9th STANDARD GEOGRAPHY REVISION

Read the text book first.

DO UNDER TEST CONDITIONS - 45min

Underline only one option for each question.

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1. Temperature range in the Hot Wet Equatorial Region
   - Vary greatly,
   - Are quite constant,
   - Vary depending on altitude.
   - Vary depending on specific heat capacity
2. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region, altitude has no influence on
   - Maximum temperature,
   - Minimum Temperature
   - Temperature Range
3. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region, altitude influences
   - Absolute temperatures,
   - Temperature Range
4. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region, the sun is mostly
   - overhead,
   - never overhead,
   - stationary.
5. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region the vegetation is
   - evergreen,
   - deciduous,
   - grassland.
6. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region the vegetation is
   - multilayered,
   - sparse and thinly distributed,
   - unilayered
   - none of the above
7. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region the soil is
   - fertile,
   - leached,
   - deep.
8. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region leaching of the soil is due to
   - High temperatures,
   - Excessive rainfall,
   - Strong Trade winds
   - Shifting pressure belts
9. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region, most of the nutrients in the ecosystem are in
   - the vegetation or biomass,
   - the soil.
10. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region the fungus and bacteria decompose faster due to
    - lack of sunlight,
    - abundant moisture,
    - all of the above.
11. In the Hot Wet Equatorial Region the prevailing pressure belt is the
    - Sub Tropical High Pressure belt,
    - Equatorial Low Pressure belt,
    - Sub Polar High
    - Temperate Low Pressure belt,
12. Hot deserts are mostly located on the
    - East coasts of continents,
    - West coasts of continents,
    - South coasts of continents.
13. Hot deserts are located on
    - The difference between Maximum and Minimum temperature10º N and S of the equator,
    - 20º N and S of the equator,
    - 30º N and S of the equator,
    - 40º N and S of the equator.
14. Air currents originating from the temperate and equatorial latitudes subside
    - 20º N and S of the equator,
    - 30º N and S of the equator,
    - 40º N and S of the equator.
15. Subsiding air currents
    - discourage convection currents and cloud formation,
    - encourage convection currents and cloud formation,
    - have no effect on convection currents and cloud formation.
16. Cold currents from the Arctic and Antarctic
    - contribute to desertification,
    - contribute to lush coastal vegetation.
17. Trade winds and Westerlies
    - blow away from desert regions,
    - blow towards desert regions.
18. Kalahari, Namib and Atacama are
    - deserts in the Northern Hemisphere,
    - deserts in the Southern Hemisphere.
    - tribes in Botswana

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19. The following is a typical agricultural produce of the Mediterranean region –
    - Sapota,
    - Guava,
    - Banana
    - Papaya,
    - None of the above.
20. Which of the following does not experience the Mediterranean Type of Climate –
    - Cape Town in South Africa,
    - Siberia in Russia,
    - California in North America,
    - South of France in Europe.
21. The Mediterranean Type of Climate is characterized by:
    - Winter rain and dry summers.
    - Year round heavy rain
    - Summer rains and dry winters,
    - Year round light rain.
    - Year round drought
22. The Mediterranean Type of Climate is based on
    - Shifting latitudes,
    - Shifting Pressure belts,
    - Shifting continents
    - Shifting anticyclones.
23. In the Mediterranean region, rain is brought by
    - onshore Trade winds,
    - onshore Westerlies,
    - offshore Trade winds.
24. In the Mediterranean type of climate, the Sub Tropical High Pressure belt in the Southern Hemisphere move
    - northwards during winter,
    - southwards during winter,
    - northwards during summer.
25. Which of the following experiences the Mediterranean Type of Climate –
    - Cape Town in South Africa,
    - Southern Chile - Valparaiso
    - California in North America,
    - South of France in Europe.
    - All of the above
26. Specific Heat Capacity measures:
    - Density,
    - Temperature,
    - Pressure,
    - None of the above.
27. With increasing distance from the sea, the annual and daily temperature ranges
    - decrease,
    - increase,
    - stays more or less the same.
28. Compared to land masses, water bodies lose heat
    - faster,
    - slower.
29. Compared to water bodies, land masses lose heat
    - faster,
    - slower.
    - at the same rate
30. Compared to land masses, water bodies gain heat
    - faster,
    - slower.
    - at the same rate
31. Compared to water bodies, land masses gain heat
    - faster,
    - slower.
    - at the same rate
32. The combined features of reducing influence of the oceans and differential heating of oceans and land masses lead to a phenomenon called
    - Continental Drift,
    - Continental Shelf.
    - Continentality
33. Temperature Range is indicated by
    - The Maximum temperature,
    - The Minimum temperature,
    - The difference between Maximum and Minimum temperature.
34. Tropical Monsoon Climate is a larger scale phenomenon of :
    - Eddy currents,
    - Land and Sea Breezes.
    - Whirlwinds
35. Coastal regions have a low temperature range because of:
    - insulating effect of coconut trees,
    - moderating effect of the sea or ocean.
    - position in the interior of continents
36. Land breeze
    - blows from land to sea,
    - blows from sea to land
37. Sea breeze
    - blows from sea to land,
    - blows from land to sea.

