

- Q1. The fifth layer of Earth's atmosphere is \_\_\_\_\_.

A Exosphere

B Mesosphere

C Thermosphere

D Troposphere

1 Mark
- Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ and oxygen are two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere.

A Carbon Dioxide

B Nitrogen

C Carbon Monoxide

D Hydrogen

1 Mark
- Q3. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the atmospheric pressure?

A Falls slowly

B Falls rapidly

C Increases slowly

D Increases rapidly

1 Mark
- Q4. What are the latitudinal extents of Westerlies Winds in the northern hemisphere?

A 5°N to 5°S

B 10°N to 10°S

C 30°N to 35°N

D 60°N to 65°N

1 Mark
- Q5. Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

A Carbon dioxide.

B Nitrogen.

C Ozonecorrect.

D All of thes.

1 Mark
- Q6. Which one of the following is a local wind?

A Sea breeze.

B Trade wind.

C Monsoon wind.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q7. Atmospheric pressure is measured by:

A Barometre.

B Thermometer.

C Rain gauge.

D None of the above.

1 Mark
- Q8. Which layer is considered as the most important layer in the atmosphere?

A Troposphere

B Stratosphere

C Mesosphere

D Thermosphere

1 Mark
- Q9. In which direction the wind blows constantly throughout the year in particular direction?

A Permanent winds.

B Local winds.

C Seasonal winds.

D Both (a) and (b).

1 Mark
- Q10. The air breathe exist in:

A Troposphere

B Mesosphere

C Thermosphere

D Stratosphere

1 Mark
- Q11. Excess amount of CO<sub>2</sub> is responsible for

A Global cooling.

B Global warming.

C Both (a) and (b).

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q12. The quantity of oxygen in the air is:

A 78%

B 21%

C 15%

D 10%

1 Mark
- Q13. What is the standard unit of measuring temperature?

A Degree Celsius.

B Watt.

C Joules.

D Calorie.

1 Mark
- Q14. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a large number of gases.

A Hydrosphere

B Lithosphere

C Atmosphere

D Biosphere

1 Mark
- Q15. Which gas creates green house effect in the atmosphere?

A Carbon dioxide

B Ozone

C Oxygen

D None of these

1 Mark
- Q16. The standard unit of measuring temperature is degrees Celsius. It was invented by:

A Anders Celsius

B Richard Celsius

C Newton

D Henry Celsius

1 Mark
- Q17. Temperature rises rapidly in Thermosphere with increasing height. Inosphere is a part of this layer. Till what height does this layer extend up to?

A 440km

B 404km

C 600km

D 1000km

1 Mark
- Q18. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three types of rainfall.

A Relige, Convectional and Cyclonic

B Orographic, Convectional and Cyclonic

C All of these

D None of these

1 Mark
- Q19. In which of the following layer of atmosphere almost all the weather phenomena occurs.

A Troposphere.

B Stratosphere.

C Mesosphere.

D Exosphere.

1 Mark
- Q20. Thermosphere consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

A Troposphere

B Ionosphere

C Lithosphere

D Hydrosphere

1 Mark
- Q21. How much is the percentage of CO<sub>2</sub> in air ?

1 Mark

A 21	B 0.03	C 75	D 92	
Q22. How ozone layer is important to us?				1 Mark
A Protect us from weather changes.		B Protect us from harmful rays.		
C Protect us from rain.		D None of these.		
Q23. When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called:				1 Mark
A Cloud.	B Rain.		C Snow.	
Q24. Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form is called?				1 Mark
A Rain	B Dew	C Sleet	D Snowing	
Q25. The amount of insolation ----- from the equator towards the poles?				1 Mark
A Increase	B Decrease	C Remain the same	D None	
Q26. The most important layer of the atmosphere is:				1 Mark
A Troposphere.	B Thermosphere.		C Mesosphere.	
Q27. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure:				1 Mark
A Increases.	B Decreases.		C Remains the same.	
Q28. The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time is called?				1 Mark
A Daily routine	B Daily work	C Weather	D Climate	
Q29. Ionosphere is part of which of the following layer?				1 Mark
A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Mesosphere	D Thermosphere	
Q30. What kind of gases are present in the exosphere?				1 Mark
A Light gases like ARGON AND NITROGEN		B Heavyweight gases like helium and Hydrogen		
C Light gases like helium and hydrogen		D All of these		
Q31. Moisture in the air at any time, is known as?				1 Mark
A Wet Weather	B Dry Weather	C Humidity	D Wet Atmosphere	
Q32. What are the latitudinal values of the Equatorial low-pressure belt or doldrum?				1 Mark
A 5°N to 5°S	B 10°N to 10°S	C 30°N to 35°N	D 60°N to 65°N	
Q33. The characteristic type of rainfall in the equatorial region is.				1 Mark
A cyclonic rainfall	B convectional rainfall	C orographic rainfall	D None of these	
Q34. Which among the following is not a part of atmosphere?				1 Mark
A Troposphere.	B Stratosphere.	C Mesosphere.	D Hydrosphere.	
Q35. Sea breeze and land breeze example of:				1 Mark
A Directional wind.	B Local wind.	C Seasonal wind.	D Permanent wind.	
Q36. All the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in which layer.				1 Mark
A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Mesosphere	D Thermosphere	
Q37. Which of the following is not the types of rainfall				1 Mark
A Orographic rainfall.	B Cyclonic rainfall.	C Convectional rainfall.	D Seasonal rainfall.	
Q38. Our earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of				1 Mark
A Sand.	B Air.	C Plants.	D Water.	
Q39. Read the following statements:				1 Mark
1. Ozone is found mostly in the stratosphere				
2. Ozone layer lies 55-75 km above the surface of the earth.				
3. Ozone absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the Sun.				
4. Ozone layer has no significance for life on the earth.				
Which set of the statements is correct?				
A i and iii	B ii and iv	C ii and iii	D i and iv	
Q40. Which layer is almost free from clouds				1 Mark
A Troposphere.	B Mesosphere.	C Stratosphere.	D Thermosphere.	
Q41. Temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height in which of the following layer?				1 Mark
A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Mesosphere	D Thermosphere	
Q42. Jet planes flying in the sky leave a white trail behind them, which of the following is the main reason for the formation of a white trail?				1 Mark
A Jet Plane uses white oil		B They consume lots of oil and release heavily polluted gas.		

