

Geography Questions Asked in SSC CHSL Previous Years' Papers English PDF



1. The Hill station of Matheran is located in _____.

- A. Maharashtra B. Manipur
C. Madhya Pradesh D. Kerala

Ans. A

Sol.

a) The Hill station of **Matheran** is located in **Maharashtra**.

b) It is located at a height of 800 metres from sea level on Western ghats.

c) Matheran is the smallest and Asia's only automobile-free hill station.

d) Matheran, which means "forest on the forehead" is an eco-sensitive region.

2. As per the Census of 2011 which district of India is the most populous?

- A. Theni, Tamil Nadu
B. Thane, Maharashtra
C. Churu, Rajasthan
D. Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

• As per the Census of 2011, **Thane district of Maharashtra** is the most populated district of India.

• Thane with population of **1.1 Crore** is the most populated district of India.

• **North Twenty Fourth Pargana in West Bengal** is the second most populous district of India with a population of 1.08 Crore.

3. Which of the following is NOT a Peninsular river?

- A. Alaknanda B. Krishna
C. Narmada D. Mahanadi

Ans. A

Sol.

* Alaknanda is not a **Peninsular river**. It is a **Himalayan River** in the state of Uttarakhand. The length of this river is 195 km long.

* Narmada, Mahanadi, Krishana, Tapi, Godavari, etc., are peninsular rivers.

4. Kalumar Peak is the highest point in _____ range.

- A. Karakoram B. Satpura
C. Vindhya D. Aravalli

Ans. C

Sol.

a) Kalumar Peak is the highest point in the **Vindhyas**.

b) This peak is also named as Sad-bhawna Shikhar or Goodwill Peak.

c) The height of the Kalumar peak is 2,467 feet or 752 metre.

5. _____ a large mass of snow and ice at a high altitude that slides down mountain slopes.

- A. Volcano B. Hurricane
C. Avalanche D. Cyclone

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Avalanche** is a sudden movement of a huge mass of snow down a slope or cliff at a speed more than 160 km per hour.

• They are most common on slopes exceeding 30 degrees, frequently very deep snow falls suddenly and does not give any chance to cohere.

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

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

Ans. C

Sol.

a) The **Mahaweli** is the longest river in Sri Lanka.

b) It originates from Samanala Kande and ends by flowing into the Trincomalee sea.

c) Its total length is approximately 108 miles or 174kms.

d) Its tributaries are Amban Ganga and Kotmale Oya.

7. What is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth called?

- A. Mantle B. Lithosphere
C. Biosphere D. Hydrosphere

Ans. B

Sol.

a) **Lithosphere** is the solid crust or hard top layer of the Earth.

b) The temperature of the lithosphere varies from 300 to 500 degrees celsius.

c) It was described as the Earth's strong outer layer by **A.E.H. Love**.

d) Lithosphere plays a very important role for living organisms as it contains deposits of fresh water ,energy resources



and also a reservoir of nutrients that are essential for life.

8. In India, the Ursa Major Constellation is also known as _____.

- A. Devarshi B. Maharshi
C. Saptarshi D. Swadeshi

Ans. C

Sol.

- The Indian name of Ursa Major constellation is '**Saptarishi**'.
- The constellation 'Ursa Major' contains the group of stars commonly called the **Big Dipper**.
- It is the third largest among the **88 modern constellations**.

9. What is the name of the second layer of the Earth's three concentric layers?

- A. SIAL B. SIMA
C. NIFE
D. None of the above

Ans. B

Sol.

- In geology, **SIMA** is the name for the lower layer of the Earth's crust.
- This layer is made of rocks rich in **magnesium silicate** minerals.
- The sima layer is also called the 'basal crust' or 'basal layer' because it is the lowest layer of the crust. Since the ocean floors are mainly sima, the layer is also sometimes called the 'oceanic crust'.

10. Name the sea that separates Asia and Africa with countries such as Egypt and Sudan on the African side and Saudi Arabia on the Asian side.

