

CLIMATE/ NATURAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD:

1. Equatorial Region

Natural Environment:

The equatorial belt extends roughly between 5°N and 5°S of the Equator. It has uniformly hot and wet climatic conditions throughout the year. The annual range of temperature is low, and seasonal contrasts are at a minimum. The combination of high temperature and high humidity makes the climate unfavourable for sustained human effort, but very favourable for the growth of vegetation.

Economic Base:

The region has red and yellow soils of low fertility as they get leached by heavy rainfall. The natural vegetation comprises of dense, lofty equatorial forests (also known as "selvas") containing variety of species. The economic importance lies in their wealth of valuable hardwoods. The tall hardwood forms a continuous cover at high level. There are small plants forming a second layer and thick undergrowth of bushes. The Amazon Basin of South America and Congo in Zaire are inhabited by primitive tribes. They sustain their livelihood through food gathering, fishing and shifting cultivation.

Human Adaptation:

It remains mostly in a natural state except in some accessible tracts. Malaria, yellow fever and other tropical diseases are widespread. Dense forests have remained inaccessible except along navigable rivers and few major roads. Human settlements are small and scattered. The Island of Java is inhabited by farmers for centuries for fertile volcanic soils. Intensive subsistence agriculture is common in lowlands and terraced hill slopes. Density of population exceeds 1000 persons per sq. km. Development of plantation agriculture represents another response to same environment.

2. Tropical Grassland (Savanna) Region:

Characteristics:

This region lies in the interior of the continents extending up to the sea in the west in the tropical belt. It comes under the influence of equatorial belt of calms during summer and receives convectional rainfall and it is under the influence of trade winds during winter which are dry winds and the region experiences drought. It generally lies between 5°N and 20°S latitudes. This region has moderate rainfall and greater annual range of temperature. It occurs extensively in Africa, parts of Brazilian Plateau and Orinoco basin in South America.

Economic Base:

Due to deficiency in water, natural vegetation consists of savanna or tropical grasslands known as Lianos in Venezuela and Campos in Southern Brazil. Coarse tall grass grows to a height of about 3 metres is the typical vegetation. These tropical grasslands are known as the big game country as carnivorous animals like lion, leopard, tiger abound in the region. These animals feed on deer, zebra and other herbivores. An extensive national park in East Africa attracts many tourists.

Human Adaptation:

In East Africa, the primitive Masai people practice animal rearing. They migrate from place to place. Meat, milk and other animal products are used for local consumption. There is a scope for development of pastoral industry on a commercial basis as has been done in a similar region in Queensland State in Australia. The Mausa tribesmen in savanna region of Nigeria are mainly agriculturalists (dry crops) but also keep cattle and goats for providing milk and meat.

3. Tropical Deciduous Forest Region:

Characteristics:

This region includes eastern margins of the continents between 10°N to 30°N and 10°S to 30°S. Rainfall is moderate except in coastal regions and mountainous tracts. The summers are hot and rainy while winters are warm and dry. Parts of region such as India, south East Asia, West Africa and Northern Australia experience a typical monsoon climate having seasonal reversal of winds. Trade winds prevail in winter and monsoon winds blowing in opposite direction prevail during summer. Winds are onshore during summer.

Economic Base:

The combination of heat and good rainfall in summer favours growth of plants. Agriculture is the dominant occupation. Laterite soil occurs in these regions, except in river valleys where the alluvial soils are found. Natural vegetation consists of tropical forests which are less dense than equatorial forests. Teak, Rosewood, Mahogany are valuable trees.

Human Adaptation:

The lowlands and river valleys have fertile soil and abundant water supply. They are intensively cultivated with some tracts producing more than one crop during the year. Besides rice, wheat, commercial crops like jute, cotton are also cultivated. The river valleys and delta are densely populated. Mountainous tracts are forested and yield hardwood timber, bamboo. Some forests have been cleared for plantations of tea, coffee, and rubber. Primitive tribes inhabit the inaccessible forests.

4. Tropical Deserts:

Characteristics:

Tropical deserts are located on the western margins of continents in the Trade Wind belt roughly between 20° and 30°N and S latitudes and are known as hot or trade wind deserts. Annual precipitation is generally less than 25 cm. In most of the region clear skies favour free passage of insulation during day time and outgoing radiation from the earth during night. Therefore, the diurnal range of temperature is high.

