

Class 10 Geography — Question Bank

Chapter 4: Climate of India

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. The air current which blow in the upper atmosphere and help western disturbances enter India is:

- (a) South-West Monsoon current (b) Tropical cyclones
(c) Jet Streams (d) North-East Monsoon current

Answer: (c) Jet Streams

Q2. A wind always blows from _____ pressure.

- (a) high to low (b) low to high
(c) only high (d) only low

Answer: (a) high to low

Q3. Rajasthan lies in the rainshadow region of:

- (a) Shivalik Range (b) Kirthar Range
(c) Nilgiri Hills (d) Aravalli Hills

Answer: (d) Aravalli Hills

Q4. In India, there are _____ seasons.

- (a) four (b) three
(c) two (d) five

Answer: (a) four

Q5. The temperature increases from _____ to north in the hot season in India.

- (a) east (b) west
(c) south (d) south-east

Answer: (c) south

Q6. The cold season is from:

- (a) mid-November to January (b) mid-October to December
(c) mid-November to February (d) mid-December to February

Answer: (c) mid-November to February

- Q7.** Rain in Punjab in winter is caused by:
- (a) Tropical cyclone
 - (b) Temperate cyclone
 - (c) Trade winds
 - (d) Monsoons

Answer: (b) Temperate cyclone

- Q8.** In the cold season, rain is caused in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu by:
- (a) South-West monsoon
 - (b) South-East monsoon
 - (c) North-West monsoon
 - (d) North-East monsoon

Answer: (d) North-East monsoon

- Q9.** Relief means the same as:
- (a) Plateau
 - (b) Valleys
 - (c) Orographic
 - (d) Rivers

Answer: (c) Orographic

- Q10.** The arrival of the monsoon is known as:
- (a) Rainy season
 - (b) Retreating of the monsoon
 - (c) Bursting of the monsoon
 - (d) Break in the monsoon

Answer: (c) Bursting of the monsoon

- Q11.** The distribution of rainfall depends on:
- (a) Relief of the land
 - (b) Direction of moisture-laden winds
 - (c) Path of cyclonic depression
 - (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

- Q12.** The Kalbaisakhi is a:
- (a) seasonal wind
 - (b) local wind
 - (c) permanent wind
 - (d) cyclone wind

Answer: (b) local wind

- Q13.** The winds blowing in south India which help in the growth of coffee and tea are:
- (a) Loo
 - (b) Temperate cyclones
 - (c) Kalbaisakhi
 - (d) Mango showers

Answer: (d) Mango showers

- Q14.** From which of the following waterbodies do the south-west monsoon pick up moisture?
I. Bay of Bengal

- II. Andaman Sea
- III. Arabian Sea
- IV. Indian Ocean

- (a) I and II
- (b) I and III
- (c) III and IV
- (d) II and III

Answer: (a) I and II

Part B: Short Answer Questions

- Q15.** (i) What type of wind is 'Monsoon'? What is its direction during summer?
(ii) Mention two characteristics of the Indian monsoon.

Ans. (i) The Monsoon is a seasonal wind. It blows from land to sea in winter and from sea to land in summers; its direction is South-West in summers.

(ii) Two characteristics of the Indian monsoon are:

- Rainfall is mainly orographic as most of it is caused by the obstruction of mountains to moisture-laden winds.
- Rainfall is erratic and unpredictable and the amount varies from time to time, often resulting in floods and droughts.

- Q16.** Name the factors that influence the climate of India.

Ans. The factors that influence the climate of India are:

- (a) The Great Mountain wall of Himalayas
- (b) Latitude or Distance from the Equator
- (c) Altitude
- (d) Distance from the sea
- (e) Temperate Cyclones or Western Disturbances.

- Q17.** Explain two factors that affect the climate of India giving a suitable example for each.
[2015]

Ans. The two factors that affect the climate of India are:

- (a) The Himalayan Mountain: It acts like a barrier as it prevents the cold winds from Central Asia from reaching India in winter thus saving it from a severely cold climate.
- (b) Distance from the Sea: Places near the sea have a maritime or moderate climate like Mumbai whereas places far from the sea have a continental climate, like Lucknow.

- Q18.** State the climatic significance of the Himalayas to the people of India.

Ans. The Himalayas are very important and influence the climate of India greatly. They stop the rain bearing Bay of Bengal Branch of the South-West Monsoons which cause rain in India. The Himalayas prevent the cold North-East Monsoon winds from entering India.

- Q19.** Which type of climate is experienced in the Northern Plains of India? State one main characteristic of this type of climate.

