

Important Geography Questions Asked in

Recent Exams Conducted by TCS



1. The confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi is known by which name?
A. Devprayag B. Rudraprayag
C. Nandaprayag D. Karnaprayag

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Dev Prayag** is the confluence of the two holy rivers, the **Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda**.

• The confluence got the name tag 'Dev' from a poor Brahmin called **Deva Sharma**.

• It is believed that he performed "rigorous religious austerities" here and was blessed by **Lord Rama**.

• Dev Prayag is the part of **Panch Prayag**.

• Panch Prayag is a set of five holy river confluences in the **Garhwal side of Uttrakhand**.

• These confluences are: Vishnuprayag, Nandaprayag, Karnaprayag, Rudraprayag and Devprayag.

2. Which of the following is the highest mountain peak in Maharashtra?

- A. Salher B. Taramati
C. Anjaneri D. Kalsubai Shikhar

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Kalsubai** is part of western ghats situated at an elevation of 1646 metres in Maharashtra.

• **It is the highest peak in Maharashtra**.

• Kalsubai Harishchandra Wildlife Sanctuary and Kalsubai Temple are situated here.

3. The 17th Parallel is demarcation line between which countries?

- A. North Korea and South Korea
B. Australia and Indonesia
C. North Vietnam and South Vietnam
D. Canada and United States

Ans. C

Sol.

• The **17th Parallel** defined the boundary between **North Vietnam and South Vietnam** before two were united.

• It was the provisional military demarcation line between **North** and

South Vietnam established by the **Geneva Accords of 1954**.

4. Which of following river is not a peninsular river?

- A. Narmada B. Tapti
C. Ken D. Gandak

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Gandak River is not a Peninsular River**. It is a Himalayan River, rest others are peninsular rivers.

* The peninsular rivers are the rivers that originate from the peninsular plateaus and small hills of India.

a. Mahanadi, Godawari, Krishna and Kaveri are major peninsular rivers draining into Bay of Bengal.

b. Narmada, Tapti, Mahi, Sabarmati, etc are major peninsular rivers draining into Arabian Sea.

c. Chambal, Son, Ken, Betwa, Damodar etc are major peninsular rivers draining into Ganga.

5. Which city is known as City of Waterfalls?

- A. Mumbai B. Mysore
C. Raipur D. Ranchi

Ans. D

Sol.

Ranchi is known as the City of Waterfalls.

* Dassam Falls, Jonha Falls, Hirni Falls, Hundru Falls etc falls are located in surroundings of Ranchi.

* Jonha fall is also known as Gautam Dhara as Lord Buddha is believed to have bathed here.

* The Hundru Falls Ranchi is created on the course of the Subarnarekha River.

6. Which is most abundant element in the Earth's crust?

- A. Hydrogen B. Iron
C. Oxygen D. Silicon

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Oxygen is the most abundant in the crust of earth** with a share of 46.6%.

• Silica is the second most abundant element with a share of 27.7%.



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- The list is followed by- aluminum (8.1%), iron (5.0%), calcium (3.6%), sodium (2.8%), potassium (2.6%). and magnesium (2.1%).

7. What is the characteristic feature of Alpine tundra?

- A. It does not contain trees.
- B. It has many different types of trees.
- C. It remains dry throughout the year.
- D. All of the above

Ans. A

Sol.

- Alpine tundra is a type of natural region or biome.
- It does not contain trees because it is at high elevation.
- As the latitude of a location approaches the poles, the threshold elevation for alpine tundra gets lower until it reaches sea level.
- The Alpine tundra merges with polar tundra.
- The cold climate of the alpine tundra is caused by the low air temperatures.

8. Which forests are described as "Lungs of our Planet"?

- A. Congo Rainforest
- B. Southeast Asian Rainforest
- C. Amazon Rainforest
- D. Valdivian Temperate Rainforest

Ans. C

Sol.

