Unit 5: Climate and Environmental Hazards

39 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. How many climatic zones does Pakistan have?
A. Four B. Two C. Six D. Three

2. The Lowland climatic zone covers the
A. Karakoram B. Salt Range
C. Indus Plain D. Makran coast

3. Which zone includes Thar, Cholistan, Thal and Kharan?
A. Highland **B. Desert or arid**
C. Coastal D. Lowland

4. The Coastal zone has a _____ climate.
A. continental B. alpine
C. polar **D. maritime**

5. Aridity means
A. low precipitation and low moisture B. heavy rain
C. cold climate D. high humidity

6. The difference between day and night temperature is the
A. inversion **B. diurnal range**
C. monsoon D. doab

7. The word monsoon comes from the Arabic word
A. mehfil B. makran **C. mausim** D. mansoor

8. Pakistan gets monsoon rain mainly from
A. December to February B. March to May
C. October to November **D. June to September**

9. The two sources of monsoon rain in Pakistan are the Bay of Bengal and the
A. Red Sea B. Black Sea
C. Arabian Sea D. Pacific Ocean

10. In winter, monsoon winds blow from the
A. poles to the sea **B. land to the sea**
C. sea to the land D. sky to land

11. Western depressions develop over the
A. Mediterranean Sea B. Arabian Sea
C. Bay of Bengal D. Pacific Ocean

12. Western depressions are common from
A. May to June B. June to September
C. August to October **D. November to April**

13. Convectional rain is caused by
A. cyclones **B. heated ground that makes air rise**
C. the Mediterranean Sea D. air forced up mountains

14. Relief or orographic rain occurs when moist air is
A. pushed down a valley B. heated by the sun
C. blown from land **D. forced up a mountain**

15. Karachi gets no convectional rain because of the
A. temperature inversion layer B. western depression
C. karez system D. monsoon

16. In a temperature inversion layer, temperature
A. falls to zero B. stays constant
C. increases with height D. falls with height

17. Which coastal places are at risk from tropical cyclones?
A. Gilgit and Skardu B. Rawalpindi and Peshawar
C. Lahore and Multan **D. Karachi, Thatta and Gwadar**

18. A rain shadow area is on the _____ side of mountains.
A. windward **B. leeward** C. polar D. sea

19. Which is a rain shadow area?
A. Gilgit B. Parachinar
C. Skardu D. Muzaffarabad

20. Spring in Pakistan lasts from
A. October to November B. December to February
C. March to May D. June to September

21. Autumn in Pakistan lasts from
A. December to February B. June to September
C. March to May **D. October to November**

22. Winter in Pakistan lasts from
A. December to February B. March to May
C. June to September D. October to November

23. Which of these affects temperature?
A. Soil type **B. Altitude**
C. Language D. Population

24. Pothwar farming is mostly
A. canal irrigated B. Karez irrigated
C. rain-fed (Barani) D. tube well irrigated

25. Rainfall in Pothwar is about
A. over 2,000 mm **B. 500 to 1,000 mm**
C. below 250 mm D. 10 mm

26. Himalayan humid regions get over
A. 250 mm B. 50 mm C. 100 mm **D. 2,000 mm**

27. A natural cause of floods in Pakistan is
A. heavy monsoon rainfall B. small dams
C. afforestation D. early warning

28. A human cause of floods is
A. drainage B. levees
C. houses on flood plains D. pre-flood warning

29. The 2010 flood is called the flood of the
A. decade **B. century** C. month D. year

30. The 2010 flood affected over
A. 20 million people B. 200 people
C. 2,000 people D. 2 million people

31. Floods can also deposit fresh nutrients and
A. sand dunes only B. ice
C. salt only **D. alluvium**

32. Which is a measure against floods?
A. Deforestation B. Building on flood plains
C. Afforestation D. Removing levees

33. Drought in deserts that never ends is called
A. unpredictable drought **B. permanent drought**
C. invisible drought D. seasonal drought

34. Seasonal drought occurs in Barani Pothwar because the
A. monsoon is unreliable B. land is flooded
C. rain is constant D. sea is near

35. Which is a measure to manage drought?
A. Cutting forests B. Opening flood gates
C. Burning crops **D. Rainwater harvesting**

36. Drought-resistant crops include
A. tea B. rice and sugarcane
C. sorghum and millet D. bananas

37. Transhumance is the seasonal movement of
A. water between rivers **B. livestock between high and low pastures**
C. wind between seas D. people to cities only

38. Thunderstorms occur mostly in
A. April to June B. July only
C. November only D. December to January

39. Handicrafts of the arid zone include
A. silk from China B. lace from Europe
C. carpets of Persia **D. Ajrak and Ralli quilts**