GEOGRAPHY MCQ's FAMOUS VINTAGE BOOK & THOSE WHO WANTS TO CRACK

Compiled by
NARAYAN CHANGDER

CONTACT NEAREST BOOKSTORE FOR HARDCOPY OF THIS EBOOK

Narayan Changder

I will develop this draft from time to time
First printing, March 2019

Contents

Jai Shree Ra

I	**Part One**	
1	Physiology of India	7
1.1	Unit 1	7
1.2	Unit 2	10
1.3	Unit 3	13
1.4	Unit 4	15
1.5	Unit 5	18
1.6	Unit 6	21
1.7	Unit 7	23
1.8	Unit 8	26
2	Rivers, Lakes and Water	31
2.1	Unit 1	31
2.2	Unit 2	34
2.3	Unit 3	36
2.4	Unit 4	39
3	Indian Soil, Seasons and Natural Vegetation	43
3.1	Unit 1	43
3.2	Unit 2	46
3.3	Unit 3	48
3.4	Unit 4	52

3.5 Unit 5 55

4 General geography 59
4.1 Unit 1 59
4.2 Unit 2 61
4.3 Unit 3 64
4.4 Unit 4 66

5 Physical Geography 69
5.1 Unit 1 69
5.2 Unit 2 71
5.3 Unit 3 73
5.4 Unit 4 76
5.5 Unit 5 78
5.6 Unit 6 80
5.7 Unit 7 82
5.8 Unit 8 85

6 Oceans and Countries 89
6.1 Unit 1 89
6.2 Unit 2 91
6.3 Unit 3 93
6.4 Unit 4 95

7 Internal structure of Earth 99
7.1 Unit 1 99
7.2 Unit 2 101

8 Tectonic Plates 105

9 Volcanoes 109
9.1 Unit 1 109
9.2 Unit 2 110

Narayan Changder

Part One

1 Physiology of India 7

1.1 Unit 1
1.2 Unit 2
1.3 Unit 3
1.4 Unit 4
1.5 Unit 5
1.6 Unit 6
1.7 Unit 7
1.8 Unit 8

2 Rivers, Lakes and Water 31

2.1 Unit 1
2.2 Unit 2
2.3 Unit 3
2.4 Unit 4

3 Indian Soil, Seasons and Natural Vegetation 43

3.1 Unit 1
3.2 Unit 2
3.3 Unit 3
3.4 Unit 4
3.5 Unit 5

4 General geography 59

4.1 Unit 1
4.2 Unit 2
4.3 Unit 3
4.4 Unit 4

5 Physical Geography 69

5.1 Unit 1
5.2 Unit 2
5.3 Unit 3
5.4 Unit 4
5.5 Unit 5
5.6 Unit 6
5.7 Unit 7
5.8 Unit 8

6 Oceans and Countries 89

6.1 Unit 1
6.2 Unit 2
6.3 Unit 3
6.4 Unit 4

7 Internal structure of Earth 99

7.1 Unit 1
7.2 Unit 2

8 Tectonic Plates 105

9 Volcanoes 109

9.1 Unit 1
9.2 Unit 2

Narayan Changder

1. Physiology of India

Jai Shree Ra

1.1 Unit 1

1. The oldest inhabitants of India are considered to be:

   A. Mongoloids

   B. Negritoes

   C. Indo-Aryans

   D. Mediterraneans

2. Which one of the following mountains is not the part of Eastern Ghats? [IAS 2003]

   A. Sheravoy hills

   B. Javadi hills

   C. Nallamala hills

   D. Elamalai hills

3. How many States and Union Territories are there in India? [UP PCS 2002]

   A. 25 States and 7 Union territories

   B. 28 States and 7 Union territories (including National capital territory-1)

   C. 24 States and 6 Union territories.

   D. None of the above

4. Consider the following mountain ranges: [CDS 2002]

   1. Ladakh Range
   2. Karakoram
   3. Greater Himalayas
   4. Zanskar Range

   What is the correct sequence of these from south to north?

   A. 3, 4, 1, 2

   B. 3, 1, 4, 2

   C. 4, 2, 3, 1

   D. 4, 3, 2, 1

5. The capital of Lakshadweep is: [Stenographers' Exam 1990]

   A. Port Blair

   B. Silvassa

   C. Aizawl

   D. Kavaratti

6. The smallest Union Territory is:

   A. Chandigarh

   B. Pondicherry

   C. Lakshadweep

   D. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7. If the usual rule of calculation of time were applied for the extremes of Gujrat and Arunachal Pradesh, then approximately time: [CPO AC 2003]

   A. at Gujarat would be ahead of that at Arunachal Pradesh by about 3 hours

   B. at Gujarat would be ahead of that at Arunachal Pradesh by about 2 hours

   C. at Arunachal Pradesh would be ahead of that at Gujarat by about 3 hours

   D. at Arunachal Pradesh would be ahead of that at Gujarat by about 2 hours

8. Which one of the following gives the correct sequence of places going from the east to the west of India?

   A. Sikhar, Tinsukhia, lndore, Vadodara

   B. Tinsukhia, Phulpur, Udaipur, Kota

   C. Jorhat, Bhopal, Ahmedabad, Rajkot

   D. Guwahati, Silchar, Bhopal, Rajkot

9. Where are Shevaroy Hills located? [IAS 2007]

   A. Andhra Pradesh

   B. Karnataka

   C. Kerala

   D. Tamil Nadu

10. The length of India's coastline is about: [SBI 2013]

    A. 5900 km

    B. 6100 km

    C. 7000 km

    D. 7500 km

11. Amongst the following Indian States which one has the minimum total forest cover? [IAS 2004]

    A. Sikkim

    B. Goa

    C. Haryana

    D. Kerala

12. Consider the following places of Kashmir region:

    1. Srinagar
    2. Gilgit
    3. Kargil
    4. Banihal

    Arrange the above places from north to south using the code given below: [CDS 2010]

    A. 1-2-3-4

    B. 4 – 3 – 2-1

    C. 2-3-1 – 4

    D. 2-1 – 3 – 4

13. Which of the following is not true with regard to the coastal plains of India?

    A. The west coast has a narrow alluvial margin interspersed by hilly terrain

    B. The eastern coast has a wide plain with well-developed deltas of the major rivers

    C. The west coast has little indentation except towards the south

    D. The west and east coasts, have the same alluvial features

14. In which one of the following Islands of India is an active volcano found? [CDS 2009]

    A. Car Nicobar Island

    B. Nancowry lsland

    C. Barren Island

    D. Maya Bunder Island

15. The 'Mahe region' located on the western coast of India is politically a part of the Union Territory of: [NDA 2002]

    A. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

    B. Diu and Daman

    C. Lakshadweep

    D. Pondicherry

16. Identify from the following states of India through which the Tropic of Cancer passes and arrange them from east to west:

Narayan Changder

1. Gujarat
2. West Bengal
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Jharkhand
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Bihar
7. Chhattisgarh

Select the correct answer using the code given below: [NDA 2011]

A. 2-5-7-4-1

B. 2-4-7-5-1

C. 3-2-6-7-5

D. 3-7-4-6-2

17. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through:

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. West Bengal

C. Rajasthan

D. Orissa

18. Mac Mohan Line demarcates the boundary between:

A. India and Pakistan

B. India and China

C. India and Nepal

D. India and Bangladesh

19. Match the following: [CDS 2001]

Mountain passes in Himalayas	States
A. Changla	1. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Shipkila	2. Himachal Pradesh
C. Zozila	3. Jammu and Kashmir
D. Bomdila	

A. $A-3, B-2, C-3, D-1$

B. $A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1$

C. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

D. $A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2$

20. Which one of the following shows the correct sequence of occurrence of the following towns/cities as one proceeds from west to east?

A. Ajmer, Darbhanga, Kohima, Sikhar

B. Surat, Ward ha, Rourkela, Bharuch

C. Pandharpur, Gulbarga, Kottagudem, Vishakhapatnam

D. Anand, Rajkot, Dhanbad, Aizawl

21. Maharashtrian Plateau is made up of: [I.Tax & Central Excise 1992]

A. alluvial soil

B. coral reef

C. sandstone

D. lava

22. Match the following:

Place of Tourist Interest	Indian State
A. Araku Valley	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Dalhousie	2. Himachal Pradesh
C. Kodaikkanal	3. Kerala
D. Munnar	4. Tamil Nadu
	5. Uttaranchal
	6. Uttar Pradesh

A. $A-6, B-3, C-1, D-5$

B. $A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3$

C. $A-1, B-3, C-4, D-5$

D. $A-6, B-2, C-1, D-3$

23. "This Union Territory possesses a coastal stretch of about 45 km with 28 marine fishing villages. However 45% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied products". Which among the Territories is referred passage?

A. Lakshadweep

B. Pondicherry

C. Andaman and Nicobar

D. Daman

24. The percentage of literates in India is:

A. almost equal among males and females

B. lower among males than females

C. higher among males than females

D. lower in urban areas than in rural areas

Jai Shree Ram

25. Consider the following statements:
    1. Assam shares a border with Bhutan and Bangladesh.
    2. West Bengal shares a border with Bhutan and Nepal.
    3. Mizoram shares a border with Bangladesh and Myanmar.

    Which of the statements given above are correct? [IAS 2006]

    A. 1, 2 and 3

    B. 1 and 2 only

    C. 2 and 3 only

    D. 1 and 3 only

Answers

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. C 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. C 21. D 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. A

1.2 Unit 2

1. Consider the following statements:Among the Indian States:
    1. Andhra Pradesh has the longest coastline
    2. Gujarat has the highest number of airports

    Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [IAS 2004]

    A. only 1

    B. only 2

    C. Both 1 and 2

    D. Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which one of the following groups of Indian states has a common frontier with Bhutan? [CDS 2001]

    A. Assam, Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal

    B. Bihar, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal

    C. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal

    D. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal

3. Among the Union Territories which has the highest literacy rate?

    A. Lakshadweep

    B. Pondicherry

    C. Delhi

    D. Daman and Diu

4. Consider the following sites/ monuments:
    1. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
    2. Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Station, Mumbai
    3. Mamallapuram
    4. Sun Temple (Konark Temple)

    Which of the above are included in the World-Heritage List of UNESCO? [IAS 2005]

    A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

    B. 1, 3 and 4

    C. 2 and4

    D. 1, 2 and 3

5. Amritsar and Shimla are almost on the same latitude, but their climate difference is due to [BPSC 2011]

    A. the difference in their altitudes

    B. their distance from sea

    C. snowfall in Shimla

    D. pollution in Amritsar

6. Which of the following passes and locations is/are wrongly matched?
    1. Zojila and Burzil-Jammu & Kashmir

Narayan Changder

2. Bara Lapcha La and Shipki La-Uttar Pradesh
3. Thaga La, Niti Pass and Lipu Lekh-Himachal Pradesh
4. Nathu La and Jelep La-Sikkim

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1, 2 and 3

7. The Karakoram Highway connects which of the following pairs of countries? [Bank PO 1991]

A. India-Nepal

B. India-China

C. India-Pakistan

D. China-Pakistan

8. The Vindhyas belong to which class of mountains?

A. Block mountains

B. Fold mountains

C. Volcanic mountains

D. Residual mountains

9. Match the following: [IAS 2003]

A. Ho	1. Chhattisgarh
B. Baiga	2. Sikkim
C. Kuki	3. Jharkhand
D. Bhutia	4. Nagaland

A. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

B. $A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3$

C. $A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2$

D. $A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1$

10. The northern part of the west coast is known as:

A. Konkan coast

B. Coromandal coast

C. Malabar coast

D. None of these

11. The two volcanic islands in the Indian territory are: [CDS 2002]

A. Kavaratti and New Moor

B. Bitra and Kavaratti

C. Pamban and Barren

D. Narcondam and Barren

12. The large States of India in the order of area are [BPSC 2011]

A. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

B. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra

C. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh

D. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan

13. The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which one of the following? [Asstt Grade 1991]

A. Fold mountains

B. Volcanic mountains

C. Block mountains

D. None of these

14. The States which have common borders with China are:

1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Sikkim
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Himachal Pradesh

A. 1, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 1 and 3

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

15. Lakshadweep is a group of how many islands? [Teachers' Exam 1994]

A. 22

B. 25

C. 32

D. 35

16. Arrange the following religious groups in increasing order of their population in India:

I. Muslims

Jai Shree Ram

II. Buddhists
III. Sikhs
IV. Jains
V. Christians

A. IV, II, III, V, I

B. IV, II, I, III, V

C. II, IV, III, V, I

D. II, III, IV, I,V

17. The climate of India is mainly tropical because: [CDS 2002]

A. of the location of the Himalayas in its North

B. major part of India lies within the tropics

C. of the overpowering influence of India Ocean

D. of the seasonal influence of jet streams

18. Consider the following: [IAS 2004]

1. Mahadeo Hills
2. Sahyadri Parvat
3. Satpura Range

What is the correct sequence of the above from the north of the south?

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 2, 1, 3

C. 1, 3, 2

D. 2, 3, 1

19. Match the following: [IAS 2007]

Valley	State
A. Dzukou Valley	1. Himachal Pradesh
B. Yumthang Valley	2. Sikkim
C. Neora Valley	3. Nagaland
D. Sangla Valley	4. West Bengal

A. $A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3$

B. $A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3$

C. $A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1$

D. $A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1$

20. Between which one of the following pairs of islands is Duncan Passage located? [IAS 2008]

A. South Andaman and Little Andaman

B. Little Andaman and Car Nicobar Island

C. Car Nicobar Island and Little Nicobar Island

D. Little Nicobar Island and Great Nicobar Island

21. Which of the following Indian states does not lie on In 1do-Banqla border? [Bank PO 1993]

A. Assam

B. Mizoram

C. Tripura

D. Manipur

22. Which of the following would have to be crossed to reach Sri Lanka from Nagercoil?

A. Sunda Strait

B. Gulf of Mannar

C. Palk Strait

D. Cook Strait

23. Which one of the following Indian states does not have a common international border with Bangladesh? [CDS 2008]

A. Manipur

B. West Bengal

C. Tripura

D. Assam

24. In which of the following towns does the LMT (Local Meridian Time) show the greatest deviation from the 1ST (Indian Standard Time)? [NDA 1991]

A. Delhi

B. Cochin

C. Mumbai

D. Kohima

Narayan Changder

25. 'Indian Standard Meridian' passes through the states of UP, MP: [CDS 2000]

    A. AP and Karnataka

    B. AP and Tamil Nadu

    C. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

    D. Orissa and AP

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. D 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. D

1.3 Unit 3

1. Which one of the following statements is not correct? [IAS 2005]

   A. The Western Ghats are relatively higher in their northern region

   B. The Anal Mudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats

   C. Tapi river lies to the south of Satpura

   D. The Narmada and the Tapi river valleys are said to be old rift valleys

2. Arrange the following ranges in order as they occur from north to south:

   I. Pir Panjal
   II. Karakoram
   III. Zanskar
   IV. Ladakh

   A. II, IV, III, I

   B. II, III, IV, I

   C. I, II, IV, III

   D. III, II, IV, I

3. To which group do the tribals of central and southern India belong?

   A. Proto-Australoids

   B. Negritos

   C. Mongoloids

   D. Brachycephals

4. Considering the location of mountains in India which one of the following is in right sequence from south to north? [NDA 1992]

   A. Dodabetta, Kailash, Dhaulagiri, Vindhyachal

   B. Dodabetta, Vindhyachal, Dhaulagiri, Kailash

   C. Dhaulagiri, Kailash, Dodabetta, Vindhyachal

   D. Dhaulagiri, Vindhyachal, Dodabetta, Kailash

5. Which of the following is the capital of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli? [UTI 1993]

   A. Dadra

   B. Nagar Haveli

   C. Kavaratti

   D. Silvassa

6. Which one among the following States is smallest in area? [IAS 2003]

   A. Andhra Pradesh

   B. Gujarat

   C. Karnataka

   D. Tamil Nadu

7. Which of the following towns is located at easternmost? [IAS 2003]

   A. Bokaro

   B. Jamshedpur

   C. Patna

   D. Ranchi

8. Siwaliks are: [IFS 1989]

Jai Shree Ram

A. to the north of Himadri

B. foothills of Himalayan ranges

C. in Meghalaya

D. the plateau between Pamirs and Myanmar

9. Match the following: [CDS 2005]

Tourism Place	State
A. Munnar	1. Gujarat
B. Lonavla	2. Kerala
C. Panehamarhi	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Saputara	4. Maharashtra

A. $A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2$

B. $A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1$

C. $A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2$

D. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

10. The southernmost point of India is located in:

A. Kerala

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Little Andaman

D. Great Nicobar

11. Arrange the following hill ranges in order from north to south:

I. Nallamala Hills
II. Nilgiri
III. Anaimalai
IV. Cardamon Hills

A. I, IV, III, II

B. I, II, III, IV

C. II, I, III, IV

D. I, II, IV, III

12. Indian sovereignity in sea extends upto.... nautical miles.

A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 14

13. Why is it that the Himalayan region is poor in mineral resources?

A. Displacement of rock strata has disturbed the arrangement of rocks and made it complex

B. It is made up of crystalline rock

C. the terrain makes exploitation of minerals difficult

D. The climatic conditions are not suitable, for exploitation of minerals

14. Which of the following gives the correct match of states and concentration of religious groups?

1. Maharashtra-Zaroastrians
2. Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh-Buddhists
3. Rajasthan and Gujarat-Jains
4. Sikkim-Christians

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 2, 3 and 4

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 1 and 3

15. The Eastern Coast of India is known as: [I.Tax & Central Excise 1992]

A. Eastern Plateau

B. Bengal Coast

C. Coromandal Coast

D. Cyclonic Coast

16. Consider the following statements:

1. Longitude of Jabalpur's location is between those of Indore and Bhopal
2. Latitude of Aurangabad's location is between those of Vadodara and Pune.
3. Bangalore is situated more southward than Chennai.

Which of these statements is/are? [IAS 2003]

A. 1 and 3

B. Only 2

C. 2 and 3

D. 1, 2 and 3

17. The largest southernmost single island in India is: [CBI 1994]

Narayan Changder

A. Rameswaram Island

B. Minicoy Island

C. Car Nicobar Island

D. Great Nicobar Island

18. The present demographic transition of India is indicative of: [IAS 2004]

A. High population growth potential but low actual growth

B. High population growth potential and high actual growth

C. Partial industrialised economy

D. Typically increasing urbanization

19. Which State has the largest coastline in India? [Railway 2009]

A. Gujarat

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Karnataka

D. Andhra Pradesh

20. Aravalli ranges are an example of: [Asstt Grade 1993]

A. straight mountains

B. block mountains

C. residual mountains

D. volcanic mountains

21. Which among the following is the smallest state area wise? [IAS 2003]

A. Nagaland

B. Mizoram

C. Meghalaya

D. Manipur

22. Nanda Devi peak forms a part of: [IAS 2003]

A. Assam Himalayas

B. Kumaon Himalayas

C. Nepal Himalayas

D. Punjab Himalayas

23. Which state has smallest land area? [IAS 2003]

A. Goa

B. Nagaland

C. Sikkim

D. Tripura

24. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli lies between which of the following states of India? [UDC 1993]

A. Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

B. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

C. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

D. Gujarat and Maharashtra

25. Consider the following statements:

1. The equatorial forests are evergreen.
2. The Mediterranean region has deciduous forests of broad-leaved trees.
3. Taiga forests are found in Kashmir.

Which of the statements given above are correct? [NDA 2005]

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 1 and 3

D. 1, 2 and 3

Answers

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. D

1.4 Unit 4

Jai Shree Ram

1. The hill range that separates the state of Manipur from the state of Nagaland is known as: [CDS 2009]

   A. Arakan hills

   B. Patkai hills

   C. Barail hills

   D. Manipu

2. Which state amongst the following has the highest percentage of the Scheduled Caste population of State's population? [IAS 2004]

   A. Jharkhand

   B. Madhya Pradesh

   C. Punjab

   D. Uttar Pradesh

3. Which one of the following does NOT lie in Maharashtra? [UP PCS 2011]

   A. Balaghat Range

   B. Harishchandra Range

   C. Mandav Hills

   D. Satmala Hills

4. The highest Himalayan peak in India is:

   A. Kanchenjunga

   B. K-2

   C. Nandadevi

   D. Nanga Parbat

5. Match the following:

District	State
A. Anantapur	1. Punjab
B. Bijapur	2. Rajasthan
C. Bharatpur	3. Karnataka
D. Ferozepur	4. Andhra Pradesh

   A. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

   B. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

   C. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2$

   D. $A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1$

6. The correct sequence of the different sections of the Himalayas in terms of their stretch (in kilometre) in the descending order is: [IAS 2003]

   A. Punjab Him., Kumaon Him., Nepal Him., Assam Him.

   B. Nepal Him., Assam Him., Punjab Him., Kumaon Him.

   C. Kumaon, Hlm., Nepal Him., Assam Him., Punjab Him.

   D. Nepal Him., Assam Him., Kumaon Him., Punjab Him.

7. Which of the following organisations prepares topographical maps of India? [SSC

   A. 2010]

   B. Geographical Survey of India

   C. Survey of India

   D. Geological Survey of India

   E. Archaeological Survey of India

8. Kodaikanal, the famous hill-station of South India, is situated on: [IAS 2003]

   A. Palni hills

   B. Anaimalai mountain

   C. Nilgiri mountain

   D. Cardamon hills

9. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the age of formation-from the youngest to the oldest-of the given mountain ranges?

