

1. The word 'monsoon is derived from
(A) Arabic (B) English (C) Latin (D) Hindi
2. The place that receives lowest average rainfall in india, is
(A) Jaipur (B) Jodhpur (C) Cheerapunji (D) Jaisalmer
3. Drought prone districts in India are
(A) 42 (B) 52 (C) 62 (D) 72
4. India experienced a very serious famine in the year
(A) 1980 (B) 1981 (C) 1982 (D) 1987
5. The south – west monsoon season extends from
(A) mid–June to mid–September (B) mid–September to mid–December
(C) mid–December to mid–March (D) mid–March to mid–June
6. The highest recorded temperature in Rajasthan in the month of June is
(A) 50°C (B) 40°C (C) 24°C (D) 38°C
7. Mausynram is situated in the state of
(A) Negaland (B) Meghalaya (C) Manipur (D) Asom
8. The state that experiences highest average annual temperature is
(A) Gujarat (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Rajasthan (D) Maharashtra
9. The month which is termed as the month of cyclones is
(A) August (B) September (C) October (D) November
10. North–east monsoon gives a bulk of rainfall to
(A) Kerala (B) Karnataka (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu
11. The region that has an annual average rainfall of less than 70 cm. is
(A) Khasi hills (B) Rayalaseema (C) Vidarbha (D) Western Rajasthan
12. Floods are more recurrent in this state
(A) Asom (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Bihar (D) Karnataka
13. The Humid climatic region is
(A) West of Uttar Pradesh (B) The Ganga valley
(C) West coast of Goa (D) North–west of Bengal
14. Water Balance Concept belong to
(A) Koppen (B) Thornthwaite (C) Araham Lincoln (D) Roosevelt
15. The National Flood Control programme was launched in this year.
(A) 1951 (B) 1952 (C) 1953 (D) 1954
16. India receives bulk of its rainfall from this monsoon.
(A) The south – west monsoon (B) The north – east monsoon
(C) The south – east monsoon (D) The north – west monsoon
17. The state that has the lowest rainfall is
(A) Rajasthan (B) Punjab (C) Karnataka (D) Goa
18. There are varied climatic conditions in India due to
(A) seas and high mountains (B) plateaus and plains
(C) deserts and rives (D) vast area and latitudinal differences

19. The Climate of India can be described as
 (A) Tropical monsoon type (B) Temperature monsoon type
 (C) Hot desert climate (D) Polar climate
20. The place receives the highest average rainfall of 1,141 cm. is
 (A) Chirapunji (B) Mausynram (C) Dras (D) Jaisalmer
21. During December the lowest recorded temperature in Dras is
 (A) 50°C (B) -50°C (C) 40°C (D) -40°C
22. Low pressure develops on the land surface during
 (A) Summer (B) Winter (C) Rainy season (D) Autumn
23. The retreating South-west monsoon wind is called
 (A) South-east wind (B) North-east wind (C) North-east wind (D) Tropical wind
24. The period of retreating monsoon is
 (A) mid-September to mid-December (B) mid-January to mid-March
 (C) mid-March to mid-June (D) mid-December to mid-February
25. Severe drought conditions exist if a region has
 (A) Less than 75% of normal rainfall (B) Less than 50% of normal rainfall
 (C) Less than 25% of normal rainfall (D) More than 50% of normal rainfall
26. About 60 per cent of the flooding is attributed to these river systems
 (A) Godavari and Krishna (B) Ganga and Brahmaputra
 (C) Narmada and Tapi (D) Indus and Ganga
27. The arid type of climate prevails in
 (A) Haryana (B) Rajasthan (C) Kashmir (D) Madhya Pradesh

1. India receives bulk of its rainfall for _____ monsoon.
2. The monsoon burst first takes place in coastal areas in _____
3. Broadly speaking, the climate of India can be described as _____
4. _____ introduced water balance concept to classify climatic zones.
5. The highest recorded temperature was _____ °C in Rajasthan.
6. The coastal lands are example for _____ climate.
7. The word monsoon referred to the _____
8. The sudden onset of rain is known as the _____
9. During the retreating monsoon season severe tropical cyclones mostly develop in the _____
10. Shillong records _____ temperature in winter.
11. Konkan coast receives more than _____ cm. rainfall every year.
12. The rainfall below 30 cm. is found in the _____ region.
13. Agriculture in India is still heavily based upon _____ rains.
14. Drought occurs when the average annual rainfall is less than _____ percent of the usual rainfall.
15. In India, there are _____ drought prone districts in _____ states.

16. A worst drought occurred in India in the year _____
17. To reduce the problem of drought, the Government of India has launched a programme called _____
18. Every year the flood affected state is _____
19. N.F.C.P. means _____
20. Koppen's method is based on _____ of temperature and precipitation.
21. The retreating monsoon gives abundant rainfall to _____ coast.
22. The lowest temperature was recorded at _____ in India.
23. Cyclones normally occur in _____
24. The climate in the central region of our country is called _____
25. At _____ near Kargil, -40°C temperature was recorded.
26. The extreme weather conditions can be described as _____ of climate.
27. The south-west monsoon season extends from _____ to _____
28. The amount of rainfall caused by the south-west monsoon is high in the _____ mountains.
29. _____ in the south has the highest means minimum temperature of 22.2°C .
30. During the summer season the mean minimum temperature does not go below _____ $^{\circ}\text{C}$.
31. The retreating monsoon gives a good amount of rainfall to _____ islands.
32. The primary economic activity in India is _____
33. The Indian agriculture is referred to as a _____ in the monsoon.
34. Droughts occur due to inadequacy of _____
35. The frequency of drought is high in _____ India.
36. D.P.A.P. means _____
37. Floods occur due to _____
38. To reduce the effect of floods, the Government of India launched a programme called _____
39. N.F.C.P. was launched in year _____ by Indian Government.
40. Thornthwaite's method is based on _____

III. Match the following.

| Group – A | | | Group – B | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Severe floods | () | A | Koppen |
| 2 | More than 200 cm rainfall | () | B | Asom |
| 3 | Severe drought occurred | () | C | The islands of Bay of Bengal |
| 4 | Water balance concept | () | D | 1987 |
| 5 | Retreating Monsoon | () | E | 1954 |
| | | | F | Tamil Nadu |
| | | | G | Thornthwaite |

| Group – A | | | Group – B | |
|-----------|--|-----|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Arid type of climate | () | A | Brahmaputra valley |
| 2 | Rain shadow area during S.W. Monsoon | () | B | Deccan plateau |
| 3 | Semi–arid climate | () | C | Chennai |
| 4 | A place with continental type of climate | () | D | Western Rajasthan |
| 5 | Severe flood prone zone | () | E | Delhi |

| Group – A | | | Group – B | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Monsoon burst | () | A | Mid–September to mid–December |
| 2 | Retreating Monsoon | () | B | Severe drought |
| 3 | Rainfall less than 75% | () | C | Sudden onset of rain |
| 4 | Rainfall less than 50% | () | D | Normal drought |
| 5 | Rainy season | () | E | Mid–June to mid–September |
| | | | F | Koppens' method |
| | | | G | Rajasthan |