- A. Caspian Sea B. Black Sea
C. Red Sea
D. Mediterranean Sea

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Red Sea separates Asia and Africa** with countries such as Egypt and Sudan on the African side and Saudi Arabia on the Asian side.
- The Red Sea is a seawater inlet of the Indian Ocean.
- It is the world's northernmost tropical sea.

11. Which of the following is the smallest neighbouring country of India in terms of population?

- A. Afghanistan B. Maldives
C. Bangladesh D. Nepal

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Maldives is the smallest neighbouring country of India in terms of population** with the area of 298 km square.

- It is also the smallest country in Asia.
- It ranks 187th in the World by area.
- Maldives is a small island nation in South Asia.
- It is located in the Arabian Sea of the Indian Ocean.
- It lies southwest of Sri Lanka and India.

12. Which among the following is the largest coalfield in India?

- A. Talcher B. Rampur
C. Yellandu D. Jharia

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Jharia Coalfield is the largest coal field in India.**

- It is located in Jharkhand.
- The coal field lies in the Damodar River Valley.
- Jharia represents the largest coal reserves in India having estimated reserves of 19.4 billion tonnes of coking coal.

13. Which one of the following caves is situated in Maharashtra?

- A. Badami B. Amaranth
C. Ellora D. Borra

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.**

- The Badami cave temples are a complex of Hindu and Jain cave temples. These caves are located in Badami, Karnataka.
- Amarnath cave is a Hindu shrine located in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The Borra Caves are located on the East Coast of India, in the Ananthagiri hills of the Araku Valley of the Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh.



14. The hill station of Chail is located in _____

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Chail** is a hill station in Himachal Pradesh.
- It is situated at an altitude of 2,250 m.
- **Kali ka Tibba**, which is the an important part of this hill station. It is situated at the top of a hill its also known as Kali Devi Temple.

15. Which of the following is the capital of the Union Territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

- A. Port Blair
- B. Kavaratti
- C. Daman
- D. Silvassa

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Silvassa** is the capital of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a union territory in western India.
- In December 2019, the Parliament of India passed legislation to merge Dadra and Nagar Haveli with the nearby union territory of Daman and Diu to create a single union territory to be known as Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

16. India is a federal republic with 28 states and _____ union territories.

- A. Six
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Eight

Ans. D

Sol.

- **India is a federal union comprising 28 states and 8 union territories.**

- In August 2019, the Parliament of India passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, which contains provisions to reorganize the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories (effective from 31 October 2019).

- In November 2019, the Government of India introduced legislation to merge the union territories of Daman and Diu and

Dadra and Nagar Haveli into a single union territory to be known as Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

17. According to Indian Bureau of Mines Report 2018, which among the following is the largest mica producing state in India?

- A. Bihar
- B. Odisha
- C. Punjab
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. D

Sol.

- **According to Indian Bureau of Mines Report 2018, Andhra Pradesh is the largest mica producing state in India.**

- Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh is famous for its mica (crude) production.

- Mica is largely produced by the states of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand.

18. Which of the following mountain ranges is home to the second highest peak of the world, K2?

- A. Pir Panjal Range
- B. East Karakoram Range
- C. Ladakh Range
- D. Zaskar Range

Ans. B

Sol.

- **K2 is the highest point of the Karakoram range.**

- It is also the highest point in both Pakistan and Xinjiang.

- The Karakoram is a large mountain range spanning the borders of Pakistan, China and India with the northwest extremity of the range extending to Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

- Karakoram is the second highest mountain range in the world and part of the complex of ranges including the **Pamir Mountains, the Hindu Kush and the Himalayan Mountains.**

19. Which one of the following is a Japanese word that means 'harbor wave'?

- A. Gneiss
- B. Jishin
- C. Tide
- D. Tsunami

Ans. D

Sol.



