monsoon
B. Snowfall in Himalayan	2. Altitude
C. Rainfall decreases from West Bengal to Punjab	3. Western depressions
D. Sutlej-Ganga plain gets some rain in winter	4. Distance from sea
	5. Latitude

Codes: A B C D

a) 4 5 1 3

b) 5 1 3 4

c) 1 2 4 5

d) 5 2 4 3

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Q13. Which one of the following is the driest place?

a) Delhi

b) Bengaluru

c) Mumbai

d) Leh

Q14. Which one of the following is the wettest place in India?

a) Cherrapunji

- b) Mawsynram
- c) Mahabaleshwar
- d) Udhagamandalam

Q15. As per Koppen's classification of climate, which one of the following is suitable description of North-East India including North Bengal?

- a) Sub-tropical monsoon rainforest (Am)
- b) Humid sub-tropical climate with dry winter (Cwg)
- c) Tropical monsoon rainforest (Amw)
- d) Tropical wet and dry climate (Monsoon Savannah)(Aw)

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

The period October to December is referred to as Northeast Monsoon season over peninsular India. It is the major period of rainfall activity over Tamil Nadu as it receives 48% of its annual rainfall during the Northeast monsoon season.

Coastal districts of the State get nearly 60% of the annual rainfall and the interior districts get about 40-50% of the annual rainfall.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Summer monsoon (May to September) experiences South-Western monsoon. The Western Ghats are the first highlands of India that the SW Monsoon winds encounter.

The presence of abundant highlands like the Western Ghats and the Himalayas right across the path of the SW Monsoon winds are the main cause of the substantial orographic precipitation all over the Indian subcontinent.

The Western Ghats rise very abruptly from the Western Coastal Plains of the subcontinent making effective orographic barriers for the Monsoon winds.

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (c)

A Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent during the winter season.

It is a non-monsoonal precipitation pattern driven by the westerlies. Western Disturbances are important for the development of the Rabi crop (wheat).

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (a)

According to the thermal theory, during the hot subtropical summers, the massive landmass of the Indian Peninsula heats up at a different rate than the surrounding seas, resulting in a pressure gradient from south to north.

This causes the flow of moisture-laden winds from sea to land. On reaching land, these winds rise because of the geographical relief, cooling adiabatically and leading to Orographic rains, better known as the southwest monsoon.

Q10. Answer: (a)

The western side of the Western Ghats rise majestically to over 2500 meters above mean sea level to capture the Arabian sea branch of moisture-laden southwest monsoon winds.

The location of these mountain ranges is such that the South-West Monsoon that break over the southernmost tip of the peninsula during the last week of May, block the winds and they steadily rise against the mountain to condense rapidly and give copious rains on the western side.

Consequently, the eastern side is typically known as the rain shadow region.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Often during early summer, dusty squalls followed by spells of thunderstorm and heavy rains lash Assam and West Bengal, bringing relief from the humid heat.

These thunderstorms are convective in nature and are locally known as Kal Baisakhi or calamity of the month of Baisakh.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north-eastern India, 65 kilometres from Shillong. It is reportedly the wettest place on Earth, with an annual rainfall of 11,872 millimetres.

According to the Guinness Book of World, Records Mawsynram received 26,000 millimetres (1,000 in) of rainfall in 1985. Mawsynram is located about 16 km west of Cherrapunji, on the Khasi Hills.

Q15. Answer: (b)

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