- C The moisture from their engines condenses. D It is the result of the presence of low atmospheric pressure at such a height.
- Q43.** The average temperature of the Earth remains fairly steady as compared to that of the Moon because of the \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A atmosphere B lithosphere C biosphere D hydrosphere
- Q44.** The layer present between stratosphere and thermosphere is \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Ionosphere B Mesosphere C Troposphere D None of these
- Q45.** Is global warming a serious issue in today's world? **1 Mark**
- A Yes B No C Not Really D Maybe
- Q46.** Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space **1 Mark**
- A Thermosphere. B Mesosphere. C Troposphere. D Stratosphere.
- Q47.** The device which measures the amount of rainfall is known as the? **1 Mark**
- A Thermometer B Barometer C Rain Gauge D Wind vane
- Q48.** The lower layer of the atmosphere is known as \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Mesosphere B Ionosphere C Troposphere D Stratosphere
- Q49.** Which two gases make up the bulk of the atmosphere: **1 Mark**
- A Carbon and oxygen. B Carbon and Hydrogen. C Nitrogen and oxygen. D Nitrogen and Hydrogen.
- Q50.** Which of the following can be defined as the pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface? **1 Mark**
- A Air Pressure B Barometer C Temperature D Insolation
- Q51.** Our atmosphere has how many layers? **1 Mark**
- A 2 B 3 C 5 D 7
- Q52.** The device which measures the temperature is known as the? **1 Mark**
- A Thermometer B Barometer C Rain Gauge D Wind vane
- Q53.** Ionosphere is a part of: **1 Mark**
- A Troposphere B Mesosphere C Thermosphere D Stratosphere
- Q54.** The standard unit of measuring temperature is: **1 Mark**
- A Degree Celsius. B Degree Copernicus. C Centimetres. D None of the above.
- Q55.** Why is stratosphere said to be the ideal layer for flying of aeroplanes? **1 Mark**
- A Because its too high from earth's surface and aeroplanes wouldn't crash. B Because of absence of weather phenomena and clouds.  
C Because earth could be seen from this height which helps pilot to land the aeroplane. D Because space is at a safe distance from this layer.
- Q56.** What is insolation? **1 Mark**
- A Incoming solar energy released by earth B Incoming wind energy obstructed by earth  
C Incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth D Incoming tidal energy released by the earth
- Q57.** Which gas released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect trapping the heat? **1 Mark**
- A Carbon dioxide. B Oxygen. C Nitrogen. D All of these.
- Q58.** Which are the two gases which form the major bulk of atmosphere? **1 Mark**
- A Nitrogen-78% & Oxygen-21% B Nitrogen-oxide-78% & Oxygen-21%  
C Carbon-dioxide-76% & Hydrogen-23% D Carbon-dioxide-76% & Oxygen-21%
- Q59.** Why do astronauts wear special protective space suits because: **1 Mark**
- A It is a fashion to wear. B Temperature increase their.  
C Air is heavy on moon. D If they did not wear these space suits the counter pressure exerted by the body of the astronauts would make the blood vessels burst. The astronauts would bleed.
- Q60.** Which type of rainfall is occurred due to the presence of hill or a mountain in the path the winds? **1 Mark**
- A Convectional Rainfall. B Cyclone rain. C Relieif rain. D None of the above.
- Q61.** What are the latitudinal values of the sub-polar lower pressure in the northern hemisphere? **1 Mark**
- A 5°N to 5°S B 10°N to 10°S C 30°N to 35°N D 60°N to 65°N
- Q62.** What is very hot wind called? **1 Mark**
- A Loo. B Sea Level. C Monsoon air. D Exosphere.

