

Rajasthan Climate

General Climate & Zones

1. What type of climate does Rajasthan mostly experience?
A) Tropical Wet
B) Humid Subtropical
C) Arid and Semi-Arid
D) Mediterranean
 2. Which region of Rajasthan receives the least rainfall?
A) Udaipur
B) Jaisalmer
C) Kota
D) Jaipur
 3. Which district receives the highest rainfall in Rajasthan?
A) Jaisalmer
B) Barmer
C) Banswara
D) Jalore
 4. The climate of Rajasthan is mainly affected by:
A) Himalayas
B) Western Disturbances
C) South-West Monsoon
D) Eastern Ghats
 5. Which of the following is a hot and dry wind in Rajasthan during summer?
A) Loo
B) Mistral
C) Chinook
D) Harmattan
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Climatic Zones of Rajasthan

6. How many major climatic zones are found in Rajasthan?
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5

7. The Arid zone mainly covers which part of Rajasthan?
A) East
B) South
C) West
D) North-west
8. Which climatic zone includes the districts of Kota and Bundi?
A) Arid
B) Semi-Arid
C) Sub-Humid
D) Desert
9. Which is the coldest region in Rajasthan during winter?
A) Jaipur
B) Mount Abu
C) Barmer
D) Bikaner
10. In which zone does Udaipur lie?
A) Arid
B) Semi-Arid
C) Sub-Humid
D) Dry
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Temperature Extremes

11. Which city recorded the highest temperature in Rajasthan history?
A) Jodhpur
B) Bikaner
C) Churu
D) Phalodi
12. Which month usually experiences the highest temperature in Rajasthan?
A) March
B) April
C) May
D) June
13. Which city is known for extreme cold in winters in Rajasthan?
A) Jodhpur
B) Churu
C) Jaipur
D) Kota

14. The temperature in Churu once dropped to:

- A) -5°C
- B) -4.4°C
- C) -2.5°C
- D) -3.5°C

15. Rajasthan experiences what kind of temperature range?

- A) Low
 - B) Moderate
 - C) High
 - D) Constant
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Rainfall Patterns