- The **Amazon Rainforest** has been described as the "**Lungs of our Planet**" because it provides the essential environmental world service of continuously recycling carbon dioxide into oxygen.
- More than **20 percent** of the **world oxygen** is produced in the Amazon Rainforest.
- It is also known as Amazonia or Amazon Jungle.

9. Death valley is located in which continent?

- A. Asia
- B. North America
- C. Australia
- D. Europe

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Death Valley's Badwater Basin** is the point of the lowest elevation in **North America**.

* It has an elevation of 282 feet.

* Death Valley is scorching and recorded the highest temperature of 134 Degrees Fahrenheit in 1913.

10. Which planet is surrounded with methane rings?

- A. Neptune
- B. Venus
- C. Mercury
- D. Uranus

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Neptune** is surrounded with **methane rings**.

• Neptune's atmosphere is made up predominately of hydrogen and helium, with some **methane**.

• The methane is part of what gives Neptune its brilliant blue tint.

• It has **5 faint** rings.

• It appears as **Greenish Star**.

• It has **14 satellites**.

• The prominent are **Triton** and **Nereid**.

11. What is the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" ?

- A. Ocean Region
- B. Volcanic Region
- C. Desert Region
- D. Forest Region

Ans. B

Sol.

* The "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" is a **volcanic region**.

* It is located in southern **Alaska, United States**. The valley was created in **1912** by the eruption of the Novarupta and Mount Katmai volcanoes.

* It is now a part of Katmai National Park and Preserves.

12. Black soil is also known as ____.

- A. Bangar Soil
- B. Khadar Soil
- C. Regur Soil
- D. Alluvial Soil

Ans. C

Sol.

Black soil is also known as **Regur soil**.

• These soils are the typical soils developed on the basaltic rocks of the **Deccan plateau**.

• This soil is rich in iron, lime and aluminum content. It has also high moisture retentive capacity.



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- This soil lacks nitrogen , phosphorus and organic matter.
- This soil is also suitable for dry farming because of its high moisture retentive capacity.

13. The cool temperate grasslands of South America are known as

- A. Pampas B. Prairies
C. Veld D. Savannah

Ans. A

Sol. Grassland - Continent

Pampas - South America

Prairies - North America

Veld - South Africa

Savannah - Africa

14. Africa's highest mountain peak mt. Kilimanjaro lies in which country?

- A. Tanzania B. Rwanda
C. Uganda D. Kenya

Ans. A

Sol.

Africa's highest mountain peak mt. Kilimanjaro lies in Tanzania. Kilimanjaro, with its three volcanic cones, Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira, is a dormant volcanic mountain in Kilimanjaro National Park, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania.

15. The highest coal-producing country in the world is

- A. India B. USA
C. China D. Russia

Ans. C

Sol. China produces the highest coal in the world.

16. Which of the following wind is also known as 'Snow Eater'?

- A. Mistral B. Chinook
C. Loo D. Harmattan

Ans. B

Sol. The Chinook of the Pacific Northwest – also known as a 'snow eater' – is a warm, dry wind that blows down the side of the Rockies and can melt foot-high snow in a day. It is also the name of a Native American Indian tribe.

17. Which of the following crop is grown in Zaid season?

- A. Watermelon B. Soyabean

C. Maize D. Jute

Ans. A

Sol.

- Kharif (July to October)
- Rabi (October to March)
- Crops grown between March and June are known as Zaid.
- For eg:- Watermelon, bitter gourds and cucumbers

18. Rabi crops are sown from

- A. June to July
B. October to November
C. January to march
D. March to May

Ans. B

Sol. Rabi crops or Rabi harvest refers to agricultural crops sown in winter and harvested in the spring. The term is derived from the Arabic word for 'spring', which is used in the Indian subcontinent. The rabi season starts with the onset of North-East monsoon in October. Examples of Rabi Crops: Wheat, Gram, Pea, Mustard, Linseed, Barley, Peas.