   A. Himalayas, Vindhyas, Western Ghats, Deccan Traps

   B. Deccan Traps, Western Ghats, Vindhyas, Himalayas

   C. Himalayas, Western Ghats, Vindhayas, Deccan Traps

   D. Vindhyas, Himalayas, Deccan Traps, Western Ghats

10. What separates Daman and Diu? [RRB 1993]

Narayan Changder

A. Narmada River

B. Gulf of Khambat

C. Gir Hills

D. Tapti River

11. Among the following Union Territories of India, which one has the largest size? [CDS 2002]

A. Pondicherry

B. Lakshadweep

C. Daman and Diu

D. Chandigarh

12. Which one of the following States in India has the broadest continental shelf? [IAS 2008]

A. Andhra Pradesh

B. Gujarat

C. Karnataka

D. Tamil Nadu

13. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? [CDS 1999]

A. Plimsoll Line:India and Afghanistan

B. Durand Line:India and Myanmar

C. Macmohan Line:India and Nepal

D. Radcliffe Line:India and Pakistan

14. Which one of the following Himalayan Passes was reopened around in the middle of the year 2006to facilitate trade between India and China? [IAS 2007]

A. Chang La

B. JaraLa

C. Nathu La

D. Shipki La

15. The mountain range which stretches from Gujarat in west to Delhi in the north is the:

A. Aravallis

B. Vindhyas

C. Satpuras

D. Kaimur range

16. Which of the following sets of cities is located on the reference longitude for Indian standard time?

A. Bangalore-Varanasi

B. Chennai-Varanasi

C. Kakinanda-Pondicherry

D. Pondicherry-Varanasi

17. If India adopts two time zones based on 75°E meridian for western India and 90°E meridian for eastern India, which one among the following states of eastern India will be benefitted most? [Asstt Commdt 2011]

A. Manipur

B. West Bengal

C. Assam

D. Bihar

18. Which of the following relates to the formation of the Himalayas?

A. Folding of the earth's crust

B. Accumulation of loess deposits

C. Folding of the geosyncline

D. Faulting of the earth's crust

19. Which one of the following States shares boundaries with the maximum number of other States of India? [CPO AC 2003]

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Maharashtra

C. Assam

D. Bihar

20. Match the following: [IAS 2007]

Town	River Nearer to it
A. Betul	1.lndravati
B. Jagdalpur	2. Narmada
C. Jabalpur	3. Shipra
D. Ujjain	4. Tapti

A. $A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3$

B. $A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3$

Jai Shree Ram

C. $A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2$

D. $A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2$

21. The Lakshadweep Islands are situated in: [Bank PO 2007]

A. Indian Ocean

B. Arabian Sea

C. Bay of Bengal

D. none of these

22. The highest peak in South India is:

A. Doda Betta

B. Makurti

C. Analmudi

D. None of these

23. Why is that India has one of the lowest agricultural yields in the world?

A. Summers are very hot

B. Lack of fertile soil

C. Farmers being poor and illiterate do not use modern farming techniques

D. Occurrence of frost at night

24. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given hills starting from the north and going towards the south? [IAS 2005]

A. Nallamalai Hills-Nilgiri Hills-Javadi Hilis-Anaimalai Hills

B. Anaimalai Hills-Javadi Hills-Nilgiri Hills-Nallamalai Hills

C. Nallamalai Hills-Javadi Hills-Nilgiri Hills-Anaimalai Hills

D. Anaimalai Hills-Nilgiri Hills-Javadi Hills-Nallamalai Hills

25. Which foreign country is closest to Andaman Islands? [CPO SI 2003]

A. Sri Lanka

B. Myanmar

C. Indonesia

D. Pakistan

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. B 22. C 23. C 24. C 25. B

1.5 Unit 5

1. In which State is the Guru Shikhar Peak located? [IAS 2007]

A. Rajasthan

B. Gujarat

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Maharashtra

2. In India, how many States share the coastline? [IAS 2008]

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 10

3. Duncan Passage is located between [CDS 2012]

A. South and Little Andaman

B. Little and Great Nicobar

C. North and Middle Andaman

D. Middle and South Andaman

4. Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, is located in:

A. Bhutan

B. China

C. India

D. Nepal

5. Match the following: [CDS 2000]

Narayan Changder

A. Pir Panjal	1. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Dhauladhar	2. Uttaranchal
C. Nag Tibba	3. Jammu and Kashmir
D. Mishimi Hills	4. Himachal Pradesh

A. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

B. $A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1$

C. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2$

D. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

6. The State with the largest area under waste land is:

A. Gujarat

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Jammu and Kashmir

D. Rajasthan

7. Which one of the following States does not form border with Bangladesh? [UP PCS 2002]

A. Meghalaya

B. Tripura

C. Manipur

D. Mizoram

8. The second highest peak in the world is:

A. Kanchenjunga

B. K-2 (Godwin Austin)

C. Nandadevi

D. Lhotse

9. Bhutan is surrounded by which of the following Indian States? [CDS 2004]

A. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim

B. Assam, Mizoram, West Bengal, Bihar

C. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar

D. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Bihar, Meghalaya

10. Which of the following cities lies to the western-most longitude? [CPO SI 2002]

A. Jaipur

B. Nagpur

C. Bhopal

D. Hyderabad

11. Where exactly is Aksai Chin?

A. Near Leh

B. The north-east corner of Jammu and Kashmir

C. Along the Zaskar mountains

D. South of the Siachen Glacier

12. Which one of the following pairs of states and tribes is not correctly matched? [IAS 1999]

A. Assam:Miri

B. Nagaland:Konyak

C. Arunachal Pradesh:Apatani

D. Madhya Pradesh:Lambada

13. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the States of:

1. Gujarat
2. Jharkhand
3. Assam
4. Mizoram

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 1 and 2

C. 1, 3 and 4

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

14. Port Blair-the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is located in which one of the following islands? [NDA 2008]

A. North Andaman

B. Little Andaman

C. Middle Andaman

D. South Andaman

15. Which of the following States has the largest number of people belonging to Scheduled Caste? [BPSC 2011]

A. Bihar

B. West Bengal

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Punjab

Jai Shree Ram

16. Among the following cities, which one is nearest to the Tropic of Cancer? [IAS 2003]

    A. Delhi

    B. Kolkata

    C. Jodhpur

    D. Nagpur

17. 28.38 N. and 77.12 E are the respective latitude and longitude of which one of the following places? [CDS 2008]

    A. Jaipur

    B. Delhi

    C. Lucknow

    D. Allahabad

18. Kanchipuram is in which of the following states? [Bank PO 1993]

    A. Kerala

    B. Andhra Pradesh

    C. Tamil Nadu

    D. Karnataka

19. Consider the following statements regarding Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

    1. It enjoys equatorial climate
    2. This is the only place in India where a volcano is located
    3. This is the only place in India where coral bed is found

    Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [NDA 2010]

    A. 1, 2 and 3

    B. 1 and 2

    C. 2 and 3

    D. 1 only

20. What do you understand by the term 'Doab'?

    A. Where the delta of river begins

    B. Where two or more rivers meet

    C. Land between two separate river systems

    D. Land between two tributaries of a river

21. The Tropic of Cancer passes through: [NDA 2004]

    A. Bihar

    B. Gujarat

    C. Uttar Pradesh

    D. Orissa

22. The new alluvial deposits found in the Gangetic plain are known as: [CDS 2001]

    A. bhabar

    B. bhangar

    C. khadar

    D. terai

23. A rift valley is formed mainly due to: [NDA 2003]

    A. forces of tension in the earth's crust

    B. the subsidence of the floor of a river valley

    C. the valley formed after the formation of fold mountains

    D. the deepening of a valley by ice action

24. Arrange the following Himalayan peaks in order as they occur from west to east:

    I. Kanchenjunga
    II. Mt. Everest
    III. Nanda Devi
    IV. Dhaulagiri

    A. I, II, III, IV

    B. I, II, IV, III

    C. III, II, I, IV

    D. III, IV, II, I

25. What is the correct order of occurrence of the following places as one moves from east to west? [CDS 2008]

    1. Murshidabad
    2. Gorakhpur
    3. Bhopal
    4. Bhavnagar

Narayan Changder

A. 2-4-3-1

B. 1-3-4-2

C. 1-2-3-4

D. 4-3-2-1

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. D 16. B 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. D 21. B 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. C

1.6 Unit 6

1. Match the following: [CDS 2009]

Pass	State
A. Zoji La Pass	1. Sikkim
B. Bara Lacha Pass	2. Uttarakhand
C. Jelep La Pass	3. Himachal Pradesh
D. Niti Pass	4. Jammu and Kashmir

   A. $A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2$

   B. $A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4$

   C. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

   D. $A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4$

2. Lakshadweep Islands are the product of: [CDS 1999]

   A. volcanic activity

   B. wave action

   C. sea-floor expansion

   D. reef formation

3. The transport route connecting the Kashmir from Leh crosses the high mountain ranges at the: [IAS 2003]

   A. Pir Panjal pass

   B. Karakoram pass

   C. Banihal pass

   D. Zoji La pass

4. With which of the following countries has India no boundary?

   A. Nepal

   B. Mongolia

   C. Myanmar

   D. Bhutan

5. Ten Degree Channel is between: [CDS 2011]

   A. Dover and Calais

   B. Alaska and Russia

   C. Little Andaman and Car Nicobar

   D. North Korea and South Korea

6. Jharkhand does not share boundary with: [CPO AC 2003]

   A. West Bengal

   B. Orissa

   C. Chhattisgarh

   D. Madhya Pradesh

7. Duncan Passage is situated between: [CDS 1999]

   A. Minicoy and Amindiv

   B. Minicoy and Maldives

   C. Little Andaman and Car Nicobar

   D. South Andaman and Little Andaman

8. The largest population of Scheduled Tribes is in:

   A. Himachal Pradesh

   B. Madhya Pradesh

   C. Arunachal Pradesh

   D. Sikkim

9. What is the name of the highest summit of Nilgiri Hills? [Asstt Comm 2008]

   A. Coonoor-betta

   B. Anaimudi

   C. Doda-betta

   D. Vellangiri

Jai Shree Ram

10. Which one of the following sequences in the ascending order of their geographical size is correct? [CDS 2003]

    A. Bihar-Chhattisgarh-Jharkhand-Orissa

    B. Jharkhand-West Bengal-Tamil Nadu-Chattisgarh

    C. West Bengal-Bihar-Chhattisgarh-Tamil Nadu

    D. Chhattisgrah-Jharkhand-Tamil Nadu – Orissa

11. West Bengal shares boundaries with how many foreign countries? [NDA 2004]

    A. One

    B. Two

    C. Three

    D. Four

12. Which of the following mountain passes lies outside India?

    A. Khyber

    B. Bomdila

    C. Bara Lacha La

    D. Shipkila

13. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of the following states in India?

    1. Sikkim
    2. Mizoram
    3. Goa
    4. Arunachal Pradesh

    A. 3, 1, 2, 4

    B. 1, 2, 3, 4

    C. 1, 2, 4, 3

    D. 1, 4, 2, 3

14. India lies in the hemisphere: [SSC Graduate 2003]

    A. Northern and eastern

    B. Southern and eastern

    C. Northern and western

    D. Northern and southern

15. Which one of the following longitudes determines the Indian Standard Time? [CDS 2009]

    A. 85.5°E

    B. 86.5°E

    C. 84.5°E

    D. 82.5°E

16. Which of the following is the main difference between the Western and Eastern Ghats?

    A. Height

    B. Continuity

    C. Proximity to the coast

    D. Vegetation

17. Madhya Pradesh shares its border with how many States? [CDS 2009]

    A. 3

    B. 4

    C. 5

    D. 6

18. Consider the following statements:

    1. The continental shelves of Lakshadweep are originated due to coral reefs.
    2. The continental shelves of western coast are due to faulting and submergence.

    Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? [IAS 2009]

    A. 1 only

    B. 2 only

    C. Both 1 and 2

    D. Neither 1 nor 2

19. Match the following:

A. Bhabar	1. Younger alluvium
B. Terai	2. It is very porous
C. Bhangar	3. Has thick forest and wild life
D. Khadar	4. Older alluvium

Narayan Changder

A. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

B. $A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4$

C. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

D. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

20. Match the following:

Tribes	Area
A. Angamis	1.Meghalaya
B. Todas	2.Tamil Nadu
C. Moplahs	3. Kerala
D. Birhors	4. Nagaland
E. Khasis	5. Madhya Pradesh

A. $A-4, B-2, C-3, D-5, E-1$

B. $A-5, B-4, C-3, D-2, E-1$

C. $A-4, B-3, C-5, D-1, E-2$

D. $A-2, B-5, C-4, D-3, E-1$

21. The oldest mountains in India according to geographical history are: [Asstt Grade 1991]

A. Satpuras

B. Nilgiris

C. Vindhyas

D. Aravallis

22. In which one of the following Union Territories, people of the Onge tribe live? [IAS 2004]

A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

B. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

C. Daman and Diu

D. Lakshadweep

23. Which states of India have a common border with Pakistan?

I. Jammu and Kashmir
II. Himachal Pradesh
III. Punjab
IV. Gujarat
V. Rajasthan

A. I, II, III, V

B. I, II, III, IV

C. I, III, IV

D. I, III, IV, V

24. The highest mountain peak in India is: [LIC 1994]

A. Kanchenjunga

B. Mount Everest

C. Mt.K^2

D. Nanda Devi

25. In which one of the following is the Himalayan pass Shipki La located? [IAS 2008]

A. Chandra valley

B. Hunza valley

C. Nubra valley

D. Sutlej valley

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. A 20. A 21. D 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. D

1.7 Unit 7

1. Which one of the following countries has the longest international boundary with India? [CDS 2012]

A. Bangladesh

B. Bhutan

C. China

D. Pakistan

2. Port Blair is situated in: [NDA 1993]

A. North Andaman

B. South Andaman

C. Middle Andaman

D. Little Andaman

3. The Konkan Coast stretches between:

A. Goa and Cochin

B. Goa and Mumbai

C. Goa and Daman

D. Goa and Diu

4. The Himalayas are generally divided into three ranges which do not include:

A. Siwalik

B. Greater Himalayas

C. Karakoram

D. Lesser Himalayas

5. Which of the following gives the correct sequence of hills in the east-west direction?

A. Naga, Mikir, Khasi, Garo

B. Garo, Khasi, Mkir, Naga

C. K'hasi,Garo, Naga, Mikir

D. Mikir, Naga, Khasi, Garo

6. Among the following States, which one has the largest forest area? [IAS 2008]

A. Gujarat

B. Karnataka

C. Orissa

D. Tamil Nadu

7. The States of India having common border with Myanmar are: [CDS 1993]

A. Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh

B. Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam

C. Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya

D. Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh

8. longitude is geographically significant to India because: [CPO SI 2003]

A. it determines the Indian standard time

B. it has a bearing on the tropical climate of India

C. it divides' India into eastern and western zones

D. it enables determining local time in eastern India

9. Most Indians belong to the group:

A. Caucasoid

B. Mongoloid

C. Australoid

D. Negroid

10. Which one of the following is the southern-most city? [CDS 2004]

A. Bhopal

B. Kolkata

C. Raipur

D. Udaipur

11. Match the following: [NDA 2001]

Peaks	Mountain range
A. Gurushikhar	1. Zanskar
B. Dhupgarh	2. Satpura
C. Doda Betta	3. Nilgiri
D. Nanga Parbat	4. Vindhya
5. Aravalli	

A. $A-4, B-2, C-5, D-1$

B. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-5$

C. $A-4, B-5, C-2, D-1$

D. $A-5, B-2, C-3, D-1$

12. Among the following States of India, which one has the oldest rock formations in the country? [IAS 2008]

A. Assam

B. Bihar

C. Karnataka

D. Uttar Pradesh

13. Palghat joins which of the following states? [Stenographers' Exam 1994]

Narayan Changder

A. Sikkim and West Bengal

B. Maharashtra and Gujarat

C. Kerala and Tamil Nadu

D. Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

14. Arakan Yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in:

A. Kashmir

B. Nepal

C. Baluchistan

D. Myanmar

15. Which one of the following cities will never get the vertical rays of the sun? [CDS 2009]

A. Srinagar

B. Mumbai

C. Kolkata

D. Thiruvananthapuram

16. Which of the following statements regarding literacy in India are correct?

1. A person who can only read but cannot write is not defined literate
2. Children below 7 years of age are not taken into consideration even if they are able to read and write
3. For the purpose of census, a person is deemed literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any of the 22 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution
4. The fact that a district has attained hundred percent literacy does not mean that the entire population in the district is literate

A. 1, 3 and 4

B. 2, 3, and 4

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 1, 2, and 4

17. The highest peak of the Himalayas in India is in: [CDS 2004]

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Kashmir

C. Sikkim

D. Himachal Pradesh

18. Which of the following is east of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

A. Thailand

B. Sri Lanka

C. Indonesia

D. All of them

19. Nine Degree Channel separates: [CDS 2001]

A. Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar

B. Lakshadweep and Minicoy

C. Little Andaman and Car Nicobar

D. North Andaman and South Andaman

20. Arrange the following hills of southern India from north to south:

1. Nilgiri
2. Cardamom
3. Nallamala
4. Anaimalai

Select the correct answer using the code given below: [Asstt Commdt 2011]

A. 3-1-4-2

B. 4-3-1-2

C. 1-3-4-2

D. 1-2-3-4

21. The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges of which the oldest range is: [IAS 1994]

A. the Siwalik Range

B. the Lesser Himalayas

C. the Great Himalayan Range

D. the Dhaula Dhar Range

22. Match the following: [NDA 2004]

Jai Shree Ram

Tourist Place	State
A. Amber Fort	1. Uttar Pradesh
B. Auroville	2. Pondicherry
C. Buland Darwaza	3. Karnataka
D. Gol Gumbaz	4. Rajasthan
	5. Madhya Pradesh
	6. Tamil Nadu

A. $A-4, B-6, C-1, D-2$

B. $A-1, B-2, C-5, D-3$

C. $A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3$

D. $A-1, B-6, C-5, D-2$

23. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct? [IAS 2003]

A. Black cotton soil of north-west India was formed by the weathering of basaltic lava rocks

B. Sedimentary rocks are distinguished from other types of rocks by the presence of distinct layers

C. Granite has large crystals of quartz, feldspar and mica in it

D. A metamorphic rock is softer and less compact than its original type

24. Which of the following are true with respect to the Indian Peninsular Plateau?

I. The southern plateau block is formed mainly of granites and gneiss

II. The Deccan lava plateau is an elevated tableland consisting of horizontally arranged lava sheets

III. The Malwa plateau dominates the Vindhyan scarps forming the northern flank of the plateau

IV. The troughs of the Narmada and the Tapti are interposed between the Vindhyan and the Satpura ranges.

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. I, II, III and IV

D. I, III and IV

25. Zozila Pass connects: [IFS 1989]

A. Kashmir and Tibet

B. Nepal and Tibet

C. Leh and Kargil

D. Leh and Snnagar

Answers

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. C 11. D 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. C 22. C 23. D 24. C 25. D

1.8 Unit 8

1. _____ forms the western boundary of the Indian sub-continent.

A. Aravalli

B. Pirpanjal

C. Karakoram

D. Hindukush

2. Which one of the following statements is wrong regarding the "Vale of Kashmir"? [CDS 2002]

A. It is a synclinal valley

B. It is situated 'between the Pir Panjal Range and the Lesser Himalayas

C. It is drained by the river Jhelum

D. Previously it was a bed of a great lake, subsequently uplifted.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Cherrapunji is located on the south side of Garo hills.
2. Cherrapunji is about 1700 m above mean sea level.

Which of the statements given above

Narayan Changder

is/are correct? [IAS 2008]

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

4. The most urbanised community in India is that of the:

A. Hindus

B. Muslims

C. Christians

D. Zoroastrians

5. Which of the following are true regarding Chhota Nagpur? [CDS 1994]

   1. It is one of the former princely states.
   2. It is a plateau area in Jharkhand inhabited mainly by the tribals.
   3. It is a name given to the contiguous tribal areas in Bihar, West Bengal. Orissa and M.P.

A. 1 and 3

B. 2 and 3

C. 1 and 2

D. 1, 2 and 3

6. The group of languages spoken by the largest number of people in India is:

A. Austro-Asiatic

B. Indo-Aryan

C. Dravidian

D. none of these

7. Out of the four southern States:Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, which shares boundaries with the maximum number of Indian States? [IAS 2007]

A. Andhra Pradesh only

B. Karnataka only

C. Each of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

D. Each of Tamil Nadu and Kerala

8. Which one among the following major Indian cities is most eastward located? [IAS 2007]

A. Hyderabad

B. Bhopal

C. Lucknow

D. Benguluru (Bangalore)

9. Why has the Green Revolution benefitted only a small section of India?

A. Large dependence on manual labour

B. Poor storage facilities

C. Poor farm management and administration

D. All of the above

10. The hill station of Coonoor is located in which one of the following states? [CDS 2008]

A. Karnataka

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Kerala

D. Tamil Nadu

11. Which one of the following gives the correct sequence of Himalayan peaks in the direction east to west?

A. Dhaulagiri, Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Mt. Everest

B. Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Mt. Everest

C. Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Kumaun, Namcha Barwa

D. Namcha Barwa, Kanchenjunga, Mt. Everest, Nanda Devi

12. Which one of the following is the junction point of the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats? [IAS 2004]

A. Javadi Hills

B. Anaimalai Hills

C. Nilgiri Hills

D. Shevaroy Hills

13. Which of the following is/are correct about the Rann of Kachchh?

Jai Shree Ram

1. It is a flat saline marsh land
2. It is in Rajasthan
3. It is the home of the Indian Wild Ass
4. It is a unique land formation supporting several singular species of fauna

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 2, 3 and 4

C. 1, 3 and 4

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

14. India is the seventh largest country in the world and it covers a total area of approximately: [Railway 2012]

A. 2700000 sq.km

B. 3000000 sq.km

C. 3200000 sq.km

D. 3600000 sq.km

15. Which of the following latitudes passes through India? [RRB 1994]

A. Equator

B. Arctic Circle

C. Tropic of Capricorn

D. Tropic of Cancer

16. Which one among the following is nearest to the Tropic of Cancer? [CDS 2004]

A. Agra

B. Delhi

C. Gwalior

D. Jhansi

17. The latitudes that pass through Sikkim also pass through [IAS 2010]

A. Rajasthan

B. Punjab

C. Himachal Pradesh

D. Jammu & Kashmir

18. Which of the following tribes is not found in Central India? [IAS 2003]

A. Gonds

B. Todas

C. Bhils

D. Munda

19. Which one of the following mountain. peaks of Himalayas is NOT in India? [NDA 2003]

A. Annapurna

B. Nanda Devi

C. Mt. Kamet

D. Kanchenjunga

20. Which one of the following is most prone to earthquakes? [CDS 2000]

A. Coastal plains

B. Old shields

C. Plateaus

D. Young folded mountains

21. Which one of the following towns is situated easternmost? [CDS 2003]

A. Kohima

B. Jorhat

C. Itanagar

D. Dibrugarh

22. The correct order of the given hills from west to east is: [NDA 2001]

A. Garo-Jaintia-Naga-Khasi

B. Khasi-Naga-Jaintia-Garo

C. Khasi-Garo-Jaintia-Naga

D. Garo-Khasi-Jaintia-Naga

23. Consider the following statements:

1. Korba is west to Rourkela.
2. Rourkela is south to Ranehi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [CDS 2005]

