

## Evaluation Summary

Questions Found

**1**

Total Score

**4.0 / 10**

**Question 1:** Q. Major hot deserts in northern hemisphere are located between 20-30 degree north and on the western side of the continents. Why?

(Pages 1 - 2)

4.0/10

**OVERALL EVALUATION**

Your answer is well-structured with good use of diagrams. You have covered most key reasons, but a major factual error regarding the wind system (mentioning Westerlies instead of Trade Winds) is a significant issue. The conclusion should be more specific and summarize the arguments.

This definition is slightly confusing and not required. You can directly start by addressing the question.

Good point. The explanation is clear and directly addresses the question.

PAGE 1

Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

**U.P.S.C.**

for practice use only सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Q. Major hot deserts in northern hemisphere are located between 20-30 degree north and on the western side of the continents. Why?

Hot deserts are type of desert along with cold desert, having xerophytic vegetation and high temperature.

Major hot deserts are Mojave, Sonoran, Sahara, ~~etc~~ between 20°-30°N on western continents. - have requisite impact on surrounding regions.




Fig. Major hot deserts on western coast between 20°N to 30°N.

Why located between 20°N-30°N and on western part

① Sub-tropical high pressure belt @ 30° latitude is significant reason - which generated high pressure region and restricts formation of low pressure for cloud formation, thus there are no clouds & no air rise marked with significant high temperature.

Good use of a map to visually represent the locations. This is a great value addition.

Instead of 'no air rise', use the more precise term 'air subsidence'.

Excellent use of a diagram to explain the Hadley Cell mechanism. It enhances clarity.

This is a major factual error. The prevailing winds in these latitudes are the offshore Trade Winds, not Westerlies. Westerlies are found in mid-latitudes.

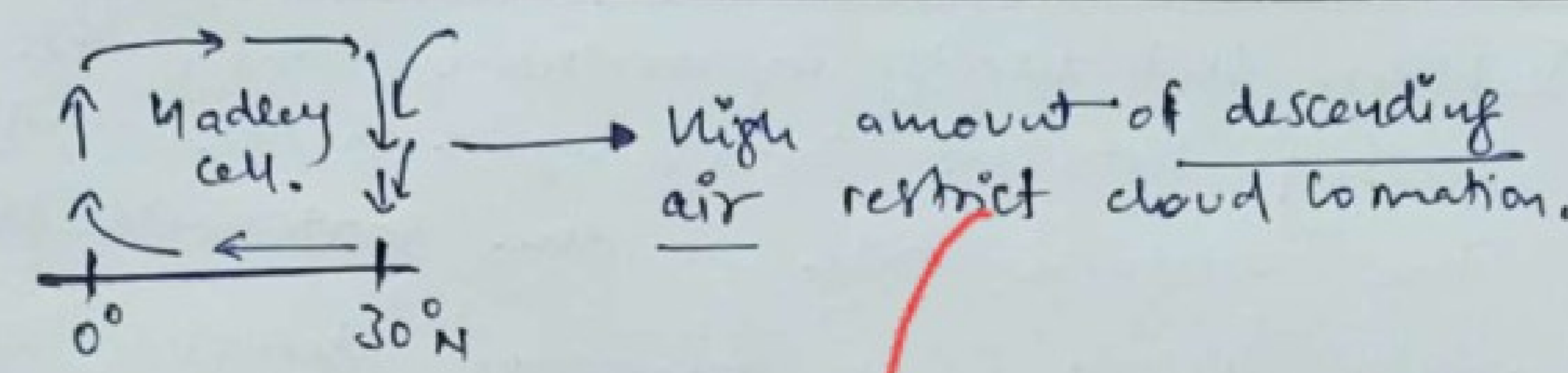
The conclusion is too generic. A better conclusion would briefly summarize the main factors discussed (high pressure, cold currents, offshore winds).