- **Tsunami means "harbor wave" in Japanese.**

- In the past, tsunamis were sometimes called "tidal waves".
- Tsunamis are giant waves or rapid rises in sea level.
- The main cause of tsunamis are earthquakes that trigger sharp movements of the seafloor.
- In some cases, landslides can also cause tsunamis.

20. Which mountains are on India's eastern border with Myanmar?

- A. Satpura B. Vindhya
C. Karakoram D. Purvanchal

Ans. D

Sol.

- **The Purvanchal mountain ranges** are located at India's eastern border with Myanmar.

- They are a sub-mountain range of the Himalayas in northeast India.
- They lie south of the **Brahmaputra valley**.

21. Indira Sagar Dam which is a concrete gravity dam is located in which of the following states of India?

- A. Uttar Pradesh B. Maharashtra
C. Chattisgarh D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. D

Sol.

Indira Sagar Dam which is a concrete gravity dam is located in Madhya Pradesh.

- * Indira Sagar Dam is situated on Narmada River.
- * Indira Gandhi laid its foundational stone in 1984 and its construction started in 192.
- * Indira-Sagar Dam is a multi-purpose concrete gravity dam with 92 meters height and 653 meters long dam to generate 1,000 MW.

22. In which state is the Chamera Hydro Electric Project located?

- A. Maharashtra B. Gujarat
C. Himachal Pradesh D. Punjab
E. Uttarakhand

Ans. C

Sol.

- * **The Chamera Hydro Electric Project is located in Himachal Pradesh.**

- * The Chamera Dam impounds the River Ravi and supports the hydroelectricity project in the region.
- * It is located near the town of Dalhousie, in the Chamba district.

23. The scientific discipline concerned with the description of rock successions and their interpretation in terms of a general time scale is called:

- A. Paleontology B. Stratigraphy
C. Mineralogy D. Geodesy

Ans. B

Sol.

- * The scientific discipline concerned with the description of rock successions and their interpretation in terms of a general time scale is called **Stratigraphy**.

- * **Paleontology** is the study of the history of life on Earth as based on fossils.

- * **Mineralogy** is the systematic study that deals with the characteristics of minerals.

- * **Geodesy** is the branch of mathematics dealing with the shape and area of the earth or large portions of it.

24. In which state is Sambhar, the largest inland salt water lake of India located?

- A. Maharashtra B. Odisha
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Rajasthan

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Sambhar Salt Lake is the India's largest inland salt lake.

- **It is located in Ajmer, Rajasthan.**

- The lake receives water from five rivers: Medtha, Samaod, Mantha, Rupangarh, Khari, and Khandela.

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

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

Ans. B

Sol.

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

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



- It borders Tibet in the north and northeast, Bhutan in the east, Nepal in the west, and West Bengal in the south.
- Sikkim is also located close to India's Siliguri Corridor near Bangladesh.

26. The Sunauli border is a famous transit point between India and _____.

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

Ans. B

Sol.

* **The Sunauli border is a famous transit point between India and Nepal.**

* Sunauli is a town area in Maharajganj district in Uttar Pradesh.

* Sunauli is the traditional name given to both countries.

* The Indian side is officially called "Sunauli" and Nepal side is **Belahiya**.

27. The Khurja pottery is associated with which state of India?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Himachal Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

a) The khurja pottery is associated with Uttar Pradesh.

b) It also has a **GI tag** and it contains items made of clay mainly **crocery items**.

c) The process involves a range of labour-intensive tasks such as clay **churning, moulding, colouring**, followed by glazing.

28. In the context of plate tectonics, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. Eurasian plate is largely an oceanic plate.
B. The major tectonic plates are surrounded by young fold mountain ridges, trenches, and/or faults.
C. Tectonic plates move horizontally over the asthenosphere.
D. Earth's surface is divided into seven major plates.

Ans. A

Sol.

a) The outer shell of the earth, the lithosphere, is broken up into tectonic plates.

b) The seven major plates are the African plate, Antarctic plate, Eurasian plate, Indo-Australian plate, North American plate, Pacific plate and South American plate.

c) It is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle, the rocky inner layer above the core. The plates act like hard and rigid shells, compared to Earth's mantle.

