

# 75+ Geography Questions English PDF

1. Which of the following option denote restoration of forest by naturally or manually.

- (A) Deforestation (B) Afforestation  
(C) Reforestation (D) Hiforestation

- A. (B) B. (D)  
C. (A) D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Deforestation**- refers to destroying trees for benefit; it is extremely harmful and lead to increase in carbon dioxide amount in atmosphere.

• **Afforestation**- refers to planting trees for benefit, it is essential to maintain life and it increases amount of oxygen in atmosphere.

• **Reforestation**- refers to restoration of forest by naturally or manually. It improves human life and reduces pollution.

2. Where is Notre-Dame cathedral?

- (A) California (B) Leads  
(C) Belgium (D) Paris

- A. (B) B. (D)  
C. (C) D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Notre Dame Cathedral is situated at Paris.**

• It is a medieval Catholic Cathedral and is consecrated to the Virgin Mary and considered to be one of the finest examples of Gothic Architecture.

• The cathedral's construction was begun in 1160 under Bishop Maurice de Sully and was largely complete by 1260. But it witnessed desecration during French Revolution.

• In the 19th century, the cathedral was the site of the coronation of Napoleon I and funerals of many Presidents of the Republic.

3. Where will you be if you were on filitheyo island?

- (A) Sri Lanka (B) Lakshadweep  
(C) Maldives (D) Thailand

- A. (C) B. (D)  
C. (B) D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Filitheyo Island is located in Maldives.**

• It is a resort and launched in **1999**. It consists of approx. 125 guest bungalows with restaurants, bars, spa etc.

• The island is in a triangular shape, with surrounding shores facing east, north and south-west. All of the guest related buildings including bungalows, restaurants and receptions are located on the outlying areas of the island.

4. Koyna Dam is situated in-

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Gujarat

- A. (C) B. (D)  
C. (B) D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

\* **Koyna Dam is located in Maharashtra.** It is a concrete dam on Koyna river.

\* The main purpose of the dam is hydroelectricity with some irrigation in neighbouring areas. Koyna Hydroelectric Project has a total installed capacity of 1,920 MW.

\* It is known as 'life line of Maharashtra'. The Koyna hydro-electric project is run by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

5. Which of the following planet is similar in size to earth?

- (A) Mercury (B) Mars  
(C) Venus (D) Saturn

- A. (A) B. (D)  
C. (C) D. (B)

Ans. C

Sol.

\* **Venus is also known as twin of earth because of their similar size, mass, proximity to the Sun, and bulk composition.**

\* Venus orbits the Sun every 224.7 Earth days. The atmospheric pressure at the planet's surface is 92 times that of Earth.

\* Venus is one of the four terrestrial planets which mean that it has rocky mountain bodies. The atmosphere of Venus consists of 96.5% carbon dioxide, with most of the remaining 3.5% being nitrogen.

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6. In which of the following states is Goecha La passes located?

- (A) Sikkim (B) Assam  
(C) Meghalaya (D) Uttarakhand  
A. (A) B. (C)  
C. (B) D. (D)

Ans. A  
Sol.

• Lipu Lekh, Mana Pass, Mangsha Dhura, Niti pass etc are major passes present in **Uttarakhand**.

• Nathu la, Jelep La, Goecha La Pass etc are major passes present in **Sikkim**.

• Bomdi La, Dihang pass, Yonggyap Pass, Diphra pass, Kumjwang pass etc are major passes present in **Arunachal Pradesh**.

• Sela Pass connects Tawang to rest of India through **Tezpur and Guwahati**.

7. Which Indian state was declared complete digital state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Karnataka  
A. (C) B. (B)  
C. (A) D. (D)

Ans. B  
Sol.

• Kerala is the first digital state of country. The Ex. President of India Pranab Mukherjee has declared Kerala as India's first digital state during the launch of digital empowerment campaign at Kozhikode, Kerala in 2016.

• **Kerala has achieved 100 per cent mobile connectivity and 75 per cent Internet literacy** in the past few years and has the highest record of bank accounts linked to Aadhar card and e-governance and digital banking.

• Kerala has a mobile coverage of 95 percent and Internet access to over 60 percent of its total population - the highest among all the 29 states.

8. On which river, world's highest Millauviaduct bridge is made?

- (A) Seine (B) Tarn  
(C) Durance (D) Loir  
A. (B) B. (A)  
C. (D) D. (C)

Ans. A  
Sol.

• **Millau Viaduct** is cable-stayed bridge in France over a valley of the River Tarn. It is the tallest bridge in the world.

• French structural engineer Michel Virlogeux and British architect Norman Foster are designers of this giant bridge.

• It has a length of 2.460 meters and width of 32 meters. Its official name is Le Viaduc de Millau and is present in France.

9. Which of the following statement is not true about Indian river?

- (A) Himalayan rivers are Perennial  
(B) Peninsular rivers are Seasonal  
(C) Himalayan rivers form very small delta  
(D) Peninsular rivers have little amount of water

- A. (B) B. (A)  
C. (D) D. (C)

Ans. D  
Sol.

\*India River system is mainly divided into two categories with – **Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers**.

\* Regarding Himalayan rivers in India, they form major parts of big deltas and catchment areas formed in country also they are Perennial source of water.

\* The Peninsular Rivers are not perennial and have a limited amount of water like Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari etc. though peninsular rivers have huge potential for hydroelectricity.

