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Question 1 of 25

Q1: Question Download Solution PDF

Consider the following statements regarding the 'White House':

- 1. The address of the White House is 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue.
- 2. It is the official residence and workplace of the President of USA.
- 3. On November 1, 1800, John Adams became the first President to take residence in the building.
- 4. It is a symbol of American Democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

This question was previously asked in 69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023) Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > 1, 3 and 4 Only 2 and 3 Only 3 and 4 2, 3 and 4

Options:

- A. 1, 3 and 4
- B. Only 2 and 3
- **C.** Only 3 and 4
- **D.** 2, 3 and 4

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Option 4.

Key Points

The address of the White House is actually 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20500, USA.

It is the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States.

On November 1, 1800, President John Adams, in the last year of his only term as president, moved into the newly constructed President's House, the original name for what is known today as the White House.

The White House, located in Washington D.C., stands as a powerful symbol of the United States' democracy, history, and leadership.

As the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States, it holds a central position in American politics and culture.

Additional Information

The history of the White House dates back to the late 18th century when President George Washington selected the site for the President's House.

Construction began in 1792 and was completed in 1800, making it one of the oldest public buildings in Washington D.C.

During the War of 1812, the White House was set ablaze by British troops.

The subsequent rebuilding and restoration efforts led to the addition of the South Portico and the iconic North Portico, which faces Pennsylvania Avenue.

The White House showcases a neoclassical architectural style, inspired by the designs of European palaces and public buildings.

The main building is constructed of white-painted Aquia sandstone, giving it a distinctive appearance.

The structure comprises three main sections: the main residence, the West Wing, and the East Wing.

The White House holds immense significance as the official residence of the President and the symbol of American democracy. It represents the executive branch of the government and serves as a powerful image both nationally and internationally. The decisions made within its walls have shaped American history and influenced global affairs.

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Question 2 of 25

Q2: Question
Download Solution PDF
The Sargasso Sea is a part of the
This question was previously asked in
67th BPSC Prelims Set - D (Re-Exam) 30 Sept 2022 Official Paper
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Arctic Ocean
North Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Arctic Ocean
- B. North Atlantic Ocean
- C. South Atlantic Ocean
- D. Indian Ocean
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The Correct Answer is North Atlantic Ocean

Key Points

The Sargasso Sea is located in the middle of the North Atlantic ocean. Hence option 2 is Correct.

It is the only sea on Earth that has no coastline.

The currents are the North Atlantic current, the Gulf stream, the North Atlantic Equatorial current, and the Canary current.

The Sargasso Sea is a region of the Atlantic Ocean bounded by four currents forming an ocean gyre.

The Sargasso Sea is named for the Sargassum seaweed that creates its unique ecosystem.

This Sea has been called a golden floating rainforest.

Additional Information

The Sargasso Sea' is found in the center of the Atlantic Ocean

Sargassum also provides essential habitat for shrimp, crab, fish, and other marine species that have adapted specifically to these floating algae.

Commercial fish, such as tuna, and birds also migrate through the Sargasso Sea and depend on it for food.

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Question 3 of 25

Q3: Question
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Subhas Chandra Bose renamed Nicobar Island as
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Shaheed Island
Balidan Island
Navodaya Island
Swaraj Island
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Shaheed Island
- B. Balidan Island
- C. Navodaya Island
- D. Swaraj Island
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Swaraj Island.

Key Points

When the Japanese handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Netaji after World War II, Subhas Chandra Bose hoisted the national flag in Port Blair on December 30, 1943. He proclaimed the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as territories liberated from British rule. He had subsequently named Andaman Island Shaheed and Nicobar Island Swaraj. He renamed them Shahid and Swaraj islands respectively. Thus he acquired the first stretch of territory in free India.

Additional Information

Prime Minister Narendra Modi renamed the three islands of Andaman and Nicobar on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Tricolor hoisting by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Ross Island was renamed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Neil Island as Shaheed Dweep, and Havelock Island as Swaraj deep. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp



Question 4 of 25

Q4: Question
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Sunda Trench lies parallel to the island of
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67th BPSC Prelims Held on 8 May 2022 Official Question Paper
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Java
Maldives
Sumatra
Mauritius
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Java
- B. Maldives
- C. Sumatra
- D. Mauritius
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Option 3.

Key Points

The Sunda Trench

It is earlier known as and sometimes still indicated as the Java Trench, is an oceanic trench located in the Indian Ocean near Sumatra, formed where the Australian-Capricorn plates subduct under a part of the Eurasian Plate. Hence, Option 3 is correct.