Q63. What was invented by Anders Celsius?				1 Mark
A Barometer	B Thermometer	C Rain gauge	D None of the above	
Q64. Which layer is the upper most layer?				1 Mark
A Troposphere	B Mesosphere	C Thermosphere	D Exosphere	
Q65. The incoming energy intercepted by the earth is termed as:				1 Mark
A Solar energy.	B Sun rays.	C Radiation.	D Insolation.	
Q66. Troposphere extends from surface of earth to _____.				1 Mark
A 25 km	B 19 km	C 13 km	D 20 km	
Q67. Which of the following is not an example of local winds?				1 Mark
A Land Breeze	B Sea Breeze	C Loo	D Polar Easterlies	
Q68. In air, the amount of water vapour is classified as?				1 Mark
A wind	B Precipitation	C Humidity	D Temperature	
Q69. Most polluted river in the world is				1 Mark
A Yamuna.	B Cavery.	C Chenab.	D Ganga.	
Q70. Instrument measure the amount of rainfall:				1 Mark
A Raingauge	B Rainwave	C Rainosphere	D Ranometer	
Q71. Rain shadow effect is associated with _____.				1 Mark
A cyclonic rainfall	B orographic rainfall	C convectional rainfall	D frontal rainfall	
Q72. All the atmospheric changes i.e. rain, winds, etc. take place in _____.				1 Mark
A troposphere	B stratoshere	C ionosphere	D tropopause	
Q73. As we go higher towards the atmosphere, the air becomes _____.				1 Mark
A Thinner	B Denser	C Warmer	D Visible	
Q74. Cooking Utensils Are Made Of Metals Because They Are				1 Mark
A Durable.	B Malleable.		D Do not break on heating.	
C Good conductors of heat.				
Q75. Name the types of rainfall?				1 Mark
A Cyclonic.	B Orographic.	C Convectional.	D All of the above.	
Q76. Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?				1 Mark
A Troposphere.	B Stratosphere.	C Mesosphere.		
Q77. The air above us presses us with a great force on our bodies. However, we don't even feel it. This is because?				1 Mark
A All are creatures are strong.	B We have thick skin.		D We are immune to air pressure.	
C The air presses us from all directions and our body exerts a counter pressure.				
Q78. What is the average weather condition of the place for a longer period of time is known as?				1 Mark
A Temperature	B Humidity	C Weather	D Climate	
Q79. Which of the following atmospheric layer contain the ozone gas?				1 Mark
A Troposphere,	B Stratosphere,	C Mesosphere,	D Thermosphere	
Q80. In what amount is Argon, present in the air?				1 Mark
A 0.28%	B 0.75%	C 0.93%	D 0.86%	
Q81. Cold air is ____ than hot air				1 Mark
A Small and heavy.	B Less denser and light.	C Denser and heavy.	D Small and light.	
Q82. Where is the air pressure highest?				1 Mark
A Moon.	B Pressure.	C Stratosphere.	D Gravity.	
Q83. Which of the following layers is free from clouds?				1 Mark
A Exosphere	B Mesosphere	C Stratosphere	D Lithosphere	
Q84. This gas is important for survival of plants and the plants take it with the help of bacteria that are present in the soil.				1 Mark
A Oxygen	B Carbon-dioxide	C Carbon	D Nitrogen	
Q85. The air pressure is highest at				1 Mark
A Plain level.	B Plateau level.	C Sea level.	D Mountain level.	
Q86. A wind is named after the				1 Mark

	A Area it cover. C Weight it has.	B Place from which it blow. D Direction from which it blows.	
Q87.	Choose the state which is prone to cyclones that originate in the Bay of Bengal and is located on the eastern seacoast of India.		1 Mark
	A Kerala. B Odisha. C Tamil Nadu. D Andhra Pradesh.		
Q88.	Which is the second most plentiful gas in the air		1 Mark
	A Nitrogen. B Argon. C Oxygen. D Hydrogen.		
Q89.	The height of the mesosphere is about?		1 Mark
	A 25km B 50km C 60km D 80km		
Q90.	Exosphere is the fifth and the last layer of the earth's atmosphere. As this layer has very thin air, what is different in this layer?		1 Mark
	A Humans can never go here C Earth can't be seen B Light gases float here D Hydrogen and helium don't float		
Q91.	Which Type Of Heat Transfer Is Actually Minimized When Using A Thermo Flask?		1 Mark
	A Conduction. B Convection. C Radiation. D All the above.		
Q92.	What is the average height of the troposphere?		1 Mark
	A 3km B 6km C 9km D 13km		
Q93.	Percentage of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere is _____.		1 Mark
	A 21% B 78% C 20.94% D 10%		
Q94.	The height of the stratosphere is about?		1 Mark
	A 25km B 50km C 60km D 80km		
Q95.	When the air is heated it becomes?		1 Mark
	A Lighter. B Heavier. C Colder. D None of these.		
Q96.	Which one of the following statement is correct?		1 Mark
	A Hydrosphere is ideal for flying jet planes C Biosphere is ideal for flying jet planes B Stratosphere is ideal for flying jet planes D Lithosphere is ideal for flying jet planes		
Q97.	Till what height does stratosphere approximately extend from the earth's surface?		1 Mark
	A 15-20km B 105-330km C 65-70km D 50-60km		
Q98.	What is the result when the air is heated?		1 Mark
	A Heavier. B Lighter. C Colder. D Warmer.		
Q99.	When the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increases due to factory smoke or car fumes, the heat retained increases the temperature of the earth. What is it called?		1 Mark
	A Greenhouse gas effect B Global warming C Global cooling D Climate change		
Q100.	What are the latitudinal values of the subtropical high pressure[ horse latitudes] in the northern hemisphere?		1 Mark
	A 5°N to 5°S B 10°N to 10°S C 30°N to 35°N D 60°N to 65°N		
Q101.	Which of the following is the outermost layer of the atmosphere?		1 Mark
	A Troposphere B Exosphere C Mesosphere D Thermosphere		
Q102.	The state of atmosphere over an area at any point of time is known as _____.		1 Mark
	A Weather B Cimate C Heat D Cold		
Q103.	Degree of hotness and coldness of the air is called:		1 Mark
	A Humidity. B Pressure. C Temperature. D Insolation.		
Q104.	Which gas is available most plentiful in the air?		1 Mark
	A Nitrogen B Oxygen C Argon D Carbon dioxide		
Q105.	Meteorites burn up in which layer of atmosphere on entering from the space?		1 Mark
	A Troposphere B Stratosphere C Mesosphere D Thermosphere		
Q106.	As we go up in troposphere layer of the atmosphere the pressure.		1 Mark
	A Increases. B Decreases. C No change. D All of these.		
Q107.	Which of the following is also known as Horse Latitudes?		1 Mark
	A Equatorial Low-Pressure C Sub-polar low pressure B Sub-Tropical High-pressure D Polar high pressure		
Q108.	Which of these is not a permanent wind:		1 Mark