\* The Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Indus and its tributaries are part of Himalayan River system.

10. In which of the following state Nathula and jelep la passes are situated?

- (A) Sikkim  
(B) Uttarakhand  
(C) Himachal Pradesh  
(D) Jammu Kashmir

- A. (C) B. (A)  
C. (D) D. (B)

Ans. B  
Sol.

\* **Nathula and Jelep La are major passes of Sikkim**.

\* Bara Lacha La, Debsa Pass, Rohtang Pass, etc are passes present in Himachal Pradesh.

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\* Lipu Lekh, Mana Pass, Mangsha Dhura, Niti pass etc are major passes present in Uttarakhand.

\* Mintaka pass, Parpik Pass, Aghil Pass, etc are major passes of Jammu and Kashmir.

11. Which of the following is not true about Kumbhalgarh fort, Rajasthan?

- (A) It is situated in district Rajsamand of Rajasthan at present  
(B) It is a world heritage site of UNESCO, which is included in mountaineous fort of Rajasthan.  
(C) The wall of Kumbalgarh is the second largest wall after the china wall.  
(D) It is situated on the peak of famous Satpura series.

- A. (B)                          B. (A)  
C. (C)                          D. (D)

Ans. D  
Sol.

\* **Kumbhalgarh is a Major fort which was one of the most vital Mewar Fort. It is located in Rajsamand district of Rajasthan.**

\* It is a world heritage site of UNESCO, which is included in mountainous fort of Rajasthan and The wall of Kumbalgarh is the second largest wall after the china wall.

\* It was built during the reign of Rana Kumbha. Kumbhalgarh also separated Mewar and Marwar from each other and was used as a place of refuge for the rulers of Mewar at times of danger.

\* The fort is also known to be the birthplace of Maha Rana Pratap.

12. How many constellations have been named?

- (A) 88                          (B) 99  
(C) 90                          (D) 87  
A. (B)                          B. (D)  
C. (A)                          D. (A)

Ans. C  
Sol.

• Till now 88 constellations have been named, covering the entire sky in the northern and southern hemispheres.

• The oldest description of the constellations as we know them comes

from a poem, called Phenomena, written about 270 B.C. by the Greek poet Aratus.

• A Constellation a group of stars forming a recognizable pattern that is traditionally named after its apparent form or identified with a mythological figure.

13. What is Kuiper belt?

- (A) Planetary bodies that orbit around Jupiter  
(B) A type of Galaxy  
(C) Icy Planetary bodies that orbit around Neptune  
(D) A type of constellation

- A. (A)                          B. (C)  
C. (B)                          D. (D)

Ans. B  
Sol.

• Just outside of Neptune's orbit is a ring of icy bodies, is called as the **Kuiper Belt**.

• The Kuiper belt is occasionally called the **Edgeworth–Kuiper belt**.

• It is a circumstellar disc in the outer Solar System, extending from the orbit of Neptune to approximately 50 AU from the Sun.

14. According to World Bank, what Is the approximate land utilization percentage of India for agriculture purposes?

- (A) 48                          (B) 70  
(C) 60                          (D) 53  
A. (B)                          B. (D)  
C. (A)                          D. (C)

Ans. D  
Sol.

• Agricultural land in India was reported at **60.45 % in 2015**, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

• World Development Indicators (WDI) is the World Bank's premier compilation of cross-country comparable data on development.

15. The Kudankulam nuclear plant has 2 reactors to generate \_\_\_\_ of power.

- (A) 500 MW                      (B) 1000 MW  
(C) 2000 MW                      (D) 1500 MW  
A. (C)                          B. (B)  
C. (A)                          D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Kudankulam nuclear plant has 2 reactors to generate **2000 MW** of power.
- Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is the single largest nuclear power station in India.
- It is situated in Koodankulam in the **Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu**.
- Construction on the plant began on **31st March 2002**.

16. India covers \_\_\_\_\_ of earth's land area. (approximate)

- (A) 2.8% (B) 2.4%  
(C) 2.0% (D) 3.2%  
A. (B) B. (A)  
C. (C) D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

\* **The total area of India is 3.28 million square km. India also accounts for 2.4% of the area on the globe.**

\* IT has a land boundary of *15,200 km* and the coastal boundary that includes the islands is *7,516 km*.

\* It lies completely in the Northern hemisphere and Eastern hemisphere between *latitudes 84' N and 37°6'N* and *longitudes 68°7' E and 97°25' E*.

17. Bangladesh has a land border with

- (A) Only India  
(B) India and Myanmar  
(C) India and Bhutan  
(D) India and China  
A. (B) B. (D)  
C. (A) D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

\* **Bangladesh share border with both India and Myanmar.**

\* The Bangladesh-Myanmar border is 170 miles while Bangladesh and India share a 4,156 km (2,582 mi)-long international border.

\* It is world's fifth longest land border, Bangladesh share border with Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and West Bengal.

18. The Purple Frontier, The Earth Dragon and The Outer Fortresses, all refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) The Himalayas  
(B) The Yellow River  
(C) The Great Wall of China  
(D) Books written by J.R.R. Tolkien  
A. (B) B. (C)  
C. (A) D. (D)

Ans. B

Sol.

• The Purple Frontier, The Earth Dragon and The Outer Fortresses, all refer to **The Great Wall of China**.

• It is the collective name of a series of fortification systems generally built across the historical northern borders of China.