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Narayan Changder

24. Which one of the following groups comprises of States sharing borders with Chhattisgarh? [NDA 2002]

    A. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Orissa

    B. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

    C. Bihar, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Orissa

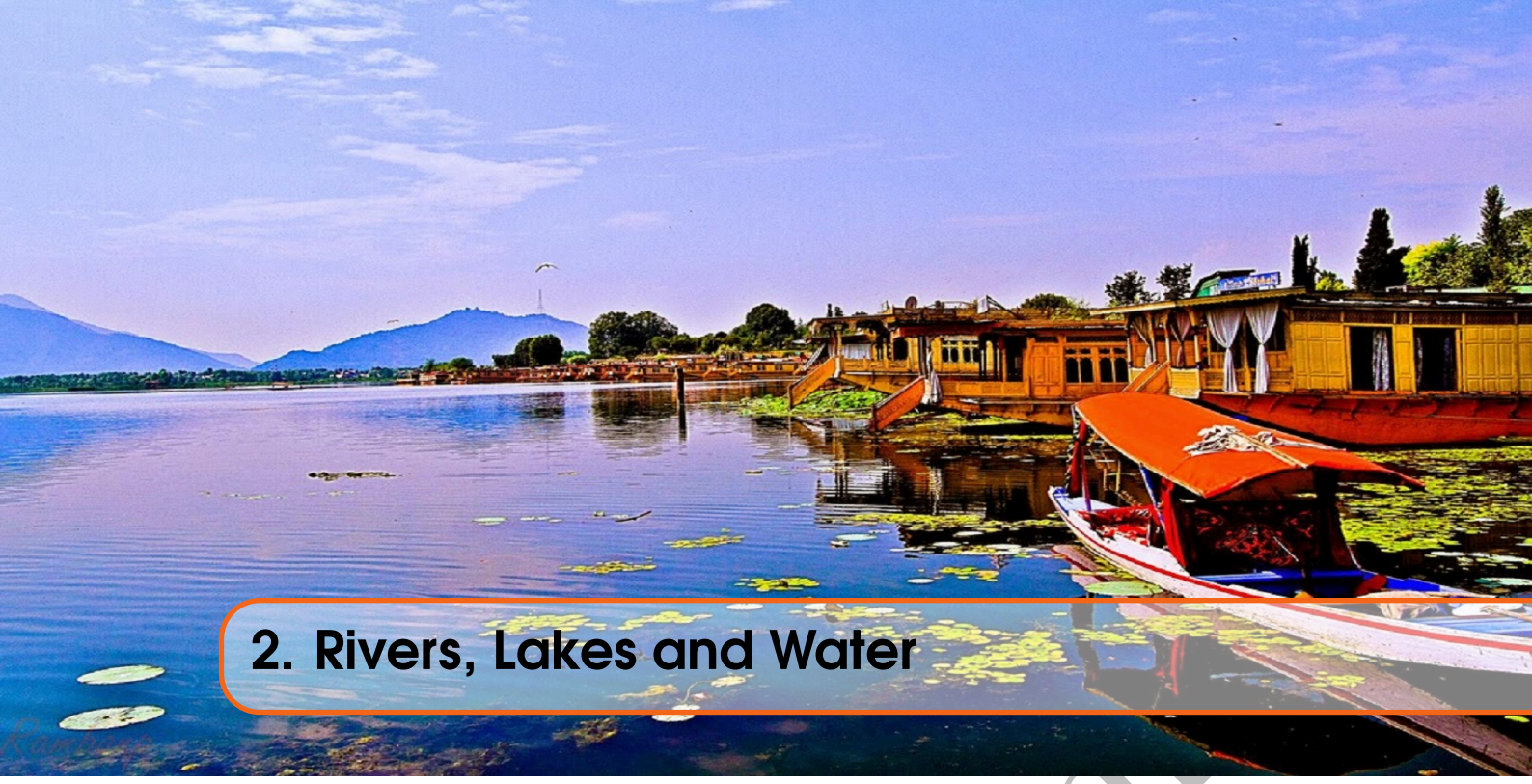
    D. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. C 11. D 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. D 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. C 24. A

Jai Shree Ram

Narayan Changder



2. Rivers, Lakes and Water

Jai Shree Ram

2.1 Unit 1

1. Which one of the following statements in not correct? [IAS 2006]

   A. Mahanadi River rises in Chattisgarh

   B. Godavari River rises in Maharashtra

   C. Cauvery River rises in Andhra Pradesh

   D. Tapti River rises in Madhya Pradesh

2. Match the following: [IAS 2007]

Name of Confluence	River merging with Alaknanda
A. Vishnu Prayag	1. Bhagirathi
B. Karna Prayag	2. Mandakini
C. Rudra Prayag	3. Pindar
D. Deva Prayag	4. Dhauli Ganga

   A. $A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4$

   B. $A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4$

   C. $A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1$

   D. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

3. Which of the following is true with regard to the, characteristics of the Himalayan rivers?

   I. Many of them have their sources in the Inner Himalayas

   II. They have a perennial flow

   III. They have a great capacity for erosion

   IV. They do not form gorges

   A. I and II

   B. I, II and III

   C. III and IV

   D. II and IV

4. The river Cauvery originates from which of the following states? [Bank PO 1994]

   A. Andhra Pradesh

   B. Tamil Nadu

   C. Karnataka

   D. Madhya Pradesh

5. Match the following:

Rivers	Origin
A. Indus	1. Uttarakhand
B. Ganga	2. Tibet
C. Godavari	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Narmada	4. Maharashtra
	5. Karnataka

A. $A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3$

B. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

C. $A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4$

D. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2$

6. Consider the following seaports:
   1. Chennai
   2. Machilipattinam
   3. Nagapattinam
   4. Tuticorin

   The correct sequence of these ports as one moves from north to south is: [CDS 2000]

   A. 1, 2, 3, 4

   B. 2, 1, 3, 4

   C. 1, 3, 2, 4

   D. 2, 1, 4, 3

7. What is the correct sequence of the rivers-Godavari, Mahanadi, Narmada and Tapi in the descending order of their lengths? [IAS 2003]

   A. Godavari-Mahanadi-Narrnada-Tapi

   B. Godavari-Narmada-Mahanadi-Tapi

   C. Narmada-Godavart-Tapi-Mahanadi

   D. Narmada-Tapi-Godavari – Mahanadi

8. Consider the following rivers:
   1. Betwa
   2. Kosi
   3. Gandak

   Which of the above joint(s) Yamuna river? [NDA 2008]

   A. 1 only

   B. 1 and 2

   C. 1 and 3

   D. 2 and 3

9. In the decreasing order of the length of the rivers, the correct sequence is: [CPO AC 2003]

   A. Brahmaputra-Ganga-Godavari-Narmada

   B. Ganga-Godavari-Brahmaputra-Narmada

   C. Brahmaputra-Narmada-Godavari-Ganga

   D. Ganga-Brahmaputra-Godavari – Narmada

10. The Naga hills form the watershed between India and: [IES 1994]

    A. China

    B. Myanmar

    C. Bhutan

    D. Bangladesh

11. Which of the following states has the largest number of salt lakes in India?

    A. West Bengal

    B. Rajasthan

    C. Gujarat

    D. Maharashtra

12. The highest waterfall in India is: [PCS 1994]

    A. Sivasundaram

    B. Jog

    C. Courtallam

    D. Hogenakal

13. Which one of the following rivers flow between Vindhyan and Satpura ranges? [NDA 2008]

    A. Narmada

    B. Son

    C. Mahe

    D. Netravati

14. Which of the following tributaries of the Ganga System flows northwards? [CDS 2008]

Narayan Changder

A. Kosi

B. Ghaghara

C. Gandak

D. Sone

15. Which of the following is an east following river of Indian Peninsula?

A. Tapti

B. Narmada

C. Mahanadi

D. Periyar

16. Which of the following is an inland drainage area? [CDS 1994]

A. Sambhar area

B. Chilka region

C. Mansarovar lake

D. Rann of Kutch

17. Which are the west-flowing rivers of southern Indian which flow into Arabian Sea? [Teachers' Exam 1991]

A. Chambal and Betwa

B. Damodar and Mahanadi

C. Narmada and Tapti

D. Krishna and Cauveri

18. Which Indian state is known as 'Land of Five Rivers'? [Railways 1993]

A. U.P.

B. Punjab

C. Haryana

D. Jammu and Kashmir

19. Which of the following rivers flows between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges?

A. Narmada

B. Tapti

C. Gandak

D. Godavari

20. The Sivasamudram Falls is on: [Teachers' Exam 1994]

A. Cauvery

B. Subernarekha

C. Indravati

D. None of these

21. The main river flowing in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is:

A. Jhelum

B. Indus

C. Chenab

D. Nubra

22. By which name does the Brahmaputra enter into India?

A. Manas

B. Dhansiri

C. Dlhang

D. Tsangpo

23. Which of the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

A. Cauvery

B. Narmada

C. Kosi

D. Godavari

24. From north towards South, which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given rivers in India? [IAS 2006]

A. Shyok-Spiti-Zaskar-Sutlej

B. Shyok-Zaskar-Spiti-Sutlej

C. Zaskar-Shyok-Sutlej-Spiti

D. Zaskar-Sutlej-Shyok – Spiti

25. Match the following: [CDS 2009]

River	Tributary
A. Brahmaputra	1. Musi
B. Krishna	2. Tawa
C. Narmada	3. Bhavani
D. Cauvery	4. Dikhow

A. $A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3$

B. $A-4, B-1, C-2, D-4$

C. $A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4$

D. $A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4$

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. C 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. A 21. A 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. B

2.2 Unit 2

1. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

   1. Narmada:Jabalpur
   2. Godavari:Nasik
   3. Mahanadi:Cuttack

   Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

   A. 2 and 3

   B. 1 and 3

   C. 1 and 2

   D. 1, 2 and 3

2. The Brahmaputra, Irrawady and Mekong rivers originate in Tibet and flow through narrow and parallel mountain ranges in their upper reaches:Of these rivers, Brahmaputra makes a "U" turn in its course to flow into India. This "U" turn is due to [CSAT 2011]

   A. Uplift of folded Himalayan series

   B. Syntaxial bending of geologically young Himalayas

   C. Geo-tectonic disturbance in the tertiary folded mountain chains

   D. Both A and B above

3. By what name is the Ganga known in Bangladesh?

   A. Padma

   B. Bhagirathi

   C. Rupnarayan

   D. Nubra

4. Which one of the following is the first company-managed major port in India? [CDS 2001, CDS 2003]

   A. Cochin

   B. Ennore

   C. Tuticorin

   D. Vishakhapatnam

5. Which of the following lakes were formed by volcanic activities? [IAS 2003]

   1. Lonar lake
   2. Bhim Tal of Kumaun
   3. Toba lake
   4. Keloed lake

   A. 1 and 3

   B. 1 and 4

   C. 1, 3 and 4

   D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

6. The river basin which is called 'Ruhr of India' is:

   A. Damodar

   B. Hooghly

   C. Godavari

   D. Swarnarekha

7. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? [IAS 2008]

   WATERFALL:RIVER

   1. Kapildhara Falls:Godavari
   2. Jog Falls:Sharavati
   3. Sivasamudram Falls:Cauvery

   A. 1 and 2 only

   B. 2 and 3 only

   C. 1 and 3 only

   D. 1, 2 and 3

8. The 'Chilka lake region' lies in between the deltas of: [NDA 2003]

   A. Ganga and Mahanadi

   B. Godavari and Krishna

   C. Mahanadi and Godavari

   D. Krishna and Cauvery

Narayan Changder

9. Most of the rivers flowing westward from the Western Ghats do not form deltas because:
   A. of the high gradient
   B. they are too slow
   C. they are not perennial
   D. there is no vegetation
10. The biggest lake in India is:
   A. Dal Lake
   B. Chilka Lake
   C. Wular Lake
   D. Sambhar Lake
11. The river Cauvery flows from: [UPCS 1994]
   A. Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu
   B. Karnataka to Maharashtra
   C. Karnataka to Tamil Nadu
   D. Kerala to Tamil Nadu
12. Match the following: [IAS 2004]

Beaches	In India States
A. Gopinath Beach	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Lawsons Bay Beach	2. Kerala
C. Devbagh Beach	3. Gujarat
D. Sinquerim Beach	4.Goa
	5. Karnataka

   A. $A-5, B-4, C-3, D-1$
   B. $A-3, B-1, C-5, D-4$
   C. $A-5, B-1, C-2, D-4$
   D. $A-3, B-4, C-5, D-1$
13. The port especially developed for exporting iron ore to Japan is: [CDS 2002]
   A. Haldia
   B. New Tuticorin
   C. Paradeep
   D. Vishakhapatnam
14. Among the following rivers, which one is the longest? [Asstt Comm 2008]
   A. Godavari
   B. Krishna
   C. Mahanadi
   D. Narmada
15. Which of the following are the features of the Himalayan rivers?
   I. They are of youthful nature, forming deep gorges and performing intense erosional activity
   II. They are free to form their courses and follow a dendritic pattern
   III. They have very large basins
   A. I and II
   B. I and III
   C. II and III
   D. I, II and III
16. Which one of the following cities is not located on the bank of river Ganga? [BPSC 2011]
   A. Fatehpur
   B. Bhagalpur
   C. Uttarkashi
   D. Kanpur
17. Shyok is a tributary of:
   A. Brahmaputra
   B. Indus
   C. Chenab
   D. Sutlej
18. Which of the following is the deepest landlocked protected port?
   A. Kandla
   B. Vishakhapatnam
   C. Haldia
   D. Tuticorin
19. Which of the following rivers joins Ganga at Allahabad? [RRB 1991]
   A. Gandak
   B. Ghaghra
   C. Kosi
   D. Yamuna

Jai Shree Ram

20. Which one of the following rivers is not the tributary of Ganga? [I. Tax & Central Excise 1993]
    A. Indrawati
    B. Son
    C. Gomati
    D. Yamuna
21. Which of the following river is known as India's River of Sorrow? [UDC 1993]
    A. Hooghly
    B. Damodar
    C. Ghaghara
    D. Kosi
22. The second largest basin in Peninsular India is:
    A. Cauvery Basin
    B. Godavari Basin
    C. Narmada Basin
    D. Krishna Basin
23. Which of the following is not a tributary of the Ganga?
    A. Yamuna
    B. Son
    C. Gomti
    D. Sutlej
24. Given here are four places situated on the banks of the Narmada:
    1. Jabalpur
    2. Mandla
    3. Amarkantak
    4. Bharuch

    In which order do these places occur from the source of the river to its mouth?
    A. 3, 2, 1,4
    B. 4, 3, 2, 1
    C. 2, 1, 4, 3
    D. 1, 4, 3, 2
25. The Tibetan river 'Tsangpo' enters India through the State of: [NDA 2004]
    A. Arunachal Pradesh
    B. Assam
    C. Manipur
    D. Nagaland

Answers

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. A 21. D 22. D 23. D 24. A 25. A

2.3 Unit 3

1. Which one of the following lakes in India has the highest Water salinity? [NDA 1994]
    A. Dal
    B. Chilka
    C. Wular
    D. Sambhar
2. Teesta forms a part of which major river system?
    A. Ganga
    B. Krishna
    C. Cauvery
    D. Brahmaputra
3. In which state is Jog Falls located?
    A. Maharashtra
    B. Karnataka
    C. Tamil Nadu
    D. Kerala
4. Lake Sambhar is nearest to which one of the following cities of Rajasthan? [IAS

Narayan Changder

2004]

A. Bharatpur

B. Jaipur

C. Jodhpur

D. Udaipur

5. Narmada river originates from Amarkantak in:

A. Gujarat

B. Maharashtra

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Chhattisgarh

6. Which of the following rivers is known as 'Vridha Ganga'?

A. Godavari

B. Krishna

C. Mahanadi

D. Cauvery

7. Which one among the following has the, largest shipyard in India? [IAS 2003]

A. Kolkata

B. Kochi

C. Mumbai

D. Vishakhapatnam

8. The longest river of peninsular India is:

A. Narmada

B. Godavari

C. Mahanadi

D. Cauveri

9. Which one of the following east flowing rivers of India forms rift valley due to down warping? [IAS 1998]

A. Damodar

B. Mahanadi

C. Son

D. Yamuna

10. Which of the following rivers existed before the uplift of the Himalaya? [IAS 2003]

1. Brahamaputra
2. Sutlej
3. Indus
4. Bhagirathi

A. 1 and 3

B. 2 and 3

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

11. Consider the following pairs:

TRIBUTARY RIVER : MAIN RIVER

1. Chambal Narmada.
2. Sone Yamuna.
3. Manas Brahmaputra.

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1 and 2 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 3 only

12. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? River City

A. Gomti Lucknow

B. Saryu Ayodhya

C. Alaknanda Badrinath

D. Narmada Satna

13. Consider the following ports:

1. Karaikal
2. Machilipatnam
3. Paradeep
4. Visakhapatnam

What is the correct sequence of the above ports from north to south? [NDA 2005]

A. 1-2-4-3

B. 1-4-2-3

C. 3-2-4-1

D. 3-4-2-1

14. The second largest river basin in India is of the river: [CBI 1994]

Jai Shree Ram

A. Brahmaputra

B. Narmada

C. Krishna

D. Godavari

15. Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati and Kabini are tributaries of which one of the following rivers? [NDA 2008]

A. Mahanadi

B. Godavari

C. Cauvery

D. Krishna

16. Which of the following is the longest river in India? [LIC 1994]

A. Ganga

B. Narmada

C. Brahmaputra

D. Godavari

17. The correct sequence of the eastward flowing rivers of the peninsular India from north to south is: [IAS 2002]

A. Subarnarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery and Vagai

B. Subarnarekha, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery, Vagai and Pennar

C. Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Pennar and Vagai

D. Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery, Vagai and Pennar

18. Match the following:

A. Flows between the Satpuras and the Vindhyas	1. Mahanadi
B. Formsa delta in Orissa	2. Narmada
C. Hemavati, Herangi and Amravati are tributaries	3. Brahmaputra
D. Riveralso known as Tsangpo	4. Cauvery
	5. Krishna

A. $A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3$

B. $A-1, B-5, C-3, D-4$

C. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

D. $A-5, B-1, C-3, D-2$

19. Which of the following rivers flows through Maharashtra and Gujarat? [CDS 1993]

A. Sabarmati

B. Godavari

C. Mahi

D. Tapti

20. Match the following: [CPO AC 2003]

Major Port	State
A. Jawaharlal Nehru	1. Tamil Nadu
B. Paradwip Port	2. Maharashtra
C. Kandla Port	3. Orissa
D. Ennore Port	4. Gujarat

A. $A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3$

B. $A-4, B-3, C-4, D-1$

C. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

D. $A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3$

21. Consider the following:

1. Chilika Lake
2. Pulicat Lake
3. Vembanad Lake

Which of the above is/are lagoon(s)? [CDS 2005]

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 only

C. 1 and 3

D. 1, 2 and 3

22. Which one the following is a correct sequence of rivers in terms of their total basin area, in the descending order? [IAS 2003]

A. Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra, Godavari

B. Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari

C. Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganga, Godavari

D. Indus, Ganga Godavari, Brahmaputra

Narayan Changder

23. Near the lake Mansarovar in Tibet, the river which has its source is/are: [Teachers' Exam 1994]

    A. Indus

    B. Sutlej

    C. Brahmaputra

    D. All of these

24. Match the following: [Asstt Commdt 2011]

River Tributary	
A. Godavari	1. Son
B. Krishna	2. Chambal
C. Yamuna	3. Bhima
D. Ganga	4. Manjira

    A. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

    B. $A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1$

    C. $A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4$

    D. $A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4$

25. Wular lake of Kashmir is a: [IAS 2003]

    A. Ox-bow lake

    B. Lake formed by blocking of ice

    C. Lake formed by terminal morainic dam

    D. Lake formed by deposition of silt

Answers

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. D 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. C 21. D 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. C

2.4 Unit 4

1. Which one of the following states does not form part of the Narmada basin? [NDA 1993]

    A. Gujarat

    B. Maharashtra

    C. Rajasthan

    D. Madhya Pradesh

2. Which of the following port caters to the export of Kudremukh iron ore?

    A. Cochin

    B. New Mangalore

    C. Mumbai

    D. Vishakhapatnam

3. Match the following: [Asstt Comm PF 2002]

City	River passing through the city
A. Nasik	1. Krishna
B. Surat	2. Cauvery
C. Ujjain	3. Godawari
D. Vijayawada	4. Shipra
	5. Tapti

    A. $A-3, B-5, C-4, D-1$

    B. $A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2$

    C. $A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2$

    D. $A-4, B-5, C-3, D-1$

4. Arrange the following rivers in descending order of their length:

    1. Ravi
    2. Cauvery
    3. Sutlej
    4. Yamuna

    A. 1, 2, 4, 3

    B. 3, 4, 1, 2

    C. 4, 3, 2, 1

    D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Jai Shree Ram

5. Which one among the following rivers has the largest catchment area? [IAS 2008]

   A. Cauvery

   B. Krishna

   C. Mahanadi

   D. Narmada

6. Arrange the following rivers from South to North: [CPO SI 2002]

   1. Cauvery
   2. Krishna
   3. Godavari
   4. Mahanadi

   A. 1, 3, 2, 4

   B. 3, 4, 1, 2

   C. 2, 4, 3, 1

   D. 1, 2, 3, 4

7. Match the following: [IAS 2003]

A. Tapi	1. Brahmagir
B. Narmada	2. Mahabaleshwar
C. Krishna	3. Amarkantak
D. Cauvery	4. Betul

   A. $A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3$

   B. $A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1$

   C. $A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4$

   D. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

8. Canal irrigation is most important in the Northern Plains of India because:

   A. the soil is porous

   B. the level of underground water is high

   C. the sources of canals are perennial rivers

   D. the region is densely populated

9. Which of the following ports are on the west coast?

   1. Marmugao
   2. Cochin
   3. New Mangalore
   4. Paradeep

   A. 1, 2 and 3

   B. 1 and 3

   C. 2, 3 and 4

   D. 2 and 3

10. Which one of the following is a north flowing river?

    A. Cauvery

    B. Narmada

    C. Chambal

    D. Brahmaputra

11. Among the following areas, the widest continental shelf of India is found: [IAS 1991]

    A. around the Gulf of Cambay

    B. around the Konkan coast

    C. off the Krishna and Godavari deltas

    D. around the Palk strait

12. River Godavari flows through: [NDA 1994]

    A. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

    B. Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

    C. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

    D. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

13. Which of the following gives the correct descending order by length of the rivers of India?

    A. Brahmaputra, Ganga, Godavari, Kosi

    B. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Godavari

    C. Ganga, Godavari, Krishna, Yamuna

    D. Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Mahanadi

14. Which of the following is false?

Narayan Changder

A. Krishna serves Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

B. Godavari serves Madhya Pradesh

C. Mahanadi serves Bihar and Orissa

D. Narmada serves Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

15. Which of the following rivers meet Ganga in Bihar? [PCS 1995]

    1. Ghaghra
    2. Gandak
    3. Son
    4. Punpun

    A. 1, 2 and 4

    B. 1, 3 and 4

    C. 2 and 4

    D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

16. 'Hinterland' refers to:

    A. continental shelf in the sea from which oil can be extracted

    B. natural harbour used for international trade

    C. land region extending from a sea port

    D. abandoned sea port where trade was carried out initially

17. Which of the following groups of rivers fall in the Bay of Bengal?

    A. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Hooghly

    B. Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari

    C. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra

    D. Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak

18. The Bhakra Nangal Multipurpose Project is a joint venture of [IAS 2009]

    A. Punjab and Haryana only

    B. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan only

    C. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh

    D. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh only

19. Which one of the following statements is correct? [NDA 2003]

    A. India ranks 9th in the world's shipping tonnage

    B. Mumbai port handles half of the country's foreign trade

    C. Kandla and Kolkata are tidal ports

    D. India has 14 major ports and 129 minor ports

20. Which one of the following pairs of sea ports and states is not correctly matched?

    A. Kandla:Gujarat

    B. Paradip:Orissa

    C. Quilon:Kerala

    D. Kakinada:Maharashtra

21. Consider the following rivers:

    1. Ganga
    2. Brahmaputra
    3. Godavari
    4. Krishna

    Which of these rivers build a common delta? [CDS 2001]

