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Q1. Trade winds blow from the

- a) polar high pressure
- b) equatorial low pressure
- c) subpolar low pressure
- d) subtropical high pressure

Q2. The layer of the atmosphere in which **Radio Waves** are reflected back is called ;

- a) Troposphere
- b) lonosphere
- c) Exosphere
- d) Stratosphere

Q3. Which one among the following is a source of **methane emission into the atmosphere**?

- a) Industrial chimney
- b) Automobile exhaust fume
- c) Wetland
- d) Mining

Q4. Which of the following clouds are more commonly formed in the equatorial rainforests?

a) Stratocumulus

- b) Cumulonimbus
- c) Alto cumulus
- d) Nimbostratus

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Q5. Which layer of the earth's atmosphere contains the ozone layer?

- a) Mesosphere
- b) Troposphere
- c) Stratosphere
- d) lonosphere

Q6. 'Foehn' is a local wind of

- a) Korea
- b) China
- c) Switzerland
- d) Japan

Q7. The deflection of the winds to the right in the **northern hemisphere** is caused by :

- a) rotation of the earth
- b) revolution of the earth
- c) All the above
- d) uneven heating of the earth

Q8. The layer of the atmosphere which contains dust particles and water vapour is called

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) lonosphere

Q9. Which one of the following is produced by rain water action?

- a) Cliff
- b) Gorge
- c) Dome
- d) Gully

Q10. Consider the following statements:

- 1. In tropical grassland regions, rainfall mainly occurs in the short summer season with a long dry season.
- 2. In the Mediterranean region, the winter rainfall is caused by the passage of cyclones in the westerly wind belt which lies over this area.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

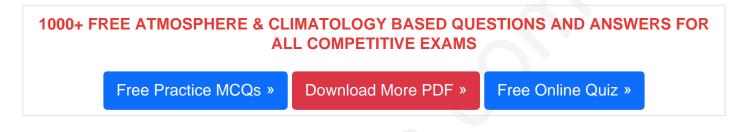
- a) 2 only
- b) 1 only
- c) Neither 1 nor 2
- d) Both 1 and 2

Q11. Consider the following surface winds:

- 1. Doldrums
- 2. Trade winds
- 3. Westerlies
- 4. Polar winds

Which one among the following is the **idealized global pattern** of these winds from the Equator to the Pole?

- a) 1-3-2-4
- b) 1-2-3-4
- c) 3-1-2-4
- d) 2-1-4-3
- Q12. The world's wettest place is
- a) Mawsynram
- b) Cherrapunji
- c) Waialeale
- d) Singapore



Q13. Which of the following area is more susceptible to typhoon cyclone?

- a) China Sea
- b) Australia
- c) America
- d) Asia

Q14. Upto a height of 50 km from Earth, the atmosphere is composed of

- a) only nitrogen and oxygen
- b) nitrogen, oxygen, argon, minor gases
- c) None of these
- d) only minor gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, methane, etc.

Q15. Which of the following latitudinal extents relate to 'horse latitudes'?

- a) 30° 40° North and South
- b) 20° 30° North and South
- c) 50° 60° North and South
- d) 40° 50° North and South

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Wind flows outward down the pressure gradient away from the subtropical highs. As it does so, it encounters the Coriolis Effect caused by the rotation of the Earth.

This force causes the winds in the Northern Hemisphere to move from the east towards the west below the subtropical high, and from the west towards the east above the subtropical high.

The opposite is true in the Southern Hemisphere. Above the subtropical high winds move from east to west, and below the subtropical high winds move from west to the east.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The Radio waves are reflected back to Earth in the lonosphere which is an electrically charged layer of the upper atmosphere.

This process is used to communicate beyond the horizon, at intercontinental distances, mostly in the shortwave frequency bands.

Q3. Answer: (c)

The most significant natural sources of atmospheric methane are wetlands. Wetlands are characterized by waterlogged soils and distinctive communities of plant and animal species that have evolved and adapted to the constant presence of water.

Due to this high level of water saturation as well as warm weather, wetlands are one of the most significant natural sources of atmospheric methane.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (c)

The ozone layer is a region of Earth's stratosphere. it is mainly found in the lower portion of the stratosphere, from approximately 20 to 30 kilometres (12 to 19 mi) above Earth.

The ozone layer absorbs 97 to 99 per cent of the Sun's medium-frequency ultraviolet light (200 nm to 315 nm wavelength), which otherwise would be harmful to exposed life forms on the earth.

Q7. Answer: (a)

If the Earth didn't rotate, winds would travel either north or south due to differences in temperature and pressure at different latitudes. But since the Earth does rotate, the Coriolis force deflects these winds to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Coriolis Effect is caused by the rotation of the Earth and the inertia of the mass experiencing the effect. Because the Earth completes only one rotation per day, the Coriolis force is quite small, and its effects generally become noticeable only for motions occurring over large distances and long periods of time, such as largescale movement of air in the atmosphere or water in the ocean.

Such motions are constrained by the surface of the earth, so only the horizontal component of the Coriolis force is generally important. This force causes moving objects on the surface of the Earth to be deflected in a clockwise sense (with respect to the direction of travel) in the northern hemisphere, and in an anti-clockwise sense in the southern hemisphere.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (d)

Tropical grassland located mainly in the continental areas of tropical latitudes where rains fall during the summer season which lasts for about five months. In Mediterranean region, the winter rainfall due to middle latitude fronts and cyclones.

Q11. Answer: (b)

Doldrums are a low-pressure area around the equator after which come the trade wind whose expanse is from tropic of cancer to tropic of Capricorn.

They move in the North-East direction in the Northern hemisphere and North-East in the Southern hemisphere.

They are followed by westerlies that prevail in mid-latitude between 30 and 60 degrees latitude. As the name suggests polar winds are closer to the poles.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (a)

Two regions, found at latitude 30°-35° north and 35°-30° south of the equator, where there is steady movement of air is known as horse latitudes.

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