Economic Base:

On account of aridity, these regions are almost destitute of vegetation. Either there is no vegetation, or it consists of those species of plants which are physiologically adapted to stand droughts called Xerophytes. Palm is the most important and characteristic tree found in these regions.

The characteristic animal is camel which lives on thorny scrubs. Soils are sandy with saline deposits on the surface caused by evaporation. Thorny scrub and bushes which are drought resistant occur in patches. The deserts are desolate and agriculturally unproductive. The unproductivity is due to dearth of water. Discovery of petroleum and their mining in recent decades have led to rapid economic development in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Human Adaptation:

The primitive Bushmen of Kalahari desert in South Africa and Aborigines of Australia practice food gathering and hunting. The Bedouins of Arabia are nomadic herdsmen rearing camels, horses, goats. They live in tents and migrate from place to place in search of pastures for their animals.

In river valleys of desert regions are scattered oases, where agriculture has developed. There are permanent rural settlements in Nile Valley. Modern irrigation method has ensured water supply, e.g. settled agriculture: Indus in Pakistan and Imperial Valley in California. Communication is very difficult and is carried on by camels which cross deserts by well known routes from oasis to oasis.

5. Mediterranean Region:

Characteristics:

This region lies poleward of the tropical deserts on the western margin of the continents, roughly between 30° and 40° N and S latitudes. The summers are hot and dry while winters are mild and rainy. In summer, trade winds blow from land to sea giving practically no rain. In winters, this region comes under the influence of moist westerly blowing on-shore and bringing cyclonic rain. The annual rainfall is moderate and dry season is long and the annual range of temperature is 10°C to 17°C.

Economic Base:

The natural vegetation consists of short evergreen trees, bushes and shrubs. The chief trees are oaks, olives and figs. The cultivation of grains and fruits are the most important occupations. Large scale production of grapes has led to production of different varieties of wine. The absence of frost encourages the production of delicate citrus fruits. The main crops are wheat, olive, vine etc. Spain is rich in minerals other than coal. Lack of energy is due to lack of coal which is partly overcome by the development of water power. Italy is important for mercury and North Africa is noted for phosphate deposits. Textile is main industrial products of Spain and Italy. Chile has copper bearing areas like El Teniente and south of Santiago.

Human Adaptation:

The typical area is the coastal region around the Mediterranean Sea in southern Europe, South Western Asia, North Africa and other areas are coastal lowlands in California, Central Chile, Cape Coasts in South Africa, south-west coast of Australia. While the coastal plains cultivate wheat, barley and other crops, the hill slopes are covered with fruit trees. Though crops are cultivated for local consumption, a variety of citrus fruits are processed and exported in large quantities. Hence with fine climate and fertility of soil, shores of Mediterranean have long been suited for human occupation and have attained cultural development. It has been the home of the great civilisations of the world.

6. East Margin Region (China Type):

Characteristics:

It lies on the eastern margins of the continents in subtropical belt between 20° and 48° latitude in both hemispheres. The main characteristics of this region are summers are warm and moist and winters are cold, and during summer,

trade winds blow from adjoining ocean and moderate rainfall occurs which decreases towards the equator and in winter, westerly winds blow from the interior towards the oceans. These land winds do not give rainfall and so winters are dry.

Economic Base:

Natural vegetation consists of a mixture of both deciduous and evergreen trees in the lowlands and coniferous trees in highlands. The forests are not dense as there is no undergrowth. Valuable trees like oak, pine, eucalyptus are common. Corn is used as a feed crop for fattening cattle and pigs.

Cotton and tobacco are exported. Sugarcane is an important crop in the east coast of South Africa. This region is among the most intensively cultivated parts of the world. China is well known for its coal fields such as Shansi coalfields and U.S.A. is among the leading producers of oil and coal in the world.

Human Adaptation:

Some of the portions of this region are the most populous parts of the world, e.g., China. The major contrast is between oriental agriculture in China and occidental agriculture in the United States. Oriental is mainly of subsistence type based on intensive use of human labour, farmyard manure and traditional methods of irrigation and drainage. Rice is the most important crop and double cropping is common in irrigated tracts, and occidental is of extensive type based on tractors and other machinery for agricultural operations.