19. Which strait connects Red Sea and Indian Ocean?

- A. Bab-el-Mandeb B. Hormuz
C. Bosphorus D. Malacca

Ans. A

Sol. Bab-el-Mandeb strait connects Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

20. Average salinity of water of Arabian Sea is

- A. 25 ppt B. 35 ppt
C. 45 ppt D. 55 ppt

Ans. C

Sol. .

21. Where is 'Ninety East Ridge' situated?

- A. Pacific Ocean B. Indian Ocean
C. Atlantic Ocean D. Arctic Ocean

Ans. B

Sol. 'Ninety East Ridge' is situated in Indian Ocean.

22. In which country is 'Takla Makan' desert situated ?

- A. Kazakhstan B. Turkmenistan
C. Uzbekistan D. China

Ans. D



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Sol. 'Takla Makan' desert situated at the northern end of the Tibetan Plateau in China.

23. The famous species of tree 'Sundari' is found in _____.

- A. Mangrove forest
- B. Tropical deciduous forests
- C. Himalaya Mountains
- D. Tropical Rainforest

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Sundri is a small or medium-sized evergreen tree** which is found in the inland zone of mangrove forests in India.

* The Botanical name of Sundri is *Heritiera littoralis* Ait.

* In India, This tree is found in the inland zone of mangrove forests along the coasts of peninsular India, the Sundarban in West Bengal state and the Andaman Islands it is often planted in gardens.

24. Musi and Bhima are tributaries of _____ river.

- A. Brahmaputra
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Kaveri
- D. Krishna

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Major tributaries of Krishana are** - Bhima River, Tungabhadra River, Koyna River, Musi River, Malaprabha River, Kundali River, Ghataprabha River, Yerla River and Warna River

* Krishna River originates in the Western Ghats and conjoins the sea in the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaledgevi in Andhra Pradesh.

* It flows through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

25. The Nanda Devi National Park is located in which of the following states of India?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Assam
- D. Odisha
- E. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. The **Nanda Devi National Park** is a national park situated around the peak of **Nanda Devi** (7816 m) in the state of **Uttarakhand** in northern India. It has

been established in 1982. Along with the adjoining Valley of **Flowers National Park** to the northwest, it was inscribed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in **1988**.

26. Which port of India is known as 'Nhava Sheva'?

- A. New Mangalore
- B. Mumbai
- C. Cochin
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- E. Tuticorin

Ans. D

Sol.

Jawaharlal Nehru Port is also known as "**Nhava Sheva**".

• It derives from the names of **Nhava** and **Sheva villages** that were situated here.

• It was established in **1989**.

• It is situated in **Mumbai, Maharashtra**.

• It is the **largest container port** in India.

• It is a key gateway for the country's exports and imports.

• It is operated by the **Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and Government of India**.

27. Which of the following is the largest river Island in India?

- A. Diwar Island
- B. Diu Island
- C. Majuli Island
- D. Gundu Island

Ans. C

Sol.

• In September 2016, the Guinness Book of World Records has declared Majuli in Assam as the largest river island in the world.

• It has toppled Marajo in Brazil to clinch the record.

• It is formed by Brahmaputra river.

• It covers an area of around 880 sq. km.

• It has been included in the tentative list of World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

28. Which is the longest peninsular river?

- A. Godavari
- B. Ganga
- C. Sutlej
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Godavari** is the longest river of peninsular India.

• It is also Dakshin Ganga.



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- It originates from Triambakeshwar, Nasik.

29. In which direction Mahi River flows?

- A. East Flowing River
- B. South Flowing River
- C. West Flowing River
- D. None of the above

Ans. C

Sol.

• In **West region** Mahi River flows. It rises in Madhya Pradesh and, after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan, enters Gujarat and flows into the Arabian Sea.

• It is **one of three west-flowing rivers** in India, along with Tapti River and the Narmada River. Most peninsular rivers in India flow in an easterly direction into the Bay of Bengal.

30. Which one of following is not a east flowing river?

- A. Godavari
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Ganga
- D. Sabarmati

Ans. D

Sol.

• The Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery, the Penneru, the Penneyar, the Vaigai, and the Subarnarekha are **east flowing rivers**.