29. Which of the following statements about the Himalayan Mountains is NOT correct?

A. The range lying to the immediate south of the Himadri is called the Shiwaliks.

B. The Shiwalik ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers.

C. The core of the Himadri is made of granite.

D. Its northernmost part is called the Himadri.

Ans. A

Sol.

a) The range lying to the immediate south of the Himadri is called Shiwaliks is the wrong statement about the Himalayan Mountains.

b) The range lying to the immediate south of the Himadri is Himachal and to the immediate south of Himachal is Shiwaliks.

c) Dalfa, Miri, Mishmi, Abor and Patkai are in Arunachal Pradesh, Dhang range, Dundwa range, Churian and Muria Ghats are in Nepal, and Jammu hills are in Jammu and Kashmir.

30. Sri Lanka is situated off the southeast coast of India across the Palk Strait and Gulf of _____.

- A. Kutch B. Mannar
C. Khambhat D. Cambay

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Sri Lanka** is an island country in South Asia.



- It is located in the Indian Ocean to the southwest of the Bay of Bengal and to the **southeast of the Arabian Sea**.
- It is situated off the southeast coast of India across the Palk Strait and **Gulf of Mannar**.

31. In which of the following states is Ashtamudi Lake situated?

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

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Ashtamudi Lake** is situated in the **Kollam District of Kerala**.

* It is a large palm-shaped water body. It is also famous for its houseboat and backwater resorts.

32. Which of the following rivers originates from Mahabaleshwar?

- A. Cauvery B. Krishna
C. Tapi D. Sabarmati

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Mahabaleshwar** is the source of **Krishna river**.

* Its height is 1,353 m and is situated in the Sahyadri mountain range.

* This area is famous and also suitable for cultivation of strawberries.

33. The Hirakud Dam is built across the river _____.

- A. Damodar B. Tungabhadra
C. Mahanadi D. Koyna

Ans. C

Sol.

* The **Hirakud dam** is built on the **Mahanadi river**.

* It is India's largest dam and also the fourth largest dam in the world.

* It is one of the major multipurpose river valley projects.

* It was constructed in 1947 and opened in 1957.

34. Jawaharlal Nehru port is located in which of the following state?

- A. Kerala B. Maharashtra
C. Andhra Pradesh D. West Bengal

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Jawaharlal Nehru Port** also known as **Nhava Sheva**. It is the largest container port in India.

• It is Located east of Mumbai in Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra and accessed via **Thane Creek** (Arabian Sea).

• Its common name derives from the names of Nhava and Sheva villages that were situated here.

35. In 1973, the Project Tiger was started in _____ National Park.

- A. Bhitarkanika
B. Sanjay Gandhi
C. Jim Corbett
D. Sundarbans

Ans. C

Sol.

• Project Tiger was launched by the **Indira Gandhi government in 1973** from the **Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand**.

• The tiger is an endangered species in the world.

• Project Tiger was administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

• Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India.

• It was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger.

36. A chain of islands closely scattered in a body of water is called _____.

- A. Canyon
B. Archipelago
C. Strait
D. Reef

Ans. B

Sol.

• **An archipelago** is an area that contains a chain or group of islands scattered in lakes, rivers, or the ocean.

• **A canyon** is a deep cleft between escarpments or cliffs resulting from weathering and the erosive activity of a river over geologic timescales.

• **A strait** is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.

• **The reef** is a line of rocks or sand just above or just below the surface of the sea, often dangerous to ships.



37. As of June 2019, which Indian state has the lowest number of districts?

- A. Goa
- B. Telangana
- C. Sikkim
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Goa** has minimum number of districts among the states of India.
- It has only **2 districts**.
- The state of Goa is divided into two administrative units North Goa, with its headquarters at Panaji and South Goa with its headquarters at Margao.

38. A/an _____ is the wide end of a river that meets the sea.

- A. Creek
- B. Estuary
- C. Gorge
- D. Meander

Ans. B

Sol.