    A. 1 and 4

    B. 1 and 3

    C. 1 and 2

    D. 3 and 4

22. Which of the following peninsular rivers is westward flowing?

    A. Mahanadi

    B. Godavari

    C. Tapti

    D. Cauvery

23. The Himalayan rivers are:

    A. monsoon fed

    B. snow fed

    C. ephemeral

    D. seasonal

24. River Damodar is called 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it: [CPO SI 2003]

Jai Shree Ram

A. gets flooded often causing havoc

B. causes maximum soil erosion

C. forms number of dangerous waterfalls

D. is not a perennial river

25. Which one of the following gives the correct sequence of ports down the western coast of India?

A. Kandla, Mumbai, Kochi, Mangalore

B. Porbandar, Marmagao, Mangalore, Kochi

C. Veraval, Okha, Marmagao, Mangalore

D. Mangalore, Marmagao, Kochi, Negercoil

Answers

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. D 21. C 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. B

Narayan Changder

3. Indian Soil, Seasons and Natural Vegetation

Jai Shree Ra

3.1 Unit 1

1. Which one of the following is not a site for 'in-situ' method of conservation of flora? [CSAT 2011]

   A. Biosphere Reserve

   B. Botanical Garden

   C. National Park

   D. Wildlife Sanctuary

2. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [CDS 1999]

   A. Flood-prone area:North Bihar Plain

   B. Drought-prone area:Kalahandi district of Orissa

   C. Seismic zone:Himalayan region

   D. Landslide zone:Chhotanaqpur plateau

3. Put in descending order of area with the following soils in India:

   I. Red soils
   II. Black soils
   III. Laterite soils
   IV. Alluvial soils

   A. I, IV, II, III

   B. IV, II, I, III

   C. IV, I, III, II

   D. I, III, IV, II

4. What proportion of geographical land area is under actual forest cover in India? [IAS 1992]

   A. 1/5

   B. 1/4

   C. 1/7

   D. 1/10

5. Forest policy of govt. aims to bring what percentage of total area, under forest?

   A. 33%

   B. 25%

   C. 22%

   D. 27%

6. Which one of the following is not essentially a species of the Himalaya vegetation? [IAS 2008]

   A. Juniper

   B. Mahogany

C. Silver fir

D. Spruce

7. Among the following places, the average annual rainfall is highest at: [CDS 2004]

A. Chennai

B. Kolkata

C. Shillong

D. Thiruvananthapuram

8. Match the following:

Regions	Soil Types
A. Malwa Plateau	1. Alluvial
B. Dharwar Plateau	2. Lateritic
C. Punjab Plains	3. Red
D. Western Ghats	4. Regur

A. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

B. $A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3$

C. $A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2$

D. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

9. The climate of India is: [UP PCS 1994]

A. tropical climate

B. sub-tropical climate

C. savanna type of climate

D. subtropical monsoon

10. Which of the following statements is not true?

A. The intensity of monsoons is determined by tropical depressions

B. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall from north-east monsoon

C. Andhra Pradesh is not much affected by retreating south-west monsoon

D. All are correct

11. Which of the following factors does not have influence on the Indian climate?

A. Presence of Indian Ocean

B. Nearness to equator

C. Monsoons

D. Ocean currents

12. What do you mean by 'reserved forest'?

A. Reserved for local use

B. Reserved for commercial exploitation

C. Reserved for hunting

D. Reserved for growing medicinal herbs

13. The state which has attained the dubious distinction of being topper in the list with the highest encroachment of forest land:

A. Bihar

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Haryana

D. Punjab

14. Which one of the following places ranks second among the coldest places in the world? [CDS 2000]

A. Dras (Jammu and Kashmir)

B. Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)

C. Manali (Himachal Pradesh)

D. Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

15. Which one of the following statements is wrong regarding the "Norwesters" of Bengal? [IAS 2003]

A. It is caused due to strong surface heating

B. It originates in the Chhotanagpur plateau region

C. It is a kind of thunderstorm

D. None of the above

16. Xerophytic vegetation is characteristic feature of: [IAS 2004]

A. Chhotanagpur plateau

B. Khasi hills

C. Eastern Ghats

D. Kuchchh

17. In which of the following ways can soil be conserved?

I. Contour ploughing

II. Terracing

Narayan Changder

III. Shifting cultivation
IV. Crop rotation

A. I, II and IV

B. II, III and IV

C. II and IV

D. I and III

18. In May-June each year, the monsoon winds approach the southern tip of India from: [IFS 1990]

A. northly direction

B. north-easterly direction

C. north-westerly direction

D. south-westerly direction

19. Match the following: [IAS 1997]

Climatic Conditions	Reasons
A. Madras is warmer than Calcutta	1. North-East Monsoon
B. Snowfall in Himalayas	2. Altitude
C. Rainfall decreases from West Bengal to Punjab	3. Western depressions
D. Sutlej-Ganga Plain gets some rain in winter	4. Distance from sea
	5. Latitude

A. $A-1, B-2, C-4, D-5$

B. $A-4, B-5, C-1, D-3$

C. $A-5, B-2, C-4, D-3$

D. $A-5, B-1, C-3, D-4$

20. Which of the following is/are not the characteristics of red soils?

I. They are derived from weathering of old crystalline and metamorphic rocks
II. They contain iron oxides
III. They have high water retention capacity
IV. They have high nitrogen content

A. II and III

B. Only III

C. Only IV

D. III and IV

21. The retreating monsoon withdraws from the:

A. west coast to the east coast

B. north to the south

C. north-east India to the west coast

D. north-west India to Bengal

22. At which one of the following places is the monkey called Lion-tailed macaque naturally found? [Asstt Comm 2008]

A. Shivaliks

B. Pachmarhi

C. Nallamalai hills

D. Nilgiris

23. Which one of the following states has the largest forest area to its total land area? [CDS 2001]

A. Mizoram

B. Arunachal Pradesh

C. Sikkim

D. Jammu and Kashmir

24. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? [IAS 1997]

A. Teak:Jammu and Kashmir

B. Deodar:Madhya Pradesh

C. Sandalwood:Kerala

D. Sundari:West Bengal

25. Among the following places, which one receives comparatively lowest average monsoon rainfall from June to September? [Asstt Comm 2008]

A. Eastern Uttar Pradesh

B. Southern West Bengal

C. Punjab

D. Western Uttar Pradesh

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D 11. D 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D 16. D 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. D

3.2 Unit 2

1. Which one of the following types of vegetation is referred as Monsoon forest?

   A. Tropical Dry-evergreen forests

   B. Tropical Moist-deciduous forests

   C. Tropical Semi-evergreen forests

   D. Tropical Dry-deciduous forests

2. Which one of the following shows the correct sequence of places in descending order of the average summer rainfall? [CDS 1993]

   A. Jaisalmer, Pune, Allahabad, Cherapunji

   B. Cherapunji, Jaisalmer, Pune, Allahabad

   C. Allahabad, Pune, Jaisalmer, Cherapunji

   D. Cherapunji, Allahabad, Pune, Jaisalmer

3. Which region in India receives substantial rain during the winter month of January?

   A. Kerala coast

   B. Central India

   C. Punjab

   D. Rajasthan

4. Which of the following is/are methods of checking soil erosion?

   1. Strip cropping
   2. Contour ploughing
   3. Use of irrigation and fertilisers
   4. Terrace farming

   A. 1 and 2

   B. 3 and 4

   C. 2, 3 and 4

   D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

5. Consider the following statements:

   1. Tamil Nadu is the only area which receives about half of its rainfall from north-east monsoon winds.
   2. Kerala is the only state receiving very heavy rainfall from the south-west monsoon winds.
   3. In India, the south-west monsoon is stronger than the north-east monsoon.

   Which of these are correct statements? [NDA 2001]

   A. 1, 2 and 3

   B. 1 and 2

   C. 1 and 3

   D. 2 and 3

6. Deforestation results in:

   1. flora destruction
   2. fauna destruction
   3. ecological disbalance

   A. 2 and 3

   B. 1, 2 and 3

   C. 1 only

   D. 1 and 3

7. Which one among the following types of forests exhibits highest bio-diversity? [Asstt Comm 2001]

   A. Dry deciduous forest

   B. Tropical rain forest

   C. Moist deciduous forest

   D. Mangrove forest

8. Of the following statements about the major soil types, the incorrect one is:

Narayan Chandra

A. alluvial soils are easy to plough

B. red soils are rich in phosphorus, nitrogen and lime content

C. laterite is typically a soil of tropical regions which receive heavy seasonal rainfall

D. black soil is highly retentive of moisture and very productive

9. Under which climatic conditions do the laterite soils develop?

A. Wet tropical Climate

B. Hot and dry Climate

C. Cold temperature Climate

D. Mediterranean type of Climate

10. 'Sal' is a very important tree of: [NDA 2003]

A. Tropical dry deciduous forest

B. Tropical rain forest

C. Thorn forest

D. Alpine forest

11. The north-western India receives substantial rainfall during winter months because of:

A. south-west monsoons

B. retreating monsoons

C. north-east monsoons

D. westerly disturbances

12. In which season is the frequency of tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal maximum? [I. Tax & Central Excise 1991]

A. During monsoon

B. After summer

C. During winter

D. During autumn

13. On the basis of the process of their formation, which of the following soils is formed differently from the other three? [NDA 2003]

A. Khadar

B. Bhangar

C. Bhabar

D. Regur

14. Consider the following statement and identify with the help of the code the tree with which the statement is related to? The branches of this tree root themselves like new trees over a large area. The roots then give rise to more trunks and branches. Because of this characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and. legends of India. [CDS 2009]

A. Banyan

B. Neem

C. Tamarind (lmli)

D. Peepal

15. Rainfall in India is not associated with:

A. orography

B. convection

C. cyclones

D. anticyclones

16. Among the following regions of India, which one receives comparatively least amount of annual rainfall? [IAS 2009]

A. An 80 km wide coastal belt from Nellore to Point Calimere

B. The middle and lower Asom valley

C. North-eastern Rajasthan

D. The coastal plains of Gujarat south of Narmada

17. Which of the following characteristics is not true of alluvial soils?

A. These vary from sandy loam to clay in texture

B. These are generally rich in phosphorus but poor in potash

C. These are usually fine grained

D. These are by far the most fertile

Jai Shree Ram

18. M6nsoon retreat is marked by: [UP PCS 1995]
    1. clear sky
    2. high pressure conditions at the Bay of Bengal
    3. rise in temperature on land

    A. 1 only

    B. 1 and 2

    C. 2 and 3

    D. 1, 2 and 3
19. Which city has the longest day in the month of June?

    A. Delhi

    B. Kolkata

    C. Chennai

    D. Bangalore
20. The driest place in India is: [NDA 2003]

    A. Leh

    B. Barmer

    C. Jaisalmer

    D. Bikaner
21. Mumbai receives more rainfall than Pune because: [CPO SI 2003]

    A. Mumbai is on the windward side

    B. Pune is at a-greater elevation

    C. Mumbai is a coastal city

    D. Pune has greater vegtetation than Mumbai
22. The Red soils develop a reddish colour due to:

    A. deforestation and over-grazing

    B. the presence of potash and magnesia

    C. tropical monsoonal climate

    D. a wide diffusion of iron in ancient crystalline and metamorphic Jacks
23. Which of the following characteristics are associated with the dry monsoon forest of India?
    1. Annual rainfall is below 50 cm
    2. The trees are short rooted
    3. Thorny shrubs and grassland
    4. Mango, Mahua, Sisam and Keeker are the prominent trees.

    A. 1 and 2

    B. 2 and 4

    C. 3 and 4

    D. 1, 2 and 3
24. The premonsoon mango showers occur predominantly in

    A. West Bengal and Assam

    B. Deccan Plateau

    C. Gujarat and Maharashtra

    D. Kerala and Karnataka
25. The western coast of India receive very high rainfall in summer mainly due to [NDA 2011]

    A. Tropical location

    B. Nearness to sea

    C. Western Ghats

    D. Himalayas

Answers

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. D 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. A 21. A 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. C

3.3 Unit 3

Narayan Changder

1. In which of the following cities of India the diurnal range of temperature is maximum?

   A. New Delhi

   B. Mumbai

   C. Chennai

   D. Kolkata

2. Match the following:

A. Chernozems	1. Rich in calcium carbonate
B. Black soil	2. Contains aluminium compound
C. Laterite	3. Richest soils in the world
D. Terra Rosa	4. Formed in limestone
E. Alluvial soil	5. It is a mixture of clay, sand and silt

   A. $A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4, E-5$

   B. $A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4, E-5$

   C. $A-4, B-5, C-3, D-1, E-2$

   D. $A-3, B-4, C-5, D-2, E-1$

3. Which one of the following pairs of cities have the largest annual average rain difference as compared to the other three pairs? [IAS 2008]

   A. Jabalpur and Nagpur

   B. Mumbai and Pune

   C. Kolkata and Bhubaneshwar

   D. Guwahati and Shillong

4. Winter rains in North and North-West India are generally associated with the phenomenon of: [NDA 2003]

   A. retreating monsoon

   B. temperate cyclones

   C. local thunderstorms

   D. shift in jet stream movement

5. Consider the following pairs:

   TREE:LOCATION OF ITS NATURAL HABITAT

   1. Rosewood:Slopes of Western Ghats of Karnataka and Kerala
   2. Spruce:Western Himalayas at elevations from 2100 m to 3600 m
   3. Walnut:Lower elevations on Eastern Himalayas

   Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched? [IAS 2009]

   A. 1 only

   B. 1 and 2

   C. 2 and 3

   D. 1, 2 and 3

6. Which of the following are the components of loamy soils?

   I. Red soil
   II. Clay soil
   III. Alluvial soil
   IV. Silt soil
   V. Sandy soil

   A. I and II

   B. I, III and IV

   C. II and V

   D. II, III and V

7. Which of the following soils is most suitable for cultivation of cereals? [CRPF 1990]

   A. Alluvial soils

   B. Red soils

   C. Laterite soils

   D. None of these

8. Consider the following statements:

   1. In India, Red Panda is naturally found in the Western Himalayas only.
   2. In India, Slow Loris lives in the dense forests of the North East.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [IAS 2007]

   A. 1 only

   B. 2 only

   C. Both 1 and 2

   D. Neither 1 nor 2

Jai Shree Ram

9. During the monsoon season rainfall decreases from the Ganga delta to the Punjab plains. It is because:

   A. monsoon current moves westward along the Ganga plain and becomes drier

   B. western regions are warmer than the eastern region

   C. hills do not form barriers for winds

   D. the area is far away from the sea

10. Which of the following types of soils have a marked capacity to retain water? [Stenographers' Exam 1994]

    A. Desert soil

    B. Laterite soil

    C. Red soil

    D. Regur soil

11. Match the following: [IAS 2003]

A. Alluvial soil	1. high land of soil of plateaus
B. Black soils	2. on the periphery of plateaus
C. Red soil	3. river basin sand coastal plains
D. Laterite soils	4. deccan lava tract

    A. $A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1$

    B. $A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2$

    C. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2$

    D. $A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4$

12. Match the following:

A. Cold weather	1. June to September
B. Hot weather	2. October to November
C. South-West monsoon	3. December to February
D. Retreating Monsoon	4. March to May

    A. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2$

    B. $A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1$

    C. $A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4$

    D. $A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1$

13. Which of the following is recognised as a season by the meteorological department of India?

    A. Cold weather

    B. Hot weather

    C. Retreating monsoon

    D. North-eastern monsoon

14. Which type of climate(s) prevail(s) in the long corridor (Leeward side) of the Western Ghats and the Nilgiri Hills? [IAS 2007]

    A. Tropical wet and dry climate

    B. Tropical wet and dry with winter rain

    C. Tropical semi-arid steppe

    D. Subtropical monsoon rainforest

15. The rains along the western coast of India are:

    A. cyclonic

    B. convectional

    C. orographic

    D. monsoonal

16. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

    A. Aandhi-Uttar Pradesh

    B. Kalbaisakhi-West Bengal

    C. Loo – North-west India

    D. Mango-showers – Orissa

17. Amritsar and Shimla have the same latitude yet Shimla is cooler than Amritsar because it:

    A. lies north of Amritsar

    B. comes under the influence of cold winds

    C. is at a higher elevation

    D. receives a lot of snow

18. Cherapunji receives more rainfall than Shillong because:

Narayan Changder

A. the former is nearer to the sea

B. the air of different densities and temperature tends to converge towards Cherapunjl from different direction during the rainy season

C. Cherapunji is located on the windward side

D. convective precipitation brings more rain at Cherapunji

19. Which one of the following is a global biodiversity hotspot in India? [CDS 2001]

A. Western Ghats

B. Western Himalayas

C. Eastern Ghats

D. Northern Himalayas

20. The formation of laterite soil is mainly due to:

A. weathering

B. erosion

C. leaching

D. deposition

21. Of the floating iceberg in the sea, the portion remaining above the sea level is:

A. 1/10th

B. 1/9th

C. 1/6th

D. 1/5 th

22. Consider the following statements:

1. In the wet temperate forests at above 1500 m on the Nilgiris and Anaimalais, the Magnolias and Rhododendrons are commonly found.
2. Tropical dry evergreen forests are mostly found in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [IAS 2007]

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

23. Taking into account the amount of rainfall occurring from June to September, which one of the following is the correct order of cities in terms of rainfall? [IAS 2007]

A. Kolkata > Ahmedabad > Allahabad

B. Kolkata > Allahabad > Ahmedabad

C. Allahabad > Kolkata > Ahmedabad

D. Ahmedabad > Kolkata > Allahabad

24. Moist tropical evergreen forests are found in:

A. the Shillong plateau

B. the Siwaliks

C. the Deccan plateau

D. southern India

25. The mean monthly temperature and rainfall of a station are given below:

Month	Temperature ° C	Rainfall mm
January	24	2
February	25	1
March	27	0
April	29	3
May	30	16
June	29	520
July	28	709
August	27	419
September	27	297
October	28	88
November	28	21
December	26	2
Yearly	27	2078

The above said data relate to which of following cities? [CDS 2004]

A. Ahmedabad

B. Bangalore

C. Mumbai

D. Vadodara

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. D 11. A 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. C 21. A 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. C

3.4 Unit 4

1. Arrange the following cities in decreasing order of the rainfall they receive from the south-west monsoons in summer months:
   1. Allahabad
   2. Kolkata
   3. Delhi
   4. Patna

   A. 2, 4, 1, 3

   B. 3, 1, 4, 2

   C. 1, 4, 3, 2

   D. 2, 4, 3, 1
2. Arrange the following States on the basis of ascending dates of the onset of monsoon: [NDA 2010]
   1. Uttar Pradesh
   2. Kerala
   3. West Bengal
   4. Rajasthan

   A. 2-3-1-4

   B. 3-2-1-4

   C. 3-1-2-4

   D. 1-2-3-4
3. Which of the following is not a tropical type of soil?

   A. Red soil

   B. Desert soil

   C. Black soil

   D. Brown soil
4. Indian monsoon is marked by seasonal shift caused by: [Teachers' Exam 1994]

   A. differential heating of land and sea

   B. cold winds of Central Asia

   C. great uniformity of temperature

   D. None of these
5. 1. The Shivaliks have tropical moist deciduous flora.
   2. The Bundelkhand plateau has thorn and scrub forest type of vegetation.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [Asstt Comm 2008]

   A. 1 only

   B. 2 only

   C. Both 1 and 2

   D. Neither 1 nor 2
6. Riparian forest is found:

   A. along the banks of rivers and other wetland

   B. the tarai region, on the foot hills of Himalayas

   C. on the foot hills of Eastern slope of Western Ghats

   D. on the foot hills of Eastern slope of Eastern Ghats
7. Match the following:

Area	Forest Type
A. Himalayas	1. Tropical Evergreen
B. Aravallis	2. Temperate Alpine
C. Sunderbans	3. Dry Tropical Deciduous
D. Western Ghats	4. Mangrove

   A. $A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3$

   B. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

   C. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1$

   D. $A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1$
8. What do you understand by the word regur?

Narayan Changder

A. Black soil found in the Deccan

B. Grey-brown soil found in Russia

C. Red, colour sticky soil, found in the Amazon area

D. Black soil found in northern Argentina

9. Consider the following statements:
   1. Biodiversity hots pots are located only in tropical regions.
   2. India has four biodiversity hots pots, i.e., Eastern Himalayas, Western Himalayas, Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [IAS 2010]

   A. 1 only

   B. 2 only

   C. Both 1 and 2

   D. Neither 1 nor 2

10. Which one of the following is the characteristic vegetation of regions between the snow line and about 3000 meters above mean sea level of the Himalayan region? [CDS 2000]

    A. Thick forests of birch, fir, spruce and other trees

    B. Forests of oak, deodar, chestnut and maple trees

    C. A few dwarf shrubs

    D. Forests of khair, sandalwood, palas and other trees

11. The wet hill forest are found in the: [CDS 1999]

    A. Aravallis

    B. Mahadev Hills

    C. Nilgiris

    D. Satpura Hills

12. With reference to Indian forests, consider the following pairs:
    1. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests Sandalwood (Santalum album)
    2. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests:(Shorea robusta)
    3. Tropical Thorn Forests:Shisham (Dalbeigia sissoo)

    Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched? [IAS 2001]

    A. 1 only

    B. 1 and 2 only

    C. 2 and 3 only

    D. 1, 2 and 3

13. The place which experiences minimum and maximum temperature of-28.3°C and 15°C respectively is: [Railways 1995]

    A. Srinagar

    B. Shimla

    C. Kullu

    D. Leh

14. Which one of the following cities never experiences vertical rays of the sun during noon? [NDA 2002]

    A. Chennai

    B. Mangalore

    C. Mumbai

    D. New Delhi

15. Soil can best be conserved on the hills by which of the cultivating methods?

    A. Strip cropping

    B. Crop rotation

    C. Contour ploughing

    D. Terracing

16. Which of the following soils is best suited for cotton?

    A. Regur

    B. Alluvial

    C. Red

    D. Clayey

17. Most of India's rainfall is: [NDA 1993]

Jai Shree Ram

A. cyclonic

B. convectional

C. elusive

D. orographic

18. Among the following, which State has highest level of literacy? [NDA 2001]

A. Mizoram

B. West Bengal

C. Gujarat

D. Punjab

19. Which of the following soils is very hard to cultivate? [Railways 1994]

A. Alluvial

B. Black

C. Red

D. Sandy

20. Consider the following statements:

1. Alluvial soil is rich in chemical properties and is capable of yielding Rabi and Kharif crops.
2. Black soil is suitable for cotton, groundnut.
3. Rabi crops are reaped in autumn after sowing in June.

