Important Question on Indian Climate

1.The retreating monsoon in India sub-continent is known as

A. South- West Monsoon
B. South-East Monsoon
C. North-East Monsoon
D. North-West Monsoon

2.During the Indian monsoon season

A. the westerly jet stream alone exists in the Indian region
B. the easterly jet stream alone exists in the Indian region
C. both westerly and easterly jet streams exist in the Indian region
D. both westerly and easterly jet streams disappear

3.Which of the following about Indian monsoon is incorrect?

A. South-West monsoon is an extension of south-east trade winds or equator westerly in Northern Hemisphere.
B. Westerly Jet Stream is associated with Western disturbances.
C. ITCZ shift southward in July.
D. Over west coast of India the dry spells are marked with days when wind blow parallel to coast.

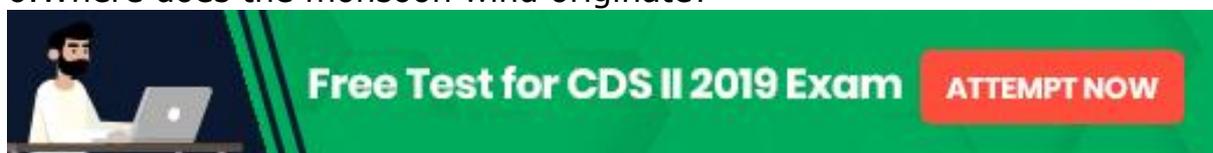4.Retreating Monsoons produce profuse rainfall in

A. Konkan
B. Saurashtra
C. Coromandel
D. Gangetic plains

5.The term 'Monsoon' is originated from

A. Arabic language
B. Spanish
C. Hindi
D. English

6.Where does the monsoon wind originate?

A. Tropical region
B. Coastal region
C. Arctic region
D. Western Pacific region

7.What is the direction of summer monsoon currents in India?

A. From South West to North East
B. From North East to South West
C. From South West to North West
D. From North West to south West

8.'EL Nino' that affects our monsoons, Has its origins in

A. The Indian Ocean
B. The Himalayan Plateau
C. The Pacific Ocean
D. The Arabian Peninsula

9.What is the pre-monsoon showers called in Kerala?

A. Mango Showers
B. Blossom Shower
C. Kalbaisakhi
D. Ripe Showers

10.Which one of the following is not associated with monsoon climate in India?

A. EI Nino temporary warm currents
B. South-equatorial warm currents of Indian Ocean.
C. Western disturbances
D. Cyclones of Bay of Bengal

###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. C.

Around September, with the sun fast retreating south, the northern land mass of the Indian subcontinent begins to cool off rapidly. With this air pressure begins to build over northern India, the Indian Ocean, and its surrounding atmosphere still holds its heat. This causes the cold wind to sweep down from the Himalayas and Indo-Gangetic Plain towards the vast spans of the Indian Ocean south of the Deccan peninsula. This is known as the Northeast Monsoon or Retreating Monsoon.

2. Ans. C.

The monsoon of South Asia is among several geographically distributed global monsoons. It affects the Indian subcontinent, where it is one of the oldest and most anticipated weather phenomena and an economically important pattern every year from June through September. Yet it is only partly understood and notoriously difficult to predict. Several theories have been proposed to explain the origin, process, strength, variability, distribution, and general vagaries of the monsoon, but understanding and predictability are still evolving.

3. Ans. C.

Indian monsoon often in Metrological sense known as South West monsoon is an extension of winds that originate in Southern Hemisphere cross the equator and get deflected to right by Corolis Force in Northern Hemisphere. This deflection in winds is marked by shifting of ITCZ towards north not south that attracts moisture laden winds causing heavy rainfall in areas of monsoon trough meanwhile West coast of India receive moisture due to Windward relief. But when monsoon winds below parallel its marks a "Break in monsoon". Westerly Jet Stream is responsible for Mahawat rain in Winter months in India benefiting Rabi Crops.

4. Ans. C.

When the retreating monsoon blows from the northeast across the Bay of Bengal, it picks up a significant amount of moisture, which is subsequently released after moving back onto the peninsula. The Coromandel coast is most afflicted by this.

5. Ans. A.

The word 'monsoon' is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim', which means seasonal wind, the direction of these winds varies according to the weather.

6. Ans. A.

Monsoon
Originatingregion of Monsoon winds are Tropics. A monsoon is a seasonal shift in the prevailing wind direction that usually brings with it a different kind of weather. It almost always refers to the Asian monsoon, a large region extending from India to Southeast Asia where monsoon conditions prevail.

7. Ans. A.

Most summer rainfall occurs during powerful thunderstorms associated with the southwest summer monsoon; occasional tropical cyclones also contribute.

8. Ans. C.

El Nino is a climate cycle in the pacific ocean that causes global changes of both temperatures and rainfall it is characterized by unusually warm ocean temperatures in the equatorial pacific, as opposed to la Nina, which is characterized by unusually cold ocean temperature in the equatorial pacific.

9. Ans. A.

Mango showers is the name of the pre-monsoon showers in Karnataka, Kerala, Konkan and Goa that help in the ripening of mangoes. They are also known as April rains or summer showers. The reason of the Mango Showers is thunderstorms over the Bay of Bengal. These summer rains normally come in the second half of the month of April, though the arrival is difficult to predict. The showers prevent the mangoes from dropping prematurely from trees and are crucial for the mango cultivators of South India.

10. Ans. B.

South-equatorial warm currents of Indian Ocean are not associated with monsoon climate in India.
Hence Option B is correct

gradeup

CDS II 2019
Online Test Series

1. 30 Mock Tests based on the Latest Exam Pattern
2. Available in Hindi & English
3. All India Rank & Performance Analysis
4. Detailed Explanation of Solutions
5. Available on Mobile & Desktop

GET IT ON
Google Play