- **An estuary** is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
- **A creek** is a narrow place where the sea comes a long way into the land.
- **A gorge** is a narrow valley with steep, rocky walls located between hills or mountains.

39. How did the Lakshadweep islands originate?

- A. Volcanic origin
- B. Soil Deposition
- C. Coral origin
- D. None of the above

Ans. C

Sol.

- Lakshadweep islands of group is **coral originated**. A coral island is a type of island formed from coral detritus and associated organic material.
- Lakshadweep is an archipelago of twelve atolls, three reefs and five submerged banks, with a total of about thirty-nine islands and islets. The reefs are in fact also atolls, although mostly submerged with only small unvegetated sand cays above the high-water mark.

40. The centre of a cyclone is a calm area is called the _____ of the storm.

- A. point
- B. needle
- C. eye
- D. limit

Ans. C

Sol.

- The **eye** is a region of mostly calm weather at the center of strong tropical cyclones.
- The eye of a storm is a roughly circular area, typically 30–65 km (20–40 miles) in diameter. It is surrounded by the eyewall, a ring of towering thunderstorms where the most severe weather and highest winds occur.
- The **cyclone's lowest barometric pressure occurs in the eye** and can be as much as 15 per cent lower than the pressure outside the storm.

41. Which of the following is waterfall is created by river Sharavathi the highest waterfall in India?

- A. Dhuandhar Falls
- B. Athirappilly Falls
- C. Jog Falls
- D. Dudhsagar Falls

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Jog Falls is located in Sagara, Karnataka**. It is also known as Gerusoppe falls, Joga jalapatha and Jogada gundi in the regional Kannada language.
- Jog Falls is created by the Sharavathi River. Sharavathi river originates and flows entirely within the state of Karnataka.
- It is one of the few westward flowing rivers of India and a major part of the river basin lies in the Western Ghats.

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

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

Ans. B

Sol.



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

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

- It was constructed during period from 1954-62.

43. Which of the following is the Floating National Park of India?

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

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a national park in the Bishnupur, Manipur.
- It is the only floating park in the world. It is an integral part of Loktak Lake.

- The national park is characterized by many floating decomposed plant materials locally called phumdis.

44. Which of the following rivers originates in Amarkantak Hill in Madhya Pradesh?

- A. Periyar
- B. Ravi
- C. Narmada
- D. Gomti

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Amarkantak is the place from where the Narmada river originates.**

- Amarkantak is located in the Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh in India.

- The Narmada is one of the most famous Rivers of India .

- It creates the conventional border between South India and North India.

45. In which of the following states is the Kolleru Lake located?

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

Ans. D

Sol.

- **The Kolleru Lake** is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India.

- It is in **Andhra Pradesh.**

- It forms the **largest shallow freshwater lake in Asia.**

- It is located between Krishna and Godavari deltas.

- The lake was declared as a wildlife sanctuary in **November 1999 under India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.**

- It was designated a wetland of international importance in November 2002 under the international Ramsar Convention.

46. With how many states/Union Territories does Uttar Pradesh share its borders?

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 6

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Uttar Pradesh** shares its boundaries with maximum states.

- **Uttar Pradesh shares its borders with 9 states/Union Territories.**

- The state is bordered by Rajasthan to the west, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi to the northwest, Uttarakhand and Nepal to the north, Bihar to the east, Madhya Pradesh to the south, and touches the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to the southeast.

- Uttar Pradesh shares an international boundary with Nepal.

47. Marmagao Port is in which of the following states?

A. Odisha

B. West Bengal

C. Gujarat

D. Goa

Ans. D

Sol.

- Marmagao Port Trust (MPT) is a port on the western coast of India.

- It is located in the coastal state of Goa.

- It was commissioned in 1885.

- It is one of India's oldest ports.

- The port was recognised as a major port in 1963 under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, shortly after the liberation of Goa.