7. Mid-Latitude Deserts (Steppe Lands):

Characteristics:

These deserts are located in the interior plateau and basins in Asia and North America. They are surrounded by high mountain regions. Tibet and Gobi are typical examples. The main characteristic of this region is that it receives scanty rainfall as the interior location is surrounded by high mountains which prevent the inflow of moist air. Interior location results in greater extreme of temperature between summer and winter.

Human Adaptation:

This region is inhabited by pastoral nomads who migrate in search of pastures. Most parts of Tibet and Gobi deserts have low population density. In lowlands of central Asia, agricultural developments, mining and industrial development has also taken place. These are the regions where transhumance is practised. Patagonia plateau in Argentina lying east of Andes is an example of mild latitude desert. This region is inhabited by "pastoral nomads".

8. Eastern Margins or St Lawrence type:

Characteristics:

This region lies poleward of the Warm East Margin Region. The region has warm wet summer and cold dry winters. North Eastern United States and adjoining parts of Canada, North China, Manchuria, Korea, and Northern Japan are the main areas included in this Region.

Economic Base:

Natural vegetation consists of mixed deciduous and coniferous forests. Deciduous trees shed their leaves during cold winter season and coniferous trees occur beyond 50°N. Besides forestry and agriculture, fruit farming are also carried on. Fishing has developed on a commercial scale along the coast of North-Eastern United States and Japan. There are rich fishing grounds as planktons grow in abundance in the area of convergence of warm and cold currents. Fish is a staple item in the diet of Japanese people. Japan is a major exporter of fish. Industrialization has developed in North-Eastern United States, and Japan on a large scale based on local and imported raw materials.

Human Adaptation:

Agriculture is not possible during winter. Summer which is warm and moist favours cultivation. Barley, oats, and potatoes are the main crops in North American region while soya beans, mulberry and oil seeds are cultivated in Asian region. Dairy farming is widespread near urban centres.

Softwood trees favour lumbering on modern lines using machinery. Logs are utilised for manufacturing wood pulp and paper. Clear areas are replanted systematically so as to give a sustainable yield. United States (north-east) and Japan are highly urbanised, resulting in high density of population.

9. Mid-latitude Grassland Region:

Characteristics:

This region lies in the interior of the continents and therefore receives low rainfall. The annual range of temperature is high between warm summer and cold winter. Rainfall occurs as a result of convectional ascent of air during summer. Owing to low rainfall and cold winter, trees are generally absent.

Economic Base:

The natural vegetation is predominantly short grasses. These grasslands are known by different local names such as the Steppes of Eastern Europe, Prairies of North America, Pampas of Argentina, and Downs of Australia. The region has fertile black soils which are rich in organic matter.

Wheat is the most widespread crop cultivated in these grasslands. USA, Canada, Argentina, and Australia are major exporters of wheat. Maize is also cultivated in the warmer parts of the region. Large-scale export of meat and dairy products from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina has become possible by the use of refrigerated holds in ships.

Human Adaptation:

The Red Indians of North America who inhabited their region were nomadic hunters. In Central Asia, nomadic herding is the main occupation. Such nomadic way of life prevails only in isolated areas. In the United States, Ukraine and Russia, extensive mechanised agriculture has developed.

Extensive level plains, large size of farm houses and shortage of farm labour have led to the use of machinery of all types on the farms. Pastoral Industry has also developed on a commercial scale. Machines are used for slaughtering of animals, packing of meat, and dairy products.

10. Cool (Mid Latitude) West European Type:**Characteristics:**

Regions of this type are found on the western margins of the continents in the permanent zone of westerlies. It includes Western Europe from Northern Norway to British Isles, North-West United States, and Southern Chile in South America and Tasmania Island of New Zealand in Australia. This region is under the influence of westerly winds throughout the year. The winters are warmer and annual rainfall is higher than in cool East Margin Region. Rainfall is of cyclonic origin and occurs throughout the year with a maximum in winter. The mean annual range of temperature is below 15°C in European and North American Regions.

