

Geography Questions asked in SSC CGL Exam

English PDF

1.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.

2.Which of the following substances is mined in Odisha's Badampahad mines?

- A. Hematite
- B. Aurite
- C. Dolomite
- D. Bauxite

Ans. A

Sol.

* The Iron ore deposits are found in **Badampahar mines of Odisha** and Kudremukh deposits of Karnataka.

* In *Badampahar* high grade hematite ores are found.

3.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 Hamasaledevi in Andhra Pradesh.

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

4.Which of the following biosphere reserves was first established by the Government of India?

- A. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve
- B. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve
- C. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- D. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

Ans. D

Sol.

The given biosphere Reserves are formed in the following years-

* Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve - 1986

* Sunderbans - 1989

* Nanda Devi National Park & Biosphere Reserve- 1988

* Gulf of Mannar - 1989

5.Name the passage which is used by pilgrims in Uttarakhand for Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra.

- A. Pensi La
- B. Kuldung
- C. Banihal Pass
- D. Lipu Lekh

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Lipulekh pass is used for pilgrimage of Kailash Mansarovar.**

* Lipulekh is a Himalayan pass on the border between Uttarakhand, India and Tibet, China. The southern side of the pass is controlled by India but claimed by Nepal.

* It is near their tripoint with Chinese trading town of Taklakot in Tibet.

6. The Nanda Devi Peak is located in _____.

- A. Sikkim
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Assam

Ans. B

Sol.

- Nanda Devi Peak is the **second highest mountain in India**.
- It is the 23rd-highest peak in the world.
- It is part of the Garhwal Himalayas, and is located in Chamoli district of **Uttarakhand**.

7. Baglihar Dam is constructed on which river?

- A. Indus
- B. Chenab
- C. Sutlej
- D. Ravi

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Baglihar Dam is built on Chenab River** in the Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir.
- The hydro power project 'Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project', is a run-of-the-river power project on the Chenab River.
- This project was conceived in 1992, approved in 1996 and construction began in 1999.

8. Which of the following passes connects Tawang with Lhasa?

- A. Chankan Pass
- B. Bum La Pass
- C. Hpungan Pass
- D. Kumjawng Pass

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Hpungan Pass**- connects Arunachal Pradesh with Myanmar
- **Bum La Pass**- connects Tawang with Lhasa
- **Chankan Pass**- connects Arunachal Pradesh with Myanmar
- **Kumjawng Pass**- connects Arunachal Pradesh with Myanmar

9. _____ in Himachal Pradesh is a famous tourist attraction.

- A. Aghil Pass
- B. Chang-La Pass
- C. Mintaka Pass
- D. Rohtang Pass

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Rohtang Pass**- It connects the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys of Himachal Pradesh.
- **Mintaka Pass**- situated in Karakorum Mountains, between Pakistan and Xinjiang in China
- **Chang-La Pass**- situated in Ladhak, J&K
- **Aghil Pass**- situated in Karakoram range.

10. Majuli, the largest river island in the world is located in _____.

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Assam
- C. Nagaland
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Majuli island is situated in Assam in Brahmaputra river**, it is the largest river island in the world.
- It is also the first island in India to be declared as district.
- Sarbananda Sonowal won constituency of Majuli in 2016 Assam Legislative

Assembly election and presently Chief Minister of Assam.

11. Which of the following passes is known as the gateway connecting Jammu and Srinagar?

- A. Lanak-La Pass
- B. Chang-La Pass
- C. Banihal Pass
- D. Aghil Pass

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Banihal Pass**- connects the Kashmir Valley in the Indian state Jammu and Kashmir to the outer Himalaya and plains to the south.
- **Lanak La Pass**- The Lanak La or Lanak Pass is a mountain pass in Tibet
- **Chang-La Pass**- situated in Ladhak, J&K
- **Aghil Pass**- situated in Karakoram range.

12. Varkala, Chowaa, Chavakkad and Nattika are beaches in the state of _____.

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

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Varkala, Chowaa, Chavakkad and Nattika are beaches in the state of Kerala.**

- The coastal areas of Kerala are well known for boat racing, tourist destinations, etc.

13. _____ is the largest river island in the world.

- A. Bahvani
- B. Umananda
- C. Munroe
- D. Majuli

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Majuli island is situated in Assam in Brahmaputra river**, it is the largest river island in the world.

- It is also the first island in India to be declared as a district.
- Sarbananda Sonowal won a constituency of Majuli in 2016 Assam Legislative Assembly election and presently Chief Minister of Assam.

14. Which river passes through maximum number of countries?

- A. Volga
- B. Danube
- C. Amazon
- D. Rhine

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Danube River passes through maximum number of countries.**

- It passes through 10 countries of Europe and is the second longest river of Europe.
- It drains into Black Sea.

15. The Almatti dam project of the Krishna river was an issue between which states?

- A. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- B. Karnataka and Goa
- C. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- D. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

Ans. A

Sol.

• The Almatti dam is situated on Krishna River in Karnataka and it was **an issue between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.**

- Government of India constituted a common tribunal in 1969 to adjudicate the river water utilization disputes among the river basin states of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

• Presently this dam is under operating authority of Karnataka Power Corporation Limited.

16. 'Shifting cultivation' is also known as _____ in north-east India.

- A. Ladang
- B. Chena
- C. Jhum
- D. Logan

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Jhum cultivation is basically shifting cultivation in north east india.**

• Under this system of agriculture, the piece of land is burnt and left for few years till the land re-gain its fertility and then after this crop is cultivated again on the land and this continuous in a cyclic manner.

17. _____ is an important road link between Srinagar on the side and Kargil and Leh on the other side.

- A. Muling La
- B. Shipki La
- C. Zoji La
- D. Qara Tag La

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Zoji La is a high mountain pass in Jammu and Kashmir**, located on National Highway 1 between Srinagar and Leh.

• It connects Ladhak and Kashmir Valley.
• Zoji La tunnel project was approved by the government of India in January 2018, it is a 14 km long tunnel will reduce the time to cross the Zojila Pass.

18. Jorwe culture' was a Chalcolithic archaeological site located in the present by Indian state of _____.

- A. Gujarat
- B. Assam

C. Maharashtra

D. Bihar

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Jorwe was a Chalcolithic Archaeological culture existed in large areas of Maharashtra.**

• It existed in around 1100-1200 BCE.
• The people traded with Karnataka for gold and ivory, and with coastal India for fish, conch shell, and haematite.

19. The summer solstice 2019 in the Northern Hemisphere will occur on _____.

- A. 21st June
- B. 26th June
- C. 20th June
- D. 24th June

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The Summer solstice occurred on Friday, 21 June, 2019.**

• Summer solstice, the two moments during the year when the path of the Sun in the sky is farthest north in the Northern Hemisphere (June 20 or 21) or farthest south in the Southern Hemisphere (December 21 or 22).