• These rivers flow towards Bay of Bengal.

• The Indus, the Narmada, the Tapi, the Sabarmati, the Mahi, the Ghagghar, the Luni, the Saravati, the Pumba, the Bharatpuja are the west flowing rivers of India.

• These rivers flow towards Arabian Sea.

31. Ema is example of which type of volcano?

- A. Active Volcano
- B. Dormant Volcano
- C. Extinct Volcano
- D. All of the above

Ans. A

Sol.

* Ema is an example of Active Volcano.

* There are three types of volcano namely Active, Dormant and Extinct volcano.

* A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash, and gases escape.

32. Where is Lonar Crater Lake situated?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Jammu & Kashmir
- D. Madhya Pradesh
- E. Uttarakhand

Ans. A

Sol. Lonar Crater Lake is situated in Buldana district of Maharashtra. It is a salt lake having surface area of 1800 meters and average depth of 150 meters.

33. Triton is the moon of which planet?

- A. Neptune
- B. Uranus
- C. Saturn
- D. Venus

Ans. A

Sol. Triton is the moon of the Planet Neptune. Neptune is the eighth and farthest known planet from the Sun in the Solar System. In the Solar System, it is the fourth-largest planet by diameter, the third-most-massive planet, and the densest giant planet. In totality it has 14 known moons. Triton is the largest natural satellite of the planet Neptune, and the first Neptunian moon to be discovered. It was discovered on October **10, 1846**, by English astronomer William Lassell. It is the only large moon in the Solar System with a retrograde orbit, an orbit in the opposite direction to its planet's rotation.

34. Which state got GI tag for Kasuti Embroidery?

- A. Telangana
- B. Karnataka
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Bihar

Ans. B

Sol.

a) The **Karnataka** Handicrafts Development Corporation (KHDC) holds a Geographical Indications (**GI**) protection for **Kasuti embroidery**.

b) Kasuti work has grown beyond its traditional boundaries to be used in other dress materials like the Mysore silk saree.

c) A **Kasuti centre** was set up in **Hubli, Karnataka** by the **Department of Social Welfare**.

35. The _____ is the longest river in Sri Lanka.



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- A. Kelani B. Maha
C. Mahaweli D. Kalu

Ans. C
Sol.

- a) The **Mahaweli** is the longest river in Sri Lanka.
b) It originates from Samanala Kande and ends by flowing into the Trincomalee sea.
c) Its total length is approximately 108 miles or 174kms.
d) Its tributaries are Amban Ganga and Kotmale Oya.

36. Which of the following is a Floating National Park of India?

- A. Namdapha B. Similipal
C. Eravikulam D. Keibul Lamjao

Ans. D
Sol.

• **The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a national park in the Bishnupur, Manipur.**

- It is the only floating park in the world. It is an integral part of Loktak Lake.
- The national park is characterized by many floating decomposed plant materials locally called phumdis.

37. Which of the following states separates Nepal from Bhutan?

- A. Bihar B. Sikkim
C. Odisha D. Assam

Ans. B
Sol.

• **Indian state Sikkim** separates Nepal from Bhutan.

• Sikkim is a state in **north-eastern India.**

• It borders Tibet in the north and northeast, Bhutan in the east, Nepal in the west, and West Bengal in the south.

• Sikkim is also located close to India's Siliguri Corridor near Bangladesh.

38. Which of the following lakes is the largest man-made lake in India?

- A. Maharana Pratap Sagar
B. Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar
C. Rajsamand Lake
D. Dhebar Lake

Ans. B
Sol.

• **Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar and is India's largest artificial lake.** It is also known as Rihand Dam.

• It is the largest dam of India by volume. It is located at Pipri in Sonbhadra District in Uttar Pradesh.

• It was constructed during period from 1954-62.

39. Dolomite is an ore of which of the following metals?

- A. Strontium B. Potassium
C. Aluminium D. Calcium

Ans. D
Sol.

Dolomite is an ore of Calcium.