It is 3,200 kilometers long with a maximum depth of 7,290 meters.

Its maximum depth is the deepest point in the Indian Ocean.

The trench stretches from the Lesser Sunda Islands past Java, around the southern coast of Sumatra on onto the Andaman Islands, and forms the boundary between Indo-Australian Plate and the Eurasian plate.

The trench is considered to be part of the Pacific Ring of Fire as well as one of a ring of oceanic trenches around the northern edges of the Australian Plate.

In 2005, scientists found evidence that the 2004 earthquake activity in the area of the Java Trench could lead to further catastrophic shifting within a relatively short period of time, perhaps less than a decade.

This threat has resulted in international agreements to establish a tsunami warning system in place along the Indian Ocean coast.

The Sunda trench is parallel to Sumatra Island.

Important Points

The Indian Ocean

It is the third-largest of the world's oceanic divisions, covering 70,560,000 km² or 19.8% of the

water on Earth's surface.

It is bounded by Asia to the north, Africa to the west, and Australia to the east.

To the south it is bounded by the Southern Ocean or Antarctica, depending on the definition in use.

Additional Information

The Atlantic Ocean

It is the second-largest of the world's oceans, with an area of about 106,460,000 km².

It covers approximately 20 percent of Earth's surface and about 29 percent of its water surface area.

It is known to separate the "Old World" from the "New World" in the European perception of the World.

The Pacific Ocean

It is the largest and deepest of Earth's oceanic divisions.

It extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south and is bounded by the continents of Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east.

Antarctic Ocean

The Southern Ocean, also known as the Antarctic Ocean, comprises the southernmost waters of the World Ocean, generally taken to be south of 60° S latitude and encircling Antarctica.

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Question 5 of 25

Q5: Question Download Solution PDF

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Lake Victoria is the third largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area.
- 2. It is one of the great lakes of Africa.
- 3. It is bordered by four countries—Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya.
- 4. The only outflow from Lake Victoria is the Nile River, which exits the lake near Jinja, Uganda.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

This question was previously asked in

69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023)

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1 and 2

2 and 4

3 and 4

1 and 3

Options:

- A. 1 and 2
- **B.** 2 and 4
- **C.** 3 and 4
- **D.** 1 and 3

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is 1 and 3.

Key Points

Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria is actually the second-largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

It is located in East Africa and is part of the African Great Lakes system. Hence statement 2 is correct

Lake Superior, one of the Great Lakes of North America, is the largest freshwater lake by surface area, while Lake Victoria comes second in that regard.

It is bordered by Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, but not Rwanda. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Lake Victoria is drained solely by the Nile River near Jinja, Uganda, on the lake's northern shore.

Only outflow from Lake Victoria is the Nile River, which exits the lake near Jinja, Uganda. Hence statement 4 is correct.

Additional Information

Lake Victoria is considered a shallow lake considering its large geographic area with a maximum depth of approximately 80 metres and an average depth of 40 metres.

Lake Victoria formerly was very rich in fish, including many endemics, but a high percentage of these became extinct during the last 50 years.

The main group in Lake Victoria is the haplochromine cichlids with more than 500 species, almost all endemic, and including an estimated 300 that still are undescribed.

The Victoria haplochromines are part of an older group of more than 700 closely related species, including those of several smaller lakes in the region, notably Kyoga, Edward–George, Albert, and Kivu.

In recent history only Lake Kyoga was easily accessible to Victoria cichlids, as further downstream movement by the Victoria Nile is prevented by a series of waterfalls, notably Murchison.

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Question 6 of 25

Q6: Question

Download Solution PDF

In the context of 'Shipwreck Tourism', shipwrecks in Indian waters have been explored at Sunchi Reef, Amee Shoals and Grande Island. Where are these

locations?
This question was previously asked in
69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023)
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Off the coast of Goa
Off the coast of Lakshadweep
Off the coast of Tamil Nadu
Off the coast of Odisha

Options:

- A. Off the coast of Goa
- B. Off the coast of Lakshadweep
- C. Off the coast of Tamil Nadu
- D. Off the coast of Odisha

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Off the coast of Goa.

Key Points

Sunchi Reef, Amee Shoals, and Grande Island are all located in the coastal waters of the Indian state of Goa.

These locations are popular for shipwreck tourism and diving due to the presence of shipwrecks and the diverse marine life in the area.