Ans. The Northern Plains of India have a continental type of climate.
Characteristic: Being away from the sea, they have very hot summers and very cold winters.

Q20. Give two important characteristics of the summer monsoon rainfall in India.

OR

Give two important characteristics of South-West Monsoon rainfall. [2013]

Ans. The two important characteristics of summer monsoon rainfall in India are:

(a) The summer monsoon rainfall is unevenly distributed as some regions receive very heavy rainfall while others receive less.

(b) The rainfall is erratic and unpredictable. The amount of rainfall varies sometimes.

Q21. Describe the climatic conditions that exist in the subcontinent before the South-West Monsoons.

Ans. Before the South-West Monsoons strike, the sub-continent is very dry, therefore hot and a low pressure develops in the north-western part of the country.

Q22. Name the source of the winter rain in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. Tamil Nadu gets rain from the North-East Winter Monsoons coming over the Bay of Bengal.

Q23. Name the two sources of rainfall and the months during which they are experienced in:

(a) Punjab

(b) Tamil Nadu.

Ans. The two sources of rainfall are:

(a) Punjab: South-West Summer Monsoon and Temperate cyclones.

(b) Tamil Nadu: North-East Winter Monsoon and Tropical cyclones.

Q24. Name the area in India which receives rainfall from the Western Disturbances. State the importance of this rainfall.

Ans. The Western Disturbances cause rainfall in the north-west part of India. This rainfall helps in the growth of wheat and barley.

Q25. State the agricultural benefits derived from: [2017]

(a) The Westerly Depression in Punjab.

(b) The Kalbaisakhi in Assam.

Ans. (a) The Westerly Depressions in Punjab cause rain in winter which is beneficial for the crops like wheat and barley.

(b) The Kalbaisakhi occurs in Assam and West Bengal in the hot season. These are thunderstorms accompanied with strong winds and heavy rainfall which is beneficial for the tea, coffee and rice crops.

Q26. Name the following: [2016]

(a) The winds that bring heavy rain to Cherrapunji

(b) The local wind that brings a light rainfall to South India and is good for tea and coffee crops.

- Ans.** (a) The South-West Monsoon winds (Bay of Bengal branch).
 (b) Mango showers.

Part C: Data-Based Interpretation Questions

Q68. Study the climatic data provided below and answer the questions that follow:

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Station A (sea level)												
Temp. (in °C)	24.4	25.4	26.7	29.3	30.0	29.9	29.8	27.8	26.9	26.3	25.1	24.8
Rainfall (in cm)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.8	26.6	29.6	30.5	26.5	11.9	1.1	0.2
Station B (800m above sea level)												
Temp. (in °C)	8.1	8.9	15.6	20.1	25.2	24.3	24.1	22.7	20.6	18.4	14.1	9.6
Rainfall (in cm)	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	3.2	7.7	10.3	5.8	0.7	0.4	0.3

Questions:

- Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station A. Suggest a reason why the range is a small one?
- Which of the two stations has the lower temperature? Why?
- Calculate the annual rainfall of Station B.

Ans.

- Annual range of temperature of station A is 5.6 °C. The range is due to its closeness to the sea, influence of land and sea breezes and its closeness to the equator.
- Station B has a lower temperature because it is located at a height of 800 metres.
- Annual Rainfall of station B is 31.8 cm.

Chapter 5: Soil Resources of India

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. On which type of soil do rubber, cashewnuts, coffee and tapioca grow well?

- (a) Black soil (b) Red soil
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Laterite soil

Answer: (d) Laterite soil

Q2. Which agent of erosion is most active in dry regions devoid of vegetation?

- (a) Wind (b) Ice
(c) Canals (d) Waves

Answer: (a) Wind

Q3. A type of soil known for its self-ploughing quality is:

- (a) Regur soil (b) Red soil
(c) Black soil (d) Both (a) and (c)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (c)

Q4. Name the type of erosion in mountainous areas which removes vast stretches of land.

- (a) Gully erosion (b) Splash erosion
(c) Sheet erosion (d) Rill erosion

Answer: (c) Sheet erosion

Q5. Wind erosion is the most powerful agent of erosion in deserts because of:

- (a) absence of population (b) aridity
(c) no vegetation (d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer: (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q6. A type of leached soil is:

- (a) Red (b) Black
(c) Alluvial (d) Laterite

Answer: (d) Laterite

Q7. To check the speed of wind, _____ is done.

