



Q.17) Ans: D

Exp:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Tropical cyclones originate and intensify over warm tropical oceans. The conditions favorable for the formation and intensification of tropical storms are:
 - Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27° C
 - Presence of the Coriolis force
 - Small variations in the vertical wind speed
 - A pre-existing weak- low-pressure area or low-level-cyclonic circulation
 - Upper divergence above the sea level system.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The energy that intensifies the storm, comes from the condensation process in the towering cumulonimbus clouds, surrounding the centre of the storm. The place where a tropical cyclone crosses the coast is called the landfall of the cyclone. The cyclones, which cross 20° N latitude generally, recurve and they are more destructive

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography NCERT
Page no 91

Q.18) Ans: B

Exp:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** La Nina also known as 'El Viejo' or cold event, El Nina is observed when the water temperature in the Eastern Pacific gets comparatively colder than normal, as a consequence of which, there is a strong high pressure over the eastern equatorial Pacific. The difference in pressure between Eastern Pacific and Western Pacific/Asia causes a moisture-laden wind movement from East to West Pacific and Asia.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** La Nina causes drought in the South American countries of Peru and Ecuador, heavy floods in Australia, high temperatures in Western Pacific, Indian Ocean, off the Somalian coast and comparatively better

monsoon rains in India. Generally, El Nino and La Nina occur every 4 -5 years. El Nino is more frequent than La Nina.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/what-is/la-nina-el-nino-pacific-ocean-monsoon-india-rains-imd-6586704/>

Q.19) Ans: A

Exp:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plains. Because of this submergence it is a narrow belt and provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbors. The Malabar coast has certain distinguishing features in the form of 'Kayals' (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The eastern coastal plain is broader and is an example of an emergent coast. There are well- developed deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward into the Bay of Bengal. These include the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri. Because of its emergent nature, it has fewer ports and harbors.

Source: India Physical Environment NCERT Page no 18

Q.20) Ans: C

Exp:

River Narmada

- The Narmada, the largest west-flowing river of the Peninsula, rises near the Amarkantak range of mountains in Madhya Pradesh.
- It is the fifth largest river in the country and the largest one in Gujarat. It traverses Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and meets the Gulf of Cambay.
- Flowing in a rift valley between the Satpura in the south and the Vindhya range in the north, it forms a picturesque gorge in marble rocks and Dhuandhar waterfall near Jabalpur. After flowing a distance of about 1,312 km, it meets