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Created By Careericons Team

Q1. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A):

Areas lying within five to eight degree latitude on either side of the equator receive rainfall throughout the year.

Reason (R):

High temperature and high humidity cause convectional rainfall mostly in the noon near the equator.

By using the code given below, select the correct answer.

Code

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

Q2. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is:

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

Q3. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is

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

Q4. Consider the following statements

- 1. A hurricane acquires its spin from the Coriolis effect.
- 2. The diameter of the hurricane decreases as it moves away from low latitudes.
- 3. The diameter of a hurricane is never below 150 km.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 and 3
- b) Only 1
- c) All of these
- d) 1 and 3

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Q5. Doldrums is a

- a) Tropical wind deflection belt
- b) Tropical wind belt
- c) Tropical no-wind belt
- d) Sub-tropical wind belt
- **Q6.** Which one of the following is noted for extensive tropical rain forests?
- a) Ganga Basin
- b) Congo Basin
- c) Murray-Darling Basin
- d) Hwang Ho Basin

Q7. Precipitation in the form of a mixture of rain and snow is called

a) Hail
b) Drizzle
c) Snow
d) Sleet
Q8. By which of the following is the maximum percentage of Earth covered?
a) Semi arid Region
b) Arid Region
c) Humid Region
d) Sub-humid land
Q9. Consider the following atmospheric conditions with reference to Tropical cyclones.
 High relative humidity. Warm oceanic temperature. The region lying between the tropics of cancer and Capricorn.
Which of the above motivate the development of cyclone? a) 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3 only
Q10. Which one of the following represents a source of atmospheric energy?
a) Visible radiation scattered upward into the space
b) Infrared radiation emitted downward from clouds
c) Albedo of the earth and the atmosphere
d) Latent heat released
Q11. The atmospheric layer closest to the earth is:

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

Q12. Storms of gases are visible in the chromosphere of the Sun during

- a) Anticyclones
- b) Cyclones
- c) Solar eclipse
- d) Lunar eclipse

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Q13. Condensation is the reverse of

- a) Smog
- b) Vaporization
- c) Fog
- d) Cirrus cloud

Q14. Consider the following statements.

- 1. Either of the two belts over the oceans at about 30° to 35° N and S latitudes is known as Horse Latitude.
- 2. Horse Latitudes are low-pressure belts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q15. A large body of air having fairly uniform temperature and humidity etc. is called

- a) an anticyclone
- b) a cyclone
- c) an air parcel
- d) an air mass

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (d)

The troposphere is the lowest layer of the Earth's atmosphere. The air is very well mixed and the temperature decreases with altitude.

Q3. Answer: (d)

The stratosphere defines a layer in which temperatures rises with increasing altitude. At the top of the stratosphere, the thin air may attain temperatures close to 0°C.

This rise in temperature is caused by the absorption of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the Sun by the ozone layer.

Such a temperature profile creates very stable atmospheric conditions. Consequently, the stratosphere is almost completely free of clouds or other forms of weather.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

A hurricane is a huge storm! It can be up to 600 miles across and have strong winds spiralling inward and upward at speeds of 75 to 200 mph.

Each hurricane usually lasts for over a week, moving 10-20 miles per hour over the open ocean. Hurricanes gather heat and energy through contact with warm ocean waters.

Q5. Answer: (c)

Doldrums are noted for their calm periods when winds disappear totally. They are a low pressure area around the equator.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (d)

Sleet is precipitation composed of rain and partially melted snow. It forms when rain, while falling to the earth, passes through a layer of cold air and freezes. Sleet occurs when the temperature in the lowest part of the atmosphere is slightly above the freezing point of water (0 °C).

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (c)

There are **six main requirements** for tropical cyclogenesis:

- 1. Sufficiently warm sea surface temperatures, atmospheric instability,
- 2. High humidity in the lower to middle levels of the troposphere,
- 3. Enough Coriolis force to sustain a low-pressure centre,
- 4. A preexisting low-level focus or disturbance, and low vertical wind shear,
- 5. While these conditions are necessary for tropical cyclone formation and
- 6. They do not guarantee that a tropical cyclone will form.

Q10. Answer: (d)

It is latent heat released during the vaporization, the atmosphere is heated after converging solid into liquid, liquid into gas.

Q11. Answer: (d)

The troposphere is the lowest portion of Earth's atmosphere. It contains approximately 80% of the atmosphere's mass and 99% of its water vapor and aerosols. Most of the phenomena we associate with day-to-day weather occur in the troposphere.

Q12. Answer: (c)

As seen from the Earth, a solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, and the Moon fully or partially blocks the Sun.

This can happen only at the new moon when the Sun and the Moon are in conjunction as seen from Earth. In a total eclipse, the disk of the Sun is fully obscured by the Moon.

In partial and annular eclipses only part of the Sun is obscured. The moon blocks out the bulk of the sun allowing us to see the chromosphere and corona.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Condensation is the change of the physical state of matter from the gaseous phase into a liquid phase and is the reverse of vaporization.

When the relative humidity reaches 100 per cent, the air is completely saturated. The air temperature is said to be a dew-point.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (d)

Air masses are relatively large bodies of air that are fairly horizontally uniform in characteristics. These air bodies are relatively uniform in temperature and moisture content and may extend across an entire continent.

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