	A Westerlies.	B Polar winds.	C Trade winds.	D Monsoon winds.	
Q109	Which of the following days, do clothes take longer to dry, and sweat from our body does not evaporate easily, making us feel very uncomfortable. ?				1 Mark
	A Dry day	B Warm day	C Cold day	D Humid day	
Q110	The water boils at.				1 Mark
	A 10°C	B 50°C	C 75°C	D 100°C	
Q111	Identify the gas known as green house gas.				1 Mark
	A Oxygen.	B Nitrogen.	C Carbon dioxide.	D Argon.	
Q112	The _____ winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.				1 Mark
	A Directional	B Local	C Permanent	D Seasonal	
Q113	As we ____ the layers of atmosphere, the pressure ____				1 Mark
	A go up, rise.		B go down, falls.		
	C go down, does not change.		D go up, falls.		
Q114	Ozone layer is found in:				1 Mark
	A Troposphere.	B Mesosphere.	C Thermosphere.	D Stratosphere.	
Q115	Cyclones become very destructive in area of Bay of Bengal during early November because of _____.				1 Mark
	A high temperature conditions		B heavy rainfall		
	C low pressure conditions		D high humidity conditions		
Q116	Which one of the following gases protects us from harmful sun's rays?				1 Mark
	A Ozone.	B Nitrogen.	C Carbon dioxide.	D Oxygen.	
Q117	The average daily weather for an extended period of time at a certain location is known as.				1 Mark
	A Climate	B Weather	C Both A and B	D None of the above	
Q118	Incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth is called?				1 Mark
	A Thermometer	B Barometer	C Temperature	D Insolation	
Q119	The device which measures the atmospheric pressure is known as the?				1 Mark
	A Thermometer	B Barometer	C Rain Gauge	D Wind vane	
Q120	How much is the percentage of Nitrogen in air?				1 Mark
	A 0.03 %	B 78 %	C 21 %	D Trace	
Q121	The most abundant constituent of dry air in terms of volume is _____.				1 Mark
	A carbon dioxide	B nitrogen	C oxygen	D none of these	
Q122	Pollution of water is responsible for				1 Mark
	A Oil refineries.	B Paper factories.	C Sugar mills.	D All.	
Q123	What is the upper part of the atmosphere called?				1 Mark
	A Lithosphere	B Exosphere	C Barysphere	D Hydrosphere	
Q124	What is the average height of troposphere?				1 Mark
	A 31km	B 33km	C 13km	D 23km	
Q125	Which of the following atmospheric layer is most ideal for flying airplanes?				1 Mark
	A Troposphere,	B Stratosphere,	C Mesosphere,	D Thermosphere	
Q126	In the Earth's atmosphere, the atmospheric pressure _____.				1 Mark
	A remains constant with height		B increases with height		
	C decreases with height		D first increase and then decrease with height		
Q127	The atmospheric layer that supports life is _____.				1 Mark
	A Stratosphere	B Mesosphere	C Troposphere	D Ionosphere	
Q128	Jet planes flying in the sky leave a _____ trail behind them.				1 Mark
	A Black	B Blue	C White	D Grey	
Q129	Which one of the following is generally not considered a major element of weather and climate?				1 Mark
	A Ocean currents	B Humidity	C Air temperature	D Air pressure	
	E Wind speed				
Q130	Hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere is called?				1 Mark
	A Daily routine	B Daily work	C Weather	D Climate	
Q131	Rain, snow sleet or hail are the different forms of:				1 Mark