48. Which of the following at 23°30'N divided India into almost two halves?

- A. Equator
- B. Tropic of Capricorn
- C. Prime Meridian
- D. Tropic of Cancer

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) divides India into two equal parts- Sub Tropical Zone and Tropical Zone.

1) Sub Tropical Zone- The Northern part of India is known as the Sub-Tropical Zone. This part experiences cold in winters and hot in summers.

2) Tropical Zone- The Southern part falls in this zone and it experiences hot and humid climate around the year.

- The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

49. All the four rivers mentioned below are rivers of Kerala. Which of these is the southern most river of the state?

- A. Neyyar River
- B. Periyar River
- C. Kuppam River
- D. Chaliyar River

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The Neyyar River** is a river of south-western India in the Western Ghats.

- Neyyar River flows through **Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.**

- It originates from **Agastyarkoodam** hills and then passes through **Neyyattinkkara.**

- It then finally empties into the Arabian Sea.

- The river has a length of 56 kms.

- Some of the main tributaries of this river are Kallar, Mullayar, Karavaliyar River etc.

50. In which state is Sasthamcotta Lake located?

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

Ans. C

Sol.

Sasthamcotta Lake is located in Kerala.

- * Sasthamcotta Lake is also categorized as a Wetland Site under Ramsar Convention.

- * Sasthamcotta Lake is located near Quilon city in Kerala.

- * It is the largest fresh water lake in Kerala.

- * Other Important lakes of Kerala are Vembanand, Periyar, Asthamudi, Vellayani, Pookode, etc.

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

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

Ans. D

Sol.

Dolomite is an ore of Calcium.

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

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

52. The distributory of which river takes the name 'Padma' in Bangladesh?

- A. Jhelum
- B. Ganga
- C. Brahmaputra
- D. Indus

Ans. B

Sol.

Padma is a distributory of Ganga River.

- * After entering Bangladesh, the main branch of the Ganges River is known as the Padma. It confluences with Megna River near Bay of Bengal.

- * Tributaries are small rivers which join larger river while distributaries are rivers which break from large river.

- * The Right Bank Tributaries of Ganga are- Yamuna, Chambal, Banas, Son, Ken, Betwa, Sind and Damodar.



* The Left Bank Tributaries of Ganga are- Ramganga, Ghagra, Kali, Gandhak, Burhi and Kosi.

53. Which river is known as the 'handmaid' of the Narmada?

- A. Mahi
- B. Sabarmati
- C. Luni
- D. Tapti

Ans. D

Sol.

* The **Tapti river** is the second largest west flowing river of the Peninsular India.

* It is known as '**the twin**' or '**the handmaid**' of the Narmada.

* It originates near Multai reserve forest in Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of 752 m.

54. Vembanad lake, one of the largest lakes of India, is in which state?

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

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Vembanad lake** is the longest lake in India.

* It is the largest lake in the state of **Kerala**.

* It is also known as Vembanadu lake in Alappuzha, Punnamada Lake in Kuttanad and Kochi Lake in Kochi.

55. In which state is the Mundra Power Plant located?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Odisha

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Mundra Thermal Power Station is located at Mundra in Kutch, Gujarat.**

• The power plant is one of the coal-based power plants of Adani Power.

• The coal for the power plant is imported primarily from Bunyu, Indonesia.

• It is the world's 11th-largest single location coal-based thermal power plant.

56. The Bhupen Hazarika Setu, also called Dhola-Sadiya Bridge connects Assam and _____.

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

Ans. D

Sol.

• The Bhupen Hazarika Setu is also called **Dhola-Sadiya Bridge**.

• It connects **Assam and Arunachal Pradesh**.

• In January 2009 the bridge was approved for construction with funding from the Government of India as part of the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways.

• Its construction was began in **November 2011**.

57. Which state got GI tag for Kasuti Embroidery?

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

Ans. B

Sol.

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. C

Sol.