- (a) deforestation (b) planting of trees
(c) strip cropping (d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer: (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q8. The efforts made by man to prevent the erosion of soil is known as:

- (a) erosion (b) deforestation

(c) conservation of soil (d) leaching

Answer: (c) conservation of soil

Q9. The soil formed by weathering of crystalline rocks is:

- (a) Black soil (b) Red soil
(c) Laterite soil (d) Alluvial soil

Answer: (b) Red soil

Q10. The type of soil good for the growing of jute and rice is:

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Red soil (d) Black soil

Answer: (a) Alluvial soil

Q11. The name given to the older alluvium which is clayey and not so fertile is:

- (a) Sandy (b) Bhangar
(c) Khadar (d) Rocky

Answer: (b) Bhangar

Q12. Where the soil is fertile, the density of population is:

- (a) low (b) medium
(c) scanty (d) high

Answer: (d) high

Q13. Clearing of forest cover is often referred to as:

- (a) re-afforestation (b) deforestation
(c) afforestation (d) contourploughing

Answer: (b) deforestation

Q14. The type of soil found on the summits of Eastern and Western Ghats is:

- (a) Laterite soil (b) Alluvial soil
(c) Black soil (d) Red soil

Answer: (a) Laterite soil

Q15. The factors responsible for the formation of soil is/are:

- (a) climate (b) natural vegetation
(c) parent material (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Q16. Name the method used to prevent soil erosion by running water. [2021]

- (a) Terrace farming (b) Strip cropping
(c) Shelter belts (d) Leaving the land fallow

Answer: (a) Terrace farming

Q17. Name the method used to prevent soil erosion by wind. [2021]

- (a) Contour ploughing (b) Strip cropping
(c) Plugging of gullies (d) Use of fertilizer

Answer: (b) Strip cropping

Q18. Name the soil that is found in central Deccan plateau. [2021]

- (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil
(c) Red soil (d) Laterite soil

Answer: (a) Black soil

Q19. How is the soil named by you in Q. 18 above formed? [2021]

- (a) Formed by the deposition of silt brought down by rivers
(b) Formed by the weathering of laterite rocks
(c) Formed by the weathering of basic lava rocks
(d) Formed by the weathering of metamorphic rocks

Answer: (c) Formed by the weathering of basic lava rocks

Part B: Short Answer Questions

Q20. How is alluvial soil formed? Why is this soil agriculturally important?

Ans. Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of silt brought down by the rivers from the mountains. This soil is agriculturally important because it is extremely soft and fertile. It is rich in humus and lime.

Q21. Name an area of black soil in India. Mention two crops grown in this soil.

Ans. An area of black soil is north-west Deccan (Gujarat and Maharashtra). The two crops grown in this soil are cotton and sugar cane.

Q22. How is regur soil or black soil formed?

Ans. Regur soil is formed in situ, i.e., formed where they are found. They have been formed by weathering of the Deccan Trap.

Q23. Name two states in India where regur soil is found. In what way does regur soil help agriculture?

Ans. Regur soil is found in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Black/Regur soil is known for its self-ploughing quality. Deep cracks occur during the dry period which helps in oxygenation. It is also water retentive and absorbs moisture, a quality which is good for the cultivation of cotton plant.

Q24. Write any two characteristics of red soil.

Ans. The characteristics of red soil are as follows:

- (a) The colour of these soils is generally red, often grading into brown, chocolate or yellow.
- (b) The soil is deficient in phosphoric acid, organic and nitrogenous material but is fairly rich in potash.

Q25. How is red soil formed? State two reasons for the low productivity of red soil.

Ans. Red soil is formed due to weathering of ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks. The productivity of red soil is low because they are deficient in lime, nitrogen and humus.

Q26. State the characteristic of each of the soils named below that makes them most suitable for crop cultivation: [2015]

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Red soil

Ans. (a) Black soil: It is rich in iron, calcium, magnesium and is water retentive.
(b) Red soil: It is rich in iron oxides, lime and potash.

Q27. Mention two main characteristics of laterite soil.

Ans. The two main characteristics of laterite soil are as follows:

- (a) Laterite is a leached soil in which the nutrients seep down to the lower layers due to heavy rain, leaving the top soil infertile.
- (b) It is formed due to weathering in regions where there is an alternating wet and dry period. There is heavy rain after a spell of heat.

Q28. Name the process by which laterite soil is formed. What climatic conditions are responsible for its formation?

Ans. Laterite soil is a leached soil and formed due to weathering of rocks by high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternating wet and dry periods.

Q29. Why is laterite soil unsuitable for the cultivation of crops? Name an area in India where this soil is found.