	A Condensation.	B Evaporation.	C Precipitation.	D All of these.	
Q132	Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back by which of the following layer?				1 Mark
	A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Mesosphere	D Thermosphere	
Q133	This layer is the most important layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km. The air we breathe exists here. What is it?				1 Mark
	A Exosphere	B Mesosphere	C Troposphere	D Stratosphere	
Q134	Which of the following is not Permanent winds?				1 Mark
	A The trade winds	B Westerlies winds	C Easterlies winds	D Monsoon winds	
Q135	What fraction of the Sun's heat does earth receive?				1 Mark
	A 1 in 2,000,000,000	B 1 in 200,000,000,000	C 1 in 20,000,000	D 1 in 200,000,000	
Q136	What do you mean by weather?				1 Mark
	A Incoming solar energy.		B All condition of the atmosphere.		
	C Both (a) and (b).		D None of these.		
Q137	The permanent wind that blows from the horse latitude to the equatorial region is known as _____.				1 Mark
	A Westerly	B Trade wind	C Doldrum	D Easterly	
Q138	Green House gas is				1 Mark
	A Nitrogen.	B Oxygen.	C Ethane.	D Carbon dioxide.	
Q139	When water evaporates from land and different water bodies, it becomes				1 Mark
	A Ice.	B Snow.	C Rain.	D Water Vapour.	
Q140	Thermometer is used to measure.				1 Mark
	A Temperature	B Barometer	C Rain Gauge	D Wind Vane	
Q141	Which of the following layers of atmosphere is free from clouds?				1 Mark
	A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Exosphere	D Mesosphere	
Q142	The atmospheric layer nearest to the earth's surface is called _____.				1 Mark
	A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Measosphere	D Thermosphere	
Q143	Which of the following is not the layer of atmosphere.				1 Mark
	A Mesosphere	B Stratosphere	C Troposphere	D Hydrosphere	
Q144	Which of the following is the unit of Atmospheric pressure?				1 Mark
	A Watt	B Calories	C Bars	D Newton	
Q145	The equatorial and polar regions of the earth receive unequal solar heat. The convection current arising due to this is called:				1 Mark
	A land breeze	B sea breeze	C trade wind	D tornado	
Q146	In which layers all weather phenomenon occurs?				1 Mark
	A Troposphere.	B Stratosphere.	C Thermosphere.	D Mesosphere.	
Q147	The amount of water vapour present in the air is called as...				1 Mark
	A Absolute Humidity	B Humidity	C Relative Humidity	D All of these	
Q148	A huge blanket of air around the earth is known as_____.				1 Mark
	A Atmosphere	B Oxygen	C Lithosphere	D Hydrosphere	
Q149	The horizontal movement of air is called _____.				1 Mark
	A Wind	B Storm	C Cyclone	D Both A and C	
Q150	What is air pressure?				1 Mark
	A Pressure exerted by the wind.		B Pressure exerted by the rain.		
	C Pressure exerted by the weight of air.		D None of these.		
Q151	The standard unit of measuring temperature is				1 Mark
	A Fahrenheit.	B Meter.	C Kelvin.	D Celsius.	
Q152	Which of the following are part of weather forecast in the newspapers?				1 Mark
	A Temperature.	B Humidity.	C Time of Sunset.	D All of These.	
Q153	Green plants produce oxygen during_____				1 Mark
	A Carbon dioxide	B Photosynthesis	C Green house	D All of these	
Q154	Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun vays?				1 Mark
	A Carbon dioxide.	B Nitrogen.	C Ozone.		

Q155	Our earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of air is called?				1 Mark
	A Atmosphere	B Hydrosphere	C Lithosphere	D Biosphere	
Q156	Which of the following is the third layer of the atmosphere?				1 Mark
	A Troposphere	B Stratosphere	C Mesosphere	D Thermosphere	
Q157	Which of the following is an example of seasonal winds?				1 Mark
	A The trade winds	B Westerlies winds	C Easterlies winds	D Monsoon winds	
Q158	Which element of weather is measured in degree Celsius?				1 Mark
	A Temperature.	B Pressure.	C Wind.	D Gravity.	
Q159	Which gas is used by the green plants to make their food?				1 Mark
	A Oxygen.	B Carbon dioxide.`	C Nitrogen.	D None of these.	
Q160	Which gases make the bulk of the atmosphere?				1 Mark
	A Nitrogen.	B Oxygen.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
Q161	Stratosphere contains a layer of which gas?				1 Mark
	A Nitrogen gas.	B Ozone gas.	C Helium gas.	D None of these.	
Q162	High atmospheric pressure is associated with which of the following weather phenomenon?				1 Mark
	A Clear skies and dry weather		B Clear and Sunny skies		
	C Cloudy skies and dry weather		D Cloudy skies and wet weather		
Q163	The zone which separates the troposphere from stratosphere is_____.				1 Mark
	A Mesosphere	B Mesopause	C Tropopause	D Stratopause	
Q164	The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as:				1 Mark
	A Weather.	B Temperature.	C Climate.	D Season.	
Q165	Low atmospheric pressure is associated with which of the following weather phenomenon?				1 Mark
	A Clear skies and dry weather		B Clear and Sunny skies		
	C Cloudy skies and dry weather		D Cloudy skies and wet weather		
Q166	The device which shows the direction of the wind is known as the?				1 Mark
	A Thermometer	B Barometer	C Rain Gauge	D Wind vane	
Q167.	_____ Pressure is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather and _____ pressure is associated with clear and sunny skies.				1 Mark
	A Low, Normal	B Normal, High	C Low, High	D High, also High	
Q168	Carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere creates a				1 Mark
	A Green house effect.	B Carbon effect.	C Earth effect.	D Dioxide effect.	
Q169	The hot and dry local wind northern planes of India:				1 Mark
	A Land breeze.	B Hot breeze.	C Loo.	D Monsoon.	
Q170	What is responsible for the excess of CO2?				1 Mark
	A Global warmingcorrect.	B Global cooling.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
Q171	Green plants use ____ to make their food and release ____				1 Mark
	A Oxygen, helium.		B Carbon dioxide, hydrogen.		
	C Helium, hydrogen.		D Carbon dioxide, oxygen.		
Q172	Which gas creates a greenhouse effect?				1 Mark
	A Nitrogen	B Oxygen	C Argon	D Carbon dioxide	
Q173	What is released in the air from the burning of fuels?				1 Mark
	A Carbon di oxide.	B Helium.	C Nitrogen.	D Argon.	
Q174	On the Celsius scale the water freezes at _____ and boils at _____.				1 Mark
	A 32°C, 232°C	B 10°C, 90°C	C 100°C, 0°C	D 0°C, 100°C	
Q175	What are the important objects for survival of plants and animals?				1 Mark
	A Rainfall.	B Sun light.	C Oxygen.	D All of these.	
Q176	The wind which blows only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area is called?				1 Mark
	A Permanent winds	B Seasonal Winds	C Local Winds	D Trade winds	
Q177	Which one of the following gases is present in the atmosphere in the highest amount?				1 Mark
	A Oxygen.	B Carbon dioxide.	C Nitrogen.	D Lithium.	
Q178	The hot and dry local wind blowing in the northern plains in summer is known as.				1 Mark