* It is a calcium magnesium carbonate with a chemical composition of $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.

* It is the primary component of the sedimentary rock known as Dolostone and the metamorphic rock known as Dolomitic marble.

40. Which one of the following is the world's largest desert?

- A. Arabian B. Kalahari
C. Sahara D. Thar

Ans. C

Sol. The Sahara is the largest hot desert and third largest desert after Antarctica and the Arctic. The Sahara stretches from the Red Sea in the east, girding the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

41. Which of the following countries border touches with China?

- A. Uzbekistan B. Thailand
C. Vietnam D. South Korea

Ans. C

Sol. • China shares a land border of **1,300 km with Vietnam.**

• China has the largest number of neighbours (14) sharing its 22,000km land borders namely: North Korea, Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.

42. The highest airport in India is

- A. Dharamshala airport



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- B. Pithoragrah airport
- C. Leh airport
- D. Dehradun airport

Ans. C

Sol. The highest airport in India is Leh airport. It is 10682 ft above the mean sea level. The airport is named after 19th monk Kushok Bakula Rinpoche whose Spituk Monastery is in direct vicinity to the airfield.

43. Which two land bodies are divided by the Bass Strait?

- A. New Zealand and Tasmania
- B. Tasmania and Australia
- C. New Zealand and Australia
- D. Papua New Guinea and Australia

Ans. B

Sol.

- The Bass Strait is a sea strait separating **Tasmania from the Australian** mainland specifically the state of Victoria.
- The Bass Strait is approximately 250 km wide and 500 km long with an average depth of 60 .

44. Who put forward the 'Theory of Continental Drift' in 1915?

- A. C C Paterson
- B. Nicolaus Copernicus
- C. Alfred Wegener
- D. Galileo Galilei

Ans. C

Sol.

- Continental drift was a theory put forward by Alfred Wegener in 1915.
- He explained how continents shift position on Earth's surface. He also explained why look-alike animal and plant fossils, and similar rock formations, are found on different continents.
- He thought all the continents were once joined together in an "Urkontinent" before breaking up and drifting to their current positions.

45. Which city is located on the banks of the river Narmada?

- A. Bharuch
- B. Bhopal
- C. Nagpur
- D. Kota

Ans. A

Sol.

• City of Bharuch is located on the banks of river Narmada.

• This city is in Gujarat and is located at the mouth of the river Narmada. Being one of the biggest industrial areas including Ankleshwar GIDC, it is at times referred as the chemical capital of India.

46. The "Grand Canyon" is on the river

- A. Colorado
- B. Columbia
- C. Ohio
- D. Mississippi

Ans. A

Sol. The Grand Canyon, is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona in the United States. It is contained within and managed by Grand Canyon National Park, the Kaibab National Forest, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, the Hualapai Tribal Nation, the Havasupai people and the Navajo Nation. President Theodore Roosevelt was a major proponent of preservation of the Grand Canyon area, and visited it on numerous occasions to hunt and enjoy the scenery.

47. The soil found in the Eastern and Western coasts of India is _____.

- A. Red Rocky
- B. Laterite
- C. Black Cotton
- D. Alluvial

Ans. B

Sol. The soil found in the Eastern and Western coasts of India is Laterite soil. The soil is formed in hot and wet tropical areas due to intensive weathering of parent rock as a reason of heavy rainfall. Laterites are red color because of high iron oxide content and leaching of silica. The soil is suitable for growth of cashew nuts.

48. Which of the following rivers originates from Trans Himalayas?

- A. Sindu
- B. Saraswathi
- C. Ganga
- D. Yamuna

Ans. A

Sol.

• Sindu river originates from Trans Himalayas. The Sindu river is also called Indus river.

• It is a major south-flowing river in South Asia. The Indus River flows from Tibet to



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Jammu and Kashmir (India) and the rest of Pakistan.

- The total length of the river is 3,610 km which makes it one of the longest rivers in Asia.

49. The formation of 'Mushroom rock' in desert region is an example of _____.

- A. Deflation
- B. Attrition
- C. Abrasion
- D. Erosion

Ans. C

Sol.