20. Which of the following stars is nearest to the sun?

- A. Betelgeuse
- B. Proxima Centauri
- C. Sirius
- D. Deneb

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Proxima Centauri** is an exoplanet orbiting in the habitable zone of the red dwarf star Proxima Centauri, which is the closest star to the Sun.

- The discovery of the planet was announced in August 2016 by the European Southern Observatory.

21. Fertile riverine alluvial soil is best suited for producing _____.

- A. cotton
- B. rice
- C. tea
- D. Corn

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Alluvial soil is best suited for rice cultivation.**

- Alluvial soil is a result of river depositions which imbibe high degree of fertility.
- The Mid central Plains of India is spot of Alluvial Soil which is also the bowl of rice production of country.
- The soil in states like Up, MP, Chattishgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana etc comprise alluvial soil.

22. Which of the following is the third highest waterfall in India?

- A. Barehipani Falls
- B. Courtallam Falls
- C. Suruli Falls
- D. Agaya Gangai

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Barehipani Falls is a two tiered waterfall located in Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.**

- It is the third highest water fall in India.
- The height of this fall is 399 metres.

23. Daringbadi hill station is located in which state of India?

- A. Odisha
- B. Maharastra
- C. West Bengal
- D. Kerala

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Daringbadi hill station is located in Kandhmal district of Odisha.** It is known as Kashmir of odisha.

- This place was name after a british policeman Daring Saheb. More than 50% of here's population is tribal.
- Ginger harvesting is done here.

24. The 'Diphu Pass' which is the tri-junction between India, Myanmar and China is on this Border Line?

- A. Durand Line
- B. Palk Strait
- C. McMohan Line
- D. Radcliffe Line

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Diphu pass is located at the trijunction of India, Myanmar and china and it is located on the McMohan border line.**

- The McMahan Line is the demarcation line between the Tibetan region of China and the North-east region of India proposed by British colonial administrator Henry McMahan at the 1914 Simla Convention.

25. In which province of China is the Huangguoshu National Park located which houses the world's largest waterfall cluster.

- A. Jiangu
- B. Guizhou
- C. Yunnan
- D. Shandon

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The Huangguoshu National Park is located on the Baishui Riverin Anshun, Guizhou province.**

- It is one of the largest waterfalls in China.

- The Water Curtain Cave is located in its back.

26. The 'Friendship Highway' is a road that connects China to _____.

- A. India
- B. Myanmar
- C. Pakistan
- D. Nepal

Ans. D

Sol.

• **The Friendship Highway is an 800-kilometre route connecting China and Nepal.**

- It includes the National Highway 318 of China.
- From Lhasa, the Friendship Highway follows the Kyi Chu river and reaches confluence with the Yarlung Tsangpo River at Chushul.

27. Which one of the following is the highest altitude lake of Pakistan?

- A. Pakistan Lake
- B. Satpara Lake
- C. Attabad Lake
- D. Rush Lake

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Pakistan Lake is the highest lake in Pakistan and the twenty-fifth highest lake in the world.**

- It was discovered in 2018 by mountaineers exploring near Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan at 15,641 feet above sea level.

28. 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.

29. Which state of India has the longest mainland coastline?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Kerala
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Odisha

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The 1214.7 kilometers long coastline of Gujarat**, which is approximately 23% of the country's total mainland coastline, is the longest mainland coastline in India.

- The total length of India's coastline is 7516.6 kilometers.
- Andhra Pradesh has the second longest mainland coastline with a total length of 974 kilometers.

30. Which country in the world has the largest number of international borders?

- A. China
- B. India
- C. Nepal
- D. Pakistan

Ans. A

Sol.

• **China has the world's largest number of International Borders.**

- China shares its international borders with 14 sovereign states and 2 special territories.
- The total international land boundary of china is 22117 kilometres.

31. The river Ganga emerges from Gangotri Glacier and ends at _____.

- A. Pacific Ocean
- B. Bay of Bengal
- C. Arabian Sea
- D. Indian Ocean

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The river Ganga emerges from Gangotri Glacier and drains into Bay Of Bengal.**

- Ganga is 2525 kilometres long and is the longest river of India.
- Ranganga, Gagra, Gomti, Gandak, Yamuna, Tamsa, Son, Kiul, Punpun etc are some of its tributaries.

32. The term 'Blood Moon' is used to refer to _____.

- A. Full Moon
- B. Lunar Eclipse
- C. Solar Eclipse
- D. Crescent Moon

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Blood Moon happens when Earth's moon is in a total lunar eclipse.**

- The last blood moon on Jan. 20-21, 2019 coincided with a supermoon and the Full Wolf Moon, earning it the title "Super Blood Wolf Moon."

33. How many International airports are there in India?

- A. 16
- B. 15
- C. 14
- D. 17

Ans. D

Sol.

• **There are 17 International Airports in India.**

- These International Airports are managed by Airport Authority Of India.

- The Airports Authority of India or AAI is a statutory body working under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

34. Which one of the following is the deepest gorge in the world?

- A. Kali Gandaki Gorge
- B. Vikos Gorge
- C. Garganta del Cares
- D. Tiger Leaping Gorge

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Kali Gandaki Gorge is the deepest gorge in the world**, it is situated in Nepal.

- The Gorge separated Dhaulagiri and Annapurna.
- The Kali Gandaki gorge has been used as a trade route between India and Tibet for centuries.

35. Which of the following is the longest river in Pakistan that originates from Lake Manasarovar?

- A. Sutlej
- B. Indus
- C. Kabul
- D. Chenab

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Indus is the longest river and national river of Pakistan.**

- It originates from Tibetan Plateau near Mansarovar lake, and flows to Ladakh, Kashmir and then to Pakistan.
- It drains into Arabian Sea.
- Chenab, Jhelum, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej are its tributaries.

36. The Sahyadri Mountains run from _____ to Kanyakumari, the southernmost part of India.

- A. Gujarat
- B. Uttar Pradesh

- C. Rajasthan
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Sahyadri mountains starts near the Songadh town of Gujarat and covers the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.
- It is spread in 1600 kilometers and also known as the Great Escarpment of India.

37. 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%.
- The list is followed by- aluminum (8.1%), iron (5.0%), calcium (3.6%), sodium (2.8%), potassium (2.6%), and magnesium (2.1%).

38. Which of the following is called the 'Grand Canyon of India'?

- A. Great Canyon of Gandikota
- B. Chambal River Canyon
- C. Gangani Grand Canyon
- D. Laitlum Canyon

Ans. A

Sol.

- The almost forgotten gorge of **Gandikota** is situated on the Pennar River in Andhra

Pradesh and is known as the Grand Canyon of India.

- Formed between the Erramala range of hills, also known as Gandikota hills and the river Pennar that flows at its foot, the area has deep valleys and granite rocks.
- Raghunathaswamy Temple and Madhavaraya Temple are two significant temples located near this canyon area.

39. When was the 'Battle of Kanauj' fought?

- A. 1536
- B. 1540
- C. 1556
- D. 1524

Ans. B

Sol.