	A Kaal Baisakhi	B Trade winds	C Loo	D Fast track			
	E None of these						
Q179	What are the latitudinal extents of Northeast Trade Winds?				1 Mark		
	A 5°N to 5°S	B 10°N to 10°S	C 30°N to 35°N	D 60°N to 65°N			
Q180	Which winds change their direction in different seasons?				1 Mark		
	A Permanent winds.	B Seasonal winds.	C Local winds.	D None of the above.			
Q181	In thermosphere temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. True/ False				1 Mark		
Q182	_____ released in the atmosphere creates a green house effects.				1 Mark		
Q183	Fill in the blank.				1 Mark		
	The _____, _____ and _____ are the permanent winds.						
Q184	Assertion (A): Green plants produce oxygen during the process of photosynthesis and these oxygen is taken by humans to inhale. Reason (R): Carbon Dioxide exhaled by humans is taken by plants for their survival and this is how balance is maintained in nature.				1 Mark		
	A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A	B Only A is correct					
	C Both are incorrect	D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A					
Q185	Climate is hour to hour ,day to day condition of atmosphere. True/ False				1 Mark		
Q186	All living beings on this earth depend on the atmosphere for their survival. True/ False				1 Mark		
Q187	State whether the given statements are true or false.				1 Mark		
	Hot air is dense and heavy and cold air is lighter and expands.						
Q188	Carbon dioxide is the most plentiful gas in the air. True/ False				1 Mark		
Q189	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:				1 Mark		
	Lonosphere is the part of _____.						
Q190	Fill in the blank.				1 Mark		
	_____ layer is the most important layer of the atmosphere.						
Q191	The amount of _____ decreases from the equator towards the pole.				1 Mark		
Q192	Assertion (A): Weather is the day to day changing condition of the atmosphere. It is something which fiddles with its control knobs. Reason (R): The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time is called weather.				1 Mark		
	A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A	B Only R is correct					
	C Both are incorrect	D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.					
Q193	Assertion (A): The air we breathe is a mixture of two gasses- nitrogen and oxygen. Reason (R): Oxygen is the most plentiful gas as its composition is 78% in the air.				1 Mark		
	A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A	B Only A is correct					
	C Both are incorrect	D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.					
Q194	Fill in the blank.				1 Mark		
	The air pressure is _____ at sea level and _____ with height.						
Q195	When air is heated, it expands, becomes lighter and goes up. True/ False				1 Mark		
Q196	Green plants use _____ to make their food.				1 Mark		
Q197	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:				1 Mark		
	Increased volume of _____ is affecting the earth's weather and climate.						
Q198	Assertion (A): Stratosphere is the layer which is best suitable for flying airplanes. Reason (R): The average height of the stratosphere is 13km.				1 Mark		
	A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A	B Only A is correct.					
	C Both are incorrect	D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A					
Q199	State whether the given statements are true or false.				1 Mark		
	Lonosphere contains the ozone layer.						

- Q200**The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- Q201****Assertion (A):** The degree of hotness or coldness in the air is the temperature. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** The temperature of the Earth only changes from day to night.  
A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q202****Assertion (A):** All the weather conditions like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in the stratosphere. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Mesosphere is the third layer where the meteors burn up entering into space.  
A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only R is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q203****Assertion (A):** Atmosphere is the blanket of air that surrounds the Earth and protects us from the harmful rays of the sun. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** The atmosphere traps all the heat and does not allow a single ray of sunlight to enter the Earth's surface.  
A Only R is correct      B Both are correct and R is the explanation of A  
C Only A is correct      D Both are incorrect.
- Q204****Assertion (A):** The uppermost layer of the atmosphere is the Exosphere which has very thin air. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Helium and hydrogen are the gasses which float into space from the Exosphere.  
A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only R is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q205****Assertion (A):** The air we breathe only contains oxygen because we all living beings need oxygen to survive. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Oxygen is the most plentiful gas present in the air we breathe because it is required by all living beings.  
A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q206**Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**  
As we go up the layers of atmosphere, the \_\_\_\_\_ falls rapidly
- Q207****Assertion (A):** Winds which blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction are called Permanent winds. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Hot and dry local winds of northern plains are examples of permanent winds .  
A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q208**High pressure is associated with clear and sunny skies. True/ False **1 Mark**
- Q209****Assertion (A):** The areas where temperature is high, the air gets heated and rises up whereas the areas where the temperature is low the air is cold and heavy. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** High pressure is associated with clear and sunny skies whereas low temperature is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather.  
A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q210**Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
Amount of rainfall is measured by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q211**State whether the given statements are true or false. **1 Mark**  
Air moves from high pressure to low pressure.
- Q212****Assertion (A):** The amount of water vapour present in the air is called Humidity. As the air gets warmer the capacity to hold water vapour increases making it more humid. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** It is because of the humid weather that clothes dry up easily and the atmosphere becomes comfortable.  
A Only A is correct and R is not the explanation of A.      B Only A is correct  
C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