• The Great Wall of China was constructed from the **7th Century BC** by the Chu State and lasted until 1878 in the **Qing Dynasty**.

19. Asia's oldest oil producing field is located in

- (A) Gujarat  
(B) Assam  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh  
(D) Nagaland  
A. (A) B. (B)  
C. (D) D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Assam oil field is the Asia's oldest oil producing field.**

• Crude oil was discovered here in late 19th century. Digboi, where the first oil well in Asia was drilled, is known as the Oil City of Assam.

• The first refinery was started here in 1901.

20. In 2015, on which of these planets frozen underground Glaciers were discovered?

- (A) Mars (B) Venus  
(C) Jupiter (D) Saturn  
A. (C) B. (B)  
C. (A) D. (D)

Ans. C

Sol.

• IN 2015, Scientists had discovered belts of glaciers consisting of frozen water

equivalent to over 150 billion cubic metres on Mars.

- Scientist deducted the sources based on radar measurements from the NASA satellite and Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter.
- The glaciers were located in belts around Mars between the latitudes 300-500. They were found on both the northern and southern hemispheres.

21. 'Project Tiger' India's highly popular wildlife conservation project for the conservation of decreasing number of Indian Tiger was started in the year.

- (A) 1975 (B) 1973  
(C) 1978 (D) 1982  
A. (A) B. (B)  
C. (D) D. (C)

Ans. B  
Sol.

'Project Tiger' is India's highly popular wildlife conservation project for the conservation of decreasing number of Indian Tiger was started in 1973.

- \* During the tiger census of 2006, a new methodology using camera trap and GPS was used extrapolating site-specific densities of tigers.
- \* Project Tiger was administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

22. Brahmaputra river doesn't flow from which of the following countries?

- (A) China (B) Bangladesh  
(C) India (D) Nepal  
A. (B) B. (D)  
C. (C) D. (A)

Ans. B  
Sol.

\* **The Brahmaputra** is a trans-boundary river which flows through China, India and Bangladesh.

- \* It is the ninth largest river in the world by discharge, and the 15th longest.
- \* It has its origin in the Manasarovar Lake region.

23. Which village in Shivamogga district, Karnataka uses Sanskrit in everyday communication?

- (A) Jhiri (B) Ganoda  
(C) Mattur (D) Shyamsundarpur

- A. (A) B. (C)  
C. (B) D. (D)

Ans. B  
Sol.

• **Mattur is a village in Shivamogga district near the city of Shivamogga in Karnataka.**

- Mattur is well known for the usage of Sanskrit for day-to-day communication.
- Temple of Rama, a Shivalaya, Someshwara temple and Lakshmikeshava temple are situated in Mattur.
- Hosahalli is nearby village, these two villages are often referred together, they are situated near banks of river Tunga.

24. The common language spoken in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka is :

- (A) Tamil (B) Sinhalese  
(C) Telugu (D) Kannada  
A. (A) B. (D)  
C. (C) D. (B)

Ans. A  
Sol.

• **Tamil Language is a common language spoken in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka especially in northern Sri Lanka.**

- Tamil is an official language of three countries: India, Sri Lanka and Singapore.
- It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India under 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of constitution of India.

25. A major tectonic plate – The Indian plate (where India is situated), split off from which ancient continent?

- (A) Rodinia (B) Pannotia  
(C) Pangaea (D) Gondwanaland  
A. (D) B. (B)  
C. (C) D. (A)

Ans. A  
Sol.

• **Gondwana was a supercontinent that existed from the Neoproterozoic (about 550 million years ago) until the Jurassic.**

- During the Carboniferous Period, it merged with Euramerica to form a larger supercontinent called Pangaea.

- The remnants of Gondwana make up areas including South America, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Indian Subcontinent and Arabia.

26. On which hill is the famous Tirumala Temple situated?

- (A) Seshadri (B) Neeladri  
(C) Narayanadri (D) Venkatadri  
A. (A) B. (C)  
C. (B) D. (D)

Ans. D

Sol.

- **The famous Tirumala Temple is situated on Venkatadri hills.**

- The Venkata hill (853 m) is part of the Seshachalam Hills, located in the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.

- The popular Tirumala Venkateswara Temple which is dedicated to the Hindu god Venkateswara, a form of Vishnu, also known as Tirupati or Balaji is located here.

27. What is Geodesy?

- (A) A Branch of Aeronautics  
(B) Study of Icebergs  
(C) Study of Mountains  
(D) Branch of mathematics dealing with the shape and area of earth  
A. (C) B. (A)  
C. (D) D. (B)

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Geodesy is the Earth science which focus on accurately measuring and understanding Earth's geometric shape, orientation in space and gravitational field.**

- Geodynamical phenomena include crustal motion, tides and polar motion.

- The subject also focuses on properties change over time of planets.

28. Which among the following is a major tea producing state in India?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) West Bengal  
(C) Odisha (D) Maharashtra  
A. (B) B. (D)  
C. (C) D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

Solution

- **Assam** is the largest producer of tea in India.

- India is one of the largest producers of tea in the world, second only to China.

- **West Bengal** comes at the **second** position in the list of tea producing states with 329.70 million kilograms of tea production in the year 2015-16.

- The major tea-producing states in India are: Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Sikkim, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Bihar, Orissa.