- The battle of Kanauj was fought on **17 May, 1540.**
- The Battle of Kanauj was fought between **Mughal Emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri of Suri Empire.**

40. The easternmost point of India is _____.

- A. Kibithu
- B. Doulchara
- C. Mokokchung
- D. Wokha

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Kibithu is the easternmost point of India.** It is located in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Kibithu is a town in the district of Anjaw in Arunachal Pradesh state of India. It lies at the junction between India, Myanmar, and China.
- It is a disputed territory and presently claimed by India.

1. Land covers about _____ of the earth's surface.

- A. 20% B. 30%
C. 35% D. 40%

Ans. B

Sol. About 70% of Earth's surface is covered with water and remaining 30% is land consisting of continents and Island that together have many lakes, rivers and water sources that contribute to hydrosphere.

2. Bhutan does not share its border with which Indian state?

- A. West Bengal
B. Sikkim
C. Meghalaya
D. Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. C

Sol. The Bhutan-India Border is the international boundary between the 'Kingdom of Bhutan' and the 'Republic of India'. The border is 699 km long, and adjoins the Indian states of Assam (267 km), Arunachal Pradesh (217 km), West Bengal (183 km), and Sikkim (32 km).

3. The uppermost layer over the earth is called the _____.

- A. Mantle B. Core
C. Crust D. Exosphere

Ans. C

Sol. The Earth is made up of three shells, namely, Crust, Mantle and Core.

1. Crust: It is the upper most layer or shell of the Earth where life is possible. It is divided into 2 parts: firstly, Oceanic Crust which is thin and underlie the ocean basin and composed of dense iron, magnesium, silicate igneous rocks, like Basalt. Secondly, Continental Crust which is thick and less dense and composite of sodium, potassium, aluminium silicate rocks, like Granite. The rocks of the crust are divided into 2 major categories – Sial and Sima.

2. Mantle: It is the middle layer or shell of the Earth which is composed of silicate rocks that are rich in Iron and magnesium.

3. Core: It is the inner most layer of earth and is divided into 2 parts: Inner core which is solid and secondly, outer core which contains molten lava.

4. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of which type of resource?

- A. unnatural resources
B. Actual resources
C. Potential resources
D. Biotic resources

Ans. C

Sol. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resource. Potential resource are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. Biotic resources are living resource as plants and animals. Actual resources are whose quantity is known. These are being used in the present.

5. On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified into _____?

- A. Actual resources
B. Potential resources
C. Ubiquitous resources
D. Abiotic resources

Ans. C

Sol. A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced. On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified into Ubiquitous and localized. On the basis upon their availability, they are renewable and non renewable. On the basis of level of development and use, they are actual and potential. on the basis of origin, they are biotic and abiotic. So, on the basis of distribution, resource can be classified into Ubiquitous resource.

6. Wheat is a _____.

- A. Creeper B. Herb
C. Shrub D. Tree

Ans. B

Sol. Wheat is a **herb** grown in all parts of the world. It requires an annual temperature of 22-24 degree Celsius and annual rainfall of 150 to 200 cm to grow. It grows well in alluvial and loamy soil and it is known as winter season crop as it is sown in November and harvested in May.

7. Sandstone is which type of rock?

- A. Calcareous Rock
- B. Igneous Rock
- C. Metamorphic Rock
- D. Sedimentary Rock

Ans. D

Sol. Sandstone is type of sedimentary rock. It is composed of quartz and feldspar because they are the most resistant minerals to weathering processes and are used as concrete in constructions further they are porous enough to store large quantities, making them valuable aquifers and petroleum reservoirs.

8. Which planet is considered as the Dwarf planet?

- A. Earth
- B. Jupiter
- C. Pluto
- D. Saturn

Ans. C

Sol. Pluto is considered as a dwarf planet because it is in direct orbit of a star, and capable enough to crush into a hydrostatically equilibrated shape further has not cleared the neighbourhood of other material around its orbit and hence Pluto was reclassified as dwarf planet from planet in 2006.

9. Masai is a tribe of which of the following country?

- A. Kenya
- B. Germany
- C. Australia
- D. India

Ans. A

Sol.

- Masai tribes belong to Kenya and Tanzania.
- They are semi nomadic known for hunting and cattle rearing. They

eat the meat, drink milk and blood of cattle. They speak Maa, an ethnic language from their origin in the Nile region of North Africa.

10. Which of the following represents the most complex trophic level?

- A. Community
- B. Population
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Species

Ans. C

Sol. Ecosystem represents the most complex trophic level as it comprises of all living things in a given area, interacting with each other, and also with their non-living environments like weather, earth, sun, soil, climate, atmosphere. In an ecosystem, each organism has its own niche leading to a complex trophic level.

11. Earth's deepest point in water is Mariana trench. It is located in which of the following oceans?

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

Ans. D

Sol. The Earth's deepest point in water, The Mariana trench is located in the Pacific Ocean. It is 36,070 feet below sea level. The Mariana Trench is a result of convergence of two plates namely the Pacific and the Mariana plate in which the Pacific plate being heavier is sub ducted beneath the Mariana plate and leading to formation of Mariana trench.

12. Which Indian state is the largest in terms of the total area covered?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Tamil Nadu

Ans. C

Sol.

- Rajasthan is the largest in terms of the total area covered.

13. Which Indian state has the longest Coastline?

- A. Kerala B. Gujarat
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Tamil Nadu

Ans. B

Sol. The Indian state of Gujarat has the largest coastline in the country. And after this, it's the State of Andhra Pradesh which has the Second longest coastline in the Country. However, total coastline in Km of India stands at 7517 km.

- **Gujarat** – 1214.7 Km.
- **Andhra Pradesh** – 973.7 Km.
- **Tamil Nadu** – 906.9 Km.
- Maharashtra – 652.6 Km.

14. Which of the following trees shed their leaves once in a year?

- A. Deciduous trees
B. Coniferous trees
C. Evergreen trees
D. Both deciduous and coniferous trees

Ans. A

Sol. • Tropical evergreen forests are dense, multi - layered, and harbour many types of plants and animal. There is no period of drought or frost means that they never shed their leaves.

- Deciduous trees and shrubs seasonally shed leaves. Vegetation composed primarily of broad - leaved trees that shed all their leaves during one season.
- Coniferous forest found in areas that have long winters and moderate to high annual precipitation. Here vegetation is characterized by cone - bearing needle - leaved or scale - leaved evergreen trees.

15. With which country India exchanged its border maps?

- A. China B. Sri Lanka
C. Pakistan D. Bangladesh

Ans. D

Sol. India and Bangladesh exchanged 162 enclaves on August 1, 2015. This ended a centuries - old territorial anomaly. This completed the process of land and population exchange that began in the 1950s. Thus implemented the historic Land Boundary Agreement. While 51

enclaves have been handed over to Bangladesh, India had 111, comprising an area of around 17,160 acres.