Ans. Laterite soil is unsuitable for the cultivation of crops because:

- (a) They have been heavily leached, acidic in nature and non-moisture retentive.
- (b) It lacks nitrogen, potassium and is coarse and crumbly.

Laterite soil is found in the highland areas of the Deccan plateau, e.g., summits of the Eastern and Western Ghats.

Q30. (i) Name the India soil which is formed due to the weathering of basic igneous rocks.
(ii) Name two states of Indian where this type of soil is formed. [2019]

Ans. (i) Regur or Black soil

(ii) Two states where it is found are Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Q31. Mention two similarities between red soil and laterite soil. [2016]

Ans. The two similarities between red soil and laterite soil are as follows:

(a) Red soil and laterite soil are porous and have a high percentage of iron oxide.

(b) Both are poor in nitrogen and are not fertile. Cultivation can be done in both these soils with the use of fertilizers.

Q32. What is soil erosion? Mention two steps that could be taken to prevent soil erosion. [2016]

Or

State any two methods of controlling soil erosion. [2014]

Ans. Soil erosion is the detachment and transportation of soil by agents of denudation such as weathering, running water and wind. Soil erosion can be controlled by:

(a) Afforestation: It is the planting of trees and other vegetation on the slopes and uncultivated land. The roots of the plant hold the soil together, so it not easily removed by running water and wind.

(b) Proper Farming Technique: Especially on hill slopes, these include practising of terracing, constructing bunds, contour ploughing and strip cropping.

Q33. Mention two ways by which soil can get nitrogen.

Ans. Nitrogen can be provided to the soil by growing of leguminous crops after the harvesting of cereal crops, which is known as crop rotation. Soils also obtain nitrogen from fertilizers.

Q34. State two methods of controlling the erosion of soil caused by running water.

Ans. The erosion of soil caused by running water can be controlled by the methods of contour ploughing (ploughing along contour on slopes) and afforestation (planting of more trees as the roots of trees can hold the top soil together).

Q35. What is soil conservation? How does re-afforestation help in soil conservation?

Ans. Soil conservation is the effort made by man in protecting the soil from erosion and exhaustion. Re-afforestation helps in soil conservation as the roots of the trees hold the soil together and prevents it from being eroded.

Chapter 6: Natural Vegetation of India

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Littoral means the same as:

- (a) mountain
- (b) solar
- (c) volcanic
- (d) tidal

Ans. (d)

Q2. The type of forest spread over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is:

- (a) Tropical evergreen
- (b) Tropical deciduous
- (c) Tropical monsoon
- (d) Thorn and Scrub

Ans. (a)

Q3. With which forests are the pneumatophores related to?

- (a) Tidal forests
- (b) Deciduous forests
- (c) Evergreen forest
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a)

Q4. The most widespread forest in India is:

- (a) Tropical deciduous
- (b) Tropical evergreen
- (c) Tidal forests
- (d) Mountain forests

Ans. (a)

Q5. Alpine forests are found above the height of:

- (a) 6000 metres
- (b) 3000 metres
- (c) 9000 metres
- (d) 1000 metres

Ans. (b)

Q6. The Act which calls for strict punishment to those who violated the rules set by the government is:

- (a) Government Conservation Act, 1962
- (b) Forest Conservation Act, 1988
- (c) Conservation Act of India
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

Q7. Two trees found in the evergreen forests are:

- (a) Mahogany (b) Ghir
(c) Ebony (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d)

Q8. The vegetation in which trees have long roots for survival is:

- (a) Mangrove (b) Deciduous
(c) Afforestation (d) Tropical deserts

Ans. (d)

Q9. The height above which it is too cold and windy for trees to grow is:

- (a) treeline (b) snowline
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. (c)

Q10. People do not cut down trees for:

- (a) making woollen coats (b) growing crops
(c) making furniture (d) making houses

Ans. (a)

Q11. Plants that have ways to survive in dry regions are:

- (a) pneumatophores (b) khajuri
(c) mangrove (d) xerophytic

Ans. (d)

Q12. The trees of the tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves:

- (a) to conserve soil (b) for animals to breathe
(c) to prevent loss of moisture (d) to allow growth of crops

Ans. (c)

Q13. The movement(s) showing community participation in the conservation of forests are:

- (a) Beej Bachao Andolan (b) Narmada Bachao Movement
(c) Chipko Movement (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d)

Q14. Forests are considered an important economic resource because they:

- (a) cool the environment (b) provide raw material for many industries

(c) provide home to the tribals (d) provide scenic beauty

Ans. (b)

