

Geography Mountains & Winds Questions and Answers for Competitive Exams Pdf

Question: 1

Describe in brief about sand dunes?

Wind drops its load of sediments when velocity falls and the energy available for transport diminishes.

Sand begins to accumulate wherever an obstruction across the path of wind slows the movement of the air.

Winds commonly deposit sand in mounds called sand dunes.

Question: 2

Differentiate sand storms and dust storms?

Sand storms: They are associated with desert areas and occur when high winds lift particles of sand into the air and drive them with a force. Sand particles in these storms seldom rise more than 3 meters above the ground. They tend to form during the day, when surface heat takes place to the most, and dies out during the night.

Dust storms: They are usually associated with areas where agricultural land has been left exposed to the elements or has dried out during times of drought. Rising winds lift the loose soil high into the air and carry it for hundreds of kilometers. Depending on the colour of the soil they are carrying, they appear black, reddish, or yellowish brown.

Question: 3

How are blow outs formed?

One way that winds erode is deflation that is the lifting and removal of loose material. The most noticeable results of deflation in some places are shallow depressions which are quite approximately called blow outs.

Question: 4

Write a note on wind transportation?

Moving air is able to pick up loose debris and transport it to other locations.

Wind transports fine particles in suspension while the heavier ones are carried as bed loads.

Wind has a low density thus it is not capable of picking up and transporting coarse materials.

Because wind is not confined to channels, it can spread sediment, over large areas, as well as high into the atmosphere.

Question: 5

What are ventifacts?

Wind erodes by abrasion. Wind blows sand cuts and polished exposed rock surfaces. Abrasion by windblown sand creates stones called ventifacts.