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



- It has toppled Marajo in Brazil to clinch the record.
- It is formed by Brahmaputra river.
- It covers an area of around 880 sq. km.
- It has been included in the tentative list of World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

59. The border between India and Bhutan adjoins _____ Indian states.

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Two

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Bhutan-India border is the international border separating Bhutan and India.
- The border is 699 km long.
- It adjoins the Indian states of **Assam (267 km), Arunachal Pradesh (217 km), West Bengal (183 km), and Sikkim (32 km).**

60. The valley of Flowers National Park is located in _____.

- A. Uttrakhand
- B. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Meghalaya

Ans. A

Sol.

The Valley of Flowers National Park is located in Uttrakhand.

* The inland of the region comprises Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve along with the flower valley. The Valley of Flowers was declared as a National Park of India in 1982.

* At present, the valley is also recognized as a UNESCO world heritage site.

* Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, musk deer and blue sheep are major fauna found here.

61. Buggyals are high altitude meadows and pastures in the Himalayan slopes. In which state would you find them most?

- A. Assam
- B. Tamil nadu
- C. Sikkim
- D. Uttarakhand

Ans. D

Sol.

- Buggyals are alpine pasture lands, or meadows, in higher elevation range between 3,300 metres and 4,000 metres of the Himalayas in Uttarakhand.
- The surface of these buggyals is covered with natural green grass and seasonal flowers.
- During the winter season, the alpine meadows remain snow-covered.

62. _____ is a metamorphic rock form characterized by banding caused by segregation of different types of rock, typically light and dark silicates.

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

Ans. A

Sol.

Gneiss is a metamorphic rock form characterized by banding caused by segregation of different types of rock, typically light and dark silicates.

* Gneiss forms at higher temperatures and pressures than Schist, which is also an important metamorphic rock.

* Gneiss appears to be striped in bands like parallel lines in shape, called **gneissic banding**.

* Regional metamorphism can transform shale into slate, then phyllite, then schist, and finally into gneiss.

63. The city of Belagavi is located in the state of _____.

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

Ans. D

Sol.

The city of Belagavi is located in the state of Karnataka.

• Belagavi is a significant site of cultural and historical evidences in the Western Ghats.

• It is also called as the second capital for the state of Kar-nataka.



- It was capital of ancient Kadamba Kings, Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas also ruled here.
- Belagavi is selected in first phase out of 20 cities, as one of the 100 Indian cities to be developed as a smart city un-der PM Narendra Modi's flagship Smart Cities Mission.

64. The Walayar Dam is in which district of Kerala?

- A. Kasaragod
- B. Palakkad
- C. Thrissur
- D. Idukki

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Walayar Dam is a dam in Palakkad district of Kerala.**

* This dam is constructed across the **Walayar** River which is a tributary of **Kalpathipuzha** River.

* It was completed and opened in **1964**.

65. Gahirmatha Sanctuary is the only Sanctuary for _____ in Odisha.

- A. Elephants
- B. Turtles
- C. Crocodiles
- D. Deer

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary is a marine wildlife sanctuary located in Odisha.**

* It is the world's largest nesting beach for **Olive Ridley Turtles**.

* It was established in **1997**.

66. In the solar system, among the planet listed below, which planet is farthest from the Sun?

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

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Neptune** is the eighth and farthest known planet from the Sun in the Solar System.

• In the Solar System, it is the fourth-largest planet by diameter, the third-

most-massive planet, and the densest giant planet.

- Neptune is 17 times the mass of Earth.
- This planet was discovered by Johann Galle and Urbain Le Verrier on 23 September 1846.

67. Which of the following states share the longest boundary with China?

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

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Arunachal Pradesh** shares the longest boundary with China.

• China and Arunachal Pradesh share a border, which is called **McMahon Line**.

• The state also borders Bhutan, Myanmar, Assam and Nagaland.

68. Chhattisgarh does NOT share its boundary with which of the following states?

- A. West Bengal
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Telangana

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Chhattisgarh** was formed on 1 November 2000.

* It is the 10th largest state in India.

