Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 87 Geography X (Online Prelims Test)

1) Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about Duration of the monsoon in India

1. The Southern part of India, being near to the sea, gets rainfall early and for a longer duration than in the northern part.
2. Humidity increases when rain bearing winds cross Western Ghats due to huge forest cover and brings good rainfall in northern India.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

Duration of the monsoon in India

- The Southern part of India, being near to the sea, gets rainfall early and for a longer duration than in the northern parts.
- As rain-bearing winds cross western ghats humidity decreases and so does rainfall in the northern part of India.
- The Southern part of India receives rainfall from the southwest monsoon and the retreating southwest monsoon (northeast monsoon).

2) Consider the following statements with respect to Distribution of Rainfall

1. The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea.
2. Rainfall in sub-Himalayan areas in the northeast and the hills of Meghalaya exceeds 200 cm.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Distribution of Rainfall

- The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea.

- Kolkata receives 119 cm during the southwest monsoon period, Patna 105 cm, Allahabad 76 cm and Delhi 56 cm.
- The average annual rainfall in India is about 125 cm, but it has great spatial variations.
- The highest rainfall occurs along the west coast, on the Western Ghats, as well as in the sub-Himalayan areas in the northeast and the hills of Meghalaya. Here the rainfall exceeds 200 cm.
- In some parts of Khasi and Jaintia hills, the rainfall exceeds 1,000 cm.
- In the Brahmaputra valley and the adjoining hills, the rainfall is less than 200 cm.

3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Indian Monsoons

1. Indian Monsoons are Convection cells on a very large scale.
2. North-east monsoons are formed due to an intense low-pressure system formed over the Tibetan plateau.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Indian Monsoons

- They are periodic or secondary winds that seasonal reversal in wind direction.
- India receives south-west monsoon winds in summer and north-east monsoon winds in winter.
- South-west monsoons are formed due to an intense low-pressure system formed over the Tibetan plateau.
- North-east monsoons are associated with high-pressure cells over Tibetan and Siberian plateaus.
- South-west monsoons bring intense rainfall to most of the regions in India and north-east monsoons bring rainfall to the mainly the south-eastern coast of India (Southern coast of Seemandhra and the coast of Tamil Nadu.).
- Countries like India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, etc. receive most of the annual rainfall during the south-west monsoon season whereas southeast China, Japan, etc., during north-east rainfall season.

4) Consider the following statements with respect to Madden-Julian Oscillation MJO

1. It is a moving low-pressure disturbance of clouds that intensifies over three different regions.
2. Due to its low-pressure nature, it triggers cyclone formation over the Indian Ocean.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Madden-Julian Oscillation MJO

- The Madden-Julian Oscillation MJO is a moving low-pressure disturbance of clouds that intensifies over three regions - the eastern Indian Ocean, south of the maritime continent, and the western Pacific Ocean and transfers a part of its energy to the underlying ocean.
- Due to its low-pressure nature, it triggers cyclone formation over the Indian Ocean which results in an increase in temperature and a decrease in pressure which eventually leads to a delay in monsoon.
- When Cyclones formed on the sea surface, the sea surface gets warmer and the temperate difference between land and sea reduced.
- This is the major cause of weakening monsoon winds and delaying it.

5) Consider the following statements with respect to El Nino

1. El Nino refers warming of sea surface temperatures across the central and east-central Equatorial Pacific.
2. El Nino adversely impacts the Indian monsoons and hence, agriculture in India.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

El Nino

- El Nino is associated with high pressure in the western Pacific.
- Rainfall follows the warm water eastward, with associated flooding in Peru and drought in Indonesia and Australia.
- El Nino adversely impacts the Indian monsoons and hence, agriculture in India.