16. Which of the following device is used to measure humidity?

- A. Hydrometer B. Hygrometer
C. Psycho Meter D. Anemometer

Ans. B

Sol. A hygrometer is an instrument that is used for measuring the humidity in the atmosphere. Leonardo da Vinci had invented the first crude in 1480. It's more modern version was created by Johann Heinrich Lambert in 1755.

The amount of atmospheric moisture present in the given volume of air relative to the amount that it would be present if the air were saturated is termed as Relative Humidity. Most instruments respond relative humidity (RH).

17. Which amongst the following is not in the list of Maharatna?

- A. Coal India Limited
B. Steel Authority of India Limited
C. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
D. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Ans. C

Sol. Hindustan and petroleum Corporation Limited is not a Maharatna. Maharatna are those companies which have average annual profit of 5000 cr rupees for three years. Presently there are 8 companies.

18. Marble comes under which category of rocks?

- A. Sedimentary B. Igneous
C. Metamorphic D. None of these

Ans. C

Sol. Marbles comes under the Metamorphic rock category. Metamorphic arrived from metamorphism which means change in state or form. Under the some physical and chemical change such as heat, pressure and rain the main rock get converted to other.

19. Which among the following country is not a part of Scandinavia?

- A. Norway B. None of these
C. Sweden D. Denmark

Ans. B

Sol. Scandinavia consists of Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Denmark. It is a historical and ethno cultural region in Northern Europe consisting of Germanic tribes speaking Germanic language.

20. What is the name of the tropical cyclones in the China Sea?

- A. Hurricanes B. Tornado
C. Twister D. Typhoon

Ans. D

Sol. Tropical cyclones in China Sea are known as Typhoon. It is found between 180 ° and 100 °E in the North western Pacific Ocean. It is formed in areas where there is a warm sea surface temperatures, atmospheric instability, low pressure, high humidity and coriolis force.

21. Bishnoi movement was started against which of the following?

- A. Cutting of Trees
B. Inequality of Women
C. Killing of Animals
D. Increasing Pollution

Ans. A

Sol.

- Bishnoi is the movement for saving trees. this movement was started by the Environmentalist Amrita Devi and other village men in 1730 to save the villages sacred trees and protect the forest from deforestation.
- It was mainly started against the cutting of trees.
- In the movement the villagers hugged the trees and made the statements like to kill them before they kill the trees.
- The Bishnoi tree martyrs were influenced by the teachings of

Guru Maharaj Jambaji who laid the principles forbidding harm to trees and animals.

22. Amazon river flows through which of the following country?

- A. USA B. France
C. Brazil D. Canada

Ans. C

Sol. 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.

23. What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?

- A. Lesser Himalayas B. Shivaliks
C. Western Ghats D. Eastern Ghats

Ans. C

Sol. Sahyadri Range is also known as Western Ghats. It is a mountain range running parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, starting from border of Gujarat and stretching upto Tamil Nadu. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.

24. India has longest International border with which country?

- A. Bhutan B. Nepal
C. Bangladesh D. Pakistan

Ans. C

Sol. India has longest International border with Bangladesh of 4096 Km. It is the fifth longest border in the world. The second largest border of India is with China 3488 Km followed by Pakistan 3323 Km.

25. Soil having high content of aluminium and iron oxide is also known as _____.

- A. meadow soil B. pedalfer soil
C. chernozen soil D. podzol soil

Ans. B

Sol. It's the pedalfer soil which has the high content of aluminum and iron oxide in it. Such types of soil are found in deciduous forest where trees shed their leaves during the summer season to prevent loss of water due to transpiration. Moreover, such soils are usually dark brown or black in colour and are very fertile.

26. Which of the following is the most abundant metal on Earth's crust?

- A. Magnesium
- B. Iron
- C. Copper
- D. Aluminium

Ans. D

Sol. Aluminium is the most abundant metal found on earth's crust. By mass it makes 8% of the earth's crust and is the third most abundant element after oxygen and silicon. Moreover the chief ore of Aluminum is bauxite.

27. Red data book contains data of which of the following?

- A. All plant species
- B. All animal species
- C. All endangered species
- D. All extinct species

Ans. C

Sol. Red data book contains data of all plant endangered species. This was founded in 1964 by IUCN and is a comprehensive inventory of the state of almost all endangered species. The book has got three folded classification namely Lower risk, Threatened, and extinct.

28. Strait of Malacca separates which two land masses?

- A. Malay Peninsula and Indonesian Island of Sumatra
- B. Africa and Europe
- C. India and Sri Lanka
- D. North America and South America

Ans. A

Sol. Strait of Malacca separates Malay Peninsula and Indonesian Island of Sumatra connecting South China Sea and Pacific Ocean. It is the busiest shipping

passage and major trade takes place through this route.

29. The latitude which passes through Sikkim also passes through _____.

- A. Punjab
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol. The 28 degree north latitude passes through Sikkim and also passes through Rajasthan. Sikkim with its capital Gangtok is located on the Eastern side of India and Rajasthan with its capital Jaipur is located on the Western side of India.

30. Which of the following region is covered by tropical evergreen forest?

- A. Eastern Ghat
- B. Vindhyanal
- C. Aravalli
- D. Western Ghat

Ans. D

Sol. The western side of the Western Ghats is covered with tropical evergreen forests. It has an annual mean temperature of 20 degree with an annual rainfall of more than 200 cm supporting various endemic species and wide variety of flora and fauna.

31. The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called _____.

- A. magnetosphere
- B. ionosphere
- C. mesopause
- D. troposphere

Ans. A

Sol. The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called **magnetosphere** created due to solar wind. It is a region in which charged particles are controlled by the Earth's magnetic field and protect the Earth from harmful substances.

32. Which neighbouring country of India is also referred as 'Druk Yul'?

- A. Myanmar
- B. Maldives
- C. Bhutan
- D. Afghanistan

Ans. C

Sol. Bhutan is also referred as 'Druk Yul' because druk means thunder dragon and the Bhutan flag has a Druk holding jewels to represent wealth of nation hence it is called Druk Yul.

33. 49th Parallel is the boundary line between which two countries?

- A. USA and Canada
- B. North and South Vietnam
- C. Germany and France
- D. Brazil and Chile

Ans. A

Sol. 49th Parallel is the boundary line between USA and Canada. Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the US states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota are separated by 49th parallel. It is the primary international boundary in the Pacific Northwest as it crosses Europe, Asia, the Pacific Ocean, North America, and the Atlantic Ocean.

34. How does La-Nina affect the Pacific Ocean?

- A. Decreases salinity of ocean
- B. Cools down the temperature of water
- C. Maintains stable temperature of water
- D. Increases salinity of ocean

Ans. B

Sol. La- Nina also called as anti El- Nina is a phenomenon in which it is cooler than normal ocean surface temperatures in the Eastern and Central Pacific Ocean; causing increased rainfall in some regions while extreme dry conditions in other areas. The conditions that cause La Niña recur every few years and can persist for as long as two years and are generally followed after El- Nina.

35. 'Norwesters' are thunder storms which are prominent in _____.