Shipwreck tourism involves visiting and exploring shipwrecks, often for recreational diving and historical interest.

In the case of these Indian locations, shipwreck enthusiasts and divers are attracted to the underwater artifacts and the unique underwater ecosystems that have developed around these shipwrecks.

Additional Information

Sunchi Reef:

The earliest shipwreck in Indian waters, known only as the 'Sunchi Reef wreck' for the treacherous rocks off Goa's coast where its remains still lie, may soon get a back-story. Relics from the unidentified 17th-century Portuguese ship take up an entire showcase at the National Institute of Oceanography's patio displa, its 200-tonne granite ballasts preserved on campus, but little else is known -until now.

Amee Shoals:

Amee Shoals lies on the south of Sunchi Reef, close to the Marmagao bayand has a wider extension with varying depths.

A steam engine shipwreck has been explored in 9 m water depth off Amee Shoals in Goa waters.

The exploration has brought to light boilers, boiler bricks (furnace bricks), flanges, water tanks, hawser, hatch doors, broken copper pipes, tubes, etc.

During the Portuguese regime in Goa, Portuguese had leased the job of laying the railway line from Marmagao to Castle Rock in 1887 to a British Company.

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Question 7 of 25

Q7: Question Download Solution PDF

In the end of its mountainous journey at Attock, the Indus River is joined by which river from Afghanistan?

This question was previously asked in

68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper

68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 1: Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Helmand River Amu Darya Kabul River More than one of the above None of the above

Options:

- A. Helmand River
- B. Amu Darya
- C. Kabul River
- **D.** More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Kabul River.

Key Points

The Kabul River empties into the Indus River near Attock, Pakistan.

It is the main river in eastern Afghanistan and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

Kabul River

The Kabul River, which measures 700 kilometers or 430 miles long, passes through the cities of Kabul and Jalalabad in Afghanistan.

Its large drainage basin covers the eastern provinces of Nangarh r, Kunar, La n, L gar, Kabul, K pis, Parv n, Panjš r, and B min before it flows into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan some 25 kilometers (16 mi) north of the Durand Line border crossing at Torkham. A majority of the Kabul River's water originates from the snow and glaciers of the Chitral District, out of which it flows into Afghanistan. In its upper reaches, it is known as the Sarchashma. The major tributaries of the Kabul River are the Logar, Panjshir, Alingar, Surkhab, Kunar, Bara, and Swat rivers

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Q8: Question
Download Solution PDF
The concept of "terra nullius" was used by European colonizers to justify
This question was previously asked in
BPSC AE Paper III General Studies 18 Dec 2024 Official Paper
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Establishment of trading posts
Land appropriation from indigenous people
Forced religious conversion
Slave trade

Options:

- A. Establishment of trading posts
- **B.** Land appropriation from indigenous people
- **C.** Forced religious conversion
- D. Slave trade

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Land appropriation from indigenous people.

Key Points

The term "terra nullius" translates to "land belonging to no one," implying that land is uninhabited or unused, thus available for appropriation.

European colonizers used the concept of terra nullius to justify seizing land from indigenous populations by declaring such territories "empty" or unclaimed.

This legal doctrine ignored the existence and rights of indigenous people, who often had rich cultural, spiritual, and economic ties to the land.

Historical examples include the colonization of Australia, where the British declared the land terra nullius despite Aboriginal peoples living there for tens of thousands of years.

The doctrine of terra nullius was later challenged and invalidated in various legal systems, such as the landmark Mabo decision in Australia (1992), which recognized native land rights.

Additional Information

Colonial Expansion

European powers engaged in aggressive territorial expansion during the Age of Exploration (15th-17th centuries).

Doctrines like terra nullius and the "Doctrine of Discovery" were used as tools for legitimizing colonial rule.

These policies often led to the dispossession, exploitation, and marginalization of indigenous populations globally.

Indigenous Land Rights

Indigenous land rights refer to the legal and moral recognition of native people's ownership, stewardship, and cultural connection to land.

Various international bodies, such as the United Nations, advocate for the protection and restoration of indigenous land rights.

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) emphasizes the need for governments to respect indigenous sovereignty over their lands.

Mabo Decision

The Mabo decision (1992) by the High Court of Australia overturned terra nullius in Australia. It recognized native title and affirmed that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples had lived in Australia long before British colonization.