29. Which river is known as Dakshin Ganga?

- (A) Cavery (B) Mahanadi  
(C) Godaveri (D) Krishna  
A. (B) B. (A)  
C. (C) D. (D)

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Godavari is known as Dakshin Ganga.**

- The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.

- It is 1465 Kilometres long and drain into bay of Bengal.

30. Which river flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?

- (A) Krishna (B) Godavri  
(C) Kaveri (D) Periyar  
A. (C) B. (B)  
C. (D) D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Kaveri river flows through the states of Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

- It originates in the foothills of Western Ghats at Talakaveri, Kodagu in Karnataka.

- Drain into the Bay of Bengal through two principal mouths in Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu.

31. Chandrashekhar kimit is applied to-

- (A) To stars  
(B) To volcano  
(C) To motion of light  
(D) To plant life

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- A. (A)                      B. (D)  
C. (B)                      D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Chandrasekhar limit is the maximum mass of a stable white dwarf star.
- $2.765 \times 10^{30}$  kg is the currently accepted Chandrasekhar Limit.
- The limit was named after Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, an Indian astrophysicist.

32. Which state contains Kamrup Kingdom?

- (A) Rajasthan              (B) Manipur  
(C) Assam                  (D) Kerala  
A. (B)                      B. (A)  
C. (D)                      D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Kamrup Kingdom ruled over territories of Assam Region between 350 CE to 1140 CE.
- In the 16th century the Ahom kingdom came into prominence and assumed for itself the political and territorial legacy of the Kamarupa kingdom.
- Kamarupa kingdom was first mentioned on Samudragupta's Allahabad rock pillar as a frontier kingdom.

33. Suez canal joins the Mediterranean sea to-

- (A) Caspian sea              (B) Red Sea  
(C) Baltic Sea              (D) North Sea  
A. (D)                      B. (B)  
C. (C)                      D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

- Suez canal connects Mediterranean sea to Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez.
- Suez canal was Constructed by the Suez Canal Company between 1859 and 1869.
- Its length is 193.30 kms.

34. Which of them is a cause of earthquake?

- (A) Attacks of grasshopper  
(B) Storm  
(C) Moon eclipse  
(D) Volcanic eruption

- A. (C)                      B. (D)  
C. (A)                      D. (B)

Ans. B

Sol.

- The causes of an earthquake can be categorised into two groups- Natural causes and man Made causes.
- The Natural Causes consists of volcanic eruption, Plate tectonics, Tsunami etc.
- The man made causes consists of Dams, Nuclear explosions, Mining operations, etc.
- The place or point from which the earthquake is originated is called as focus.

35. If your weight is 38kg on earth. Then what will your weight be on mercury?

- (A) 19 kg                      (B) 760 kg  
(C) 10 kg                      (D) 14.3 kg  
A. (B)                      B. (A)  
C. (D)                      D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

- The gravity on mercury is approximately 38% of earth's gravity.
- Hence anything which has Xkg weight on earth the same thing will have 38% of X kg weight on mercury.
- Hence in this case,  $38 \times 38 / 100$  which is approximately 14.3 Kilograms.

36. Which is the tallest building in the world at present?

- (A) Burj Khalifa  
(B) Petronas  
(C) Warsaw radio mast  
(D) Shanghai World financial centre

A. (D)                      B. (A)

C. (C)                      D. (B)

Ans. B

Sol.

- Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world at present.
- It is located in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. It's height is 829 mts.
- Burj Khalifa was designed by Adrian Smith, of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

37. Thar desert is in-

- (A) Madhya Pradesh      (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Bihar                      (D) Uttarakhand  
A. (C)                      B. (D)



C. (A) D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Thar desert is a desert in Indian Subcontinent lies in India and Pakistan** with an area of more than 200000 square kilometres

• The desert lies in the state of [Rajasthan](#), and extends into [Sindh](#), [Gujarat](#), [Punjab](#), and [Haryana](#).

• Major part of it lies in Rajasthan.

38. The summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir government is :

(A) Jammu (B) Srinagar  
(C) Gulmarg (D) Anantnag

A. (A) B. (B)  
C. (C) D. (D)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Srinagar is the summer capital of jammu and Kashmir government while jammu is it's winter capital.**

• Recently the Government of India repealed the special status accorded to Jammu and Kashmir under [Article 370](#) of the Indian constitution, which seeks to dissolve the state and reorganise it into two [union territories](#) - [Jammu and Kashmir](#) and [Ladakh](#).<sup>[27]</sup> The act will come into effect from 31 October 2019.

39. Where is the Golden Temple Dambulla located

(A) Malaysia (B) Sri lanka  
(C) Philippines (D) Indonesia

A. (B) B. (C)  
C. (A) D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

\* Dambulla cave temple is located in **Dambulla, Sri Lanka.**

\* It is also known as the **Golden Temple of Dambulla.**

\* It is a World Heritage Site (1991) in Sri Lanka.

\* The paintings and sculptures here are based on the life of **Mahatma Buddha.**

40. The desert adjoining the Thar Desert in Pakistan is known as

(A) Gobi (B) Sukur  
(C) Mirpur (D) Cholistan

A. (A) B. (C)

C. (B) D. (D)

Ans. D

Sol.

\* The desert adjoining the Thar Desert in Pakistan is known as **Cholistan.**

\* Cholistan Desert is locally known as "**Rohi**" in Pakistan.