- A. India and Bhutan
- B. Bhutan and Nepal
- C. India and Bangladesh

D. Bangladesh and Myanmar

Ans. C

Sol. Nor'wester is local rainfall and thunderstorms which occurs in month of April-May and causes the damage of life and property, so it is also known as Kalbhakshi or Calamity of Baishakhi. It usually affects Bihar, Chhattisgarh, West-Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, odisha, Bangladesh and other North - Eastern states of India.

36. Himalayan mountain range falls under which type of mountains?

- A. Block Mountain
- B. Residual Mountain
- C. Accumulated Mountain
- D. Fold Mountain

Ans. D

Sol. On the basis of physical characteristics and how they formed, mountains are distinguished into 5 types-Fold mountains, Fault-blocked or Blocked mountains, Dome mountains, Volcanic mountains and Plateau mountains.

Himalayas Mountain Range in Asia comes under Fold mountains types, because of its 'collide head on' top and crumbled edges.

37. A difference between 2 longitudes at equator is nearly equivalent to ____km.

- A. 101
- B. 111
- C. 121
- D. 91

Ans. B

Sol. A difference between 2 longitudes at the equator is nearly equivalent to 111 km. A degree of longitude is widest at the equator at 69.172 miles (111.321) and gradually shrinks to zero at the poles. while Degrees of latitude are parallel so the distance between each degree remains almost constant but since degrees of longitude are farthest apart at the equator and converge at the poles, their distance varies greatly.

38. Which of the following winds are hot dust laden and blow from Sahara desert towards Mediterranean Region?

- A. Sirocco
- B. Loo
- C. Foehn
- D. Mistral

Ans. A

Sol. Sirocco are hot dust laden and blow from Sahara Desert towards Mediterranean Region. It comes from the Sahara and can reach hurricane speeds in North Africa and Southern Europe, especially during the summer season. It arises from a warm, dry, tropical airmass that is pulled northward by low-pressure cells moving eastward across the Mediterranean Sea, with the wind originating in the Arabian or Sahara deserts.

39. What is the role of Pneumatophores?

- A. Protect plant from animals
- B. Get oxygen for respiration
- C. Supports plant in standing upright
- D. Helps plant for pollination

Ans. B

Sol. Pneumatophores are 'aerial' or 'aerating' roots which enables plants to breathe air in habitats that have waterlogged soil. These roots may grow down from the stem or up from the typical roots. The surface of these roots are covered with small pores which takes up air into spongy tissue which in turn uses osmotic pathways to spread oxygen throughout the plant as needed.

40. What is the full form of ITCZ?

- A. Inter tropical converter zone
- B. Inter tropical convergence zone
- C. Inter tropical centre zone
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. ITCZ stands for 'Inter Tropical Convergence Zone' which is also known as Doldrums by the sailors. It is the area encircling Earth near the Equator, where the northeast and southeast trade winds converge.

41. Alps mountain range is located in which continent?

- A. Europe
- B. North America
- C. South America
- D. Africa

Ans. A

Sol. The Alps is the highest mountain range that lies entirely in Europe and stretching across eight Alpine countries (from west to east): France, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany and Slovenia. Mount Blanc is the highest mountain peak of Alps.

42. The boundary between Earth's crust and mantle is _____.

- A. Moho discontinuity
- B. Lehman discontinuity
- C. Conrad discontinuity
- D. Gutenberg di scontinuity

Ans. A

Sol. The boundary between Earth's crust and mantle is known as Moho discontinuity. It is found 35km beneath the continental crust and 5km beneath the oceanic crust. The velocity of seismic waves increases rapidly at this boundary. The Moho discontinuity was discovered by seismologist Andrija Mohorovičić.

43. Doldrums pressure belts lies in between which of the following latitudes?

- A. 5° N to 5° S
- B. 35° to 60° N and S
- C. 25° to 35° N and S
- D. 35° to 45° N and S

Ans. A

Sol.

- Doldrums pressure belts lie in between 5° N to 5° S latitudes.
- It is a low pressure inter tropical convergence zone. Due to intense solar heating near the equator warm air circulates in an upward direction towards horse latitudes, and there is little surface wind in the ITCZ leading to calm waters and sailors struck due to absence of winds.

44. Which of the following imaginary lines join places with same level of rainfalls?

- A. Contour lines
- B. Isobaths lines
- C. Isohyets lines
- D. Isobar lines

Ans. C

Sol. Isohyets lines are imaginary lines joining places with same level of rainfalls. Isohyets is derived from the Greek word where hyets means Rainfall.

45. Which of the following planet is also known as 'Earth's twin'?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Jupiter
- D. Saturn

Ans. B

Sol. Venus is also known as Earth's twin because both planets share a similar size, mass and surface composition like silica rock, nickel, thin crust and have an atmosphere with a complex weather system. Further Venus and Earth are neighbor planets thus they came to be known as twins.

46. How many Indian states share their boundaries with Nepal?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 5

Ans. D

Sol. Five Indian states namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim share their boundaries with Nepal.

47. Which of the following has maximum bio-diversity?

- A. Desert
- B. River
- C. Polar Region
- D. Tropical Region

Ans. D

Sol. Tropical region has the maximum biodiversity as it has a equatorial climate with high temperature and heavy rainfall leading to the presence of evergreen forests with a wide variety of flora and fauna. These tropical forest ecosystems cover less than 10 percent of earth's surface, and contain about 90 percent of the world's species.

48. Which Indian state has the largest share of the Wastelands in India?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

Ans. D

Sol. Rajasthan has the largest share of the Wastelands in India with -84,929 sq.km followed by Jammu and Kashmir-75,436 sq. km. wasteland refers to a desert or barren area in which cultivation is not possible.

49. Which of the following neighbouring country of India is not a landlocked country?

- A. Nepal
- B. Myanmar
- C. Bhutan
- D. Afghanistan

Ans. B

Sol. Myanmar neighbouring country of India is not a landlocked country. To its south Myanmar opens to Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea with an uninterrupted coastline of 1,930 km.

50. Which is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar islands?

- A. Mount Koya
- B. Mount Diavolo
- C. Saddle Peak
- D. Mount Thuiller

Ans. C

Sol. Saddle Peak which has a height of 2402 ft is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar islands. It is located in North Andaman Island and is covered by saddle national park which has a wide variety of flora and fauna.

51. Which type of forests majorly comprises of lichens and mosses?

- A. Taiga forests
- B. Tundra forests
- C. Temperate mixed forests
- D. Tropical ever green forests

Ans. B

Sol. It's the Tundra type of forest which has the major growth of lichens and mosses in them. Such kind of forests are found in low temperature regions and are

not adequate in Soil nutrients as a result the flora of the region is not generally complex and large. Because of this fact, Lichens- which is symbiotic relation between fungi and algae, and mosses- which are small flowerless plant, are found here.

52. Which of the following has maximum diurnal temperature difference?

- A. Desert B. Mountains
C. Plateau D. Ocean

Ans. A

Sol.