PAGE 2

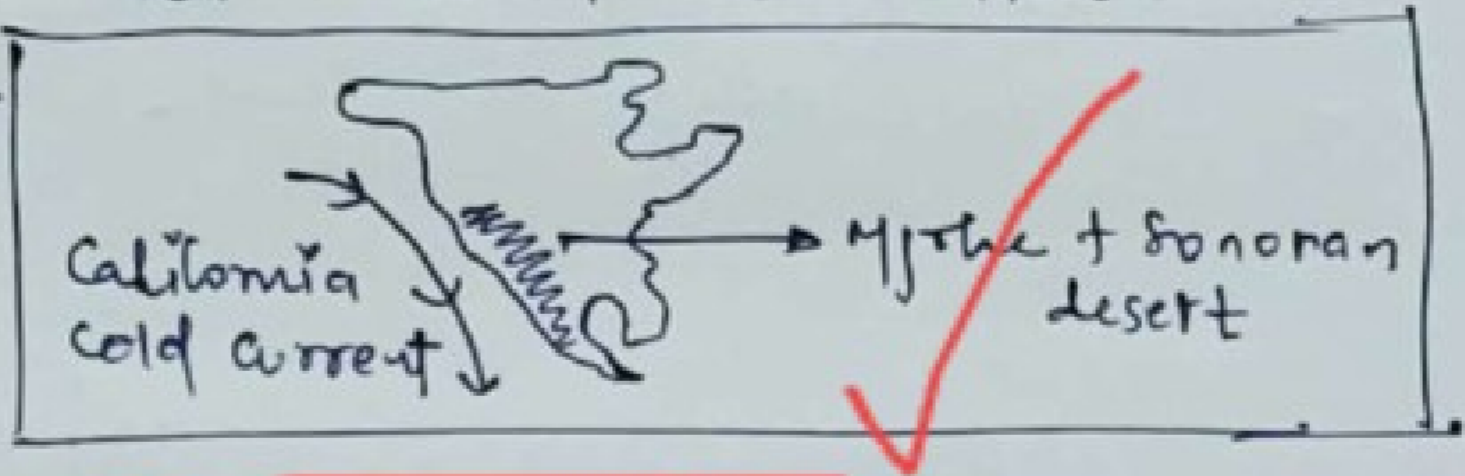
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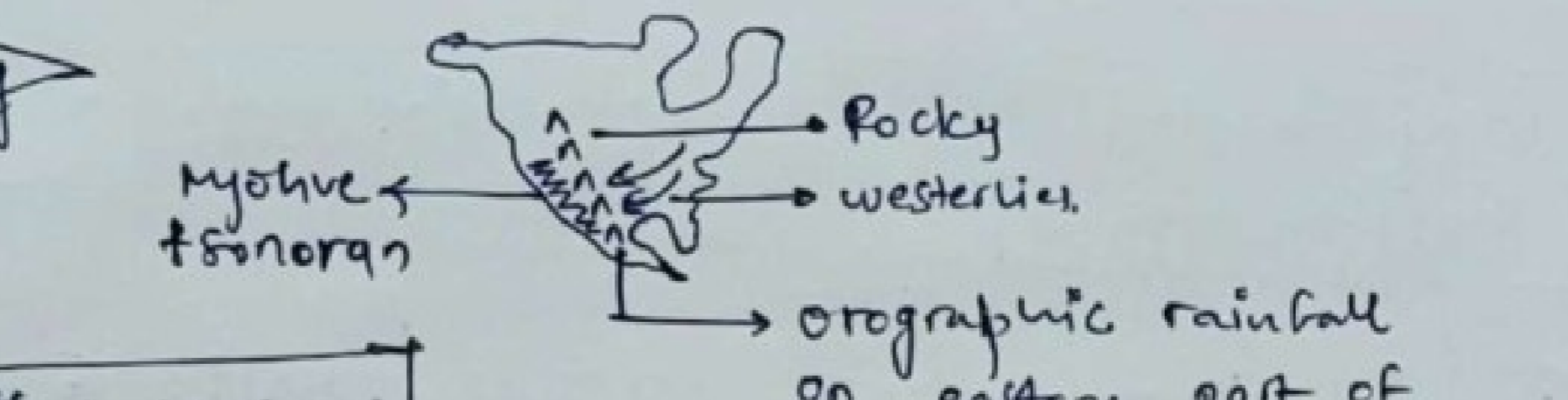


② Ocean current having cold temperature brings dry and heavy air to the western coast - thus restricting cloud formation and precipitation leading to hot desert formation.



California cold current → Mojave & Sonoran desert

③ Offshore westerlies on western part of continent between 20°N-30°N also leads to desert formation.



Mojave & Sonoran → Rocky → westerlies → orographic rainfall on eastern part of rocky forming tropical descending grassland (Prairies)

④ Other reasons

No humidity presence for cloud formation. → desertic location on leeward side of mountain that prohibits orographic rainfall.

Desertic climate influences the habitable region of the world by maintaining heat on surface & atmosphere - thus deserts hold its own importance in diversity of Earth.

Well-explained point. The example of the California cold current is accurate and relevant.

This point is slightly confusing. Focus on the rain-shadow effect of mountains like the Sierra Nevada creating the Mojave desert, rather than mentioning jet streams and grasslands.