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38. Trade winds are deflected to the right in the :
    - Northern Hemisphere,
    - Southern Hemisphere.
39. Westerly winds are deflected to the right in the :
    1. Southern Hemisphere,
    2. Northern Hemisphere.
40. The following is not an example of temperate grassland
    - Veld,
    - Savannah
    - Steppes,
    - Pampas
    - Downs
41. The North American Temperate Grassland is called:
    - Pustaz,
    - Taiga
    - Prairies
    - Buruchaga.
42. Deserts also form on the leeward side of mountain ranges:
    - True
    - False
43. With respect to standard surface wind directions the Indian Sub-Continent and Indian Ocean region is an exception due to:
    - unequal distribution on land ans sea between the two hemispheres,
    - Winds alternately reverse their direction on either side of the equator.
    - Both (of the above features)

44. Monsoon is derived from the word–
    - Moosambi in Swahili,
    - Mausam in Arabic,
    - Mesmetoon in Azerbaijani,
    - Mausam from the movie Pakeezah.
45. India's climate is called:
    - Temperate Monsoon.
    - Tropical Monsoon
    - Sub Tropical Hot Wet Monsoon,
46. The Monsoon climate is characterised by:
    - distinct seasons,
    - dry season and wet season,
    - change in direction of winds
    - all of the above.
47. The North East Monsoon Season is also called:
    - Cold Season,
    - Returning Monsoon Season,
    - Both.
48. The South West Monsoon is made up of winds that blow in different directions:
    - True,
    - False
49. Which of the following set of countries experience the Tropical Monsoon Climate –
    - West Africa, canary Islands, Morocco
    - India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar
    - Taiwan, China, Japan
    - All of the above

50. The South West Monsoon is named after the part that blows:
    - in the Southern Hemisphere
    - from the Equator to mainland India,
    - over the Bay of Bengal,
51. The North East Monsoon is named after the part that blows
    - in the Southern Hemisphere
    - from the Equator to Indian Ocean,
    - over the Bay of Bengal,
    - over the Gangetic Plain,
    - None of the above.
52. Winds are named according to
    - direction they flow towards,
    - origin of flow.
53. Winds need the following in order to flow:
    - density gradient,
    - height gradient
    - pressure gradient.
54. The destination for South West Monsoon winds is:
    - Low pressure in Punjab Plains
    - High Pressure in Gangetic Plains.
    - Low Pressure in the Indian Ocean
55. The destination for North East Monsoon winds is:
    - High pressure in Punjab Plains
    - Low Pressure in Gangetic Plains.
    - Low Pressure in the Indian Ocean
    - High Pressure in the Indian Ocean

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56. The origin of North East Monsoon winds is:
    - High pressure in Punjab Plains
    - Low Pressure in Gangetic Plains.
    - Low Pressure in the Indian Ocean
    - High Pressure in the Indian Ocean
57. The heaviest rainfall brought by the South West Monsoon is to:
    - Western Ghats,
    - Meghalayan Plateau
58. The heaviest rainfall brought by the North East Monsoon is to:
    - Tamil Nadu coast
    - Gangetic Plain
59. Trade winds are deflected to the right in the :
    - Northern Hemisphere,
    - Southern Hemisphere.
    - Both
60. Westerly winds are deflected to the left in the :
    - Southern Hemisphere,
    - Northern Hemisphere.
    - Both
61. The following is an important food crop growing in the temperate grassland regions of North America and Europe-Asia:
    - Ragi,
    - Wheat
    - Strawberries
    - Palm Oil
    - None of the above
62. In the Temperate Grassland regions, trees can be found:
    - everywhere
    - along streams and rivers
    - nowhere
63. Nomadic herding is a characteristic way of life in:
    - Tropical grasslands,
    - Temperate grasslands.
    - Both
64. The Hausa are Nomadic herding is a characteristic way of life in:
    - Tropical grasslands,
    - Temperate grasslands.
    - Both
65. Tropical Monsoon Forests are also called:
    - Deciduous Forests,
    - Rainforests,
    - Arid scrub.
66. Deciduous Forests have trees that:
    - do not shed leaves,
    - shed leaves all together before the hot summer months.
    - Shed leaves during Autumn
    - Strawberries
67. Tropical and Equatorial Rain forests have trees that:
    - shed leaves independently from other species
    - shed leaves all together before the hot summer months.
    - Do not shed leaves.
68. Typical examples of Rainforest Species are :
    - Ebony and Rosewood,
    - Neem and Tamarind.
    - Teak and Sal
69. Typical examples of Deciduous Forest Species are :
    - Ebony and Rosewood,
    - Teak and Neem
    - None of the above.
70. Acacia species are typical of:
    - Deciduous Forests,
    - Rainforests,
    - Arid desert vegetation.
    - Mangroves
71. Tundra is also known as:
    - Cool Temperate Continental Climate,
    - Siberian Climate,
    - Both
72. Taiga is :
    - a Russian word for coniferous forest
    - A Ukrainian word for the North Pole,
    - None of the above.
73. Tundra is found only in the Northern Hemisphere:
    - True,
    - False.
74. Permafrost is:
    - temperatures at which refrigerators work optimally.
    - Ice sheet or layer below snow that never melts with change in seasons.
75. Livelihoods in the Tundra are:
    - fishing,
    - lumbering and logging,
    - trapping (animals)
    - all of the above.