* Chhattisgarh borders the states of Madhya Pradesh in the northwest, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Jharkhand in northeast, Maharashtra in the southwest, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the south, and Odisha in the southeast.

69. Kolleru Lake which is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India is located in which state?

- A. Jammu & Kashmir
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Rajasthan

Ans. B

Sol.

Kolleru lake is located in Andhra Pradesh.



* **Kolleru Lake** is located between Krishna and Godavari deltas. The lake is fed directly by water from the seasonal Budameru and Tammileru streams.

* It was declared as wildlife sanctuary in November 1999 under Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

* It is house to many resident and migratory birds like **grey or spot-billed pelican (Pelecanus philippensis), Siberian crane, ibis, and painted storks.**

70. Which of the following countries border does not touch China?

- A. Cambodia
- B. Laos
- C. Vietnam
- D. Myanmar

Ans. A

Sol. • China **does not touch Cambodia.**

• China has the maximum number of neighbours touching its border. The 14 countries touching its border are: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal.

71. What is the mean temperature of Earth?

- A. 6 degree Celsius
- B. 16 degree Celsius
- C. 26 degree Celsius
- D. 36 degree Celsius

Ans. B

Sol. The average temperature on Earth is about 61 degrees F (16 degree C). But temperature vary greatly around the world depending on the time of year, ocean and wind currents and weather conditions. Also, temperature tend to be higher near the equator and lower near the poles.

72. Which among the following is false about Earth?

- A. It is the densest planet.
- B. It is the fifth largest planet.
- C. It is also known as red planet.
- D. It is the third planet from the Sun.

Ans. C

Sol. Earth is the third planet from the Sun and is the largest of the terrestrial planets. Density of Earth is 5.51 g/cm^3 , which is higher than any other planet (Mars = 3.93 g/cm^3 , Venus = 5.24 g/cm^3 , Jupiter = 1.33 g/cm^3).

Planets in our Solar system from Largest to smallest: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury.

Thus, all the three options except C are true about Earth.

73. _____ in Chandrapur district is the oldest and largest National Park in Maharashtra.

- A. Tadoba Andhari Tiger Project
- B. Bandipur National Park
- C. Bandhavgarh National Park
- D. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Tadoba Andhari Tiger** Reserve is located in **Chandrapur** district of **Maharashtra** state in India.

• It is Maharashtra's oldest and largest national park. Created in **1995**, the Reserve includes the **Tadoba National Park and the Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary.**

• **Bandipur National Park - Karnataka**

• **Bandhavgarh National Park - Madhya Pradesh**

• **Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary - Karnataka**

74. Corbett National Park was established to protect which animal?

- A. Bengal Tigers
- B. Snow Leopards
- C. Asiatic Lions
- D. One-Horned Rhinos

Ans. A

Sol.

• Jim Corbett national park, the oldest national park of India is located in Uttarakhand was established to protect the endangered **Bengal tigers** in 1936.

• It was the first park to be established under project tiger. The park encompasses the Patli Dun valley formed by the Ramganga River, protecting parts of the Upper Gangetic Plains, moist deciduous forests and Himalayan



subtropical pine forests and wide flora and fauna.

75. Which state does not share a common border with Chhattisgarh?

- A. Bihar
- B. Odisha
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Maharashtra

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Bihar does not share a common border with Chhattisgarh.**

• Chhattisgarh shares its borders with the states of Uttar Pradesh in north, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in west, Telangana in southwest, Odisha in east and Jharkhand in northeast

76. Which of the following is commonly used in preparing custard powder?

- A. Raagi
- B. Maize
- C. Wheat
- D. Rice

Ans. B

Sol.

Maize is commonly used in preparing custard powder. Maize is the most widely distributed crops of the world. It is cultivated in tropics, sub-tropics and temperate regions upto 50° and from sea level to 4000 m. Maize is an important cereal in many developed and developing countries of the world. It is widely used for animal feed and industrial raw material in the developed countries where as the developing countries use it in general for feed.



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