- A mushroom rock also called pedestal rock is a naturally occurring rock whose shape, as its name implies, resembles a mushroom.
- The rocks are deformed in a number of different ways: by erosion and weathering, glacial action, or from a sudden disturbance.

50. Marble is a metamorphic rock of _____.

- A. Sandstone
- B. Limestone
- C. Granite
- D. Clay

Ans. B

Sol. Marble is a metamorphic rock of limestone. Metamorphic rocks are those which change due to pressure, heat and time. Marble is formed due to weathering of calcium carbonate and is used in sculptures and building construction for its beauty and softness.

51. The tides which occur during the moon's quarter phases are known as _____.

- A. Spring tides
- B. Diurnal tides
- C. Fall tides
- D. Neap Tides

Ans. D

Sol. During the moon's quarter phases the sun and moon work at right angles, causing the bulges to cancel each other. The result is a smaller difference between high and low tides and is known as a neap tide. Neap tides are especially weak tides

52. Which of the following rivers is not the tributary of Ganga?

- A. Indrawati
- B. Son
- C. Gomati
- D. Yamuna

Ans. A

Sol. Indravati is a tributary of the Godavari River, located in Central India.

53. The Palk Strait lies between

- A. India and Sri Lanka
- B. Sri Lanka and Maldives
- C. Bangladesh and Myanmar
- D. India and Maldives

Ans. A

Sol. Palk Strait is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Mannar district of the Northern province of the island nation of Sri Lanka.

54. Which is the seventh largest country in the world by land area?

- A. Argentina
- B. Australia
- C. Brazil
- D. India

Ans. D

Sol.

• **India is the second largest nation in terms of population, and seventh largest in terms of area.**

- The largest country in the world is **Russia** with a total area of 17,098,242 Km square.

• **China** is the largest country in the world in terms of population.

55. The ancient name of the river Tungabhadra was _____.

- A. Sindhu
- B. Kubha
- C. Pampa
- D. Vitasta

Ans. C

Sol.

* **The old name of the river Tungabhadra is Pampa.**

* **Tungabhadra river is a tributary of Krishna River**, and it meets Krishna river in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. The origin of the Tungabhadra river is in Karnataka.

* **Raichur Doab** is present in between the Tungabhadra River and the Krishna River. Krishna river finally drains into the Bay of Bengal.

* Tungabhadra Dam is across the river Tungabhadra near Hosapete town in Karnataka. Its capacity is 135 Tmcft. Tungabhadra Barrage is also located on this river near Kurnool town.



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56. Which of the following Channel separates the Andaman and Nicobar groups of Islands?

- A. Ten Degree
- B. Six Degree
- C. Eight Degree
- D. Twelve Degree

Ans. A
Sol.

* **The Ten Degree Channel separates the Andaman and Nicobar groups of Islands.**

* This channel is 150 kilometres wide from north to south, and approximately 10 kilometres long from east to west.

* It is so named as it lies on the 10-degree line of latitude, north of the equator.

* It separates the **Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal.**

57. Match the following:

National Park	Animal
1. Kanha	a. Rhinoceros
2. Kaziranga	b. Tiger
3. Gir	c. Lion

- A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a
- B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
- C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

Ans. B

National Park	Animal
1. Kanha	a. Tiger
2. Kaziranga	b. Rhinoceros
3. Gir	c. Lion

Sol.

* Kanha National Park also known as Kanha Tiger Reserve is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh in India.

* Kaziranga National Park is famous for Rhinoceros in the Golaghat and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India.

* Gir Forest National Park or Sasan Gir is famous for Lion and wildlife sanctuary is located near Talala Gir in Gujarat, India.

58. Where is Great Barrier Reef located?

- A. India
- B. Pakistan
- C. Australia
- D. South Africa

Ans. C
Sol.

• Great Barrier Reef is located in **Australia.**

• It is the world's largest and longest coral reef system, covering the area for about 2,300km from the tip of Cape York in the north to Bundaberg in the south.