- Diurnal temperature difference refers to the difference in day and night temperature. Such a phenomenon is most evident and at its maximum in the **Desert type of climate**.

53. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?

- A. It is a rain shadow area
B. It is located parallel to wind direction
C. It is away from the coast
D. Rain bearing clouds are absent

Ans. A

Sol. As Deccan plateau is situated in the rain shadow area because of this it receives less rainfall as compared to western and Eastern plateau. By being in rain shadow means that the air mass when it collides with the mountain ranges of the two ghats, it cools by expansion, as a result precipitation take place in this region. And by the time when such air mass crosses the range its stock of rain droplets has reduced thus causing very less or no precipitation in such region.

54. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- A. Punjab B. West Bengal
C. Kerala D. Gujarat

Ans. A

Sol.

- It's the state of Punjab which receives rainfall due to western

disturbances. This disturbance usually take place during the winter season, because of the cyclonic activities around the Mediterranean Sea.

- A western disturbance originates in the Mediterranean Sea and brings rainfall to northwestern India.

55. Which one of the following is not a type of coal?

- A. Anthracite B. Lignite
C. Peat D. Siderite

Ans. D

Sol. Siderite is not a type of coal. It's rather a mineral composed of Iron carbonate, and is a valuable iron since it is 48% iron and contains no sulfur or phosphorous. On the other hand, in terms of higher carbon content, coal can be ranked into Anthracite, followed by Lignite and then peat.

56. Which of the following is NOT a primary green-house gas in the earth's atmosphere?

- A. Methane B. Ozone
C. Nitrous oxide D. Hydrogen

Ans. D

Sol. A greenhouse gas is a gas which absorbs long range radiation and radiates it in a thermal infrared range. So as per the given option, hydrogen is not a primary green house and rather it includes water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone.

57. Which type of forest is most widespread in India?

- A. Tropical Evergreen Forests
B. Tropical Deciduous Forests
C. Montane Forests
D. Mangrove Forests

Ans. B

Sol. It's the tropical deciduous forest which is most widespread in India. These forest are further classified into two categories- moist and dry deciduous. The

moist deciduous requires rainfall between 70 and 200 cm and for the dry deciduous the range is between 100-70 cm.

58. _____ is the process of restoring a forest that once existed but was removed at some point of time in the past.

- A. Deforestation B. Reforestation
C. Greenhouse D. Jhum cultivation

Ans. B

Sol. Reforestation is the process of restoring a forest that once existed but was removed at some point of time in the past.

Deforestation	Conversion of forest to non-forest usage.
Greenhouse	Structure made up of wall and generally transparent roof for the sunlight to enter.
Jhum Cultivation	Type of Slash and burn cultivation, where the patch of forest land is burnt for pursuing cultivation.

59. In the north-west, India shares its land boundaries with which country?

- A. Sri Lanka B. Myanmar
C. Bangladesh D. Pakistan

Ans. D

Sol. It's with Pakistan that India shares its land boundaries in the North West.

Myanmar	East- Bordering the North Eastern states.
Srilanka	South
Bangladesh	East

60. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as _____.

- A. Punjab Himalaya
B. Nepal Himalayas
C. Kumaon Himalayas
D. Assam Himalayas

Ans. C

Sol. It's the Kumaon Himalaya that lies between Satluj and Kali rivers. These range comprises part of the Siwalik range in the south and part of the Great Himalayas range in the north. Moreover

these ranges lies largely in the state of Uttarakhand and northwest Nepal.

61. How many states does India have as of June 2017?

- A. 26 B. 27
C. 28 D. 29

Ans. D

Sol. India is a federal union comprising **twenty-nine states** and **seven union territories**.

- In November 2000, India gained **three new states** - Chattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand from Bihar.

- On 2 June 2014, telagana was separated from the north western part of Andhra Pradesh and it **formed 29th state** with Hyderabad as its capital.

- The Constitution of India distributes the sovereign executive and legislative powers exercisable with respect to the territory of any State between the Union and that State.

62. The northern plain of India has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely- the Indus, the Ganga and the _____.

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

Ans. A

Sol. The Great plain of Northern India lies between the Himalayan Mountains in the north & the Peninsular Plateau in the south.

- It is mainly formed by the sediments of the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra and their tributaries that's why it is popularly known as the Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.

63. India has a land boundary of about _____ km.

- A. 5200 B. 10200
C. 15200 D. 20200

Ans. C

Sol. India has a land boundary of 15200 km. Moreover India has a coastline of

7516 km and additionally the east to west extent of India is 2933 km and the north to south expansion is- 3214 km.

64. Which of the following rivers flows from India to Pakistan?

- A. Satluj
- B. Ghaghra
- C. Betwa
- D. Tapi

Ans. A

Sol. It's Satluj which flows from India to Pakistan. This river originates in Tibet and enters in India via Shipki La pass, and is one of the five rivers which are part of Indus river system. Other four are- Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and Beas.

65. The Patkai hills belong to which mountain ranges?

- A. Himachal
- B. Purvanchal
- C. Himgiri
- D. Hindu Kush

Ans. B

Sol. The Patkai hills belong to Purvanchal Himalayan range and is situated near the Indo-Myanmar border. Other hills on this range are- Barail range, Manipur, Mizoram Mizo, and Naga Hills.

66. In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is known as the _____.

- A. Ecosystem
- B. Mountain range
- C. Forest
- D. Atmosphere

Ans. A

Sol. In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is known as the Ecosystem. An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are regarded as linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows.

67. The part of the Himalayas between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as _____ Himalayas.

- A. Nepal
- B. Kashmir
- C. Assam
- D. Jammu

Ans. C

Sol. The part of the Himalayas between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. Assam Himalaya is a traditional designation for the portion of the Himalaya range between the eastern border of Bhutan, on the west, and the Great Bend of the Tsangpo River, on the east. The highest peak of this range is Namcha Barwa. Other high peaks include Gyala Peri, sister peak to Namcha Barwa; Kangto, and Nyegyri Kangsang. The area is still poorly surveyed in general, and little visited by outsiders.

68. According to an estimate, almost _____ percent forests have been lost in the tropics, compared to only 1 percent in the temperate region.

- A. 20
- B. 40
- C. 60
- D. 80

Ans. B

Sol. There are, however, major differences in the rates of forest depletion in different parts of the world. The area of the temperate and boreal forests has now broadly stabilized. It is the tropical forests that are being so rapidly destroyed. According to an estimate, almost 40% forests have been lost in the tropics, compared to only 1 percent in the temperate region. The tropics are, geographically speaking, the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, 23 30' south and north of the equator, respectively.

69. How many union territories does India have as of June 2017?

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 4

Ans. A

Sol. union territory is a type of administrative division in the Republic of India. Unlike states, which have their own governments, union territories are ruled directly by the Union Government

(central government), hence the name "union territory". There are seven union territories. They are – Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, National Capital Territory of Delhi.