- Q213** **Assertion (A):** Troposphere is the most important layer as the air we breathe in exists here. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** The ozone layer which protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun exists here.  
 A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
 C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q214** **Assertion (A):** Carbon Dioxide is produced in billions of tons by burning fuels like coal and oil. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Increased volume of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere affects the weather and climate of the Earth.  
 A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
 C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q215** Green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis. True/ False **1 Mark**
- Q216** State whether the given statements are true or false. **1 Mark**  
 Wind- vane shows the direction of wind.
- Q217** Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
 Insolation influences the distribution of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q218** Which is the important gas used by human beings for breathing? **1 Mark**
- Q219** Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
 Earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q220** Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
 Green plants produce \_\_\_\_\_ during photosynthesis.
- Q221** **Assertion (A):** Seasonal winds are the winds which blow only during a particular season. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Examples of seasonal winds are the monsoon winds or the dry and hot winds which are also called loo.  
 A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.      B Only A is correct  
 C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q222** **Assertion (A):** Rainfall is very essential for the survival of animals and plants and it is because of the water cycle that the balance of water is maintained on the Earth. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Rainfall should not be too much or too less because less rainfall will cause drought and more rainfall will cause flood.  
 A Both are correct and R clearly explains A.      B Only A is correct  
 C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q223** **Assertion (A):** Insolation is the important factor which determines the temperature in the air. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles and this is the reason that poles are always covered with snow.  
 A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A      B Only A is correct  
 C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q224** **Assertion (A):** The precipitation which comes down on the Earth in the form of water is called rainfall and most of the underground water comes in the form of rainwater. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** The water which evaporates from the water bodies forms clouds which eventually comes down in the form of rain. This process is known as the water cycle.  
 A Both are correct and R clearly explains A.      B Only A is correct  
 C Both are incorrect      D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
- Q225** State whether the given statements are true or false. **1 Mark**  
 Without Green house effect earth would have been too cold to live.
- Q226** All the living being on the earth depends on the atmosphere for the survival. True/ False **1 Mark**
- Q227** In \_\_\_\_\_ meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space. **1 Mark**
- Q228** State whether the given statements are true or false. **1 Mark**  
 Helium and hydrogen float from exosphere into space.

Q229

Assertion (A): The movement of air from high to low pressure areas is called wind.

Reason (R): Wind is very light and it is very hard to even feel or see it.

A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A

B Only A is correct

C Both are incorrect

D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

Q230

Exosphere is the uppermost layer of the earth. True/ False

1 Mark

Q231

Oxygen is the most plentiful gas in the air. True/ False

1 Mark

Q232

Fill in the blank.

1 Mark

The upper most layer of the atmosphere is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q233

The air pressure is highest at sea level and decreased with height. True/ False

1 Mark

Q234

Those wind which blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area is called \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q235

Fill in the blank.

1 Mark

Cold air is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Q236

Describe the fury of cyclone taking example of 'Super cyclone' of Odisha.

6 Marks

Q237

How does air pressure get affected due to layers of atmosphere?

5 Marks

Q238

Give an account of the different layers of the atmosphere.

5 Marks

Q239

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B

5 Marks

S.No.	Column A	Column B
1.	Temperature	(a) Bacteria in soil
2.	Pressure	(b) Thermosphere
3.	Seasonal wind	(c) Barometer
4.	Radio waves transmission	(d) Thermometer
5.	Nitrogen from air	(e) Change directions in different seasons

Q240

How does insolation affect temperature?

5 Marks

Q241

Write a short note on different layers of atmosphere.

5 Marks

Q242

How are winds classified?

5 Marks

Q243

Examine the structure of the atmosphere.

5 Marks

Q244

How does nature maintain a balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere? What is the result of this balance get disturbed?

4 Marks

Q245

Write the main features of Troposphere and Stratosphere.

4 Marks

Q246

i	Trade Winds	a	Incoming solar energy.
ii	Loo	b	Seasonal wind.
iii	Monsoon	c	Horizontal movement of Air.
iv	Wind	d	Layer of ozone gas.
		e	Permanent wind.
		f	Local wind.

4 Marks

Q247

What is wind? Mention its different types.

4 Marks

Q248

Discuss how carbon dioxide is responsible for global warming.

3 Marks

Q249

How is rainfall important for us? What happens when there is excess rain?

3 Marks

Q250

Write an account of composition of atmosphere.

