

## SOLUTIONS

1. Ans. D.  
**Orissa** and **Varanasi** is known as city of Temples. Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa, is also popularly known as the "Temple City of India". The land of Varanasi (Kashi) has been the ultimate pilgrimage spot for Hindus for ages.
2. Ans. B.  
Ganga. Ganga has the largest river basin and covers 750 miles (12,500 kilometres) in northern India. It is lined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya-Satpura ranges in the south.
3. Ans. A.
  - The **Sargasso Sea** is a region in the gyre in the Middle of the North Atlantic Ocean. It is the only sea on Earth which has no coastline.
  - The Sargasso Sea is 1,107 km wide and 3,200 km long. It stretches from roughly 70 degrees west to 40 degrees west, and from 20 degrees north to 35 degrees north. Bermuda is near the western fringes of the sea.
  - The ocean water in the Sargasso Sea is distinctive for its deep blue color and exceptional clarity, with underwater visibility of up to 200 feet (61 m).
4. Ans. C.  
Darjeeling name means place of the thunderbolt.
5. Ans. B.  
North Atlantic Drift—warm-water tropical current flows by west coast prevailing westerlies carry current's warmth, moisture inland
  - Alps' high elevation creates colder climate, deep winter snows
6. Ans. A.  
The leading producer of aluminum in the world is China followed by Russia.
7. Ans. B.  
these rocks are resistant to all kinds of erosion
8. Ans. D.  
**Afforestation** is the establishment of a forest or stand of trees in an area where there was no forest. Reforestation is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally (by natural seeding, coppice, or root suckers) or artificially (by direct seeding or planting). Many governments and non-governmental organizations directly engage in programs of *afforestation* to create forests, increase carbon capture and sequestration, and help to anthropogenically improve biodiversity.
9. Ans. C.
10. Ans. B.  
Dams have two main functions. The first is to store water to compensate for fluctuations in river flow or in demand for water and energy. The second to raise the level of the water upstream to enable water to be diverted into a canal or to increase 'hydraulic head' -- the difference in height between the surface of a reservoir and the river downstream. The creation of storage and head allow dams to generate electricity.
11. Ans. B.  
Intercropping is a method of soil conservation in which farmers grow a crop of two or more different kinds of crop. The main aim of this method is to produce a greater yield on a given piece of land by making use of resources or ecological processes that would otherwise not be utilized by a single crop.
12. Ans. A.
  - The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust.
  - It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.
  - The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called sial (si-silica and al-alumina). The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium; it is therefore called **sim** (**si-silica and ma-magnesium**).



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13. Ans. D.  
Five Indian states namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim share their boundaries with Nepal.
14. Ans. B.
- **Solar time** is time measured with respect to the Sun's apparent motion in the sky. So, our clocks measure the length of time required for the Earth to rotate once with respect to the Sun. This period is known as a solar time and it equals to **24hrs.**
  - **Sidereal time** is time measured with respect to the apparent motion of the 'fixed' stars in the sky due to the Earth's rotation. On Earth, a sidereal day lasts for **23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds**, which is slightly shorter than the solar day measured from noon to noon.
15. Ans. B.
- First steel industry was established at Kulti, near Jharia, West Bengal as 'Bengal Iron Work' company in 1870.
  - First large scale steel plant TISCO at Jamshedpur in 1907 followed by IISCO at Burnpu in 1919. Both belonged to the private sector.
  - The first public sector unit was Vishveshvarayya Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.
16. Ans. C.  
Amazon River flows through Brazil. It is the largest river in the world originating in Andes mountain and then flows eastward in South America and drains into Atlantic Ocean. Major tributaries are Javari, Tiger, and Negro.
17. Ans. A.  
The state **Animal** of Delhi is **Nilgai**.
- State **Bird** is **House sparrow**
  - State **flower** is **Alfalfa**
  - State **tree** is **Flamboyant**
18. Ans. C.  
CHClF<sub>2</sub> is a Green house gas or a gas that can deplete the Ozone layer. The concept of Ozone layer depletion includes 2 aspects: one decrease in Ozone layer and second Ozone hole. There are many factors that are responsible for it. The main are CFC (chloro

fluoro carbon), CHClF<sub>2</sub>, Freon gas, etc. that causes Global warming and results in depletion of Ozone layer.

19. Ans. C.  
The **exosphere** is the uppermost region of **Earth's** atmosphere. This layer lies above the **thermosphere**. It extends beyond the thermosphere up to **960 Km**. The temperature in this region range from about **300°C** to **1650°C**
20. Ans. B.  
Jaldapara National Park (formerly Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary) is a national park situated at the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas in Alipurduar District of northern West Bengal and on the banks of the Torsa River.
21. Ans. B.  
The permanent gases whose percentages do not change from day to day are nitrogen, oxygen and argon. Nitrogen accounts for 78% of the atmosphere, oxygen 21% and argon 0.9%. Gases like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, methane, and ozone are trace gases that account for about a tenth of one percent of the atmosphere.
22. Ans. C.  
Bay is a wide inlet of the sea that is usually concave in shape. In other words, bay is a water body enclosed on (almost) 3 sides by land, with a wide mouth that opens into the ocean. Larger bays are known as Gulf.
23. Ans. B.  
The ionosphere is defined as the layer of the Earth's atmosphere that is ionized by solar and cosmic radiation. It lies 75-1000 km (46-621 miles) above the Earth.
24. Ans. A.  
**1. USA** holds the world's **largest coal reserves** followed by **Russia, China, Australia** and **India**. In terms of production **China** has been by far the **biggest coal producing** country over the last three decades.



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2. **Coal** is a **fossil** fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into **peat**, which in turn is converted into **lignite**, then **sub-bituminous** coal, after that **bituminous** coal, and lastly **anthracite**.

25. Ans. C.

1. **Duncan Passage** is a strait in the **Indian Ocean**. It is about **48 km** wide. It separates

**Rutland Island** (part of **Great Andaman**) to the **north**, and **Little Andaman** to the **south**. **West** of Duncan Passage is the **Bay of Bengal**; **east** is the **Andaman Sea**.

2. A **strait** is a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable **waterway** that connects two larger **bodies** of **water**. Most commonly it is a channel of water that lies between **two land masses**.

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