70. The northern plain of India is formed of _____.

- A. metamorphic soil
- B. igneous rocks
- C. alluvial soil
- D. old crystalline rocks

Ans. C

Sol. The Great plain of Northern India lies on the south of the Himalayas. It is, in fact, bounded by the Himalayas on the north and the Deccan plateau on the south. The Great plain of Northern India was formed by the sediments brought down by the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra and their tributaries and it is popularly known as the Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain. Alluvial soil is found in this plain. Alluvial soil is a fine-grained fertile soil deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds. The proportion of nitrogen in this soil is generally low.

71. Beyond the _____, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.

- A. Zoji La Pass
- B. Dihang gorge
- C. Bhutan border
- D. Nepal Border

Ans. B

Sol. The Purvanchal Mountains cover the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

The range is an eastern extension of the Himalayan Range System, is north eastern India. It bends sharply to the south beyond the Dihang River gorge, and spreads along the eastern boundary of India with Myanmar. The Purvanchal range includes the hill ranges of the

Patkai, Barail range, Manipur, Mizoram Mizo, and Naga Hills.

The Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills are part of Shillong Plateau, and not part of the Purvanchal range.

72. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the _____ pass.

- A. Khyber
- B. Zoji la
- C. Nathula
- D. Karakoram

Ans. B

Sol. Zoji La is 9 km (5.6 mi) from Sonamarg and provides a vital link between Ladakh and Kashmir Valley. Zoji La is a high mountain pass in Jammu and Kashmir, India, located between Srinagar and Leh in the western section of the Himalayan mountain range. National Highway 1A (NH 1A) was a National Highway in North India that connected the Kashmir valley to Jammu and the rest of India. The northern terminal was in Uri in Jammu & Kashmir and the southern terminal was in Jalandhar. Stretches of old NH 1A ran through some extremely treacherous terrain and shut-offs because of avalanches or landslides common in Winter months. The famous Jawahar Tunnel that connects Jammu with the Kashmir Valley across the Pir Panjal Range falls en route. The total length of NH 1A was 663 km.

73. India is the _____ largest country in the world in terms of area.

- A. 3rd
- B. 5th
- C. 7th
- D. 9th

Ans. C

Sol. India is the second largest nation in terms of population, and seventh largest in terms of area. The worlds largest nations, measured in square kilometers of land area. There order are : 7 – India, 6 – Australia, 5 – Brazil, 4 – People's Republic of China, 3 – United States of America, 2 – Canada, 1 – Russia.

74. The place on the earth's surface above the focus is called the _____.

- A. Focus B. Incentre
C. Epicentre D. Circumcentre

Ans. C

Sol. The epicenter in seismology is the point on the Earth's surface directly above a hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or an underground explosion originates. During an earthquake, seismic waves propagate in all directions from the hypocenter. Seismic shadowing occurs on the opposite side of the Earth from the earthquake epicenter because the planet's liquid outer core refracts the longitudinal or compressional (P-waves) while it absorbs the transverse or shear waves (S-waves).

75. China does not share its border with which Indian state?

- A. Bihar
B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Himachal Pradesh
D. Sikkim

Ans. A

Sol. Indian States which shares international border with China – Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

76. The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and _____.

- A. magnesium B. iron
C. manganese D. sulphur

Ans. A

Sol.

- 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 **sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium)**.

77. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an _____ lake.

- A. ox-bow B. oasis
C. lagoon D. tectonic

Ans. A

Sol. An oxbow lake is a U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water. This landform is so named for its distinctive curved shape, resembling the bow pin of an oxbow. In Australia, an oxbow lake is known as a billabong, from the indigenous language Wiradjuri.

78. Name the estuary on the border of India and Pakistan?

- A. Daman Creek B. Sir Creek
C. Karwar Creek D. Mandovi Creek

Ans. B

Sol. Sir Creek is a 96 km (60 mi) tidal estuary on the border of India and Pakistan. The creek, which opens up into the Arabian Sea, divides the Gujarat state of India from the Sindh province of Pakistan. It is located at approximately 23 °58'N 68 °48'E.

79. The method of soil conservation in which stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours and trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water is called?

- A. Mulching B. Contour barriers
C. Rock dam D. Terrace farming

Ans. B

Sol. The method of soil conservation in which stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours and trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water is called Contour barriers. Contours are level lines across a slope at a constant elevation. Contours may curve from side

to side to stay level, but they never upslope or downslope. Vegetative barriers (such as grassy strips) are located on the contour to control soil erosion. Water flowing down the slope picks up soil. When it reaches a contour barrier it slows down, the soil particles settle out, and more water enters into the soil. Contour barriers can include piled crop wastes, grassy strips, and hedges. Crops are planted between the contour barriers. Plowing should also follow the contour.

80. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as _____.

- A. crooks B. flections
C. rounds D. meanders

Ans. D

Sol. A meander is one of a series of regular sinuous curves, bends, loops, turns, or windings in the channel of a river, stream, or other watercourse. It is produced by a stream or river swinging from side to side as it flows across its floodplain or shifts its channel within a valley. A meander is produced by a stream or river as it erodes the sediments comprising an outer, concave bank (cut bank) and deposits this and other sediment downstream on an inner, convex bank which is typically a point bar.

81. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the _____ are known as Duns.

- A. Himadri B. Himachal
C. Shiwaliks D. Tibet

Ans. C

Sol. The Dun Valley is an wide & long valley within the **Shivalik Hills and the Lesser Himalayas**,

* It lies in the states of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.

82. _____ is an example of intrusive igneous rock.

- A. Conglomerate B. Shale
C. Sandstone D. Granite

Ans. D

Sol. Granite is a common type of felsic intrusive igneous rock that is granular and phaneritic in texture.

* These rocks mainly consist of feldspar, quartz, mica, and amphibole minerals.

* Granite has poor permeability.

83. Nepal shares a border with which other country besides India?

- A. China B. Bhutan
C. Bangladesh D. Afghanistan

Ans. A

Sol. Nepal shares its border with China.

* The northern border of Nepal is shared with China and the southern border of Nepal is shared with India.

84. Buland Darwaza is located in?

- A. West Bengal B. Gujarat
C. Uttar Pradesh D. Tamil Nadu

Ans. C

Sol. Buland darwaja is located in **Uttar Pradesh**.

* It was built in **1601 AD by Akbar**.

* A Persian inscription on eastern archway of the Buland Darwaza records Akbar's conquest over Uttar Pradesh and the victory in Gujarat.

85. _____ influences the rate of weathering and humus in soil formation.

- A. Flora & Fauna B. Time
C. Parent rock D. Climate

Ans. D

Sol. Climate influences the rate of weathering and humus in soil formation. Climate is an important factor in soil formation. Temperature and precipitation influence the speed of weathering of parent materials and thus soil properties such as mineral composition and organic matter content. Temperature directly influences the speed of chemical reactions. The warmer the temperature, the faster reactions occur. Fluctuations in temperature increase physical

weathering of rocks. Precipitation governs water movement in the soil. As air temperatures increase, evapotranspiration increases. High evapotranspiration relative to precipitation means less water is available to move through the soil. Higher soil moisture increases chemical weathering and moves minerals, such as bases, deeper into the soil profile.