Economic Base:

The natural vegetation consists of deciduous forest. Coniferous forests are found on hill slopes. Intensive agriculture is common. Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, Sugar Beet are important crops cultivated. Mixed farming (Both agriculture and animal rearing) is common. Mineral resources have been utilised extensively to provide power and raw materials for industries. Fishing has developed on a commercial scale as the shallow continental shelf is extensive in this area.

Human Adaptation:

North-West Europe has been inhabited by man for several centuries and the resources have been developed fully. The area is highly urbanised. Market gardening is widespread to satisfy the demand for vegetables. Industries have also been set up utilising imported raw materials like cotton. Unlike North-West Europe, other areas remain sparsely populated and resources are not fully developed. Fishing and lumbering are practiced in British Columbia in Canada. The resources of Chile have remained unutilised due to remote location. In South Island of New Zealand, rearing of sheep has developed on a commercial scale. Wool and mutton are exported.

11. The Taiga (coniferous) Region:**Characteristics:**

This region occurs as a broad belt in Europe, Asia and North America between the mid latitude of grassland region in South and Polar Tundra in the North. The climate is cold and moist. The region has short warm summer and long cold winter. Rivers remain frozen and snow covers the ground for many months. Annual precipitation is moderate in amount with maximum during summer. Coniferous forests occur and contain softwood trees like oak, birch and maple.

Economic Base:

Lumbering is the main occupation of people in areas which are easily accessible. Hunting of fur bearing animals like musk-rat, ermine and silver fox and fishing are other economic activities. While lumbering is common during winter, fishing is practiced in the short summer season, when the snow cover melts. Short growing season does not favour agriculture on large scale.

Human Adaptation:

The population is sparse and consists mostly of native tribes. Life is primitive and hard. Fish is the chief food and clothing is made from fur. The simple log hut is one of the most typical forest dwellings. A small number of Russian colonists are settled in few towns and along river valleys. The development of this region has been retarded by inaccessibility of large areas and lack of adequate means of communication. Cultivation of barley, oats is limited to the southern margins of the region. In Siberia and parts of Canada, forest resources have not been utilised. In Scandinavia, parts of Russia and Canada, forests are utilised systematically.

12. Polar Lowlands (Tundra)

Characteristics:

The vast lowlands, lying along the shores of Arctic Ocean, where ground is frozen for the greater part of the year are known as Tundra's. They are low-lying cold deserts between the regions of eternal snow and ice in north and coniferous in the south. They are found in north of Asia as well as in Canada and Europe where they are known as Barren lands. The region has long severe cold winter and a short cool summer.

Economic Base:

People are nomadic, and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations. Furs and skins are the chief products and articles of trade in this region. Economically, these areas do not have a great value.

Human Adaptation:

The population is extremely sparse. There are scattered tribes of Lepps, Finns. Life for them is a constant struggle against nature. Animals are fairly redundant. They provide food, covering, clothing and are valuable for furs and feathers.

13. Polar Highlands (Ice cap type):

Characteristics:

Antarctica and Greenland are examples of large land masses in Polar Regions having permanent ice caps. During summer temperature does not exceed 10°C. Precipitation is low and occurs as snowfall during winter.

Economic Base:

Hunting and fishing are their main occupation. They use boats and modern equipment for fishing. Mining of oil and gold in Alaska, iron ore in Labrador, nickel in Siberia has resulted in the establishment of mining settlements with adequate transport facilities by land, sea and air.

Human Response:

The harsh environment does not encourage permanent settlement. The Eskimos of, Canada and Alaska, the Yakuts of Siberia lead a nomadic life. They live in igloos in winter and tents in summer. External contacts have changed the lives of nomads. Some of them live in permanent wooden houses with all basic amenities. Reindeer farms have been established in the Soviet Union. Glass houses have been set up for cultivation of vegetables to meet the needs of local population.