Which of these statements are correct? [Asstt Comm PF 2002]

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1 and 2

C. 2 and 3

D. 1 and 3

21. Which of the following are the main reasons for the origin of the south-west monsoon in India?

I. Development of a low pressure in north-west India
II. Deflection of trade winds
III. Arrival of cyclonic stream from the Pacific Ocean
IV. Heating of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. III and IV

22. The most important commercial forests of India are:

A. tropical evergreen

B. tropical deciduous

C. coniferous

D. mangrove

23. Which of the following is the most important factor in soil formation?

A. Relief

B. Climate

C. Natural vegetation

D. Rock cover

24. The temperature of Thiruvananthapuram is lower than that of Mumbai in May and higher than that of Mumbai in January, because: [IAS 2004]

A. Thiruvananthapuram has cold current and Mumbai is faced with warm current

B. Thiruvananthapuram has higher rainfall in summer and it is nearer to the equator

C. Thiruvananthapuram is on the windward side and Mumbai is on the leeward side

D. Thiruvananthapuram is Vegetated while Mumbai is not

25. The reason for Rajasthan being deficient in rainfall is:

A. the monsoon fail to reach this area

B. it is too hot

C. there is no water available and thus the winds remain dry

D. the winds do not come across any barrier to cause necessary uplift to be cooled

Narayan Changder

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. B 21. B 22. B 23. B 24. B 25. D

3.5 Unit 5

1. With reference to India, which one of the following statements is not correct? [IAS 2002]

   A. About one-third of the area of the country records more than 750 millimetres of annual rainfall.

   B. The dominant source of irrigation in the country is wells

   C. Alluvial soil is the predominant type of soil in the northern plains of the country

   D. The mountain areas account for about thirty percent of the surface area of the country

2. The average annual temperature of a meteorological station is 26°C, its average annual rainfall is 63 cm and the annual range of temperature is 9°C. The station in question is: [IAS 2002]

   A. Allahabad

   B. Chennai

   C. Cherapunji

   D. Kolkata

3. Consider the following statements about the soils of India: [IAS 2004]

   1. High temperature during most of the year retards formation of humus
   2. Soils which have humus require regular application of chemical fertilizers to remove nitrogen deficiency
   3. Titanium salts in basalt impart black, colour to the soils of the Indian plateau
   4. Red soils are confined to the peripheral areas of the Indian plateau

   Which of the statements given above are correct?

   A. 1 and 2

   B. 1, 3 and 4

   C. 2 and 3

   D. 2 and 4

4. Peaty soil is found in:

   A. Kerala

   B. Kashmir

   C. Assam

   D. Gujarat

5. Which of the following functions performed by a forest help most in controlling drought?

   A. forests act as water sheds

   B. forests bring rainfall in monsoon

   C. forests lower the temperature of the environment

   D. forests prevent soil erosion

6. In India the State with the largest area under very dense forests is [UP PCS 2011]

   A. Arunachal Pradesh

   B. Madhya Pradesh

   C. Maharashtra

   D. Orissa

7. Which of the following is not a species of tropical moist deciduous forests?

   A. Mahagony

   B. Sal

   C. Shisham

   D. Teak

Jai Shree Ram

8. The Himalayan Range is very rich in species diversity. Which one among the following is the most appropriate reason-for this phenomenon? [CSAT 2011]

   A. It has a high rainfall that supports luxuriant vegetative growth

   B. It is a confluence of different bio-geographical zones

   C. Exotic and invasive species have not been introduced in this region

   D. It has less human interference

9. Match the following:

A. Alluvial Soil	1. Cotton
B. Black Soil	2. Rice
C. Brown Soil	3. Tea
D. Red Soil	4. Wheat

   A. $A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4$

   B. $A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4$

   C. $A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4$

   D. $A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2$

10. In which of the following states, retreating monsoon has more effect? [Asstt Grade 1991]

    A. Orissa

    B. West Bengal

    C. Punjab

    D. Tamil Nadu

11. At which place will you find maximum sunlight in December?

    A. Pune

    B. Leh

    C. Kolkata

    D. Kanyakumari

12. Most of the floods in the lowlands of N. India, the Bihar plateau and Orissa are associated with:

    A. easterly depression

    B. orographic rainfall

    C. South-West Monsoon

    D. Thunderstorm

13. Among the following states, in which one is the percentage of forest area to total geographical area the highest? [IAS 2009]

    A. Arunachal Pradesh

    B. Himachal Pradesh

    C. Sikkim

    D. Uttarakhand

14. Match the following:

Forest Type	Regions
A. Tropical evergreen	1. Chhotanagpur plateau, Siwaliks
B. Monsoon	2. Shillong plateau, Sahyadris
C. Temperate	3. West Bengal, Terai
D. Mangrove	4. Eastern and Western Himalayas, Nilgiris

    A. $A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3$

    B. $A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2$

    C. $A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3$

    D. $A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2$

15. 'Natural Vegetation' refers to:

    A. a plant community that has been left undisturbed over a long time

    B. plant species which live and grow together

    C. a protected area created by using contour bunding

    D. all of the above

16. Consider the following statements:

    1. The south-west monsoon causes heavy rainfall in the Shillong plateau.
    2. The north-east monsoon causes the rainfall over Orissa coast during winter.

    Which of these statements is/are correct? [CDS 2003]

    A. 1 only

    B. 2 only

Narayan Chandeder

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

17. For short-term climatic predictions, which one of the following events, detected in the last decade, is associated with occasional weak monsoon rains in the Indian sub-continent? [IAS 2002]

A. La Nina

B. Movement of jet streams

C. El Nino and southern oscillations

D. Green-house effect on global level

18. Which of the following statements regarding red soils of India is/are correct?

1. The colour of the soil is-red due to ferric oxide content.
2. Red soils are rich in lime, humous and potash.
3. They are porous and have friable structure.

Select the correct answer using the code given below: [(OS2011]

A. 1 only

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

19. The extreme of temperature between summer and winter is quite low in southern part of Peninsular India mainly because:

A. the adjoining oceans moderate the temperature

B. the sky is generally cloudy

C. The sun's rays are almost vertical throughout the year

D. strong winds flow throughout the year

20. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa often face natural disasters due to: [CPO SI 2003]

A. cyclones

B. earthquakes

C. landslides

D. tornadoes

21. The soil which is a mixture of sand, clay and silt is known as:

A. loamy soil

B. sandy soil

C. clayey soil

D. desert soil

22. Which of the following statements is true with regard to the erratic behaviour of Indian monsoons?

A. Uniform duration but varying amounts of rain from one year to another, as well as at different places

B. Uncertain date of onset and withdrawal, as well as unequal distribution of rain

C. Uncertain date of onset and withdrawal as well as varying amounts of rainfall during different years

D. Uniform duration but varying amounts of rain from place to place

23. Which of the following are true in respect of alluvial soil?

I. Generally confined to river basins
II. It has been deposited by rivers
III. It is rich in phosphorus and poor in potash
IV. It is the most fertile soil

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. I, II and IV

D. I, II and III

24. Rainfall from the south-west monsoon reaches:

A. Lahauland Spiti

B. Ladakh

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Delta region of Mahanadi

25. Select the correct sequence in the decreasing order of contribution to the forest cover on India: [CPO AC 2003]

Jai Shree Ram

A. Dense forest-Open forest-Mangrove forest

B. Open forest – Dense forest – Mangrove forest

C. Dense forest-Mangrove forest-Open forest

D. Open forest-Mangrove forest-Dense forest

26. Which one of the following states receives the highest rainfall during winter months? [NDA 1994]

A. Punjab

B. Kerala

C. Meghalaya

D. Tamil Nadu

27. Which one of the following types of forest covers the maximum area in India? [NDA 2001]

A. Tropical rain forest

B. Tropical moist deciduous forest

C. Tropical dry deciduous forest

D. Tropical dry evergreen forest

28. The nature of the winter rainfall in north western India is:

A. convectional

B. orographic

C. monsoonal

D. cyclonic

29. The soil formed by the deposition of silt brought by rivers is:

A. alluvial soil

B. red soil

C. black soil

D. pod soil

30. Match the following types of climate with respective regions: [IAS 2003]

A. Monsoon type with dry summer	1. Interior Peninsula
B. Monsoon type with dry winter	2. Indian Plain
C. Monsoon type with short dry season	3. S. E. Coast
D. Semi-Arid Steppe	4. Western Coast

A. $A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1$

B. $A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3$

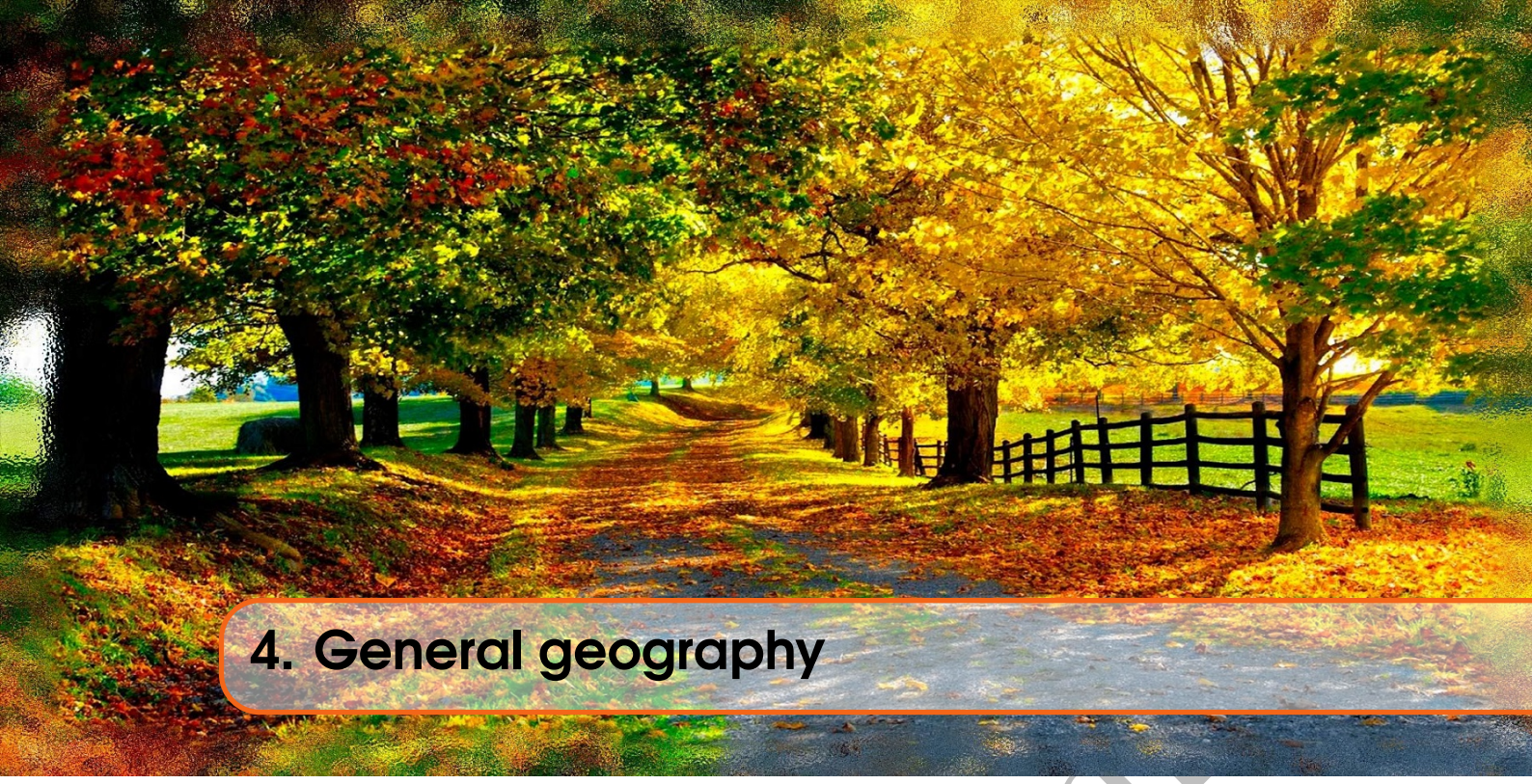
C. $A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2$

D. $A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4$

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. D 11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. A 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. D 25. B 26. D 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. A

Narayan Changder



4. General geography

4.1 Unit 1

1. From West to East, what are the three main island groups in the Pacific called?

   A. Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

   B. Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia.

   C. Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia.

   D. Micronesia, Polynesia and Melanesia.

2. What is a narrow waterway separating two bits of land called?

   A. A bay

   B. A gulf

   C. A Strait

   D. An isthmus

3. What is the name given to the widened river mouth found at the point in river enters the sea?

   A. Estuary

   B. Bay

   C. Gulf

   D. Delta

4. Which is the most densely populated continent?

   A. Europe

   B. Asia

   C. North America

   D. Africa

5. Excluding Australia, generally treated as a continent, which is the largest island in the world?

   A. Greenland

   B. Madagascar

   C. Hispaniola

   D. Britain

6. How many principal planets are there in the Solar System?

   A. Nine

   B. Twelve

   C. Ten

   D. Seven

7. How are heights of land expressed?

Jai Shree Ra

A. In miles

B. In inches

C. In kilometres

D. In feet or metres above the sea level.

8. What is the Continental Shelf?

A. A plateau in the centre of a continent.

B. The land that gently slopes and extends below sea level from the coasts of the continents before sharply sloping to form the seafloor in the deeps.

C. Mountain ranges that edge a continent.

D. The raised land on a continent's edge.

9. What are Chernozem soils?

A. Black soils of great fertility - as in the Steppes.

B. Infertile soils.

C. Soils affected by radiation.

D. Soils found in Eastern Europe

10. When a high area of land drops steeply, especially into the sea, what is the land formation that results called?

A. Valley

B. Cliff

C. Plain

D. Precipice

11. What do isotherms indicate?

A. The height in particular areas.

B. The rainfall in certain areas.

C. The temperatures in particule areas.

D. The snowfall in some areas.

12. What colour is laterite soil?

A. Brown

B. Yellow

C. Red

D. Pink

13. What have the Sirocco, Fohn and Mistral in common?

A. All are Mediterranean towns.

B. All are European mountain ranges.

C. All are mediterranean currents.

D. All are strong winds, the effect of local conditions.

14. In which part of the world would you find cyclones?

A. In the China Seas

B. In the Caribbean

C. The Indian Ocean and its littoral

D. By the Cape of Good Hope

15. Which three continents have the largest areas of coniferous forest?

A. Australia, Europe and South America.

B. Asis, North America and Europe:

C. North America, South America and Europe.

D. Asia, Australia and South America.

16. Which one is the smallest planet?

A. Mercury

B. Venus

C. Pluto

D. Mars

17. Where is the Torrid Zone?

A. One either side of the Tropics.

B. Between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.

C. One either side of the Equator, up to the Tropics.

D. Along the Equator.

18. Four of the five most populous countries are also among the five largest countries in the world by area. Which is the fifth largest by area?

A. Australia

B. Mongolia

C. Zaire

D. Canada

Narayan Changder

19. In which direction is the Tropic of Capricorn in relation to the Equator?

A. North

B. South

C. East

D. West

20. What is the upper part of the atmosphere called?

A. Lithosphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Barysphere

D. Hydrosphere

21. What happens during the equinoxes?

A. The countries along the Equator are in darkness.

B. The countries along the Equator are at their hottest.

C. The countries along the Equator are at their wettest.

D. The sun shines vertically over the Equator.

22. What are the Doldrums?

A. The Trade Winds

B. Areas of great humidity

C. A low-pressure belt round the Equator where there are very light winds and calm seas.

D. Areas where the seas are calm.

23. What is the difference between a lake and a tank?

A. A lake is small and a tank is big.

B. A lake has flowing water, a tank has still water.

C. A lake is a Geographical feature, a tank is not

D. Both are land-enclosed water bodies, but the latter is a manmade.

24. What is the water-surrounded bit of land called?

A. An island

B. A penninsula

C. A cape

D. A spit

25. What is loess?

A. A kind of alluvial soil

B. The fine sand found in the desert.

C. The sand the Mediterranean winds blow up.

D. A fine dust that covers the land in interior China.

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. D

4.2 Unit 2

1. What is significant about the town of Greenwich?

A. The International Date Line passes through it.

B. The 0? (Zero) meridian passes thrrough it and therefore the world sets its time by it.

C. It is at 180? longitude.

D. It is a major horological research centre in Britain.

2. What does a braometer indicate?

A. Changes in atmospheric (air) pressure.

B. Changes in temperature

C. The amount of rainfall

D. The direction of the winds.

3. Where is the greatest ocean depth found?

A. In the Atlantic.

B. In the Dead Sea.

C. In the Indian Ocean.

D. The Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.

4. What are the Selvas?

A. The forests in the Tropics.

B. Hot, wet equatorial evergreen forests.

C. The jungles of India.

D. The woods in the Iberian peninsula.

5. What is an oasis and where would you find it?

A. A small area of green and water in a desert.

B. A rich farmland in Asia

C. A desert island in the Pacific.

D. A waterhole in the jungle.

6. If the water surrounding the land man lives on is called the hydrosphere, what is the rocky crust of the earth on which we live called?

A. Atmosphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Barysphere

D. Lithosphere

7. What is geographical term for "land's end", that tip of land which projects into the sea?

A. A headland

B. A spit

C. A peninsula

D. A cape

8. Which continent is in its entirety further north of the Equator?

A. Asia

B. Europe

C. North America

D. Africa

9. Which is the hottest place on earth?

A. Dalol, Danakil Depression, Ethiopia / Al Aziziyah, Libya.

B. Alice Springs, Australia.

C. Jaisalmer, India.

D. Timbuktoo, Mali.

10. What do Mauna Loa, Krakatoa and Stromboli have in common?

A. All are volcanoes

B. All are mountains

C. All are in Italy

D. All are islands

11. What are those unique "Pillar" formations found limestone caves?

A. Satellites

B. Pillar Rocks

C. Stalactites, from the roofs, and stalagmites, rising from the floor.

D. Stratified rocks.

12. What happens in land that is in the rain shadow?

A. It gets no rain, because the rains are cut off by high mountains at one edge of the land.

B. It gets very heavy rain during most of the year.

C. The skies above are always cloudy.

D. The winds blow much less in these parts.

13. From which language is the word "Monsoon" derived?

A. Arabic

B. Hindi

C. Malayalam

D. Marathi ("Mausim" season)

14. When is the Summer Solstice?

Narayan Changder

A. 23-Jul

B. 21-Jun

C. 20-May

D. 13-Apr

15. Which expedition was the first to sail round the world and conclusively prove that the Earth is round?

A. Sir Francis Drake's

B. Vasco da Gama's

C. Christopher Columbus's.

D. Magellan's Victoria.

16. What is peninsula?

A. A narrow bit of land.

B. A mountainous island.

C. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.

D. A range of hills.

17. What do contours on maps indicate?

A. The temperature in different areas.

B. Heights of land above the sea

C. The vegetation in different areas.

D. The different kinds of soil

18. How are alluvial plains formed?

A. By rivers depositing their sand and silt on the land during floods.

B. By the smow melting and moistening the soil.

C. By heavy rains making the soil marshy.

D. By winds depositing a fine sand on the plains.

19. What is a typhoon called in the Atlantic?

A. A typhoon

B. A cyclone

C. A hurricane

D. A tornado

20. What is another name for the "Cold deserts" of the world?

A. Tundra

B. Taiga

C. Glacier

D. Snow field

21. In what units is rainfall usually measured in Pakistan?

A. Cubic centimetres

B. Centimetres

C. Grams

D. Litres

22. Which continent has the largest area of Equatorial Rain Forest?

A. Africa

B. South America

C. Asia

D. Australia

23. Outside Antarctica, which is the deepest part of the earth?

A. The Dead Sea

B. The Aral Sea

C. The Caspian Sea

D. Lake Baikal

24. What is the approximate Russian equivalent of the prairie?

A. Siberian plain

B. Taiga

C. Tundra

D. Steppes

25. What is the approximate African equivalent of the prairie?

A. Steppes

B. Savannah

C. Veld

D. Pampas

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. B

4.3 Unit 3

1. Which continent doesn't have a permanent population?

   A. South America

   B. Africa

   C. Australasia

   D. Antarctica

2. How is density of population usually heasured?

   A. Persons per sq. km.

   B. The number of people in a country.

   C. The number of house holds in a country.

   D. The number of births from one census to the next in a country

3. Which is the busiest ocean of the world in normal times?

   A. Pacific

   B. Atlantic

   C. Indian

   D. Arctic

4. What is a more precise geogrphical name for a tableland?

   A. A hill

   B. A headland

   C. A plateau

   D. A mountain

5. What is the Gulf Stream?

   A. A river in North America.

   B. A wind in the Caribbean.

   C. A warm sea current from the Gulf of Mexico.

   D. The entrance to a gulf in North America.

6. What is the time difference for every degree of longitude?

   A. Eight minutes

   B. Ten minutes

   C. Four minutes

   D. Twelve minutes

7. Which one is the Earth's satellite?

   A. Uranus

   B. Neptune

   C. Venus

   D. Moon

8. When is the Vernal Equinox?

   A. 25-Dec

   B. 21-Mar

   C. 28-Feb

   D. 14-Jan

9. Which is the specific feature of the Mercator Projection?

   A. It distorts the shape of India.

   B. It flattens the world.

   C. It makes Australia rectangular.

   D. It exaggerates Greenland almost 25 times.

10. What is the difference between a fulf and a bay?

    A. A gulf is big and a bay is small

    B. A gulf is at a rivermouth and a bay is a not

    C. A bay is surrounded by cliffs, a gulf by lowland.

    D. Both are part of the sea that extend considerable into the land, but bay usually has a wider entrance than a gulf.

11. What are those smaller rivers that flow into a large, main river called?

Narayan Changder

A. Feeders

B. Streams

C. Tributaries

D. Rivulets

12. What do the USSR, China, Brazil, India, and the USA have in common?

A. All democracies

B. All have heavy rainfall.

C. They are the five most populous countries.

D. All have capitals beginning with the letter "B"

13. Which part of the world is regularly visited by tornadoes?

A. South-east USA

B. The Caribbean

C. Central America

D. The desert states of the USA

14. Where would you find the Trade Winds?

A. Between the Tropics and blowing towards the Equator.

B. In the Atlantic Ocean.

C. By the Cape of Good Hope.

D. Blowing across Europe.

15. What is the temperature of the sun estimated at approximately?

A. 5000 degrees F

B. 6000 degrees F

C. 7000 degrees F

D. 212 degrees F

16. What happens when ships cross the International Date Line?

A. They have to pay a tax.

B. Ships going west from the USA lose a day, ships going East from Japan and Australia gain a day.

C. They have to report at the customs post.

D. They have to check their clocks against Greenwich Mean Time.

17. The earth is not a true sphere. Then what is it?

A. It is elliptical

B. It is oval

C. It is slightly flattened at the Poles and bulges slightly at the Equator.

D. It is flat at the top and bottom.

18. What is another name for a Highland climate?

A. A Himalayan climate

B. A Scottish climate

C. A Hill climate

D. An Alpine climate

19. What is the more common name for the winds that are sometimes called the Anti-trades?

A. Cyclones

B. The North Winds

C. The East Winds

D. The Westerlies

20. What is a prairie?

A. A scrub forest in North America.

B. A nor American farmland.

C. A kind of American vegetation.

D. A large, flat grassland in North America.

21. Approximately when does the South-West Monsoon begin in Pakistan?

A. Late April

B. October

C. Late July

D. January

22. What is stock farming?

A. Plantation activity

B. Farming for the family

C. Cattle-rearing

D. Raising cash crops

23. Which is the largest Ocean?

Jai Shree Ram

A. Indian

B. Pacific

C. Atlantic

D. Arctic

24. What do you call a narrow neck neck of land that connects two larger landmasses?

A. Peninsula

B. Isthmus

C. Cape

D. Strait

25. Which ocean surrounds Antarctica?

A. Indian Ocean.

B. Southern Ocean.

C. Pacific Ocean

D. Atlantic Ocean.

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. D 11. C 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. D 21. C 22. C 23. B 24. B 25. B