• It is composed of over 2,900 individual reef and 900 islands.

59. National Waterway-1 is on which water system?

- A. West Coast Canal
- B. River Brahamputra
- C. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogli river
- D. Sundarbans Waterways

Ans. C
Sol.

• National Waterway-1 is on **Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogli river.**

• It runs from Haldia to Allahabad across Ganges making it the longest waterways in India.

• It's length is 1620 km.

60. Sandstone is metamorphosed to :

- A. Shale
- B. Slate
- C. Quartzite
- D. Marble

Ans. C

Sol. Sandstone can be turned into a metamorphic rock by being either heated up to a point where it undergoes a significant change or subjected to high pressures, or subjected to chemically active fluids, or some combination thereof. A common result of the metamorphosis of sandstone is the creation of quartzite.

61. Lake formed in a cut off river, meander is called:

- A. Playa Lake
- B. Meteoric Lake
- C. Ox-Bow Lake
- D. Crater Lake

Ans. C

Sol. An oxbow lake is a U-shaped body of water formed when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off to create a lake. This landform is called an oxbow lake for the distinctive curved shape, named after part of a yoke for oxen.

62. What is an isthmus?

- A. A water body separating two land masses
- B. A narrow strip of land separating two water bodies
- C. Deep penetration of a water body in land
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. A narrow strip of land separating two water bodies is called isthmus.

63. Hazaribagh plateau of eastern Ghats is situated in which state of India?

- A. West Bengal
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Odisha
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

Hazaribagh plateau of Eastern Ghats is in Jharkhand.

- Hazaribagh Plateau is a part of **Chota Nagpur Plateau**.
- Major sacred sites located are-Sitagarha hill, Banadag Megalith Site and Bawabai Hill.
- Chota Nagpur is the collective name for the Ranchi, Hazaribagh, and Kodarma plateaus.
- Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated here.

64. Which are the Youngest Fold Mountains of the world?

- A. Andes
- B. Atlas
- C. Ural
- D. Himalayas

Ans. D

Sol.

Himalayas is the Youngest Fold Mountains of the world.

- Himalayas are lifted by the subduction of the Indian tectonic plate under the Eurasian Plate.
- Himalayan rocks consist mostly of uplifted sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- Himalayan Glaciers are world's largest ice cap regions outside Polar Regions.
- Himalayan mountains have come out of a **great geosyncline** called the **Tethys Sea** and that the uplift has taken place in different phases.

65. Roaring forties is the name of which planetary winds?

- A. Trade Winds
- B. Westerlies
- C. Polar Easterlies
- D. Western Disturbances

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Westerlies Winds are often called Roaring Forties, Furious Fifties and Shrieking Sixties.**

- These winds blow from sub-tropical high-pressure belts towards the sub polar low-pressure belts.
- The westerlies are best developed between **40° and 65°S latitudes**.
- Sailors use the Roaring Forties to speed their passage across the Indian Ocean.

66. Nor westers are the name of local winds of _____.

- A. India
- B. Iran
- C. USA
- D. Europe

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Nor westers are the name of local wind of India and in some parts of Bangladesh.**

- It is locally known as **Kalbaishakhi**. Kalbaishakhi is accompanied by strong squalls and sometimes by hail.
- It occurs during the month of April and May. It is found in North East Indian states.

67. Which is most literate state of India?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Gujarat
- C. Sikkim
- D. Kerala

Ans. D

Sol.

As per the census of 2011, Kerala is the most literate state of India.

- **Kerala has 94% literacy Rate** with 96.1% of Men Literacy and 92.1% of Female Literacy.
- Among Union Territories Lakshadweep has highest Literacy with 91.8% of total literacy, 95.1% male and 87.9% female.
- Bihar is the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82% with Male Literacy 71.2 % and female Literacy 51.5%.
- India's literacy rate is at 74.04%.

68. Eris is a _____ in our Solar System.



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- A. Planet
C. Asteroid
- B. Dwarf Planet
D. Moon

Ans. B
Sol.