This landmark case established legal precedents for indigenous land claims globally. Impact of Colonization

Colonial policies like terra nullius caused widespread displacement of indigenous communities. Loss of land often resulted in economic, social, and cultural disruptions for native populations. Efforts to reclaim indigenous lands continue to be a critical issue in post-colonial societies. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

Question 9 of 25

Q9: Question
Download Solution PDF
Which is the mountain range along the Mediterranean Coast of Asia Minor?
This question was previously asked in
70th BPSC Exam Official Paper (Re-exam held on 4th January 2025) Test
Download PDF
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Kirther
Alburg
Taurus
Pontic

Options:

- A. Kirther
- B. Alburg
- C. Taurus
- **D.** Pontic

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is option 3.

Key Points

The Taurus Mountains are a major mountain range that runs parallel to the Mediterranean coast in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey). It is a prominent geographic feature in the southern part of Turkey. Hence, option 3 is correct.

Location and Importance:

The Taurus Mountains stretch from the western part of Turkey, near the Aegean Sea, to the eastern part, where they form a natural barrier between the Mediterranean coastal region and the central Anatolian Plateau.

They play an important role in Turkey's climate, acting as a barrier for moisture from the Mediterranean, resulting in a more arid climate inland.

Key Features:

The range is known for its rugged terrain, deep valleys, and high peaks, such as Mount Demirkazik, which reaches an elevation of 3,756 meters.

The Taurus Mountains are rich in natural resources, including minerals and forests, and are

home to diverse flora and fauna.
Cultural and Historical Significance:

The range has historically provided a natural defense barrier for the civilizations that lived along the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor, including the ancient Greeks and Romans. It is also home to several ancient settlements, including the cities of Antalya and Perge. Download Solution PDF

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Question 10 of 25

Q10: Question
Download Solution PDF
Which is the oldest mountain of South America continent?
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70th BPSC Exam Official Paper (Re-exam held on 4th January 2025) Test
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Pacaraima
Turmuc-Humuk
Andese Mountain
Brazil Mountain

Options:

- A. Pacaraima
- B. Turmuc-Humuk
- C. Andese Mountain
- D. Brazil Mountain

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is option 1.

Key Points

The Pacaraima Mountains in South America are among the oldest geological formations on Earth, with some of their tepuis estimated to be over 2 billion years old.

The Guiana Highlands in Venezuela, which are part of the Pacaraima Mountains, are also considered to be one of the oldest geological regions on Earth. Hence option 1 is the correct answer.

Additional Information

Pacaraima Mountains

The Pacaraima Mountains are a sedimentary plateau that run between Venezuela, Brazil, and Guyana. The highest peak in the range is Mount Roraima, which is made of sandstone that formed about 1.7 to 2 billion years ago.

Andes Mountains

The Andes Mountains were formed over 50 million years ago when the South American and Pacific tectonic plates collided. The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range, spanning seven South American countries.

The Brazil Mountains, commonly referred to as the Brazilian Highlands, are located in the eastern, southern, and central parts of Brazil.

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Q11: Question

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Which one among the following is the largest island in terms of area?

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BPSC 64TH CCE (Preliminary) Exam Official Paper (Held On: 16 Dec 2018)

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Borneo

Great Britain

Madagascar

Sumatra

None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Borneo
- B. Great Britain
- C. Madagascar
- D. Sumatra
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Borneo.

The Largest Islands in the World

Greenland (836,330 sq miles/2,166,086 sq km) New Guinea (317,150 sq miles/821,400 sq km) Borneo (288,869 sq miles/748,168 sq km) Madagascar (226,756 sq miles/587,295 sq km) Baffin (195,928 sq miles/507,451 sq km) Sumatra (171,069 sq miles/443,066 sq km)

Key Points

Islands Details

Borneo

The third-largest island in the world and largest in Asia.

It is politically divided into Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia.

Samarinda is the largest settlement city here.

Bajau, Banjar, Belait, Bisaya, Bruneian Malay, Ida'an, Iranun, Kadazan-Dusun, Kedayan tribes are found here.

Madagascar

Located in the Indian Ocean

World's fourth-largest island country and the fourth-largest island in the world. Madagascar is a biodiversity hotspot; over 90% of its wildlife is found nowhere else on Earth. Merina, Betsileo, Betsimisaraka, and Sakalava ethnic groups are found here.

Great Britain

the ninth-largest island in the world and is the largest island of Europe. world's third-most populous island after Java in Indonesia and Honshu in Japan. It includes the countries of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Sumatra

Sumatra is fully within Indonesia. the sixth largest island in the world.