4.4 Unit 4

1. What is the distance around the earth at the Equator?

A. 21,000 km.

B. 16,800 km.

C. 18,600 km.

D. 12,500 km.

2. What is sometimes referred to as the World Ocean?

A. All the Oceans of the world when considered as one ocean because they are interconnected.

B. The Pacific Ocean

C. The Atlantic Ocean.

D. The ocean south of the Africa mainland.

3. What are the Roaring Forties?

A. A typhoon in the China Sea.

B. A hurricane in the Caribbean.

C. A kind of tornado.

D. Strong winds that blow between 40 and 50 degrees South, in a direction opposite to the winds.

4. How did the Atlantic get its name?

A. From Atlanta in the USA.

B. From the lost continent Atlantis

C. From the word "atlas".

D. From the Atlas Mountains in North Africa.

5. What have Humboldt, Benguela and Kuro Siwo in common?

A. All are ocean currents.

B. All are African cities.

C. All are great explorers.

D. All are mountain peaks.

6. Which water body surrounds the North Pole?

A. Atlantic Ocean

B. Pacific Ocean

C. Indian Ocean

D. Arctic Ocean

7. How many degrees north and south are the Tropics?

A. 47 degrees

B. 23.5 degrees

C. 12 degrees

D. 30 degrees

Narayan Changder

8. Outside the Mediterranean region, where else is a Mediterranean climate found?

A. The Japanese and Chinese coasts.

B. The Souththern coast of Australia and parts of the western coast of North and South America.

C. The East coast of North America.

D. The North Atlantic coast of Africa.

9. What is the triangular landmass that forms at its mouth when a river splits into several branches just before entering the sea

A. Cape

B. Island

C. Estuary

D. Delta

10. What do isobars indicate?

A. The atmospheric pressure in a particular area.

B. Rainfall in different places.

C. Wind strengths in several areas.

D. Places with the same temperature.

11. What is Cash Crop?

A. A rich harvest.

B. A crop that is not a food crop; it is grown for sale to manufactures who convert it into products.

C. Crops grown in plantations.

D. A crop which earns a lot of money.

12. Who or what are Mollweide, Bonne and Gall?

A. All are explorers

B. All are map projections.

C. All are geologists.

D. All are editors of atlases.

13. What does the scale 1: 1,000,000 represent in linear measure?

A. 1 cm = 10 km

B. 1 m = 1 mile

C. 1" = 6

D. 1 cm. = 1 km

14. How many times does the Earth move round the Sun in a year?

A. 1.1 times

B. Once

C. 1.25 times

D. Twice

15. What is the latitude of the Arctic Circle?

A. 80 degrees North

B. 66.5 degrees South

C. 80 degrees South

D. 66.5 degrees North

16. What is the science of making maps called?

A. Cartography

B. Seismography

C. Pantography

D. Geodesy

17. In which part of the world would you find the Veld?

A. Argentina

B. Australia

C. Central Europe

D. South Africa

18. The surface of the earth is about 500 million sq. km. About how much of this is water?

A. 50 per cent

B. 90 per cent

C. 70 per cent

D. 30 per cent

19. What common feature do Intermountain, Piedmont, and Continental describe?

Jai Shree Ram

A. Types of plateaus

B. Types of soils

C. Types of rocks

D. Types of weather

20. These "rivers of ice" are always slowly on the move. What is their corect name?

A. Ice packs

B. Snowcaps

C. Ice floes

D. Glaciers

21. Which part of the earth is the South Temperate Zone?

A. Between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.

B. Between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

C. Between the Equator and the Antarctic Circle.

D. Between the two tropics.

22. What meridian is the International Date Line?

A. The 180? meridian.

B. The 0? meridian.

C. The 90? meridian.

D. The 135? meridian.

23. What is the largest gorge in the world?

A. Grand Canyon, USA

B. Bdeath Valley

C. Kashmir Valley

D. Marble Rocks

24. What are permeable rocks?

A. They soak up water

B. They are oil-bearing rocks.

C. They are porous rocks.

D. They allow water to pass through them easily.

25. How many satellites does the largest planet have?

A. Twelve

B. Ten

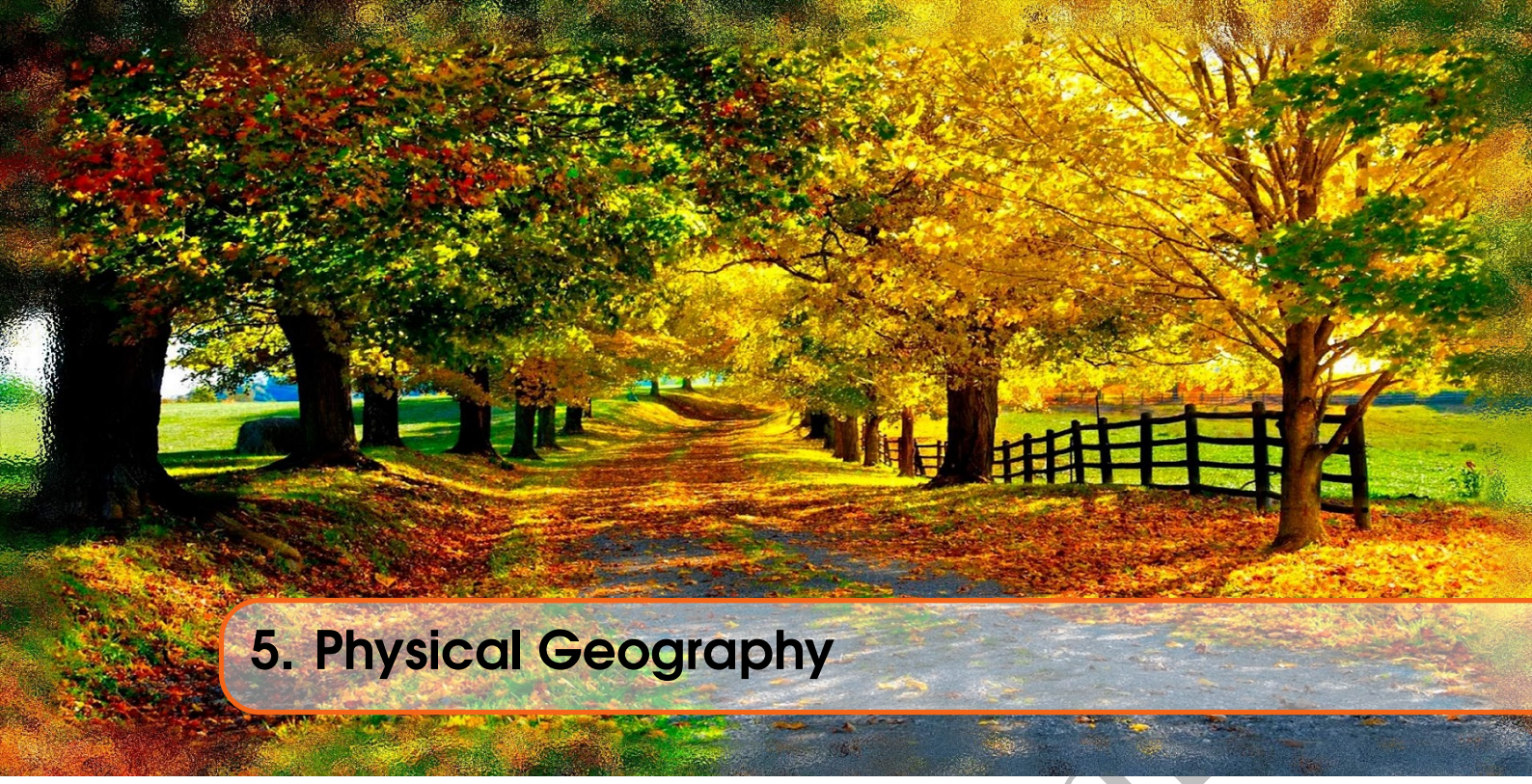
C. Six

D. Nine (around Jupiter)

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. B 22. A 23. A 24. D 25. A

Narayan Changder



5. Physical Geography

Jai Shree Ra

5.1 Unit 1

1. Earthquakes occur frequently in

   A. The Western coast of America

   B. The Eastern coast of Asia

   C. Islands of Southeast Pacific

   D. All of the above

2. Which city of Thailand is called the 'Venice of the East'.

   A. Pattaya

   B. Bangkod

   C. Khon-kaen

   D. None of the above

3. Which is the hottest place in the world?

   A. Death Valley (California)

   B. Tirat Tsvi (Israel

   C. Al' Azizyah (Libya)

   D. Sevile (Spain)

4. Perihelion is

   A. The route of the moons orbit

   B. The orbit of the planet Venus

   C. The region at which the moon comes between the Earth and the sun and obscures the latter

   D. The point in a planet's orbit when it is nearest to the sun

   E. The place at which the Earth is farthest from the sun

5. Days and nights are caused due to the phenomena of the earth's

   A. Gravitational pull

   B. Rotation

   C. Revolution

   D. Proximity of the sun

6. Approximately what percentage of total land available in the world is suitable for cultivation?

   A. 8 percent

   B. 9 percent

   C. 10 percent

   D. 11 percent

7. The rotation of the earth on its own axis gives rise to all of the following except

A. Day and night

B. The deflection of planetary winds

C. Daily changes in the level of tides

D. The four seasons-spring, summer, autumn: and winter

8. The Black Sea and the Mediterranean are connected by

A. Shaff-al-Arab

B. Dardanelles

C. Strait of Gibraltar

D. Bay of Bengal

9. When and where did the worst explosion of a volcano take place:

A. Mont Pelee in Martinique in 1902

B. Usu Mountain in Japan near the northern-most island.

C. Mont Pelee in Martinique in 1906

D. None of the above

10. When GMT is 3 AM., the local time of a place is 6 AM. The longitude of that place is

A. 120?W

B. 120?E

C. 45?W

D. 45?E

11. The atmospheric layer nearest to the earth is known as

A. Ionosphere

B. Mesosphere

C. Troposphere

D. Stratosphere

12. A comet is a strange heavenly body which has a long tail of

A. Light

B. Shadow

C. White edge

D. None of the above

13. What is closest distance of the moon from the Earth?

A. 384,400 km

B. 356,400 km

C. 406,700 km

D. None of the above

14. Which of the following conditions causes the formation of spring tides?

A. When the sun, moon and earth make an acute angle in space

B. When the earth is in between the sun and the moon

C. When the sun, moon and earth are approximately in a straight line

D. When the sun is overhead and the moon is facing the earth

15. Days and nights - are always equal at the

A. Poles

B. Equator

C. Prime Meridian

D. Antarctica

16. Which part of the earth's mass is _____ water?

A. About 1

17. A planet on which some kind of liife is present is:

A. Mercury

B. Venus

C. Mars

D. Pluto

18. How much time does light take to reach the earth from the sun

A. 8 seconds

B. 30 seconds

C. 8 minutes

D. 100 seconds

19. A cyclone is a system of wind blowing

Narayan Changder

A. From the Bay of Bengal towards Bangladesh annually

B. Spirally outwards a low pressure region

C. Spirally outwards from a high pressure region

D. In a straight line from a high to low pressure region

20. At which of the following places is the demographic distribution not uneven?

A. Plains

B. Plateau

C. Mountains

D. Desert

21. The temperature of the sun is maintained by

A. Coal burning

B. Volcanoes

C. Thermonuclear heat

D. Gravitational attraction

22. The Roaring Forties of the Southern Oceans are associated with

A. Frequent tornadoes

B. Seasonal monsoons

C. Uninterrupted Westerlies

D. Hurricanes

23. What is the distance of the earth from the sun?

A. 149,567,900 km

B. 150,000,000 km

C. 149,567,800 km

D. 150,000,200 km

24. Which is the coldest place on earth?

A. Charlotte Pass, New South Wales, Australia

B. Vostok Station, Antarctica.

C. Ommyakon (Russia)

D. None of the above

25. Anticyclones are so-called because

A. They are systems of divergence and outflow of air

B. They have no pressure gradient

C. They move in a direction opposite to that of cyclones

D. They destroy the cyclonic conditions.

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. E 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. A 21. C 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. C

5.2 Unit 2

1. GMT differs from PST. The latter is

A. 2 hours plus GMT

B. 3 hours minus GMT

C. 5 hours plus GMT

D. 5

2. Soft wood tree grow mostly in

A. Dry deciduous forests

B. Coniferous forests

C. Wet evergreen forests

D. Wet deciduous forests

3. Atoll refers to

A. A narrow strip of land separating two seas

B. A hill top

C. A strait joining two-seas

D. A horse-shoe or ring-shaped coral reef

4. At local noon on board a ship, the

Jai Shree Ram

chronometer reads 3.30 p.m. The longitude of the ship is

A. 52'30' west

B. 37'30' west

C. 60 west

D. 45 west

5. Excluding the moon, the celestial object that generally appears bright in the sky is

A. Jupiter

B. Polestar

C. Sirius

D. Venus

6. Which of the following statements about the solar eclipse is correct?

A. It occurs on a full moon day

B. It does not occur on a new moon day

C. It occurs on a new moon day

D. None of the above

7. Tides occur twice in every

A. 22 hours

B. 25 hours

C. 24 hours, 52 seconds

D. 30 hours

8. The International Dateline passes through,

A. Red Sea

B. Bering Strait

C. Palk Strait

D. Caspian Sea

9. The characteristic of the Mediterranean climate is

A. Rain all the year round

B. Rainy summer and dry winter

C. Rainy winter and dry summer

D. Dry summer and dry winter

10. Westerlies are

A. Cold winds

B. Warm wind-streams

C. Hot winds blowing

D. Rain-bearing winds from the west

11. The earth's axis as inclined to the plane of its orbit is

A. 66.1/3?

B. 33.1/2?

C. 99.1/2?

D. 30.1/2?

12. Moraines are debris deposited by

A. Rivers

B. Sea-waves

C. Winds

D. Glaciers

13. Extrusive igneous rocks have

A. Few grains

B. No grains

C. Grains of big size

D. Grains which are not visible

14. The four nearest planets to the earth in order to distance are

A. Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury

B. Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury

C. Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter

D. Mars, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter

15. How many times is the diameter of the sun greater than that of the Earth?

A. 50

B. 49

C. 109

D. 115

16. The sun is vertically overhead at the equator on

A. 22-Dec

B. 21-Mar

C. 21-Jun

D. None of the above

Narayan Changder

17. A 'Contour' is a line drawn on a map linking places
    A. Of equal rainfall
    B. Having same atmospheric pressure
    C. Of same height above mean sea level
    D. Of maximum temperature
18. The smallest planet is
    A. Earth
    B. Mars
    C. Mercury
    D. Pluto
19. The moon is a
    A. Satellite
    B. Meteorite
    C. Planet
    D. Star
20. Approximately what is the percentage of total world output spent by all the countries of the world combined on defence and defence activities?
    A. 2
21. The capacity of the atmospheric air to retain water as vapour depends fundamentally upon
    A. Its temperature
    B. The velocity of the winds
    C. Its pressure
    D. Its density
22. At what height from the earth's surface is the stratosphere found?
    A. 0-3 kms
    B. 78-103 kms
    C. 8-18 km
    D. Above 3200 km
23. Arrange the following three atmospheric layers starting from the surface of the earth
    A. Stratosphere
    B. Ionosphere
    C. Troposphere
24. The phase of the moon during an eclipse of the sun is
    A. Half
    B. New
    C. Full
    D. In any phase
25. Who was the explorer of Amazon River?
    A. Fransisco Orellana (Spanish)
    B. Willem S Schouten
    C. William S. Qunts
    D. None of the above

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. D 13. D 14. D 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. C 19. A 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. B 25. A

5.3 Unit 3

1. The Plannetary winds variously known as roaring forties, furious fifties and stormy syxties are
    A. Cyclones
    B. Plar winds
    C. Westerlies
    D. Trade winds
2. The length of a shadow at noon would be the same all the year round at
    A. The Equator
    B. The South Pole
    C. The North Pole

D. The Tropic of Cancer

3. Dry summers great sunshine and rainy winters are characteristics of which of the following types of climates?

A. Mediterranean

B. Tropical

C. Tundra

D. Equatorial

4. Rich mineral area in the sea is

A. Enclosed sea - an area of inland drainage

B. Deep Sea

C. Slopes

D. Shelves

5. An extensive inlet penetrating far into the land (a large, deep bay), is known as

A. A Gulf

B. An Island

C. A Peninsula

D. None of these

6. Which type of rock weathers most rapidly in a hot, moint climate?

A. Slate

B. Quartzite

C. Granite

D. Limestone

7. Which among the following is a metamorphic rock?

A. Coal

B. Limestone

C. Slate

D. Shale

8. What is the estimated land surface of the Earth?

A. 150,325,600 sq km

B. 220,305,388 sq km

C. 150,325,300 sq km

D. 220,305,200 sq km

9. Artesian wells are

A. Wells dug by artisans

B. Wells bored to reach underground water which is lifted by any device

C. They are not wells at all but craters formed on the moon

D. None of the above

10. Which is the largest continent of the world?

A. 43,999 sq km Asia

B. Africa

C. North America

D. Australia

11. A planet whose mass and radius is twice the Earth's will accelerate due to gravity

A. 32 m/sec2

B. 19.6 m/sec2

C. 4.9 m/sec2

D. 9.8 m/sec2

12. On 21st June, the sun

A. Does not sink below the horizon at the Antarctic circle

B. Does not sink below the horizon at the Arctic circle

C. Shines vertically overhead on the tropic of Cancer

D. Shines vertically overhead on the equator

13. Who first held the view that the earth is a sphere?

A. Pythagoras

B. Newton

C. Galileo

D. Aristotle

14. Neptune's day is approximately

A. 12 hours

B. 18 hours

C. 23 hours

D. 24 hours

Narayan Changder

15. The diameter of the earth, on the average, is approximately

A. 8000 metres

B. 8000 miles

C. 10,000 miles

D. 25,000 miles

16. Name the tunnel which links Britain and France

A. Channel Tunnel

B. Simplon Tunnel

C. Mont Blanc

D. None of these

17. The average time interval between one high tide and the next high tide is approximately

A. 6 hours

B. 24 hours

C. 12 hours

D. 3 hours

18. Name the highest volcano in the world, giving its height, country of its location

A. Cotopaxi, Andes, Ecuador

B. Ojos del Salado, Andes, Argentina, 6885.

C. Ojos del Salado, Andes, Argentina, 6890.

D. None of the above

19. A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land masses is called

A. Promontory

B. Headland

C. Isthmus

D. Land bridge

20. Who was the first to reach the South Pole?

A. Amundsen

B. Magellan

C. Robert Peary

D. None of these

21. The busiest ocean route in the world is

A. North Atlantic route

B. Suez Canal

C. Cape route

D. Panama Canal

E. Palk Strait

22. Only one side of the moon is ever seen from the earth because

A. The moon is at perigee

B. Only one side reflects light

C. The moon does not rotate

D. The periods of rotation and revolution are equal.

23. Geyser refers to

A. A bright star

B. A hot spring

C. Grazing area in temperate regions

D. A warm ocean current

24. Which is the highest mountain peak in the world?

A. Mount Godwin Austen (Karakoram)

B. Mount Kanchanjunga (Himalayas)

C. Mt. Everest, Sagarmatha

D. Mount Cho Oyn (Himalayas)

25. The star which collapses of its own gravity and even light cannot come out of its sphere is called

A. A Planet

B. A Black hole

C. A Comet

D. A Galaxy

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C

5.4 Unit 4

1. When do spring tides occur?
   A. Twice a month
   B. At full moon or new moon
   C. During the summer
   D. During the spring season
2. The International Date Line refers to
   A. The world calendar
   B. The international boundary between North and South
   C. Headquarters 6f the International Court of Justice
   D. Line of international affairs
3. A narrow strip of land, connecting two large areas of land is called
   A. A Peninsula
   B. An Isthmus
   C. A Strait
   D. An Archipelago
4. When it is noon in India what would be the time in England?
   A. 6.30 P.M.
   B. 2.30 P.M.
   C. 2.30 AM.
   D. 6.30 AM.
5. What is the approximate gross product of the whole world at percent
   A. $ 30.5 trillion
   B. $ 37.5 trillion
   C. $ 35 trillion
   D. $ 40 trillion
6. Shachal Sarmast tomb is located in _____
   A. Punjab
   B. Sindh
   C. Sarhad
   D. Boluchistan
7. The nearest star to the sun is
   A. Alpha Centuari
   B. Sirius
   C. Polaris
   D. Mercury
8. What is the number of major planes of the solar system?
   A. 7
   B. 8
   C. 9
   D. 12
9. Comets revolve around
   A. The Earth
   B. The Sun
   C. The Venus
   D. No single heavenly body
10. The transitional zone between the troposphere and the stratosphere is called
    A. Stratopause
    B. Tropopause
    C. Either Tropopause or Stratopause
    D. None of these
11. The time deeded for the moon to go through a complete cycle of phases is
    A. 30 days
    B. 27?
    C. 31 days
    D. 29
12. A trip of land connecting an island to the mainland is called

Narayan Changder

A. Tom bola

B. Sand spit

C. Island-arc

D. Sandbar

13. The "Horse Latitudes" refer to the belt of

A. Sub-tropical high pressure belt

B. Equatorial doldrums

C. The zone of alteration of trade winds and doldrums

D. Temperate low pressure belt

14. Spring tides occur when

A. When the gravitational pull of the sun is at right angles to that of the moon

B. The moon casts its shadow on the sun

C. Sun, moon and earth are in a straight line

D. None of the above

15. The first European scientist, who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was

A. Newton

B. Copernicus

C. Galileo

D. Kepler

16. What is an archipelago?

A. A deep spring

B. A group

C. A group of islands

D. A high mountain cliff

17. The most common element by weight in the earth's crust is

A. Iron

B. Oxygen

C. Silicon

D. Aluminum

18. Who discovered and colonized Greenland, North Cape, and Iceland?

A. Eric, the Red, the Norwegian discovered Greenland.

B. Attar, the Norwegian discovered North Caps.

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

19. Who discovered the South Pole in 1911?

A. Charles Wilkes

B. Robert Peary

C. Ronald Amundsen

D. Nils Nordenskjold

20. A place with shallow water in it near a sea is known as

A. Bay

B. Isthmus

C. Lagoon

D. None of the above

21. The number of earthquakes that occur each year is about

A. 14

B. 1000

C. 2

D. 100

22. Which is the smallest continent of the world?

A. Antarctica 5,300,000 sq km

B. Asia

C. Europe

D. Africa

23. The atmospheric pressure near the sea level is

A. 7.60 kg/cm2

B. 10.0 kg/cm2

C. 76.0 kg/cm2

D. 0.10 kg/cm2

Jai Shree Ram

24. What percentage of earth area does water occupy?

    A. 90

25. When the moon is one the side of the earth directly opposite the sun, the moon is in the phase known as:

    A. New

    B. First quarter

    C. Last quarter

    D. Full

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. C 21. B 22. A 23. D 25. D

5.5 Unit 5

1. A vast area covered with deep ice and snow for a long time is known as a/an

    A. Glacier

    B. Ice-berg

    C. Ice-Valley

    D. Ice-cap

2. The moon does not fall onto the earth despite the attraction between the earth and the sun because of

    A. The usn's opposing attraction

    B. The centrifugal reaction

    C. A gravitational repulsion

    D. The fixed orbit in which the moon rotates

3. Podzel soils are developed in the

    A. Taiga region

    B. Monsoon region

    C. Equatorial region

    D. Mediterranean region

4. Which is the highest point on earth and how much?

    A. Mount Everest - 8840 meters above sea level

    B. Mount Everest - 8848 meters above sea level.

    C. Mount Everest - 8849 meters above sea level

    D. Mount Everent - 8850 meters above sea level.

5. The earth's circumference is approximately

    A. 8,000 metres

    B. 5,000 km

    C. 20,000 miles

    D. 25,000 miles

6. The portion of the atmosphere which extends from the earth's surface tip to 6-8 miles and experiences decrese in temperature at a constant rate is the