3 Marks

Q251

Why do jet planes leaves a white trail behind them?

3 Marks

Q252

Write a short note on the distribution of air pressure in atmosphere.

3 Marks

Q253

Define the term relative humidity.

3 Marks

Q254

How does nature balance our life? What is the result if this balance is disturbed?

3 Marks

Q255

Why do astronauts wear special protective suits when they go to the moon?

3 Marks

Q256

Horizontally the distribution air pressure is influenced by temperature by of a place. Explain.

3 Marks

Q257

What is the relation between temperature and pressure?

3 Marks

<b>Q258</b> What are the different types of winds?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q259</b> What is air circulation?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q260</b> How is nitrogen a constituent of the atmosphere?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q261</b> Explain how the oxygen and carbon dioxide balance is maintained in air?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q262</b> Briefly write about thermosphere?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q263</b> How did cyclone affect Odisha in October 1999?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q264</b> How does water vapour lead to precipitation?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q265</b> Which is most important layer of the atmosphere?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q266</b> Define low and high pressure.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q267</b> Explain does the density of air decrease with the increase in height?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q268</b> Which layer the most suitable conditions for flying aeroplanes?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q269</b> What are the various categories of wind? Explain with a diagram.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q270</b> Explain the term dynamic environment.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q271</b> Give an account of the composition of the atmosphere.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q272</b> Explain the three major types of winds.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q273</b> What is global warming? What is its affect?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q274</b> Differentiate between weather and climate.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q275</b> What is importance of rainfall?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q276</b> What are the effects of global warming?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q277</b> Describe the composition of atmosphere.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q278</b> How does humidity affect us?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q279</b> How are clouds formed? How do clouds cause precipitation?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q280</b> What are the harmful effects arising from the greenhouse effect?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q281</b> Why does the amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q282</b> Explain why astronauts have to wear special protective space suits when they go to the moon.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q283</b> How is oxygen a constituent of the atmosphere?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q284</b> Which layer protects us from meteors and obsolete satellite from outer space?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q285</b> What is green house effect?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q286</b> What are the types of rainfall?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q287</b> Why is the greenhouse effect important?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q288</b> How do all living beings depend on the atmosphere for their survival?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q289</b> How does air pressure vary from equator to poles and from surface to heights?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q290</b> Name the instrument which measures temperature?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q291</b> How is flooding of low lying areas caused?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q292</b> How is nitrogen present in atmosphere used by plants?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q293</b> What is rain? What is its importance?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q294</b> Define the term air pressure.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q295</b> Why amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q296</b> Define the term wind. Explain with examples.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q297</b> Discuss the structure of the atmosphere.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q298</b> Why is the atmosphere essential for life?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q299</b> What is a humid day?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q300</b> What do you mean by maximum and minimum temperature?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q301</b> Why rain is important for us? How plants can help with water conservation?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q302</b> Why don't we feel the air pressure?	<b>2 Marks</b>

<b>Q303</b> How do bacteria help plants use nitrogen?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q304</b> Name various forms of precipitation.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q305</b> How air circulation takes place?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q306</b> Atmosphere plays a dynamic role how?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q307</b> Why do Astronauts wear a protective gear on moon?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q308</b> Name the different layers of atmosphere?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q309</b> Name three types of winds.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q310</b> Explain the circulation of air in atmosphere.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q311</b> Name the two gases which influence the atmosphere to a great extent.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q312</b> What is moisture?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q313</b> What is the difference between weather and climate?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q314</b> Why temperature in cities much higher than that of villages?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q315</b> Define insolation.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q316</b> Which is the second most plentiful gas in the atmosphere?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q317</b> Name different types of weather measuring instruments.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q318</b> Discuss the importance of stratosphere?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q319</b> What is the third layer of atmosphere?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q320</b> How do plants make use of nitrogen?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q321</b> What is Cyclone?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q322</b> Define the term climate.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q323</b> Air above us presses us with a great force on our bodies. However, we don't even feel it. Why?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q324</b> Which is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q325</b> We see a white trail behind jet planes flying in the sky. Explain the reasons for same.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q326</b> How is carbon dioxide useful?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q327</b> Name two type of rainfall.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q328</b> What do you mean by absolute humidity?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q329</b> Why cities are more hotter than villages?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q330</b> Why do astronauts wear space suits on the moon?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q331</b> In which layers of the earth's atmosphere does the temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q332</b> Which layer of the atmosphere is free from clouds?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q333</b> Which layer is free from water vapour and dust particle?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q334</b> How does carbon dioxide create a greenhouse effect on earth?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q335</b> Why do we feel uncomfortable on a humid day?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q336</b> What is the significance of ozone in the atmosphere?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q337</b> What is meteorology?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q338</b> What is the freezing and boiling point of water in celsius?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q339</b> What are different forms of precipitations?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q340</b> What is global warming?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q341</b> What is an important feature of Stratosphere?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q342</b> What is insolation?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q343</b> Define Mesosphere.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q344</b> What is the instrument that measures the amount of rainfall?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q345</b> Define dew point?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q346</b> Define the term atmosphere.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q347</b> What is the significance of greenhouse gas?	<b>1 Mark</b>

<b>Q348</b>	What is wind?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q349</b>	Which gas creates green house effect in the atmosphere?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q350</b>	Which layer makes radio communication possible?	<b>1 Mark</b>