Multiple choice questions:

1. Paper pulp is produced in which of the following regions?

- a) Amazon basin
- b) Congo basin
- c) Tropical rain forest
- d) Siberian taiga

2. A traveler is thirsty in a desert at 15° E and 25° S. The desert in question is:

- a) Kalahari
- b) Sahara
- c) Patagonia
- d) Great Australian Desert

3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List I (Plains)	List II (Countries)
A. Pampas	1. Former USSR
B. Prairies	2. South Africa
C. Steppes	3. Argentina
D. Veld	4. USA

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a)	3	2	1	4
b)	2	4	1	3
c)	4	3	2	1
d)	3	4	1	2

4. Which is not a characteristic of hot deserts?

- a) High diurnal range of temperature
- b) Low rainfall

c) Scanty vegetation

d) No rainfall

5. Which of these is not properly matched:

a) Patagonia - Mid Latitude Desert

b) Gobi - Hot Desert

c) Atacama - Hot Desert

d) Kalahari - Semi Desert

6. Match the contents of the following two columns and select the right answer from the given codes.

Column A (Climate Type)	Column B (Characteristic)
A. British Type	1. The Summers are hot and winters are very cold.
B. Continental Type	2. The summers are warm rather than hot and winters are cool instead of cold.
C. Mediterranean type	3. The summers are warm and short whereas winters are very cold and last for about seven months.
D. Taiga Type	4. The summers are hot and the winter is mild.

Codes: A B C D

a) 2 3 1 4

b) 1 2 3 4

c) 2 1 4 3

d) 3 4 2 1

7. Match the contents of the following two columns and select the right answer from the given codes

Column A (Climate Type)	Column B (Characteristics)
A. Monsoon Type	1. Long and cold winters and short hot summers.
B. Steppes Type	2. Rainfall occurs in the summer season.
C. Taiga Type	3. The region is covered with snow for a major part of the year.
D. Tundra Type	4. This climate has very bitter cold winter, which lasts for seven months.

Codes: A B C D

a) 2 3 1 4

b) 1 2 3 4

c) 2 1 4 3

d) 3 4 2 1

8. In which of the following desert the Bushmen mostly live nowadays:

a) Libyan

b) Sahara

c) Kalahari

d) Namib

9. Biodiversity is richer in:

a) Tropical regions

b) Polar regions

c) Temperate regions

d) Oceans

10. The vegetation type characterized by

1. A Large expanse of grassland with scattered trees and shrubs,

2. Lying between tropical rain forests and tropical steppes and deserts and

3. Flat- topped trees, is called

a) Mid- latitude broad- leaf mixed forest

b) Temperate rain forest

c) Tropical savanna

d) Mid- latitude grassland

11. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Southern part of France is famous for wine making industry.

Statement II: Southern part of France produces a variety of fruits due to Mediterranean climate.

- a) Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- b) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.
- c) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
- d) Statement I is false but statement II is true.

12. Match List 1 and List 2 and select the correct answer using the code given below the list:

List 1 (Region)	List 2 (Vegetation)
A. Selvas	1. Conifers
B. Savannas	2. Mosses and lichens
C. Taiga	3. Epiphytes
D. Tundra	4. Grasses and trees

Code: A B C D

- a) 4 1 2 3
- b) 3 2 1 4
- c) 3 4 1 2
- d) 4 2 1 3

13. According to Koppen climatic classification, the letter code Cfa denotes

- a) Tropical wet climate
- b) Humid subtropical climate
- c) Tundra climate
- d) Tropical wet and dry climate

14. Which of the following region of the world is called as Natural Zoo of the World?

- a) Savanna or Sudan Climate
- b) Tropical Monsoon Climate
- c) Tropical Marine Climate
- d) British Type Climate

15. Which is not the shifting type of cultivation?

- a) Milpa
- b) Tse-tse
- c) Chena
- d) Rocca

16. Match the following

A. Downs	1. Australia
B. Canterbury	2. New Zealand
C. Pustaz	3. Hungary
D. Steppes	4. Eurasia

Code:

A	B
A	B
C	D

- a) 4 3 2 1
- b) 4 1 3 2
- c) 1 2 3 4
- d) 1 4 2 3

17. Which is/are not local winds of Mediterranean Region?

- a) Sirocco
- b) Mistral
- c) Buran
- d) Both A & C

18. Which of the following is climate characterised by winter rain?

- a) Taiga
- b) Equatorial Climate
- c) Savana or Sudan Climate
- d) Mediterranean Climate