The Strait of Malacca separates the island from the Malay Peninsula.

Many critically endangered, such as the Sumatran ground cuckoo, the Sumatran tiger, the Sumatran elephant, the Sumatran rhinoceros, and the Sumatran orangutan are found here. Download Solution PDF

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Question 12 of 25

Q12: Question
Download Solution PDF
The Pennines (Europe), the Appalachians (America) and the Aravallis (India) are examples of
This question was previously asked in
BPSC 2015 Combined Competitive Exam Official paper
Download PDF
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Young Mountains
Old Mountains
Block Mountains
Fold Mountains

Options:

- A. Young Mountains
- **B.** Old Mountains
- C. Block Mountains
- D. Fold Mountains

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Old Mountains.

Key Points

The Pennines (Europe), the Appalachians (America), and the Aravallis (India) are examples of Old Mountains.

Old Mountains:

Old Mountains are such mountains that rise prominently above its surroundings, generally exhibiting steep slopes, a relatively confined summit area, and considerable local relief.

Old Mountains generally are understood to be larger than hills, but the term has no standardized geological meaning.

Very rarely do old mountains occur individually.

In most cases, they are found in elongated ranges or chains.

When an array of such ranges is linked together, it constitutes a mountain belt.

Additional Information

The Pennines are a mountain range said to as the backbone of England.

Pennines hills is a range of hills and mountains separating North West England from Yorkshire and North East England.

The Appalachians are a system of mountains in eastern to northeastern North America.

The Aravalli Range is a mountain range in Northwestern India.

It is approximately 670 km in a southwest direction, starting near Delhi, passing through southern Haryana, Rajasthan, and ends in Gujarat.

The highest peak is Guru Shikhar at 1722 metres.

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Question 13 of 25

Q13: Question
Download Solution PDF
World's largest Khadi National Flag has been installed at
This question was previously asked in
BPSC AE Paper 3 (General Studies) 14 Oct 2022 Official Paper
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Srinagar
Shimla
Leh
Jammu

Options:

- A. Srinagar
- B. Shimla
- C. Leh
- D. Jammu

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Leh

Key Points

The world's largest Khadi National Flag was installed at Leh.

The flag measures a massive 225 feet by 150 feet and weighs around 1,000 kg. It was unveiled on October 2, 2021, to mark the 152nd birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The flag is a symbol of India's rich heritage and the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated the use of Khadi.

It has been manufactured by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

Additional Information

Leh is the joint capital and largest town of the union territory of Ladakh in India.

It lies at an altitude of 3,524 meters (11,562 feet) and is known for its stunning landscapes, Buddhist monasteries, and vibrant culture.

The installation of the Khadi flag in Leh is seen as a tribute to the Indian Army and a message of national pride and unity.

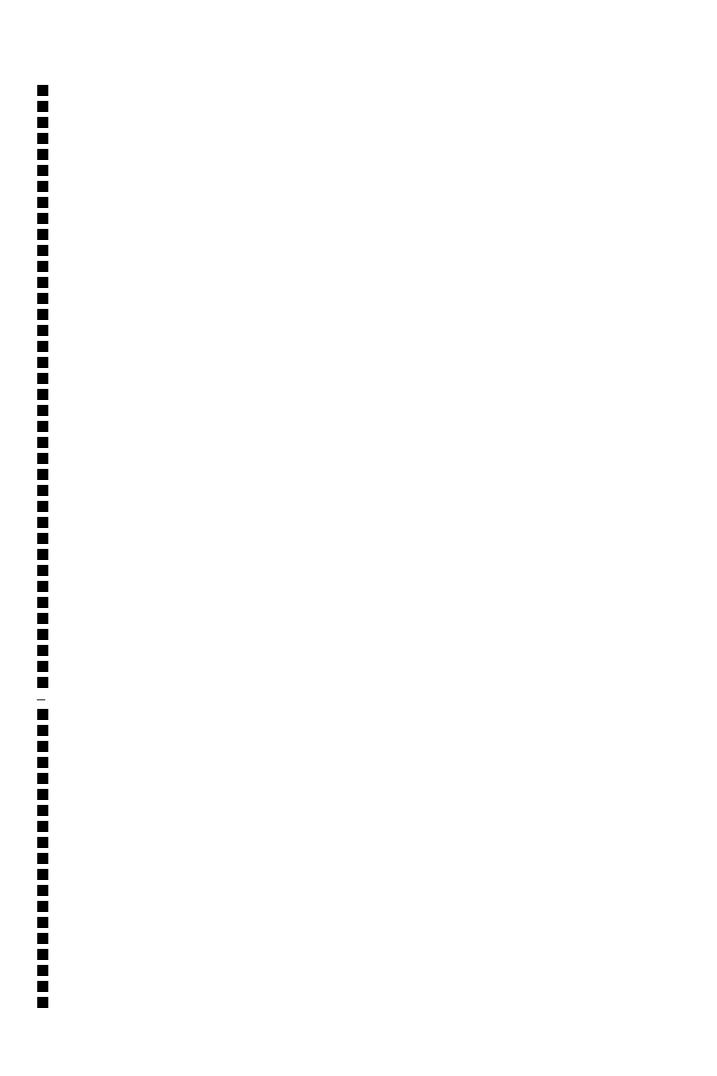
The flag was hoisted by Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, RK Mathur, in the presence of senior military officials and other dignitaries.