    A. Troposphere

    B. Ionosphere

    C. Stratosphere

    D. Tropopause

7. How is moon related to the earth?

    A. As one of the planets

    B. As a satellite

    C. Both of them

    D. None of them

8. Which is the innermost planet of the solar system?

    A. Earth

    B. Mercury

    C. Jupiter

    D. Saturn

9. The main constituent of soil is

Narayan Changder

A. Weathering rocks

B. Mineral salt

C. Wind

D. Rain

10. Distance between moon and earth is approximately

A. 4,06,700 km

B. 1,00,000 km

C. 12,00,000 km

D. 2,50,000 km

11. Lap lace suggested that the material that later formed the solar system was originally a disc-shaped rotating

A. Pulsar

B. Supernova

C. Star

D. Nebulae

12. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west, which is due to

A. Movement of the earth round the sun

B. Movement of the earth on its own axis

C. Movement of the sun

D. Shape of the earth

13. As seen from the earth, which planet passes through phases similar to those of the moon?

A. Jupiter

B. Mars

C. Pluto

D. Venus

14. What is meant by the term Equinox?

A. The days on which the sun shines vertically over the tropics

B. The phenomenon which occurs in a Leap Year

C. The period when the sun shines vertically over the Equator at noon

D. The dates on which days and nights are exactly equal

15. Conventionalized rainfall mostly occurs in the

A. Equatorial region

B. Tundra region

C. Monsoon region

D. Mediterranean region.

16. What is the estimated surface area of the Earth?

A. 510,065,800 sq km

B. 356,400 sq km

C. 620,705,408 sq km

D. None of the above

17. The hydrometer is an instrument used to measure

A. Rainfall

B. Relative humidity

C. Temperature

D. Altitude

18. Ocean currents originate due to

A. Winds

B. Temperature difference

C. Difference in the density of sea water

D. All of the above

19. The occurrence of Neap Tides is

A. Once a fortnight

B. During the night

C. Thrice a week

D. During the day

20. Which is the driest place in the world?

A. Asia (Aden, Yemen)

B. Africa (Chile)

C. Wadi Haifa (Sudan)

D. South Pole Station, (Antarctica)

21. Lines joining places of equal rainfall are known as

Jai Shree Ram

A. Isotherms

B. Isobars

C. Isohots

D. Isohyets

22. An atoll is

A. A small mountain

B. A steep valley

C. A coral reef in the shape of a horse shoe

D. None of the above

23. What is the right combination of the following in the order of increasing distance from the outermost planet?

A. Earth, Mars, Venus, Mercury

B. Mars, Earth, Venus, Mercury

C. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars

D. Venus, Earth, Mercury, Mars

24. A coastal current, parallel to the shores produced by wave refraction is called

A. Tidal current

B. Gulf stream

C. Tidal wave

D. None of the above

25. Which is the place of the highest elevation in Africa?

A. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) 5895 meters

B. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) 5869 meters

C. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) 5812 meters

D. None of the above

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. D 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. B 21. D 22. C 23. C 24. A 25. A

5.6 Unit 6

1. The number of standard time zones in the entire world is

A. 36

B. 24

C. 360

D. 12

2. In which one among the following is the best definition of the tropics?

A. Tropics are useful for fixing the boundaries of the world's climatic zones

B. Tropics are useful for fixing the length of day in a year

C. Tropics represent the pole ward limits of the world's densely populated zones

D. Tropics represent the pole ward limits of the migration of the sun's verticle rays

3. Who explored Mongolia?

A. Ferdinand Richthofen

B. Nikolai M. Przhevalsky

C. Peter A Samuel

D. None of the above

4. What is the equatorial circumference of the earth?

A. 40,000 km

B. 40,075 km

C. 41,000 km

D. 42,000 km

5. In which country is the White Island situated?

A. Australia

B. The United States

Narayan Changder

C. New Zealand

D. United Kingdom

6. The word now used to describe the shape of the earth is

A. Flat

B. Oblate spheriod

C. Circle

D. Sphere

7. Who from the west explored China?

A. Ferdinand Richthofen (German)

B. Nikolai M. Przhevalsky

C.

D. H Harvey

E. None of the above

8. What does 'Roaring forties' refer to?

A. The tract of stormy westerly winds between latitudes 20-30? S

B. Whirl winds caused in Atlantic Ocean

C. The region between latitudes 40 and 50? S where the prevailing westerly winds blow over the open oceans with great regularity and strength

D. None of these

9. An Atoll is:

A. A group of islands having sea water all around.

B. Coral island or reef, usually an incomplete ring enclosing a lagoon

C. Lines connecting parts of the same altitude above the sea level

D. A chain of rocks lying at the sea

10. The Ozone Layer protects the earth from

A. Ultra-violet rays

B. Cosmic rays

C. Infrared rays

D. X-rays

11. Soils of volcanic origin, where weathering is actively breaking down lavas and liberating the essential plant foods, are most favoured for the cultivation of

A. Coffee

B. Tea

C. Sugar beet

D. Sugarcane

12. At what speed does the earth rotate around its axis?

A. 1760 km per hour

B. 1670 km per hour

C. 1750 km per hour

D. 1671 km per hour

13. Reasons change due to

A. Revolution of the earth around the sun

B. Change of distances during regolution round the sun

C. Inclination of the earth's axis by 66 1/2?

D. All of the above

14. The lowest layer of the earth's atmosphere is called

A. Stratosphere

B. Ionosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Troposphere

15. The star-like objects at the edge of the universe are

A. Comets

B. Black holes

C. Galaxies

D. Quasars

16. Which of the following is a great circle?

A. Tropic of cancer

B. Equator

C. Arctic circle

D. Tropic of Capricorn

Jai Shree Ram

17. The angle of dip at the magnetic equator of earth is

A. 90?

B. 45?

C. 0?

D. 180?

E. None of the above

18. If J stands for Jupiter, N for Neptune, P for Pluto, S for Saturn, and V for Uranus, the order of the outer-planets from the earth is

A. J, 5, V, N, P

B. J, 5, N. V, P

C. J, V, S, N, P

D. J, N, 5, V, P

19. Which is the world's largest peninsula?

A. Labrador

B. Southern (India)

C. Arabia

D. Scandinavia

20. The scientific instrument Seismograph is used for recording

A. Humidity

B. Atmospheric pressure

C. Earthquake shocks

D. Speed at which a vehicle is moving

21. On which day of the year does the sun appear to move from the southern to the northern hemisphere?

A. 21-Jun

B. 21-Dec

C. 21-Sep

D. 21-Mar

22. The main cause of the origin of an earthquake is

A. Sliding of rocks

B. Launching of rockets

C. Storms

D. Volcanic eruptions

23. At what speed does the earth revolve round the sun?

A. 110,000 km per hour

B. 107,220 km per hour

C. 110,100 km per hour

D. 107,300 km per hour

24. Sediments are carried by various water bodies. You will find maximum sediments in a/ an

A. Ocean

B. River

C. Pond

D. Lake

25. The mountain climates are more suitable as sanitaria for tubercular patients because of

A. Lower humidity of the air

B. The higher percentage of ultraviolet rays in the atmosphere

C. Freedom from air pollution

D. Lower temperature of the atmosphere

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. C 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. A

5.7 Unit 7

Narayan Changder

1. Horse Latitude is a belt between the

   A. 30? - 35? N and S Lat

   B. 10? - 25? N Lat

   C. Around 0? Lat

   D. 40? - 60? S Lat

2. Hurricanes are

   A. Tropical cyclones of the West Indies

   B. Tropical cyclones of China

   C. Depressions in the North Sea

   D. Tropical depressions in the Mediterranean Sea

3. What is estimated water surface of the earth?

   A. 361,740,000 sq km

   B. 381,000,000 sq km

   C. 361,740,200 sq km

   D. 381,000,300 sq km

4. Which is the largest desert in the world

   A. Arabian

   B. Australian

   C. Sahara

   D. Gobi

5. The phenomena of the wearing away of the part of earth's surface by the action of the wind, water etc., is known as

   A. Abrasion

   B. Erosion

   C. Denudation

   D. Weathering

6. What is diameter of the earth at the equator?

   A. 12,000 km

   B. 12,756 km

   C. 12,600 km

   D. 12,770 km

7. The shape of the earth is

   A. Circular disc

   B. A sphere

   C. An oblate

   D. A tetrahedron

8. What is the volume of the moon compared to that of the Earth?

   A. Three-fifth

   B. One-half

   C. One-fourth

   D. None of the above

9. The difference between sun and shade temperatures is largest in which of the following types of elimates?

   A. Amazon

   B. Tibetan

   C. Iran

   D. Sahara

10. The asteroids are between

    A. Saturn and Uranus

    B. Jupiter and Saturn

    C. Mars and Jupiter

    D. Mars and Earth

11. What is the diameter of the erth at the poles?

    A. 12700 km

    B. 12714 km

    C. 12800 km

    D. 12715 km

12. A Light year is the

    A. Mean distance between sun and the nearest star

    B. Mean distance between the earth and sun

    C. Mean distance travelled by light in one year

    D. Distance travelled by light in one year

13. Pakistan longest border with _____

Jai Shree Ram

A. Afghanistan

B. Russia

C. Iran

D. None of these

14. What is the diameter of the moon at the Equator?

A. 2244 km

B. 3476 km

C. 3000 km

D. 4000 km

15. A Seismograph is an instrument used to detect

A. Volcanoes

B. Earthquakes

C. Cyclones

D. Landladies

16. Which one of the following is not the result of mechanical weathering of rocks?

A. Peeling of the surface layers

B. Splitting into grains and gravels

C. Breaking into boulders

D. Falling into a powdery mass

17. The earliest rocks formed on the earth's surface are

A. Plutonic

B. Sedimentary

C. Igneous

D. Metamorphic

18. The spinning of the earth on its imaginary axis is called

A. Revolution

B. Rotation

C. Orbit

D. Aphelion

19. Who explored Australia's first of all?

A. Abel Janzoon tasman

B. John M. Stuart

C. Robert Burke and William Wills (British)

D. None of the above

20. The Monsoon type of climate is characterized by

A. Heavy rains in summer

B. Uniformly heavy rains around the year

C. Moderate rains in autumn

D. Heavy rains in winter

21. Seasons occur due to

A. Earth's revolution around the sun

B. Earth is round

C. Earth's Axis (imaginary) is inclined by 66112?

D. Combined effect of (a) and (b)

22. The largest city in East Africa is

A. Nairobi

B. Kampala

C. Jinja

D. None of the above

23. Planetary winds are not:

A. Trade winds

B. Monsoon

C. Water lies

D. Polar winds

24. A sextant is a scientific instrument for measuring

A. Rainfall

B. Altitude of the sun and other inaccessible heavenly bodies

C. Curvature of earth's surface

D. None of these

25. The heaviest mass revolving round the sun is

A. Neptune

B. Plueo

C. Moon

D. Jupiter

Narayan Changder

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. C 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. C 21. D 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. D

5.8 Unit 8

1. The chief source of water is
   A. Well water
   B. River water
   C. Sea water
   D. Rain water
2. A light year is
   A. A unit of time which the earth takes to go round the sun
   B. The distance travelled by the light in one year
   C. It is a year in which the gravitational pull is less than the normal value of 'G'
3. Isohyets refer to
   A. Water sprouts
   B. Sun spots
   C. Lines drawn on a map to join places having equal rainfall
   D. Sea living creatures
4. A piece of land surrounded by water from all sides in an ocean, sea, lake or river, is called
   A. Estuary
   B. An island
   C. Peninsula
   D. None of these
5. The Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn run through the continent of
   A. Africa
   B. Australia
   C. South America
   D. Nor America
6. High mean temperature, high relative humidity and heavy rainfall (well distributed all over the year) are the characteristic features of the
   A. Equatorial region
   B. Savanna region
   C. Monsoon region
   D. Mediterranean region.
7. What will be the maximum altitude of the pole star at a place 28?N and 78?E?
   A. 78?
   B. 12?
   C. 28?
   D. 62?
8. Bad Lands develop as a result of
   A. Weathering of rocks
   B. Sheet erosion
   C. Gully erosion
   D. None of the above
9. Which one of the following is the proper order of seismic wave as they are received at the seismograph station?
   A. L-wave, S-wave, P-wave
   B. S-wave, P-wave, L-wave
   C. P-wave, S-wave, L-wave
   D. P-wave, L-wave, S-wave
10. Which is the wettest place on earth
    A. Debundscha (Africa)
    B. Cherapunji (India)
    C. Tully (Queensland)
    D. Henderson Lake (Columbia)
11. Tides in the ocean are caused by
    A. Gravitational attraction of the sun
    B. Gravitational pull of earth
    C. Due to spherical surface of earth
    D. Attraction of the moon

Jai Shree Ram

12. A meridian is

A. The circle of the earth passing through the poles and a point on the Earth's surface

B. The distance between the Earth and the Moon

C. The axis around circle of the earth away from the equator towards the poles

D. The latitudinal circle of the earth away from the equator towards the poles

13. What is an Axis?

A. Plural number of Axe

B. It is a kind of saw for felling trees

C. An imaginary or real line joining pole-to-pole of a sphere

D. None of the above

14. The phenomena of change of seasons and their formation is caused by the earth's

A. Rotation

B. Revolution

C. Gravity

D. Inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the orbit

15. Gravitic rocks belong to which of the following rock types?

A. Sedimentary

B. Basaltic

C. Igneous

D. Metamorphic

16. Isotherms are lines on a map which join the places having the same

A. Hunidity

B. Pressure

C. Mean temperature

D. None of these

17. High tides occur when

A. The earth, the sun and the moon are in a straight line, (the sun being in the middle)

B. The position of the sun and moon form a right angle with the earth's centre

C. The sun, the earth and the moon are in a straight line (the earth being in the middle)

D. The earth, the moon and the sun are in a straight line (the moon being in the middle)

18. Flora is:

A. Animals of a region

B. The remains of animals deposited in the rocks of earth crust

C. Plants of a region

D. Plants deposited in the rocks of earth crust

19. The minor planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called

A. Comets

B. Asteroids

C. Novals

D. Mekors

20. The idea that the earth was the centre of the universe was maintained by

A. Copernicus

B. Galileo

C. Aristachus

D. Aristotle

21. How are rivers useful to humanity?

A. They provide fish

B. They provide drinking water to people

C. They are useful as means of transport

D. All the above

22. A cape is

Narayan Changder

A. Piece of land abutting into the sea

B. A cap worn by a fool

C. Name given to large species of crocodile

D. None of the above

23. Which chemical weathering process affects limestone the most?

A. Sulphonation

B. Hydration

C. Oxidation

D. None of the above

24. Growing a leguminous crop in rotation

A. Improves the fertility of the soil

B. Makes the next crop disease resistant

C. Reduces the fertility of the soil

D. None of the above

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. D 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. C 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. D 21. B 22. A 23. B 24. A

Jai Shree Ram

Narayan Changder

6. Oceans and Countries

Jai Shree Ra

6.1 Unit 1

1. Damascus is the capital of

   A. Iran

   B. Libya

   C. Algeria

   D. Syria

2. Which of the following is tropical grassland?

   A. Prairies

   B. Savanna

   C. Steppes

   D. None of the above

3. Pastoral nomadism is the typical occupation of the people of

   A. Nigeria

   B. South east Australiia

   C. Northern Siberia

   D. Outer Mongolia

4. The Karakoram Highway connects

   A. Pakistan and China

   B. Srinagar and Jammu

   C. Assai Chin-Srinagar

   D. Aksai Chin-Pakistan

5. The North Atlantic Sea route is regarded as an important internationsl trade route because

   A. It is the oldest sea route

   B. It connects two industrially developed parts of the world

   C. Trade winds will help the shipping

   D. There are lesser numer of sea storms in this waterway

6. Myanmar is the new name of

   A. Thailand

   B. Malaysia

   C. Burma

   D. Bhutan

7. Which Pass connects Malakand with Mardan

   A. Gomal

   B. Dargai

   C. Khyber

   D. None of these

8. Jaffna is in the_____ part of Sri Lanka

A. Northern

B. Central

C. Southern

D. Eastern

9. The largest man-made canal in the world is the

A. Panama Canal

B. Suez Canal

C. Rhine Canal

D. None of these

10. Which one of the following is known as hunter's paradise?

A. Monsoon region

B. Equatorial region

C. Savanna

D. Temperate region

11. The largest sugarcane producing country in the world is

A. Philippines

B. China

C. India

D. Cuba

12. The largest Tea producer in the world is

A. Russia

B. China

C. India

D. Burma

13. The capital of Australia is

A. Ottawa

B. Sydney

C. Canberra

D. Perth

14. Which among the following is the beggest island in the world?

A. Borneo

B. Madagascar

C. Greenland

D. Sir Lanka

15. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through!

A. Egypt

B. Mexico

C. Iran

D. India

16. The Hormuz Strait is situated at the entrance of the

A. China Sea

B. Red Sea

C. Mediterranean Sea

D. Persian Gulf

17. Budapest is situated on the bank of the river

A. Tigris

B. St Lawrence

C. La Plata

D. Danube

18. The term "the land of midnight sun" is normally applied to

A. Norway

B. Japan

C. Alaska

D. Finland

19. If the earth's rotation is reversed what would be the PST when it is noon at Greenwich?

A. 6.3

B. 17.3

C. 5

D. 18:30

20. The largest coffee, producing country in the world is

Narayan Changder

A. China

B. Columbia

C. Brazil

D. India

21. The largest reserve of fresh water on the earth's surface is in

A. Russia

B. Africa

C. South America

D. Australia

22. Fiji is a country in the

A. South Pacific

B. East Pacific

C. North Pacific

D. West Pacific

23. The largest producer of manganese in the world is

A. China

B. India

C. U.S.S.R.

D. U.S.A.

24. The capital of Germany is

A. Vienna

B. Berne

C. Berlin

D. None of the above

25. Which one of the following explorers discovered a new country while he wanted to reach another one?

A. Bartholomeu Diaz

B. Vasco da Game

C. Magellan

D. Columbus

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. C 21. C 22. B 23. B 24. D 25. B

6.2 Unit 2

1. The country having the largest area under tea cultivation is

A. Sri Lanka

B. India

C. Burma

D. China

2. Vasco da Gama, who discovered the sea route to India, first reached

A. Surat

B. Kalicut

C. Bombay

D. Cochin

3. Which of the following is the smallest country?

A. Japan

B. Nicaragua

C. Switzerland

D. Belgium

4. The second largest continent of the world is

A. North America

B. Asia

C. South America

D. Africa

5. Oranges lemons and grapes are abundantly grown in the

A. Mediterranean regions

B. Cool temperate areas

C. Equatorial regions

D. Monsoonal regions

Jai Shree Ram

6. The geometric form of the earth is approximately that of:

A. A sphere

B. An oblate spheroid

C. A prolate spheriod

D. Tetrahedron

7. Which country is called the "Land of Morning Calm"?

A. Sweden

B. Norway

C. Netherlands

D. Korea

8. Distances on earth are measured in 'statute miles' whereas in the sea they are measured in 'nautical miles' because

A. The nautical mile is longer than the statute mile

B. Of difference in land and sea distances

C. There are no milestones in the sea

D. None of the above

9. Which one of the following is the main culprit in the thinning of Ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Chlorofluorocarbons