Q15. The productive functions of forests include: [2021]

(a) Habitat for the wildlife (b) Control the water flow

(c) Provide various products such as timber, fuel wood, leaves, etc.(d) Producing oxygen

Ans. (c)

Q16. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? [2021]

(a) Babool - Tropical evergreen forest(b) Sandalwood - Tropical deciduous forest

(c) Cinchona - Mountain forest (d) Sal - Tidal forest

Ans. (b)

Q17. Name the type of natural vegetation that is found in the windward side of the Western Ghats. [2021]

(a) Tropical Evergreen (b) Tropical Deciduous

(c) Mangrove Forest (d) Mountain Forest

Ans. (a)

Q18. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of desert vegetation? [2021]

(a) Short, stunted growth of vegetation(b) Thick fleshy stems

(c) Broad leaves (d) Long and deep roots

Ans. (c)

Q19. Why do we need forest conservation? [2021]

(a) Forests provide food for growing population(b) Forests help in earning foreign exchange

(c) Forests help in maintaining ecological balance(d) Forests look beautiful

Ans. (c)

Part B: Short Answer Questions

Q20. What is natural vegetation?

Ans. It is that part of plant life which grows naturally without human help according to the available environment.

Q21. In which part of the country do we find virgin forests?

Ans. Virgin forests (natural vegetation that has remained undisturbed by humans) are only found in the remote parts of the Himalayas.

Q22. Name two minor products that we obtain from forests.

Ans. The two minor products that we obtain from forests are:

- (a) Turpentine oil, resin, varnish.
- (b) Gums and Lac. (any two)

Q23. How do forests:

- (a) have a favourable effect on the climate of the region?
- (b) act as a flood control measure? [2014]

Ans. (a) Forests have a favourable effect on the climate of the region as they help in causing rainfall in the area. This creates a cool atmosphere and a water cycle which affects the forests.

(b) Forests control floods as the roots of the trees hold the soil together and prevent it from being washed away. The forests check floods by retaining a large amount of rainwater in the sub-soil.

Q24. Mention two main characteristics of Tropical Rain Forests. [2013]

Ans. The two main characteristics of tropical rain forests are as follows:

- (a) Tropical Rain Forests are very dense and the trees are over 60 m high.
- (b) The undergrowth is also dense and consists of shrubs, climbers, epiphytes and bamboo.

Q25. (a) Name the forests which grow on the windward slope of the Western Ghats. [2016]

(b) Why do such forests grow in this region?

Ans. (a) The Tropical Evergreen Forests are found on the windward slopes of the Western Ghats.

(b) These forests grow in this region as the rainfall here is over 200 cm, the temperature is over 24°C and the humidity is more than seventy per cent.

Q26. Name any two trees found in the Tropical Evergreen forests. [2019, 15]

Ans. Mahogany and Ebony are the trees found in the Tropical Evergreen forests.

Q27. State two characteristics of Tropical Deciduous forests. [2015]

Ans. The two characteristics of Tropical Deciduous forests are as follows:

- (a) Trees of the deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry summer but the period of shedding is different for different species of trees.
- (b) Economically these forests are very important. The main trees are shisham, teak, sal etc.

Q28. (a) Mention two conditions required for the growth of Littoral Forest.

(b) State one characteristic feature of the forest found in the Nilgiri Hills. [2019]

Ans. (a) Littoral forests are found in warm and wet climate along the coast which are affected by tides.

(b) The forests found in the Nilgiri hills are deciduous and shed their leaves in the summer. The trees occur in pure stands and are soft.

Q29. (a) Name an area in India where Tropical Monsoon forest is found.

(b) How is this forest of great commercial value to India? [2018]

Ans. (a) The Tropical Monsoon Forests are found along the foot-hills of the Himalayas and the Ganga Plains.

(b) The trees in these forests occur in pure stands which makes them suitable for commercial exploitation. These forests are more open in nature, therefore transportation is easy.

Q30. How do trees in the Tropical Desert forest adapt themselves to the dry climate? [2017]

Ans. The Tropical Desert forest have long roots which helps them to obtain underground water. Some of them have thorns or spines which help them to conserve water and protect them from wild animals.

Q31. Give two characteristics of Tidal Forests.

Ans. The two characteristics of Tidal forests are:

(a) Tidal forests are found along the coasts and the mouth of the rivers which are affected by tides.

(b) The trees found here (Gurjan, Hintal, Sundari) yield hardwood which is strong and durable and is used for making boats and boxes.