The Khadi flag reinforces the importance of Khadi as a fabric of freedom and self-reliance, echoing the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

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Q14: Question
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In CPM, the cost slope is determined by
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BPSC AE Paper 4 (General Engineering Science) 2019 Official Paper
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Options:

A. **=**

B. **.**

C. . D. **.**

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

Concept:

Crash time is the minimum activity duration to which an activity can be compressed by increasing the resources and by increasing the direct cost.

The slope of the line gives the amount of increase in the direct cost per unit time for crashing an activity.

Concept:

Cost Slope: The direct cost curve is a curve that can be approximated by a straight line, depending upon the flatness of the curve. The slope of this straight is the cost slope. It is very helpful in the project cost analysis.

С S С r а s h С 0 S t Ν 0 r m а I С 0 s

t

 $\begin{array}{c} N & o & r & m & a & l & T & i & m & e & -C & r & a & s & h & T & i & m & e \\ \end{array}$

The activity with minimum cost slope should be crashed first, as it results in optimum crashing of the project.

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Q15: Question
Download Solution PDF
Which State of India has decided to build 'Mother India Temple'?
This question was previously asked in
BPSC CDPO Prelims 2018 Official Paper
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Maharashtra
Rajasthan
Karnataka
Madhya Pradesh
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Karnataka
- D. Madhya Pradesh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

Madhya Pradesh has decided to build 'Mother India Temple'.

Madhya Pradesh has cleared a proposal allowing the construction of a "Bharat Mata" temple near Bhopal.

The government has sanctioned the allocation of 5.046 hectares of land to the BMC for the construction of the Bharat Mata Mandir Parisar at Singarcholi.

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Question 16 of 25

Q16: Question
Download Solution PDF
Which of the following seas has the highest average salinity?
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BPSC 2016 Combined Competitive Exam Official paper
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Dead Sea
Yellow Sea
Mediterranean Sea
/More than one of the above
None of the above

Options:

- A. Dead Sea
- B. Yellow Sea
- C. Mediterranean Sea
- **D.** /More than one of the above
- **E.** None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is the Dead Sea.

Key Points

The Dead Sea has the highest average salinity.

Dead Sea:

The Dead Sea is also called the Salt Sea, a landlocked salt lake between Israel and Jordan in southwestern Asia.

Its eastern shore belongs to Jordan, and the southern half of its western shore belongs to Israel. The northern half of the western shore lies within the Palestinian West Bank and has been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The Jordan River, from which the Dead Sea receives nearly all its water, flows from the north into the lake.

Additional Information

Black Sea:

The Black Sea, Russian and Bulgarian Chernoye More, Ukrainian Chorne More, Turkish Karaden■z, Romanian Marea Neagr■, large inland sea situated at the southeastern extremity of Europe.

It is bordered by Ukraine to the north, Russia to the northeast, Georgia to the east, Turkey to the south, and Bulgaria and Romania to the west.

Yellow Sea:

Yellow Sea, Chinese Huang Hai, Korean Hwanghae, a large inlet of the western Pacific Ocean lying between mainland China on the west and north and the Korean peninsula on the east. It is situated to the north of the East China Sea, which it bounds on a line running from the mouth of the Yangtze River (Chiang Jiang) to Cheju Island off South Korea. Mediterranean Sea:

The Mediterranean Sea, an intercontinental sea that stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the

west to Asia on the east and separates Europe from Africa. It has often been called the incubator of Western civilization. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

Question 17 of 25

Q17: Question
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The Great Victorian Desert is located at
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Australia
India
Egypt
More than one of the above
None of the above

Options:

- A. Australia
- B. India
- C. Egypt
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Australia.