C. Nitrogen oxide

D. Methane

10. Paris is situated on the banks of the river

A. Rhine

B. Seine

C. Thames

D. Saint Lawrence

11. Which of the following pairs is correct?

A. Rossis-South America

B. Alps-Europe

C. Andes-Australia

D. Atlas-Africa

12. Kampuchea is the new name of

A. Thailand

B. Vietnam

C. Logos

D. Cambodia

13. Saikan, the longest railway tunnel, is located in

A. Egypt

B. Switzerland

C. Japan

D. Namibia

14. The "Ring of Fire" is found along the margins of the:

A. Pacific Ocean

B. Atlantic Ocean

C. Indian Ocean

D. Mediterranean Sea

15. Rome is the capital of

A. Sweden

B. Italy

C. Canada

D. Austria

16. Which is the highest country in the world?

A. Tibet

B. Nepal

C. Bolivia

D. Finland

17. The Panama Canal connects

A. The Arabian Sea and the Red Sea

B. The Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans

C. The Black Sea and the Caspian Sea

D. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea

18. Which of the countries have common national frontiers with India

Narayan Changder

A. China, Burma and Afghanistan

B. China, Russia and Bangladesh

C. China, Burma, and Nepak

D. Afghanistan, Nepal and Burma

19. The two water bodies connected by the Suez Canal are

A. The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea

B. The Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea

C. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea

D. The Adriatic Sea and the Persian Gulf

20. The use of the harpoon is associated with

A. Eskimos of cold deserts

B. Nagas of dense forests

C. Khirghiz of temperate grasslands

D. Bushmen of Africa

21. The largest producer of rubber is

A. Thailand

B. Indonesia

C. Malaysia

D. None of the above

22. Chad is in which part of Africa?

A. Central

B. Eastern

C. Northern

D. Western

23. Karachi is situated on the banks of the

A. Indus

B. Chenab

C. Ravi

D. Jhelum

24. The World's largest producer of lac is

A. Japan

B. Bangladesh

C. India

D. China

25. Which of the following countries enjoys a warm to hot and dry summer and a mild but moderate winter?

A. Venezuela

B. U.K.

C. Italy

D. Sri Lanka

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. D

6.3 Unit 3

1. The capital of Malaysia is

A. Singapore

B. Kuala Lumpur

C. Manila

D. Mala

2. Cotopaxi, the highest volcano in the world is situated in

A. Alaska

B. Russia

C. Hawaii

D. Ecuador Andes

3. Which one of the following is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world?

A. Sao Paulo

B. Santos

C. Rio de Janeiro

Jai Shree Ram

D. Buenos Aires

4. Atacama is a

A. Sea

B. Desert

C. River

D. Mountain

5. The top ranking country in the production of rubber is

A. India

B. Brazil

C. Malaysia

D. Sri Lanka

6. What is the capital of Belgium?

A. Budapest

B. Prague

C. Brussels

D. Belgrade

7. What is the capital of Kenya?

A. Sicily

B. Nairobi

C. Lusaka

D. Addis Ababa

8. The largest jute producing country in the world is

A. Bangladesh

B. Brazil

C. Congo

D. India

9. Lichen is the typical vegetation of the_____ region

A. Tundra

B. Savanna

C. Taiga

D. Steppe

10. The largest wool producing country in the world is

A. USA

B. Australia

C. India

D. Greenland

11. Which country is known as the 'sugar bowl of the world?

A. China

B. Cuba

C. India

D. Australia

12. The river 'Nile' is in

A. USA

B. Egypt

C. Mongolia

D. India

13. Zurich is a city in

A. Canada

B. Switzerland

C. U.S.A.

D. None of these

14. Mount Everest is locted in

A. Nepal

B. China

C. India

D. Bhutan

15. Zaire is the new name of:

A. Rhodesia

B. Congo

C. Gold Coast

D. Basutoland

16. Nicosia is the capital of

A. Tunis

B. South Africa

C. Canada

D. Cyprus

17. Which South Asian country is known as the Land of Canals?

Narayan Changder

A. Burma

B. Pakistan

C. Bangladesh

D. Bhutan

18. The largest mica producing country in the world is

A. U.S.A.

B. Inida

C. Japan

D. Germany

19. Where is the Torrid Zone located on the earth's surface?

A. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn

B. Between the Tropic of Canter and the Arctic Circle

C. Between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn

D. Between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer

20. The Congo Basin of Africa experiences which of the following types of climate?

A. Equatorial

B. Mediterranean

C. Subtropical

D. Tropical

21. Zebras inhabit the

A. Hot deserts

B. Temperate grasslands

C. Selva forests

D. Savana lands

22. The South Alps ranges are found in

A. North America

B. Canada

C. South Africa

D. Australia

23. Which country is known as the 'Pearl of the East?

A. Bhutan

B. Bangladesh

C. Sri Lanka

D. Nepal

24. Pakistan nuclear power plant is situated at

A. Karachi

B. Lahore

C. Islamabad

D. Kahuta

25. The greatest mass of ice on the earth is found in

A. Siberia

B. Antarctica

C. Greenland

D. Canada

Jai Shree Ram

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D 11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. A 21. D 22. D 23. D 24. D 25. B

6.4 Unit 4

1. The Veld is the name given for the grazing grounds of

A. South Africa

B. New Zealand

C. Australia

D. Scotland

2. Which of the following countries is associated with Magyars?

A. Belgium

B. Hungary

C. Denmark

D. Czech

3. An Igloo is a

A. Dwelling house of an Eskimo

B. Weapon used by Australian aborigines

C. Fish found in warm water

D. Boat used by Malay fishermen

4. Which is the longest river in the world?

A. Amazon

B. Mississippi

C. Nile

D. Ganges

5. Into which sea does the Volga river flow?

A. Mediterranean Sea

B. Caspian Sea

C. Black Sea

D. Dead Sea

6. Guernica is

A. An island in the Pacific Ocean

B. The title of a painting

C. An infectious disease

D. The name of a Basque town in northern Spain

7. Baghdad is the capital of

A. Iran

B. Iraq

C. Burma

D. Philippines

8. Which of the following is not a capital city?

A. Ulan Bator

B. Mecca

C. Berlin

D. Ankara

9. Lapland is a group of countries located in

A. Australia

B. America

C. Europe

D. Asia

10. Which of the following fruits is not grown in the Mediterranean region?

A. Grapes

B. Almonds

C. Oranges

D. None of the above

11. Grenada is situated in the

A. Pacific Ocean

B. Indian Ocean

C. Caribbean Sea

D. Mediterranean Sea

12. Prairies are

A. Place of prayer for Negro

B. Birds of Indonesia

C. Temperate grasslands of North America

D. Hot winds blowing in America

13. The world's busiest inland waterway is:

A. St. Lawrence

B. Suez

C. Rhine

D. Danube

14. Diego Garcia is

A. A character in one of Shakespeare's dramas

B. A river in S. America

C. An aero plane jet fighter

D. A British Island in the India Ocean

15. The Aswan Dam is located in

Narayan Changder

A. Egypt
B. Iran
C. Libya
D. Pakistan

16. The Niagara Falls is in

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

Answers

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. D 11. C 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. A

Jai Shree Ram

Narayan Changder

7. Internal structure of Earth

Jai Shree Ra

7.1 Unit 1

1. _____ of mental material produces convection currents beneath the surface of the earth.

   A. Heat

   B. Density

   C. Circular motion

   D. Horizontal movement

2. Temperature:

   A. Decreases towards the interior of the earth

   B. Remains constant with increasing depth

   C. Increases towards the interior of the earth

   D. None of these

3. Thickness of core is:

   A. 3470 Km

   B. 3480 Km

   C. 3490 Km

   D. None of these

4. Radius of solid inner core is _____ miles.

   A. 740

   B. 750

   C. 760

   D. 770

5. Temperature of core could be:

   A. 4000

   B. 5000

   C. 6000

   D. None of these

6. _____ Waves move material in their path parallel to the direction of movement.

   A. P waves

   B. S waves

   C. L waves

   D. None of these

7. An average depth of Sial varies from _____ km.

   A. 30-300

   B. 40-30

   C. 50-300

D. 60-300

8. Inner core of the earth contains:

A. Iron and Magnesium

B. Iron and Nickel

C. Silicon and Iron

D. None of these

9. Earthquake waves _____ in velocity upon entering the mentle.

A. Change

B. Increase

C. Decrease

D. None of these

10. When earth and moon are farthest:

A. Perigee

B. Quadrature

C. Apogee

D. None of these

11. According to Jaffery's division the 3rd layer is made up of _____

A. Dunite & Predolite

B. Dioite & Predolite

C. Dunite & Dionte

D. Diorite & Thicklite

12. The interior layer of the earth which is subjected to great heat and pressure is known technically as the barysphere. Which part of the earth does it refer to:

A. Upper Mantle

B. Asthenosphere

C. Hydrosphere

D. The Core

13. For every 108 feet descent bellow the surface of earth temperature rises for _____

A. 1.8

B. 1.9

C. 1.10

D. 1.20

14. Most widespread rocks in the world are:

A. Metamorphic rocks

B. Sedimentary rocks

C. Igneous rocks

D. None of these

15. _____ of outer layer prevents the core from becoming a liquid or gas.

A. Density

B. Molten form

C. Great weight & pressure

D. Heat & Weight

16. _____ is the least rigid sometimes described as plastic in nature.

A. Lithosphere

B. Mesosphere

C. Asthenosphere

D. None of these

17. _____ has divided the entire earth into two broad divisions.

A. R.A. Dally

B. Arthur Holmes

C. Suess

D. Jeffrey

18. Mohorovic Discontinuity is the difference of density from:

A. Core to crust

B. Mental to core

C. Crust to mental

D. Core to mental

19. Oxygen in earth crust is _____.

A. 27.70%

B. 37.70%

C. 47.70%

D. 57.70%

20. Mesosphere extends up to _____ km:

Narayan Changder

A. 1400

B. 2400

C. 3400

D. 4400

21. Seismic waves are the result of:

A. Wind force

B. Land slides

C. Seismic activity

D. None of these

22. The _____ Layer circumscribes the entire planet but is exposed only in ocean basins.

A. Lithosphere

B. Mesosphere

C. Sial

D. Sina

23. Hanging valleys are formed by the action of:

A. Moving ice

B. Wind

C. Running water

D. None of these

24. 95% of the lithosphere is composed of:

A. Sedimentary rocks

B. Igneous Rocks

C. Metamorphic rocks

D. None of these

25. Just beneath the rigid lithosphere a soft layer of upper mental is called:

A. Berysphere

B. Mesosphere

C. Asthenosphere

D. None of these

Answers

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. C

7.2 Unit 2

1. The crust accounts for _____ of earth's mass.

A. 1.01%

B. 0.02%

C. 0.03%

D. 0.04%

2. Silicon found in earth crust_____

A. 17.70%

B. 27.70%

C. 37.70%

D. 47.70%

3. The most rigid and crystallize part of earth is _____

A. Asthenosphere

B. Lithosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Centrospheres

4. Temperature of _____ ranges from 3000

A. Core

B. Lava

C. Magma

D. Mantle

5. Earth flows normally take place:

A. In humid regions

B. In cool regions

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. None of these

6. _____ has oxides of iron, magnesium and silicon.

Jai Shree Ram

A. P waves

B. Lower mental

C. L waves

D. None of these

7. Continental crust accounts only about _____ of the earth's global surface.

A. 1/2

B. 1/3

C. 1/4

D. 2/3

8. _____ waves move objects at right angles to their direction of motion.

A. S

B. L

C. P

D. None of these

9. Two parts of the crust are:

A. Mountainous crust and oceanic crust

B. Mountainous crust and continental crust

C. Continental crust and oceanic crust

D. None of these

10. The proportion of _____ rocks decreases with depth.

A. Silicon

B. Iron

C. Lead

D. Aluminum

11. If an earthquake occurs at 0 degree P and S waves are recorded everywhere to _____ degrees from its source.

A. 103

B. 104

C. 105

D. 106

12. When earth and moon are nearest that position is called:

A. Perigee

B. Apogee

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. None of these

13. The fourth layer of earth described by Vander Gracht is _____

A. Nucleolus

B. Centrospheres

C. Core

D. None of these

14. _____ rocks are there in oceanic crust.

A. Hard

B. Soft

C. Granite

D. Basaltic

15. Monsoon winds are largely caused by the differences in _____ between the land and the sea:

A. Temperature

B. Pressure

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. None of these

16. When three heavenly bodies are in same line, that situation is:

A. Quadrature

B. Perigee

C. Sizigy

D. None of these

17. Continental crust consists of _____ rocks.

A. Granite

B. Basaltic

C. Acidic

D. Basic

18. Core has a pressure of _____ times greater than the atmospheric pressure _____ billion.

Narayan Changder

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. None of these

19. When material breaks away due to earth flow it normally leaves:

A. Cliff

B. Scar or hill top

C. Canyon

D. None of these

20. Liquid outer core is _____ thick.

A. 2240 km

B. 2250 km

C. 2260 km

D. None of these

21. _____ is the densest of all layers

A. The core

B. Mesosphere

C. Centrospheres

D. Basaltic

22. The fourth layer of ultra basic rocks is known as _____ layer.

A. Sedimentary

B. Core

C. Mohorovic

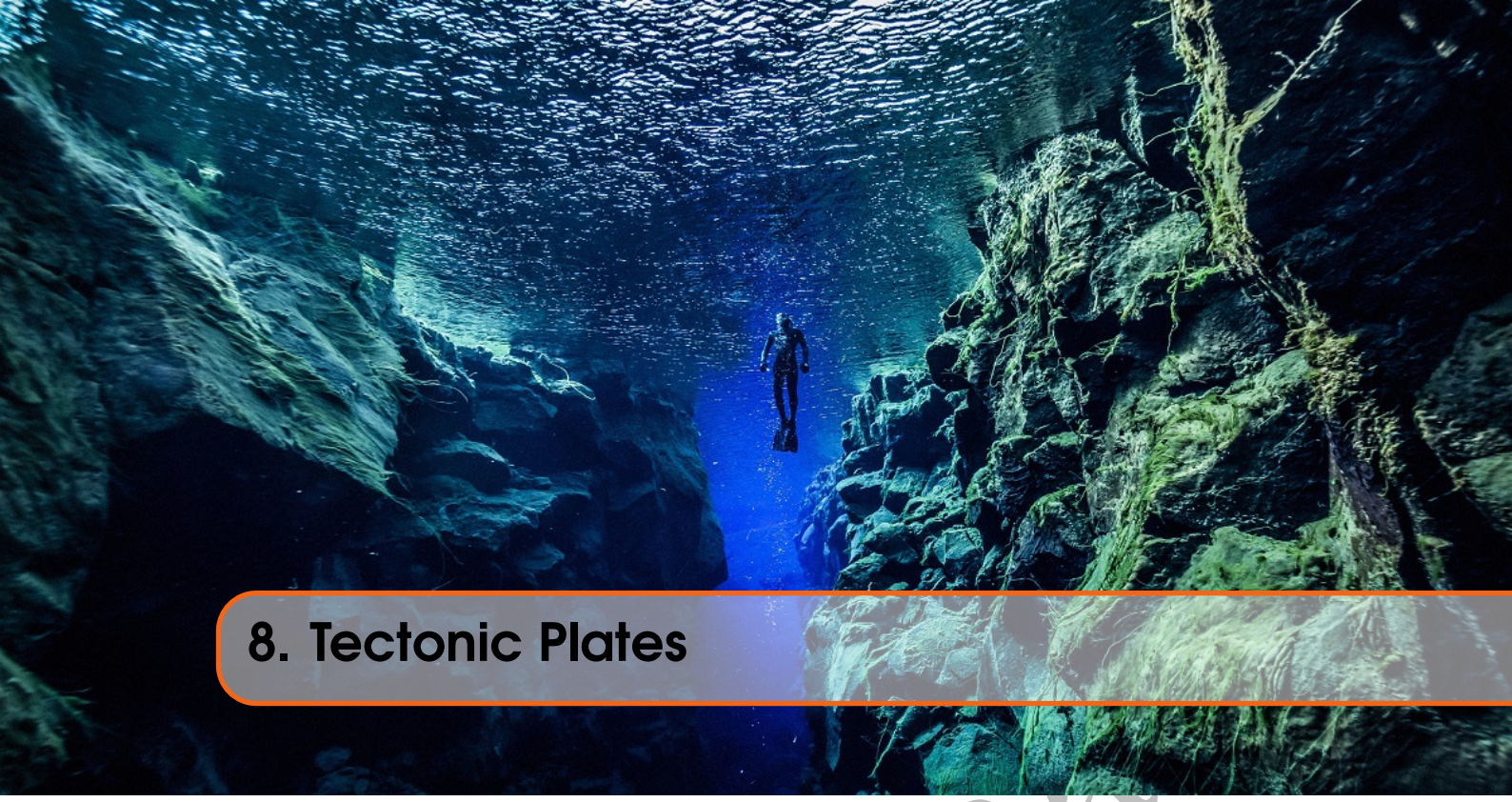
D. Gutenberg

Answers

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B 21. A 22. D

Jai Shree Ram

Narayan Changder



8. Tectonic Plates

Jai Shree Ra

1. The number of major and minor plates is _____ respectively.

   A. 7,14

   B. 8,14

   C. 9,14

   D. None of these

2. The movement of denser plate inwards towards the enterior of earth during collision is called _____ .

   A. Subduction

   B. Lateral displacement

   C. Cocos plate

   D. None of these

3. An extension of Juan de Fuca plate in the South is _____ .

   A. Gorda

   B. Scotia

   C. Cocos plate

   D. None of these

4. When due to tensional forces simatic crust below and sialic crust above are pulled apart _____ is formed

   A. Volcano

   B. Mountain

   C. Ridge

   D. Rift Valley

5. Scotia plate is present at the _____ end of South America.

   A. Eastern

   B. Western

   C. Northern

   D. Southern

6. The process of subduction produces a _____ in sea.

   A. Fold

   B. Valley

   C. Trench

   D. None of these

7. _____ are also known as destructive boundaries.

   A. Lateral movement zones

   B. Convergent plate

   C. Divergent

   D. None of these

8. The word 'lithospheric plates' denotes their _____ .
   A. Mobile character
   B. Activity
   C. Rigidity
   D. None of these
9. Eurasia and North America are the remnants of _____
   A. Pangaea
   B. Laurasia
   C. Gondwana
   D. None of these
10. _____ in 1939 proposed that movement of land mass is due to heat-sustained convection cells.
   A. Arthur Homes
   B. Taylor
   C. A-Ortelius
   D. Benjamin Franklin
11. The largest of all plates is _____ plate.
   A. Eurasian
   B. North American
   C. Pacific
   D. None of these
12. Sea floor spreading results from _____ .
   A. Convergence
   B. Lateral displacement
   C. Divergence
   D. None of these
13. Australian Indian plate meets the Eurasian plate of _____ .
   A. Himalayas
   B. Tirich Mir
   C. Koh-e-Suleman
   D. None of these
14. The Australian Indian plate meets the pacific plate in _____ .
   A. New Guinea
   B. New Zealand
   C. East Timore
   D. None of these
15. Pangaea was divided into Gondwana and Laurasia in _____
   A. Mesozoic Era
   B. Laurasia
   C. Gondwana
   D. None of these
16. The subduction zone is a place of _____ tectonic activity.
   A. Less
   B. Intense
   C. Sight
   D. None of these
17. A major system of rift valleys occurs in _____ .
   A. Eastern Africa
   B. Australia
   C. North America
   D. Eastern Europe
18. Tectonic process takes place of _____ .
   A. Plate boundaries
   B. Mountain ranges
   C. Lithosphere
   D. None of these
19. Cocos and Rivera, both are _____
   A. Continental crust
   B. Oceanic crust plates
   C. Mountain ranges
   D. None of these
20. North American plate meets _____ along California's San Andreas fault _____ plate.
   A. Nazca
   B. Caribbean
   C. Pacific
   D. None of these

Narayan Changder

21. _____ proposed that the moon was torn from the earth in the pacific basin.
    A. F.B. Tylor
    B. Wegner
    C. Franklin
    D. None of these
22. The theory of continental drift' ws presented by Alfred Wagener in _____ .
    A. 1715
    B. 1815
    C. 1915
    D. None of these
23. _____ is wedged between South Pacific plate to the east and pacific plate to the west plate.
    A. Scotia
    B. Gorda
    C. Caribbean
    D. Nazca
24. The African plate extends eastward from the mid-Antarctic ridge between _____
    A. 25
    B. 35
    C. 45
    D. None of these
25. The tiny _____ plate will eventually disappear by subduction beneath American plate.
    A. Nazca
    B. Scotia
    C. Juan de Fuca
    D. None of these

Answers

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. B 20. C 21. A 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. C

Jai Shree Ram

Narayan Changder

9. Volcanoes

Jai Shree Ra

9.1 Unit 1

1. The smaller cones formed through vents, on the hanks of Hawaii's kilavea are known as:

   A. O

   B. P

   C. PU

   D. All of them

2. The erupted material of volcano consists of:

   A. Lava texture

   B. Lava composition

   C. Both (a) and (b)

   D. None of these

3. Which one has examples of volcanoes caused by 'convergent tectonic plate, coming together?

   A. Mid Atlantic ridge

   B. Pacific ring of fire

   C. Both (a) and (b)

   D. None of these

4. Composite volcanoes are also known as:

   A. Stratovolcanoes

   B. Shields

   C. Compound volcanoes

   D. None of these

5. Which ridge has examples of volcanoes caused by "divergent tectonic plates" pulling a part?

   A. Pacific ring of fire

   B. Mid Atlantic Ridge

   C. Both (a) and (b)

   D. None of these

6. Cinder cones are built from lava fragments called:

   A. Mantle plumes

   B. Ash

   C. Cinders

   D. None of these

7. Volcanic erupted material when inside the hill/earth/mountain it is called _____ and after it coming out it is called _____

A. Lava, magma

B. Magma, lava

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

8. Cinder cones are chiefly formed by:

A. Explosion

B. Strombolian Euroption

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

9. Divergent plate boundaries after volcanic activity from:

A. Volcanic islands

B. New Sea floor

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

10. Hotspot volcano is also found else where is the solar system especially on:

A. Sun and moons

B. Rocky planets and moons

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

11. Hotspot volcanoes can be found on the islands like:

A. Malaysian

B. Indonesian

C. Hawaiian

D. None of these

12. Volcanoes are usually located on:

A. Divergent plate boundaries

B. Convergent plate boundaries

C. Hotspots

D. All of them

13. The volcanoes formed by the alternating layers of lava and rock fragments are called:

A. Cinder cones

B. Spatter cones

C. Compostite volcanoes

D. Shields

14. Shield volcanoes are _____ in size:

A. Small

B. Medium

C. Long

D. Huge

15. Volcanoes can also be caused by _____ so called 'hot spots'.

A. Mantle plumes

B. Ash

C. Gases

D. None of these

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. C 14. D 15. A

9.2 Unit 2

1. Volcanoes are generally found where _____ pull apart or are coming together:

A. Intraplates

B. Tectonic plates

C. Earth's crust

D. None of these

2. Composite volcanoes usually erupt in explosive way as, when the viscuss magma rise to a surface it usually cbqs the _____ so in the result _____ will increase resulting in an explosive eruption:

Narayan Changder

A. Pressure, crater pipe

B. Mantle plume, gas

C. Crater pipe, pressure

D. None of these

3. Stratovolcanoes are constructed along subduction zones e.g:

A. Mount Rainier

B. Mount Shasta

C. Mount Fugi

D. Vesurius

E. All of them

4. Types of volcanoes are:

A. Cinder cones

B. Spatter cones

C. Composite Volcanoes

D. Shields

E. All of them

5. Shield volcanoes are built by many layers of lava which spills out of a central vent or group of vents, so gently formed a sloping cones and this is caused by the fluid called:

A. Runny Lava

B. Basaltic Lava

C. Gases

D. None of these

6. Example of shield volcanoes is:

A. Kilavea

B. Mauna Loa

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

7. Cinder cones' example is:

A. Mount Hood

B. Hekla on Iceland

C. Paricufin in Mexico

D. None of these

8. Magma contains the contents of:

A. Silica

B. Aluminum

C. Magnesium

D. None of these

9. Volcanoes can also form where there is stretching of the earth's _____ and where the _____ goes thin.

A. Surface, crust

B. Plate, surface

C. Crust, crust

D. Plate, crust

10. Other features of volcanoes are:

A. Submarine volcano

B. Subglacial volcano

C. Super volcano

D. All of them

11. Volcano forms by the stretching earth's crust and the crust goes this this phenomenon is called:

A. Interaplate volcanism

B. Non-hot interpolate

C. Hot spot intraplate

D. None of these

12. Particularly the type of volcano on some man of Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune is known as:

A. Shields

B. Cinder cone

C. Cryovolcano (ice volcano)

D. None of these

13. A place where two plates usually an oceanic plate and a continental plate collides is called:

A. Continental zone

B. Volcanic zone

C. Subdiction zone

D. None of these

14. Stratovolcano forms impressive, snow-capped peak which is often exceeding _____ in height, _____ in area and _____ in volume:

Jai Shree Ram

A. 2500 m, 1000 sq. km. 400 km8

B. 1900 m, 800 sq. km, 200 km8

C. 2000 m, 800 sq. km, 200 km

D. None of these

15. When the lava is horn by expending gases into fluid hot clots ranging in size from 1 cm to 50 cm across is called:

A. Spatter

B. Cones

C. Shield

D. None of these

Answers

1. B 2. C 3. E 4. E 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. A

Narayan Changder