86. The longitudes of main land of India extends between _____.

- A. 68 °7' E and 97 °25' E
- B. 68 °7' W and 97 °25' W
- C. 68 °7' N and 97 °25' N
- D. 68 °7' S and 97 °25' S

Ans. A

Sol. Longitude is the measurement east or west of the prime meridian. Longitude is measured by imaginary lines that run around the Earth vertically (up and down) and meet at the North and South Poles. These lines are known as meridians.

India lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere. India's main land extends between latitudes 8 °4'N and 37 °6'N and longitudes 68 °7'E and 97 °25'E. India is divided into almost two equal parts by the Tropic of Cancer (23 ° 30'N).

87. The land mass of India has an area of _____ million square km.

- A. 1.28
- B. 2.28
- C. 3.28
- D. 4.28

Ans. C

Sol. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India lies on the Indian Plate, the northern portion of the Indo-Australian Plate, whose continental crust forms the Indian subcontinent. The country is situated north of the equator between 8 °4' to 37 °6' north latitude and 68 °7' to 97 °25' east longitude. It is the seventh-largest country in the world, with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometres (1,269,219 sq mi). India measures 3,214 km (1,997 mi) from north to south and

2,933 km (1,822 mi) from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,106.7 km (9,387 mi) and a coastline of 7,516.6 km (4,671 mi).

88. _____ is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Myanmar
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Pakistan

Ans. A

Sol. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. The 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. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with Palk Bay in the southwest. The Gulf of Mannar is a large shallow bay forming part of the Laccadive Sea in the Indian Ocean. It lies between the southeastern tip of India and the west coast of Sri Lanka, in the Coromandel Coast region.

89. Which of the following river originates in Nepal and flows into the Ganges?

- A. Kosi
- B. Jhelum
- C. Chenab
- D. Ravi

Ans. A

Sol. Kosi river originates in Nepal and flows into the Ganges. The Koshi or Kosi River drains the northern slopes of the Himalayas in Tibet and the southern slopes in Nepal. From a major confluence of tributaries north of the Chatra Gorge onwards, the Koshi River is also known as Saptakoshi for its seven upper tributaries. These include the Tamur Koshi originating from the Kanchenjunga area in the east, Arun River and Sun Koshi from Tibet. The Sun Koshi's tributaries from east to west are Dudh Koshi, Bhote Koshi, Tamba Koshi and Indravati Koshi. The Saptakoshi crosses into northern Bihar where it branches into distributaries before joining the Ganges near Kursela in Katihar district.

90. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited, which are called glacial _____.

- A. moraines B. deltas
C. plateaus D. grooves

Ans. A

Sol. The material ranges in size from blocks or boulders (usually faceted or striated) to sand and claycarried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited, which are called glacial moraine. It forms along the sides of glaciers.

They are of four types:

- Ground moraine
- End or terminal moraine
- Medial moraine
- Recessional moraine

91. _____ are defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.

- A. Earthquake B. Cyclone
C. Flood D. Landslide

Ans. D

Sol. Landslides are defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. It includes several forms of mass wasting that include a wide range of ground movements, such as rockfalls, deep-seated slope failures, mudflows and debris flows. "Landslide" encloses five modes of slope movement: falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows.

92. The latitudes of main land of India extends between _____.

- A. 8 °4' N and 37 °6' N
B. 8 °4' W and 37 °6' W
C. 8 °4' E and 37 °6' E
D. 8 °4' S and 37 °6' S

Ans. A

Sol. The latitudes of main land of India extends between 8 °4' N and 37 °6' N and 68 ° 7' and 97 ° 25' longitudes east. The measure India's coastlines 7,517 kilometres (4,700 mi) in length; of this

distance, 5,423 kilometres (3,400 mi) belong to peninsular India and 2,094 kilometres (1,300 mi) to the Andaman, Nicobar, and Lakshadweep island chains.

93. _____ affect the rate of humus formation of soil.

- A. Flora & Fauna B. Time
C. Temperature D. Parent rock

Ans. A

Sol. Humus is the organic matter which is dark in colour and forms when animals and plants matter decays on the top layer of soil. Flora & Fauna affect the rate of humus formation of soil because formation of humus depends on flora and fauna.

94. Which National Park in Nepal is a continuation of India's Valmiki National Park?

- A. Chitwan National Park
B. Bandipur National Park
C. Dudhwa National Park
D. Jim Corbett National Park

Ans. A

Sol. Chitwan National Park is the first National Park in Nepal and established in 1973. It is recognized as a World Heritage Site in 1984. It covers an area about 932 km² (360 sq mi). This park is a continuation of India's Valmiki National Park. The main attraction of this park is "Royal Bengal Tiger".

95. Around how much percent of earth's surface is covered with water?

- A. 20-25% B. 40-50%
C. 70-80% D. 55-60%

Ans. C

Sol. 70%-80% of earth's surface is covered with water. 96% of total water is present in the form of ocean and seas and rest is divided equally among the ground water and glacier. Due to such huge share of water on earth crust, earth is popularly known as blue planet. Earth's surface is traditionally subdivided into seven continental masses: Africa,

Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America

96. The method of soil conservation in which ploughing is done parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope is called?

- A. Mulching
- B. Contour barriers
- C. Contour ploughing
- D. Terrace farming

Ans. C

Sol. The method of soil conservation in which ploughing is done parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope is called Contour ploughing. This type of ploughing is mainly practice in hilly areas, where formation of rills and gullies are reduced during heavy rain.

97. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are _____ and alumina.

- A. iron oxide
- B. silica
- C. water
- D. oxygen

Ans. B

Sol. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. Due to main composition of silica and alumina the continental mass is called SIAL. The oceanic crust mainly consist of silica and magnesium, therefore it is called SIGMA. The innermost layer of the earth is core, which is made up of nickel and iron, that's why known as nife.

98. _____ resources are those resources whose quantity is known.

- A. Natural resources
- B. Actual resources
- C. Potential resources
- D. Abiotic resources

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Actual resources** are those resources are those resources

whose quantity is known and they are used in the present.

- Potential resources are those whose actual quantity is not known.
- Abiotic resources are those resources which are derived from non living material such as air, water, temperature and sun light. The resources are required for industrial development and various other productive activities. Abiotic resources are considered are non renewable, here water is an exception. Where as biotic resources are the living resources of the environment.

99. Bangladesh does not share its border with which Indian state?

- A. Assam
- B. Tripura
- C. Manipur
- D. Meghalaya

Ans. C

Sol. Bangladesh share does not share its border with Manipur. Bangladesh and india share a 4156km international border, which is the fifth longest border in world. Westbengal share 2217km border with the Bangladesh and other sharing states are assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Capital of Bangladesh is Dhaka and it was founded in 1971 after partition from Pakistan.

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