

1. In which of the following place we can find the cold deserts?

- a) Bangalore
- b) Chennai
- c) Himalaya
- d) Rajasthan

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Answer: c

Explanation: Cold deserts are the deserts where we can find less vegetation and few organisms which is adopted to live in cold regions. Cold deserts covered with snow. We can also find this cold deserts in the high plateaus of the Himalayas.

2. What kind of climate we can find in the Thar desert?

- a) Cold
- b) Dry
- c) Cool
- d) Moist

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Answer: b

Explanation: The climate in the Thar desert is extremely dry. Most of the typical desert landscape seen in Rajasthan is in the Thar desert. Thar desert has sand dunes and it also has areas covered with sparse grasses with few shrubs.

3. Where can we find babul tree?

- a) In deserts ecosystems
- b) In river deltas
- c) In grassland ecosystems
- d) In semi-arid ecosystems

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Answer: d

Explanation: Semi-Arid ecosystem or also known as a desert vegetation. The areas in the adjoining semi-arid tract, the vegetation consists of a few shrubs and thorny trees. Babul is one of the thorny tree found along with the kher tree.

4. Why Rann of Kutch attracts aquatic birds in monsoon season?

- a) Because desert land is converted to forest land
- b) Because desert land is converted to snow
- c) Because desert land do not convert
- d) Because desert land is converted to salt marshes

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Answer: d

Explanation: Rann of Kutch is extraordinarily specialized air ecosystems. In summer the land is similar to a desert landscape. These are low-lying areas near the sea, they are converted to salt marshes during the monsoon.

5. Which is the only breeding colony of the flamingos in India?

- a) The Little Rann
- b) The Great Rann of Kutch
- c) The Himalayans
- d) Thar desert

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Answer: b

Explanation: The Great Rann of Kutch is the only breeding colony of the greater and lesser flamingos in India. Condition in this landscape suits for flamingos to breed during a certain period of the year. The Little Rann of Kutch is the only home of the wild ass in India.

6. Desert and semi-arid regions have many organisms such as insects, birds and animals.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Desert and semi-arid regions have a number of specialized insects and reptiles. The rare animals such as Indian Wolf, desert cat, desert fox and birds such as the great Indian bustard and florican also present in desert ecosystem.

7. For what purpose areas of scanty vegetation is used?

- a) Grazing
- b) Farming
- c) Water storage
- d) To generate wind power

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Answer: a

Explanation: Areas of scanty vegetation with semi-arid land have been used for cattle goat and camel in states like Rajasthan and Gujarat. This also used for sheep grazing in the Deccan plateau. So grazing is the main advantage for scanty vegetation area.

8. What makes desert region to become highly unproductive?

- a) Salinity
- b) Sunlight
- c) Temperature
- d) Increase in the rain

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Answer: a

Explanation: The conversion of desert lands through extensive irrigation systems has changed several of the natural characteristics. Canal water evaporates rapidly bringing the salts to the surface. The region becomes highly unproductive as it becomes saline.

9. How can desert ecosystems be conserved?

- a) By minimizing the human activity
- b) By pouring water to desert area
- c) By deforestation
- d) By killing organisms

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Answer: a

Explanation: Desert ecosystems can be conserved if we minimize the human activities in forest land and other cultivable land. Humans convert forest land in order to convert it to farming or for industrial usage.

10. Which of the following tribe protected trees from several generation in Rajasthan?

- a) Bishnoi
- b) Papadi
- c) Korvanji
- d) Gudus

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Answer: a

Explanation: The Bishnoi tribe in Rajasthan is known to have protected their khejdi trees for several generations. The tradition began when the ruler of their region ordered his army to cut down trees for his own use.

11. Where can we see Indira Gandhi Canal?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Punjab
- d) Haryana

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Answer: b

Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Canal is situated in Rajasthan. There is destroying in its important natural arid ecosystem as it will convert the region into an intensive agricultural land. Salt works also destroyed the area.

12. Which kind of soil we can found on the surface of Thar desert?

- a) Rocky
- b) Moist
- c) Fertile
- d) Aeolian

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Answer: d

Explanation: The surface of the Thar desert consists of Aeolian sand. This Aeolian sand consists of wind deposited sand that has accumulated over the past 1.8 million years. The soil of the Thar desert remains dry throughout year.

13. Which is the biggest desert in the world including both hot and cold deserts?

- a) Sahara
- b) Arctic
- c) Arabian
- d) Antarctica

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Answer: d

Explanation: Antarctica is the biggest desert in the world. Sahara is the biggest only in hot deserts but overall Antarctica comes to first place. The entirety of Antarctica is a desert with an annual precipitation of less than 200mm.

14. Deserts can only be 'HOT'.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Deserts are classified into hot deserts and cold deserts. Sahara is the biggest hot desert in the world with an area of 9,000,000(Miles squared), whereas Antarctica is the biggest cold desert as well as overall biggest desert.