19. Find out the odd one:

- a) Fohn
- b) Verkhoyansk

c) Chinook

d) Pampero

20. Which of the following region is called land of reindeer?

a) Equatorial Region

b) Taiga Region

c) Tundra Region

d) Tropical Region

21. Which among the following climatic region influence by Westerly's all round the year?

a) Warm Temperate Eastern Margin Climate

b) Arctic or Polar or Tundra Climate

c) Taiga of Siberian Climate

d) None of the above

22. Match the following

A. Sherry 1. Spain

B. Port Wine 2. Portugal

C. Bordeaux 3. Garonne Basin

D. Burgundy 4. Rhone-Saons Valley

Code:

	A	B	C	D
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a) 4 3 2 1

b) 4 1 3 2

c) 1 2 3 4

d) 1 4 2 3

23. Which pair is correctly matched?

a) Hottentos – Kalahari Region

b) Bindibus - Arabian Desert

c) Bushmen – Australian Desert

d) All of the above

24. According to Koeppen the climatic group with Average temperature for all months is below 10° C

a) Cold Climates

b) Warm Temperate

c) Cold Snow Forest Climates

d) Tropical

25. Tropical humid climate is hot and humid due to

a) sun being overhead throughout the year

b) presence of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone

c) Warm ocean currents

d) Both A and B

26. Tropical humid climate is found in

a) Eastern China

b) Amazon Basin

c) Northern Australia

d) south of Central Africa

27. In which of the following regions dry climate is/are found?

1. Interior of continents

2. Areas often surrounded by mountains

3. Western margin of the continents, adjoining the cold current

Select the correct answer from the following codes

a) Only 1

b) Only 1 and 2

c) Only 2 and 3

d) 1, 2 and 3

28. Which of the following is/are commonality between Subtropical Steppe and Subtropical desert Climates?

1. High diurnal range of temperature

2. High annual range of temperature

3. Highly variable rainfall

Select the correct answer from the following codes

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 1 and 2
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

29. Which of the following is/are features of Mediterranean Climate?

1. It occurs in subtropical latitudes between 30° and 40°.

2. It occurs along east coast of continent.

3. It has rainy winter.

Select the correct answer from the following codes

- a. Only 2
- b. Only 1 and 2
- c. Only 1 and 3
- d. 1,2 and 3

30. With reference to Tundra climate, which of the following is/are true?

1. In tundra region sub soil is permanently frozen

2. Supports only low growing plants

3. The tundra regions have very short duration of day light.

Select the correct answer from the following codes

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 1 and 2
- c. Only 2 and 3
- d. 1,2 and 3

31. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

I. The equatorial, hot, wet climate is found between 5° and 10° north and south of the equator.

II. Its greatest extent is found in the lowlands of the Amazon, the Congo, Malaysia and the East Indies.

a) I only

b) II only

c) Both

d) None

32. What are the most important characteristics of the Hot, Wet Equatorial Climate?

I. Great uniformity of temperature

II. No winter

III. Heavy precipitation

a) I only

b) I and III only

c) II only

d) All

33. What are the characteristics features of the equatorial vegetation?

I. A great variety of vegetation

II. A distinct layer arrangement

III. Multiple species

a) I only

b) II and III only

c) III only

d) All

34. Which of the following crops are cultivated in the equatorial regions?

I. Natural Rubber

II. Cocoa

III. Tobacco

IV. Sugar

- a) I and II only
- b) II and III only
- c) III and IV only
- d) All

35. What are the factors affect the development of equatorial regions?

I. Excessive heat and high humidity is oppressive and enervating.

II. Prevalence of bacteria and insect pests.

III. Rapid deterioration of tropical soils.

- a) I and II only
- b) III only
- c) II and III only
- d) All

36. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

I. The basic cause of monsoon climates is the difference in the rate of heating and cooling of land and sea.

II. This climate is best developed in the Indian sub-continent, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and parts of Vietnam.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

37. In the Tropical Monsoon Climate, there are three distinct seasons are distinguishable. Match the following seasons with their months:

I. The cool, dry season ----- A) Mid-June to September

II. The hot dry season ----- B) October to February

III. The rainy season ----- C) March to Mid-June

- a) I-A,II-B,III-C
- b) I-B,II-A,III-C
- c) I-C,II-A,III-B
- d) I-B,II-C,III-A

38. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

I. The Sudan Climate is a transitional type of climate found between the equatorial forests and the trade wind hot deserts.

