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Climate Of India

Indian climate quiz

Academic / Grade 7-SSc

Category: Academic
Subcategory: Grade 7-SSc
Total Questions: 20
Date Generated: 06 Nov 2026, 10:00 PM

Question 1

A city and a nearby inland town are at nearly the same latitude, but the city experiences smaller temperature variations throughout the year. Which factor most directly explains this difference?

- ○ **A)** Altitude
- ○ **B)** Distance from the sea
- ○ **C)** Latitude
- ○ **D)** Relief

Question 2

Consider the following statements about weather and climate: 1. Weather may change several times within a day. 2. Climate describes weather patterns over a long period. 3. One unusually cold day proves climate change. Which statement(s) is/are correct?

- ○ **A)** 1 and 2 only
- ○ **B)** 2 and 3 only
- ○ **C)** 1 and 3 only
- ○ **D)** All three

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Question 3

Why does temperature generally decrease as altitude increases?

- **A)** Sunlight decreases
- **B)** Mountains block sunlight
- **C)** Rising air expands and cools
- **D)** Oxygen disappears

Question 4

Which situation best illustrates the role of relief/topography in determining rainfall?

- **A)** Coastal areas have moderate temperatures
- **B)** One mountain side gets more rain
- **C)** Deserts cool after sunset
- **D)** Hills are cooler than plains

Question 5

Why is the Indian monsoon described as a seasonal reversal of winds?

- **A)** Land and sea heat differently
- **B)** Winds always move northward
- **C)** Winds change direction daily
- **D)** Winds come only from oceans

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Question 6

During summer, the Asian landmass becomes strongly heated. Which chain best explains the basic mechanism behind the summer monsoon?

- **A)** Land cools ? pressure rises
- **B)** Ocean heats ? pressure rises
- **C)** Land heats ? pressure falls
- **D)** Mountains cool ? winds stop

Question 7

Suppose the Himalayas did not act as a major climatic barrier. Which consequence would be most plausible?

- **A)** Northern air could penetrate farther south
- **B)** India would become equatorial
- **C)** Oceans would lose their influence
- **D)** Western Ghats would stop rainfall

Question 8

Why do the Western Ghats have an important influence on rainfall distribution?

- **A)** They block all winds
- **B)** They warm the Arabian Sea
- **C)** They force moist air upward
- **D)** They create deserts everywhere

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Question 9

A region receives little rainfall despite being relatively close to a moisture-bearing source because it lies on the leeward side of a mountain range. Which concept best explains this?

- **A)** Rain-shadow effect
- **B)** Urban heat effect
- **C)** Continental climate
- **D)** Temperature inversion

Question 10

Which statement most accurately explains why monsoon prediction is difficult?

- **A)** Monsoons have no pattern
- **B)** Many factors interact
- **C)** Rainfall cannot be measured
- **D)** Rainfall is uniform

Question 11

Imagine two locations: X is on a mountain's windward slope and Y is on its leeward slope. Moist winds approach from X. Which combination is most likely?

- **A)** X dry; Y wet
- **B)** X cold; Y warm
- **C)** X wet; Y dry
- **D)** X dry; Y dry

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Question 12

Which of the following is the best example of a microclimate?

- **A)** India's monsoon climate
- **B)** Himalayan regional climate
- **C)** Tropical global climate
- **D)** A cool forested area

Question 13

Why can enclosed valleys sometimes develop distinctive local climatic conditions?

- **A)** Topography affects air movement
- **B)** Valleys block all sunlight
- **C)** Valleys lack atmospheric conditions
- **D)** All valleys have identical climates

Question 14

A farmer changes the timing of sowing after receiving reliable information about the expected monsoon. What does this demonstrate?

- **A)** Climate controls agriculture completely
- **B)** Climate information aids planning
- **C)** Forecasts remove all risks
- **D)** Agriculture controls rainfall

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Question 15

Which situation represents a climate-related disaster risk rather than simply a normal seasonal event?

- **A)** Regular monsoon rainfall
- **B)** Normal winter cooling
- **C)** Heavy rain causing floods
- **D)** Seasonal clothing changes

Question 16

Why are landslides particularly associated with hilly and mountainous regions?

- **A)** Slopes can become unstable
- **B)** Mountains receive no rain
- **C)** Flat land is less stable
- **D)** Heat causes all landslides

Question 17

Which statement best distinguishes climate change from ordinary seasonal variation?

- **A)** Summer returns every year
- **B)** Climate changes occur long-term
- **C)** Weather changes every day
- **D)** Climate depends only on rainfall

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Question 18

Suppose a region experiences increasingly frequent extreme heat events over many decades. Why is this more significant for climate science than one unusually hot afternoon?

- **A)** One afternoon has no data
- **B)** Long-term patterns matter
- **C)** Daily temperature is irrelevant
- **D)** Climate depends only on rain

Question 19

Which sequence correctly connects climate ? human activity ? cultural adaptation?

- **A)** Climate ? crops ? food traditions
- **B)** Climate ? all cultural practices
- **C)** Festivals ? climate ? crops
- **D)** Culture ? climate ? agriculture

Question 20

Consider these factors: P: Distance from the sea; Q: Altitude; R: Mountain slope; S: Dense forest. Which combination could collectively produce greater local climatic variation?

- **A)** P and Q only
- **B)** Q and R only
- **C)** P, Q, R and S
- **D)** P and S only

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