16. Rainfall in Rajasthan is mainly received during:

- A) Winter
- B) Spring
- C) Summer Monsoon
- D) Autumn

17. Which month receives the maximum rainfall in Rajasthan?

- A) May
- B) June
- C) July
- D) September

18. The average annual rainfall in Rajasthan is around:

- A) 800 mm
- B) 1000 mm
- C) 678 mm
- D) 1100 mm

19. Which district receives the least rainfall annually?

- A) Barmer
- B) Bikaner
- C) Jaisalmer
- D) Churu

20. Which district receives the highest annual rainfall?

- A) Kota
- B) Banswara
- C) Udaipur
- D) Jaipur

Seasons of Rajasthan

21. Which season starts from March and lasts till mid-June in Rajasthan?

- A) Summer
- B) Monsoon
- C) Autumn
- D) Winter

22. The winter season in Rajasthan starts from:

- A) November
- B) December
- C) January
- D) February

23. Monsoon generally enters Rajasthan in:

- A) Mid-June
- B) Early June
- C) July
- D) August

24. Which season is characterized by high temperature and low humidity?

- A) Monsoon
- B) Winter
- C) Pre-Monsoon
- D) Summer

25. What is the typical temperature range in summer in the desert area?

- A) 20–30°C
- B) 30–35°C
- C) 35–48°C
- D) 45–50°C

Weather Events & Phenomena

26. Which of these natural disasters is common in Rajasthan due to climate?

- A) Earthquake
- B) Flood
- C) Drought
- D) Tsunami

27. Sandstorms in Rajasthan are locally called:

- A) Loo

- B) Andhi
- C) Sirocco
- D) Cyclone

28. Western Disturbances bring rainfall to which region in Rajasthan?

- A) West
- B) East
- C) North-West
- D) South

29. Which wind helps in rainfall during winter season?

- A) Jet Stream
- B) Trade Winds
- C) Western Disturbance
- D) Monsoon

30. Which region of Rajasthan is most prone to drought?

- A) Eastern
- B) Northern
- C) Western
- D) Southern



Climate Impact on Land and People

31. Which soil type is found in arid zones due to low rainfall?

- A) Black Soil
- B) Alluvial Soil
- C) Sandy Soil
- D) Laterite Soil

32. Which climatic factor leads to desertification in Rajasthan?

- A) High Rainfall
- B) Humidity
- C) Wind Erosion
- D) Tectonic Activity

33. Frequent droughts have led to the development of:

- A) Industrial zones
- B) Rainwater harvesting
- C) Urbanization
- D) Agriculture expansion

34. Climate in western Rajasthan is unsuitable for:

- A) Mining

- B) Livestock
- C) Dense Forests and agriculture
- D) Irrigation

35. Which traditional water conservation method is used in Rajasthan?

- A) Stepwells
 - B) Tanks
 - C) Kunds and Johads
 - D) Canals
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Temperature & Rainfall Variation

36. Which of these cities has the highest diurnal temperature variation?

- A) Jaipur
- B) Jaisalmer
- C) Udaipur
- D) Kota

37. Which area receives both monsoon and winter rain?

- A) Barmer
- B) Jaipur
- C) Ganganagar
- D) Bikaner

38. Which wind brings relief in summer evenings in western Rajasthan?

- A) Loo
- B) Sea breeze
- C) Night breeze
- D) Desert breeze

39. The rainfall in Rajasthan is often:

- A) Timely and even
- B) Excessive
- C) Irregular and scanty
- D) Moderate

40. During droughts, which resource becomes most valuable in Rajasthan?

- A) Food
 - B) Minerals
 - C) Water
 - D) Wood
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Regional Climate

41. Which region has a sub-humid climate in Rajasthan?

- A) Eastern Rajasthan
- B) Western Desert
- C) Central Rajasthan
- D) North-West

42. Aravalli range affects the rainfall distribution by:

- A) Increasing clouds
- B) Blocking monsoon winds
- C) Creating low pressure
- D) Reflecting sun rays

43. Mount Abu has a cooler climate due to:

- A) Latitude
- B) Forests
- C) Altitude
- D) Desert effect

44. The desert climate is also known as:

- A) Humid
- B) Tropical
- C) Arid
- D) Polar

45. Which city has a semi-arid steppe climate?

- A) Bikaner
- B) Jaipur
- C) Udaipur
- D) Barmer

Climate Adaptation & Modern Trends

46. To combat drought, Rajasthan focuses on:

- A) Industrialization
- B) Groundwater recharging
- C) Urban migration
- D) Importing water

47. Which government mission promotes water conservation in Rajasthan?

- A) Swachh Bharat
- B) Jal Jeevan Mission

- C) Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- D) Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)

48. Which initiative has been adopted to increase tree cover and reduce desertification?

- A) Desert Green
- B) Van Mahotsav
- C) Trees Outside Forests in India
- D) Project Green Earth

49. Which crop is most suited to arid zones of Rajasthan?

- A) Rice
- B) Wheat
- C) Bajra (Pearl Millet)
- D) Sugarcane

50. Rajasthan's climate is gradually becoming:

- A) More humid
- B) More rainy
- C) Hotter and drier
- D) More temperate

Answers:

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. D
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. C
- 11. D
- 12. D
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. C
- 19. C
- 20. B
- 21. A
- 22. B
- 23. A

- 24. D
- 25. C
- 26. C
- 27. B
- 28. C
- 29. C
- 30. C
- 31. C
- 32. C
- 33. B
- 34. C
- 35. C
- 36. D
- 37. C
- 38. A
- 39. C
- 40. C
- 41. A
- 42. B
- 43. C
- 44. C
- 45. D
- 46. B
- 47. D
- 48. C
- 49. C
- 50. C