II. It is confined within the tropics and is best developed in the Sudan where the dry and wet seasons are most distinct.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

39. What are the characteristics features of the Sudan type of climate?

I. Extreme diurnal range of temperature.

II. Alternate hot, rainy season and cool, dry season

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

40. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

I. The Savannah landscape is typified by tall grass and short trees.

II. The grass tends to grow in compact tufts and has long roots which reach down in search of water.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

41. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. The Savannah is the home of wild animals.
- II. Due to the presence of large number of animals, It is also known as the "big game country".
- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

42. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. Deserts are region of scanty rainfall.
- II. The major hot deserts of the world are located on the western coasts of continents between latitudes 15 degree and 30 degree North and South.
- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

43. Which of the following desert is not a hot desert?

- a) Arabian desert
- b) Thar desert
- c) Kalahari desert
- d) Gobi desert

44. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. Deserts are the regions of permanent drought.
- II. The diurnal range of temperature in the deserts is very great.
- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

45. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. The predominant vegetation of both hot and mid-latitude deserts is xerophytic or drought resistant crops.
- II. Plants that exist in deserts have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the arid environment.
- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

46. Match the following tribes with their respective houses.

I. Bushmen -----	A) Tents
II. Bindibu -----	B) Zeriba
III. Tuaregs -----	C) Sherms
IV. Bedouin -----	D) Wurlies

- a) I-A,II-B,III-C,IV-D
- b) I-B,II-C,III-D,IV-A
- c) I-C,II-B,III-A,IV-D
- d) I-C,II-D,III-B,IV-A

47. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. The nomadic herdsmen represent a more advanced group of desert dwellers who pursue a livestock economy.
- II. They ride on animals instead of walking and heavily clad against the blazing sun, the stormy winds and the chilly nights.
- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

48. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. The caravan traders are the travelling merchants of the desert.
- II. The camel is used by the caravans as pack animal.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

49. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. The Warm Temperate Western Margin Climate is found in relatively few areas in the world.
- II. They are entirely confined to the western portion of continental masses.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

50. The best developed form of this type of Mediterranean Climate is found in the region

- a) California
- b) Southern Australia
- c) Central Chile
- d) Area around the Mediterranean sea

51. What are the distinctive climatic features of the Mediterranean Climate?

- I. A dry, warm summer with off-shore trades
- II. A concentration of rainfall in winter with on-shore Westerlies

III. Bright, sunny weather with hot dry summers and wet, mild winters

- a) I only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and III only
- d) All

52. Match the following winds with their countries.

- I. Chili-----A) Egypt
- II. Leveche-----B) Spain
- III. Khamsi-----C) Tunisia
- IV. Gibli-----D) Libya

- a) I-A,II-B,III-C,IV-D
- b) I-B,II-C,III-D,IV-A
- c) I-C,II-D,III-A,IV-B
- d) I-C,II-B,III-A,IV-D

53. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. Sirocco is a hot, dry dusty wind which originates in the Sahara desert.
- II. It blows outwards in a southerly direction from the desert interiors into the cooler Mediterranean Sea.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

54. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

- I. Mistral is a cold wind from the north, rushing down the Rhone valley in violent gusts between 40 and 80 miles per hour.

II. It is more frequent in the months of winter.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both
- d) None

55. Match the following Mediterranean vegetation with their regions:

- I. Maquis ----- A) California
- II. Macchia ----- B) Australia
- III. Chaparral----- C) Southern France
- IV. Mallee scrub ----- D) Italy

- a) I-A,II-B,III-C,IV-D
- b) I-B,II-C,III-D,IV-A
- c) I-C,II-D,III-B,IV-A
- d) I-C,II-D,III-A,IV-B

56. What are the features of the development of the Mediterranean regions?

- I. Orchard Farming
- II. Wine Production
- III. Crop Cultivation

- a) I only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and II only
- d) All