\* It covers the area of Bahawalpur, Punjab (Pakistan).

\* It adjoins the Thar Desert, extending over to Sindh and into India.

41. Which of the following rivers is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

(A) Mahanadi (B) Hooghly  
(C) Damodar (D) Son

A. (D) B. (A)  
C. (B) D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

\* **Damodar River** was earlier known as the "**River of Sorrows**" or "**Sorrow of Bengal**" as it used to flood many areas of Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah and Medinipur districts of Bengal.

\* Damodar River is a river flowing across the Indian states of **Jharkhand** and **West Bengal.**

42. How many moons does Mars have?

(A) 7 (B) 2  
(C) 1 (D) 4

A. (D) B. (C)  
C. (A) D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

\* Mars is also called **Red Planet.**

\* It has a thin atmosphere comprising of nitrogen and argon.

\* It is marked by **dormant volcanoes.**

\* **Nix Olympia** is the highest mountain, which is three times higher than the Mount Everest.

\* It has **two moons** or natural satellites: **Phobos** and **Deimos.**

43. What caused Tsunami (Harbour Wave)?

(A) Under Sea earthquakes  
(B) Typhoons  
(C) Volcanic eruption on land  
(D) Drought

- A. (A)                      B. (B)  
C. (D)                      D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

\* A tsunami is series of huge ocean waves caused by a rapid, **large-scale disturbance of the sea water**.

\* Tsunamis can be caused by submarine volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, meteor impact, and major earthquakes occurring beneath the seabed causing large vertical movements.

\* It is known as "**harbour wave**" in Japan.

44. What is the shape of the earth?

- (A) Oblate sphere  
(B) Perfect sphere  
(C) Mostly flat  
(D) Perfect hemisphere  
A. (B)                      B. (C)  
C. (D)                      D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

\* The shape of the earth is an **Oblate sphere**.

\* This is because, in the case of rapid spinning, the centripetal force overcomes the gravitational attraction trying to create a spherical shape.

\* Earth is an example of this.

45. Which of the following is the smallest continent?

- (A) Africa                      (B) Antarctica  
(C) Australia                      (D) South America  
A. (A)                      B. (B)  
C. (D)                      D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

\* There are **7 continents** on planet Earth: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.

\* The smallest continent by land area is **Australia** with **9,008,000 kilometer square**.

\* It represents just 6% of the total land area in the world.

\* The largest continent by land area is **Asia** with **43,800,000 kilometer square** and represents more than 29% of the total land area on planet earth.

46. Eastern boundary of Kashmir is

- (A) LOC                      (B) Jammu  
(C) POK                      (D) Ladakh region  
A. (D)                      B. (A)  
C. (B)                      D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

• Jammu and Kashmir has an international border with **China** in the north and east.

• The Line of Control separates it from the Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan in the west and northwest respectively.

• The Kashmir division borders Jammu Division to the south and **Ladakh to the east** while Line of Control forms its northern and the western border.

47. The only bird which can fly in backward direction-

- (A) Hummingbird                      (B) Kiwi  
(C) Albatross                      (D) Eagle  
A. (C)                      B. (D)  
C. (B)                      D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

• Hummingbirds are tiny birds can fly forwards, hover, and are the only known birds to fly backwards as well.

• The hummingbird has a unique muscle and wing structure that gives them a high level of flight control.

48. Most densely populated city of Australia is-

- (A) Canberra                      (B) Sydney  
(C) Melbourne                      (D) Perth  
A. (D)                      B. (B)  
C. (A)                      D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

• The largest city in Australia is Sydney, with a population of 4,627,345 people.

• But the most densely populated city is Melbourne.

49. Which one is the lowest porous?

- (A) Sandy soil                      (B) Silty soil  
(C) Clay soil                      (D) Saline soil  
A. (B)                      B. (C)  
C. (A)                      D. (D)

Ans. B

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Sol.

• **Clay soil is the least porous soil.**

- The spaces between the molecules of the soil are less and water cannot pass through them.
- Porous soil is made from coarse particles that leave large gaps known as pores.

50. Which is the Indian most speaking language?

- (A) Mandarin (B) Spanish  
(C) English (D) Hindi  
A. (A) B. (B)  
C. (D) D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

- Mandarin Chinese is the most spoken language in the world.
- Spanish is second most spoken language in the world.

51. Which is the largest mammal?

- (A) The African Elephant  
(B) Male Hippopotamus  
(C) Blue whale  
(D) Male hammer head shark  
A. (C) B. (B)  
C. (D) D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

- The blue whale is a marine mammal belonging to the suborder of baleen whales.
- At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 180 metric tons (200 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest known animal to have ever existed

52. The word equinox stands for-

- (A) The same shape  
(B) Same time period of day and night  
(C) Same time period of summer and cold  
(D) The weather is of same time period  
A. (A) B. (D)  
C. (B) D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

- Equinox comes from the Latin words "aequi" means equal, and "nox" means night.
- So, the word equinox means the same time period of day and night.

- An **equinox** is when the sun passes directly over the equator.

53. Mariana Trench is situated in which of the ocean?

- (A) Atlantic ocean (B) Pacific ocean  
(C) Indian ocean (D) Southern ocean  
A. (D) B. (C)  
C. (B) D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

• Mariana trench is the deepest sea trench in the floor of the western **North Pacific Ocean.**

- The maximum known depth is 10,984 metres.
- It is named after the nearby Mariana Islands.