Key Points

Great Victorian Desert:

The great Victoria Desert, arid wasteland in southern Australia that is Australia's largest desert. It lies in Western Australia and South Australia, extending from the Gibson Desert on the north to the Nullarbor Plain on the south and eastward from Kalgoorlie-Boulder almost to the Stuart Range.

Much of its eastern end is occupied by the Central and North West Aboriginal reserves. It was penetrated (from east to west) in 1875 by a party led by the explorer Ernest Giles, who named it the Great Victoria Desert.

It is crossed by the Laverton–Warburton Mission Track, which links the mission station in the Warburton Range, in Western Australia, with Laverton, 350 miles (560 km) southwest. It is also tracked for the recovery of missiles whose trajectories are guided from the weapons-testing range at Woomera, South Australia.

There are varieties of national parks and reserves in the area, including the Great Victoria Desert Nature Reserve, Nullarbor National Park, and the Flora and Fauna Conservation Park.

Question 18 of 25

Q18: Question

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Select the correct group of peaks of peninsular India in descending order of their heights.

This question was previously asked in BPSC Assistant 2019 Official Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Assistant Papers > Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi, Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi, Doda Betta Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi, Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar

Options:

A. Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi

Anai Mudi, Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri

- B. Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi, Doda Betta
- C. Mahendra Giri, Anai Mudi, Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar
- D. Anai Mudi, Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Anai Mudi, Doda Betta, Guru Shikhar, Mahendra Giri.

Key Points

Anamudi Peak

Anamudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala.

It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and in South India, at an elevation of 2,695 meters and a topographic prominence of 2,479 meters.

It lies on the border of Idukki district and Ernakulam district.

The name Anamudi literally translates to "elephant's head" a reference to the resemblance of the mountain to an elephant's

head.

Anamudi is the highest mountain in peninsular India as well as the largest mountain in Kerala. Meanwhile, the highest independent mountain (free-standing mountain) in Kerala is the Cheriyam mountain in the

Malappuram district.

Cheriyam mountain is located at an elevation of 613 m (2,011 ft) above sea level.

Doddabetta Peak

Doddabetta is the highest mountain in the Nilgiri Mountains at 2,637 meters (8,652 feet).

There is a reserved forest area around the peak.

It is 9 km from Ooty, on the Ooty-Kotagiri Road in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu, India.

It is a popular tourist attraction with road access to the summit.

It is the fourth-highest peak in South India next to Anamudi, Mannamalai, and Meesapulimala. The peaks Hecuba (2375 m), Kattadadu (2418 m), and Kulkudi (2439 m) are the three closely

linked summits in the

west of the Doddabetta range near Udagamandalam.

Guru Shikhar

Guru Shikhar is the highest peal of the Aravali mountains with a height of 1722 mt.

It is located in the Arbuda Mountains of Rajasthan.

Aravalli range is an example of an old fold mountain that runs through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi.

Mahendragiri

Mahendragiri is a mountain in the Rayagada subdivision of the district of Gajapati, Odisha, India. It is situated amongst the Eastern Ghats at an elevation of 1,501 meters.

Mahendragiri is associated with the Ramayana as Mahendra Parvata (mountain).

It is a 'Kula Parvata' along with Malaya, Sahyadri, Parijatra, Shuktiman, Vindhya and Malyavaan. In the Puranas and Ramayana, It is said that Parashurama was meditating on Mahendragiri when Lord Rama broke the

sacred bow of Shiva.

Additional Information

List of Mountain Peaks in India- Statewise Peak Region/Range State Height Kanchenjunga Eastern Himalaya Sikkim 8586 m Nanda Devi Garhwal Himalaya Uttarakhand 7816 m Dhupgarh Satpura Madhya Pradesh 1350 m Shillong Peak Khasi Hills Meghalaya 1961 m Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

Question 19 of 25

Q19: Question
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'Baltoro' glacier is located in
This question was previously asked in
Bihar TRE 3.0 Upper Primary (Maths & Science) official Paper (Held On_
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Zanskar
Karakoram
Pir Panjal
More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Zanskar
- B. Karakoram

None of the above

- C. Pir Panjal
- **D.** More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Karakoram.