• **As per International Astronomical Council Eris is a Dwarf Planet.**

- It was discovered in January 2005 by Palomar Observatory team.
- It was initially described as tenth planet of Solar System by NASA but later was demoted to a status of Dwarf Planet like Pluto in 2006.
- Eris is named after the Greek goddess Eris and the name was proposed by Caltech Team in 2006.

69. The Amazon rainforest is which type of forest?

- A. Coniferous Forest
B. Temperate Forest
C. Tropical Forest
D. Mediterranean Forest

Ans. C
Sol.

• The Amazon rainforest is also known in English as **Amazonia or the Amazon Jungle.**

- It is a moist broadleaf **tropical rainforest** in the Amazon biome.
- It covers most of the Amazon basin of South America.
- The Amazon represents over half of the planet's remaining rainforests.
- It comprises the largest and most biodiverse tract of tropical rainforest in the world.

70. Zoji La pass connects which of the following?

- A. Kashmir to Jammu
B. Kashmir to Kargil
C. Leh to Srinagar
D. Leh to Kargil

Ans. C
Sol.

The Zoji La pass connects **Leh to Srinagar.**

- Zoji La Tunnel is situated on Zozila pass on **NH 1 A.**
- Zoji La means the "mountain pass of blizzards".
- The Zoji La tunnel project was inaugurated by Prime Minister, Narendra

Modi, in May 2018. It is a 14 Km long tunnel.

71. Rohtang Pass connects Manali to _____.

- A. Delhi
C. Leh
- B. Tibet
D. Haridwar

Ans. C
Sol.

Rohtang pass connects Manali to Leh.

- Rohtang pass is present on the **Pir Panjal Range of Himalayas.**

- It **connects** the **Kullu Valley with Lahaul and Spiti Valleys** of Himachal Pradesh.

- The **Ravi River** rises **west of the Rohtang pass** in the Kullu hills of Himachal Pradesh.

- Rohtang Tunnel is under construction to connect villages in Lahaul Spiti to lower parts of country.

72. In which layer of the atmosphere do humans live?

- A. Thermosphere
C. Stratosphere
- B. Mesosphere
D. Troposphere

Ans. D
Sol.

Human lives in Troposphere layer of atmosphere.

- Troposphere is the lowest layer of atmosphere. It extends up to 18 kms near equator and 8 kms near poles from ground level.

- Almost all the weather phenomena occur in Troposphere, like- rain, storm, etc.

- Troposphere contains dust particles and water vapour.

- Air pressure drops, and temperatures get colder, as you climb higher in the troposphere.

73. Which zone separates troposphere and stratosphere?

- A. Stratopause
C. Thermopause
- B. Tropopause
D. Mesopause

Ans. B
Sol.

The zone separating troposphere from the stratosphere is known as tropopause.



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- Troposphere is the lower most layer of earth's atmosphere while Stratosphere is the next atmospheric layer.
- The temperature between Stratosphere and Troposphere is nearly constant, that is why, it is known as Tropopause.
- The troposphere ranges in height from an average of 9 km at the poles to 17 km at the Equator.

74. Asteroids are mainly found in asteroid belt which lies between which planets?

- A. Venus and Earth
- B. Earth and Mars
- C. Mars and Jupiter
- D. Jupiter and Saturn

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Asteroid Belt is found between Mars and Jupiter.**

- Asteroids are space bodies also called as Planetoids.

- Only one asteroid - 4 Vesta, which has a relatively reflective surface & is normally visible to the naked eye.

- Ceres, Vesta, Pallas and Hygiea are four major asteroid of this belt which collectively about half of the mass of the belt.

75. How many moons do Mercury have?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 4

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Mercury has no moons.**

• **It is the smallest and innermost planet of Solar System.**

- Mercury's axis has the smallest tilt of any of the Solar System's planets.

• **It takes Mercury about 59 Earth days to spin once on its axis and about 88 Earth days to complete one orbit about the Sun.**



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