54. Which city is a planned city according to Vastushastra?

- (A) New Delhi (B) Bangalore  
(C) Mumbai (D) Chandigarh  
A. (A) B. (C)  
C. (D) D. (B)

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Chandigarh was planned by the famous French architect Le Corbusier.**

- It is a union territory in India.
- It is internationally known for its architecture and urban design.
- It is located near the foothills of the Sivalik Range of the Himalayas

55. In which of the following river originate from Tibet

- (A) Godavari (B) Mahanandi  
(C) Brahmaputra (D) Sone  
A. (A) B. (D)  
C. (B) D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Brahmaputra River originates from Mansarovar Lake region of Tibet.**

- It is also called as **Tsangpo Brahmaputra** and Red River of India. From Tibet it flows to Tsangpo Grand Canyon and enters Arunachal Pradesh and then into Assam and finally drains into bay of Bengal after flowing through Bangladesh.

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- Brahmaputra river is about **2899 Kilometres long**. The waters of the River Brahmaputra are shared by China, India, and Bangladesh.
- The latest new bridges announced on this river are - **Jorhat-Nematighat, Disangmukh-Tekeliphuta, Louit-Khablu, Numaligarh-Gohpur and North Guwahati-Guwahati.**

56. Which type of soil is found in great north plane?

- (A) Alluvial Soil (B) Black Soil  
(C) Red Soil (D) Laterite Soil  
A. (C) B. (A)  
C. (B) D. (D)

Ans. B  
Sol.

- **Alluvial Soil**- Mostly available soil in India especially in north plane, Humus, lime and organic matters are present.

- **Black Soil**- also known as regur or cotton soil and mainly found on Deccan plateau, it is rich in Iron, Lime, calcium, aluminum etc.

- **Red Soil**- also known as Omnibus Soil, deficient in lime, phosphate, humus and potash.

- **Laterite Soil**- found in coastal areas and in the areas of high temperature and high rainfall, Lime and silica will be leached away from the soil.

57. Which planet is known as evening/morning star?

- (A) Mercury (B) Venus  
(C) Mars (D) Saturn  
A. (D) B. (C)  
C. (B) D. (A)

Ans. C  
Sol.

- **Venus is known as morning and evening star, it is also known as Earth's twin.**

- Venus orbits the Sun every 224.7 Earth days, With a rotation period of 243 Earth days. It does not have any natural satellites.

- Venus is a terrestrial planet and is sometimes called Earth's "sister planet" because of their similar size, mass, proximity to the Sun, and bulk composition.

- The atmosphere of Venus contains more than 96% **carbon dioxide** and has more than 90 times atmospheric pressure at planet's surface.

58. What is a celestial object consisting of a nucleus of ice and dust called?

- (A) Star (B) Moon  
(C) Comet (D) Asteroid  
A. (B) B. (D)  
C. (C) D. (A)

Ans. C  
Sol.

- **Both Asteroids and Comets celestial bodies orbiting our Sun, and they both can have unusual orbits, sometimes straying close to Earth or the other planets.**

- **Comets** are made up of ice, dust, rocky materials and organic compounds. When comets get closer to the Sun, they lose material as some of their ice melts and vaporizes.

- **Asteroids** consist of metals and rocky material. The majority of asteroids reside in the asteroid belt, a region between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

59. Study of atmosphere is called:

- (A) Atmosphology (B) Meteorology  
(C) Ecology (D) Mertrollogy  
A. (D) B. (A)  
C. (C) D. (B)

Ans. D  
Sol.

- **Meteorology**- scientific study of the atmosphere that focuses on weather processes and forecasting.

- **Atmosphology**- is the study of planetary atmosphere.

- **Ecology**- the branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.

- **Metrology**- the scientific study of measurement.

60. How many bio-geographical regions are in India?

- (A) 2 (B) 4  
(C) 6 (D) 10  
A. (D) B. (A)  
C. (C) D. (B)

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Ans. A  
Sol.

• **There are 10 bio geographical regions in India.**

- These are – Trans Himalayas, The Himalaya, Indian Desert, Western Ghats, Deccan Peninsula, Gangetic plains, The coasts, the North East and the Islands.
- The bio-geographical province is an eco systematic or biotic subdivision of realm. India is divided into 25 bio-geographic provinces.

61. Which of the following states is the biggest producer of silk?

- (A) Kerala (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Karnataka (D) Maharashtra  
A. (C) B. (D)  
C. (A) D. (B)

Ans. A  
Sol.

• **Karnataka is the largest producer of silk in country. India, being the second largest producer of silk after China.**

- India Produces all the four varieties of silk – **mulberry, muga, Tropical tasar, Oak tasar, and eri.**
- Karnataka produces approximately one third of silk of country which is approx. 8200 MT. Mysuru and North Bengaluru in Karnataka are famous for their silks and are called the **"Silk City"**.

62. Which princely state was the biggest independent state?

- (A) Hyderabad (B) Kochin  
(C) Travankon (D) Puducherri  
A. (C) B. (A)  
C. (D) D. (B)

Ans. B  
Sol.

- In 20<sup>th</sup> century, Kashmir, Junagarh, Travancore, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Mysore etc were major independent states but the Hyderabad was the biggest princely state.
- Princely states were those states which are under a local or regional ruler in a subsidiary alliance with the British Raj.
- Hyderabad state gradually became the first princely state to come under British

Raj signing a subsidiary alliance agreement.