Key Points

The Baltoro Glacier is located in the Karakoram ranges in the Baltistan sub-region of the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

The Baltoro Glacier, 63 km in length, is one of the longest glaciers outside the polar regions. It passes through part of the Karakoram mountain range.

Baltoro lies to the north and east of the Muztagh Glacier, while Mount Masherbrum lies to the south.

At 8,611 metres, K2 is the highest mountain in the region, and there are three other eight thousand within 20 km.

The Siachen Glacier is separated from the Baltoro Glacier by the Conway Saddle.

Additional Information

The Baltoro Glacier is one of the longest glaciers outside the Earth's polar regions.

To its north and east are the Baltoro Muztag mountains and to its south are the Masherbrum mountain range.

The Karakoram is a vast mountain range that extends to the Gilgit-Baltistan, Ladakh and Xinjiang regions of Pakistan, India and China respectively.

It is one of the great ranges of Asia and is a part of the Himalayan ranges.

Karakoram is a Kyrgyz word which means 'black friable soil'.

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Question 20 of 25

Q20: Question Download Solution PDF This question was previously asked in 67th BPSC Prelims Set - D (Re-Exam) 30 Sept 2022 Official Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers >
Options: A. B. B. C. D. D. E. D. E. D. D. D
■ Answer & Detailed Solution: Key Points
Additional Information

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Question 21 of 25

Q21: Question
Download Solution PDF
Which one of the following States is the leading producer of rubber in India?
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Tamil Nadu
Kerala
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
None of the above/ More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Andhra Pradesh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Kerala.

Key Points

Kerala is the leading producer of rubber in India.

Almost 90% of the rubber produces in Kerala alone.

Most of the hilly regions of Kerala grow rubber.

The main rubber producing districts of Kerala are Kottayam, Kollam, Ernakulam, and Kozhikode. Other important producers are Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman, and the Nicobar Islands.

Additional Information

Rubber is made from the latex of a tree called Hevea Brasiliensis.

The British established the first rubber plantation in India in 1902 on the banks of the river Periyar in Kerala.

The rubber tree is a fast-growing tall tree acquiring a height of about 20 to 30 meters.

Rubber tree needs a hot and humid climate with temperature ranging between 25 °C and 35 °C and the annual rainfall of about 300 cm.

Deep, rich, and well-drained loamy soil, at an elevation of about 400 meters above sea level, provides ideal conditions for the growth of rubber trees.

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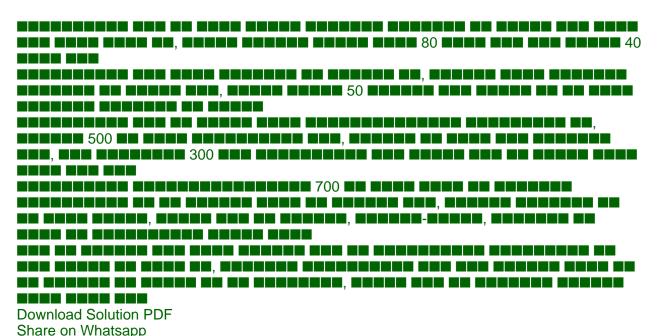
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Question 22 of 25

Q22: Question Download Solution PDF 'Bloom Comparison Comparison
Options:
A. ———— — —————
B.
C.
D. ****************
■ Answer & Detailed Solution:
Key Points
Additional Information
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Q23: Question Download Solution PDF
2.
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Options: A. 1 ■■ 2 B. 2 ■■ 4 C. 3 ■■ 4 D. 1 ■■ 3
■ Answer & Detailed Solution:
Key Points

Additional Information



Question 24 of 25

Q24: Question

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Options:

- A. EEEEEEE
- B. **EEEE**
- C. **■■■**
- D. **BEEF**

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

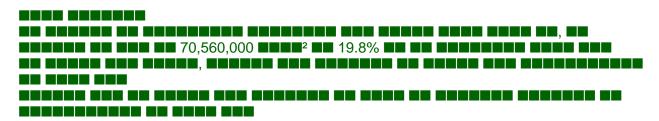
Key Points 1,000 Additional Information 3,524 _____ **Download Solution PDF**

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Q25: Question
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Options:
A. III
B. ■■■■■
C. *****
D. ****
■ Answer & Detailed Solution:
Key Points
3
2005
2004

Important Points



Additional Information



■ End of MCQ Collection

This comprehensive collection contains 25 questions on the topic of 'Straits'.

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