- Hyderabad signed a standstill agreement with the new dominion of India after independence as a after effect of **"Operation Polo"**.

63. Chitrakoot waterfall is lying on Indrawati river, the waterfall is known as India's Niyagra waterfall. That is situated in-

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Chhattisgarh  
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Jharkhand  
A. (A) B. (B)  
C. (C) D. (D)

Ans. B

- Sol. \* Chitrakoot falls, lying on Indravati river, also known as Niagara Falls is located in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. \* It has a height of 29 metres and is the widest falls in India. The Indravati river originates in the Kalahandi region of Odisha, in the Vindhya Range. \* Kanger Valley National Park is located nearby it and Teerathgarh Falls have also located nearby it. At Present the fall is worth seeing during the rain only.

64. In which direction does the tail of a comet point toward?

- (A) Away from the sun  
(B) Towards the sun  
(C) Away from the earth  
(D) Towards the earth  
A. (C) B. (D)  
C. (B) D. (A)

Ans. D  
Sol.

- The tail of a comet is always away from the sun and is shaped by solar winds.
- A comet a small solar system body which when passing close to sun starts releasing gases and this process is known as outgassing.
- As of July 2018 there are 6,339 known comets and Comets have been visited by unmanned probes such as the European Space Agency's Rosetta.

65. Which river originates from Amarkantak?

- (A) Betwa (B) Chamba  
(C) Sone (D) Narmada

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**2019-20**  
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- A. (A)                      B. (B)  
C. (C)                      D. (D)

Ans. D

Sol.

- Narmada river originates from Amarkantak Plateau near Auppur District of Madhya Pradesh. It is 1312 kilometres long river.
- It flows through Madhya Pradesh and Gujrat and drain into Arabian Sea near Bharuch city of Gujrat.
- Along with it Tapi and Mahi are the rivers which flows from east to west and drain into Arabian Sea and Perriyay river in kerala also present in this category.

66. What is the meaning of an ECOTONE?

- (A) ECOTONE is where two biomes meet  
(B) It's an area with low survival for species  
(C) An area with limited flora and fauna  
(D) An area with high biomass production

- A. (D)                      B. (C)  
C. (B)                      D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

- An ECOTONE is a transition area between two biomes, where two communities meet and integrate.
- The word ecotone was coined from a combination of eco(logy) plus -tone, from the Greek tonos or tension.
- Ecotones have a sharp vegetation transition, a diverse and unique physiognomy, new plant varieties etc.

67. Which among the following statements is true?

- (A) Jharkhand is the largest mica producing state in India  
(B) Copper is found in Orissa  
(C) Limestone is found in Maharashtra  
(D) India is largest producer of Iron ore

- A. (D)                      B. (A)  
C. (B)                      D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Andhra Pradesh** is the largest producer of Mica.
- On the other hand, mica (waste and scrap) is largely produced by the states of **Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand**.

- Mines of mica are found in **Giridih and Kodarma** districts of Jharkhand.

68. Which river does not flow into the Arabian Sea?

- (A) Narmada                      (B) Tapti  
(C) Periyar                      (D) Mahanadi  
A. (D)                      B. (B)  
C. (C)                      D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

- \* **Narmada, Tapti and Periyar rivers flows from east to west** direction and drain into Arabian Sea whereas Mahanadi flows from west to east direction and drain into Bay of Bengal.

- \* Mahanadi is 858 kilometres long and Hirakund dam is located on it.

- \* The Mahanadi river flows through the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

69. Which of the following planets doesn't have a satellite?

- (A) Jupiter                      (B) Mars  
(C) Venus                      (D) Neptune  
A. (C)                      B. (A)  
C. (B)                      D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

- \* **Of the inner planets, Mercury and Venus have no natural satellites.**

- \* Earth has one large natural satellite, known as the Moon; and Mars has two tiny natural satellites, Phobos and Deimos.

- \* There are 79 known *moons of Jupiter*

70. The type of forest that is most widespread in India is

- (A) Deciduous forest      (B) Thorn forest  
(C) Tidal forest              (D) Montane forest  
A. (A)                      B. (D)  
C. (C)                      D. (B)

Ans. A

Sol.

- The type of forest that is most widespread in India is **deciduous forest**.

- Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests out of all the types of forests in India.

- These forests are also called as **Monsoon Forests**.

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- These forests are found in the regions having rainfall between 70-200 cm.

71. Which of the following is a reason of earthquake?

- (A) Global warming of surface of earth
- (B) Increased population on earth
- (C) Underground nuclear explosion test
- (D) Motion of tectonic plate of earth

- A. (B)                      B. (D)
- C. (A)                      D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Motion of tectonic plate of earth can be categorized as a reason for earthquake.**

- Volcanic eruption, Massive dams, Mining activities etc are some of other major reasons for earthquake.
- The point inside earth from where earthquake is originated is called as focus whereas its perpendicular projection on earth's surface is known as Epicenter.

72. Green house effect is increased by

- (A) Kryton                      (B) Carbon dioxide
- (C) Nitrogen                      (D) Oxygen

- A. (D)                      B. (A)
- C. (C)                      D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

- The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface.
- In this process the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.
- water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone are major green house causing gasses.

73. Which sanctuary was known as Bharatpur bird sanctuary earlier?

- (A) Samaspur bird sanctuary
- (B) Mayani bird sanctuary
- (C) Salim Ali bird sanctuary
- (D) Keoladeo bird sanctuary

- A. (A)                      B. (B)
- C. (C)                      D. (D)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Keoladeo National Park** or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in **Bharatpur, Rajasthan.**

- The recent name Keoladeo, given to the Bharatpur Sanctuary is the name derived from an ancient Hindu temple, devoted to Lord Shiva.
- It is a famous avifauna sanctuary that hosts thousands of birds, especially during the winter season.

74. Which one of the following rivers emerged from western Ghat?

- (A) Ghaggar                      (B) Krishna
- (C) Damoder                      (D) Son

- A. (D)                      B. (B)
- C. (C)                      D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

• The **Krishna river originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar** at an elevation of about 1,300 metres.

- The major river systems originating in the Western Ghats are the Godavari, Kaveri, Krishna, Thamiraparani and Tungabhadra rivers.

75. Which of the following conduct the watercycle on earth?

- (A) Wind                      (B) Moon
- (C) Sun                      (D) Earth

- A. (C)                      B. (B)
- C. (A)                      D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

• Water cycle is the continuous movement of water in cycle form from the oceans to the atmosphere to the Earth and on again.

- Basically, the sun drives the water cycle by heating water in the oceans.

76. Mount Kangchenjunga is

- (A) the tallest mountain in the Himalayas
- (B) located to the north of Mount Everest
- (C) The 2nd highest mountain in the World
- (D) The 3rd highest mountain in the World

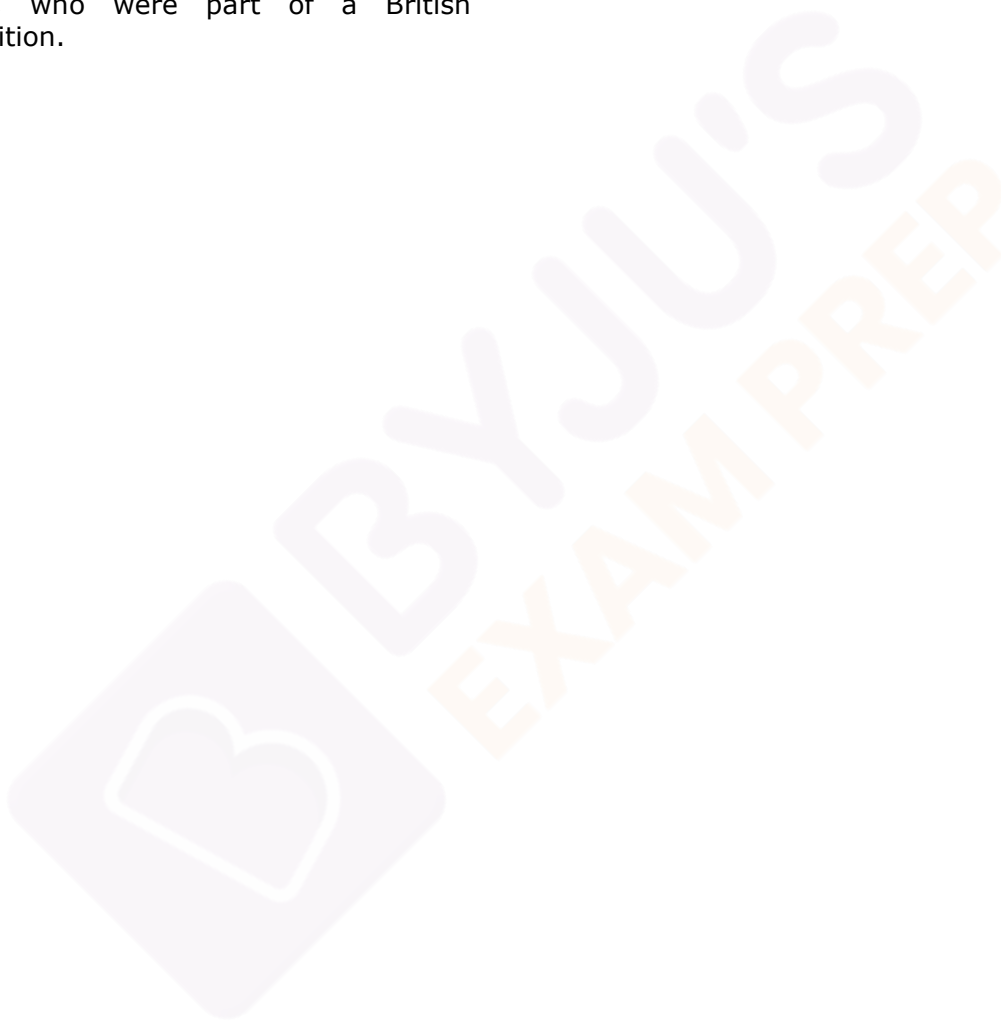
- A. (C)                      B. (D)
- C. (B)                      D. (A)

Ans. B

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Sol.

- **Kanchenjunga** is the **third highest** mountain in the world.
- It rises with an elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft).
- It is situated in the eastern Himalayas on the border between Sikkim state, northeastern India, and eastern Nepal.
- The mountain is part of the **Great Himalaya Range**.
- Kangchenjunga was first climbed on **25 May 1955 by Joe Brown and George Band**, who were part of a British expedition.



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