

DAILY G.K SET-08

1. Gurudongmar Lake is one of the highest lakes in the world and in India, located at an altitude of 17,800 ft, in the Indian state of ____.

- A. Assam B. Himachal Pradesh
C. Kerala D. Sikkim

2. It is claimed that the lake was blessed in the 15th century by Guru Nanak, the spiritual leader of Sikhism, while he passed through this area.

- A. Kolleru Lake B. Wular Lake
C. Nakhi Lake D. Dal Lake

3. Direction: Answer the following question by selecting the most appropriate option.

Which lake is the India's largest inland salt Lake.

- A. Sambhar lake B. Chilka lake
C. Wular lake D. Mansarovar lake

4. The largest fresh water lake of the world by volume is :

- A. Lake Huron B. Lake Baikal
C. Lake Michigan D. Lake Chilka

5. Which of the following lakes is situated in Bihar ?

- A. Anupam Lake B. Sambhar Lake
C. Sukhna Lake D. Kama Lake

6. Which one of the following lakes is an example of a crater lake?

- A. Chilka Lake B. Pulicat Lake
C. Lonar Lake D. Sambhar Lake

7. In North-East India, ____ is known to be the largest fresh water lake.

- A. Dal Lake B. Chilika Lake
C. Loktak Lake D. Tsomoriri Lake

8. Which of the following is not listed as wetland in Ramsar Convention?

- A. Wooller lake B. Rudrasagar Lake
C. Keoladeo National Park D. Rajsamand Lake

9. Bellandur Lake is in news because of toxic froth, emanating from it. Bellandur Lake is located in which city?

- A. Bengaluru B. Chennai
C. Bhopal D. Gurugram

10. Which is India's largest brackish water lake?

- A. Pulicat Lake B. Harike
C. Chilika Lake D. Loktak Lake

11. _____ is the process, by which, water vapour in the air is changed into liquid water.

- A. Decantation B. Precipitation
C. Evaporation D. Condensation

12. _____ gas gives an orange glow when electricity is passed through it. It is generally used in fluorescent lighting.

- A. Nitrogen B. Hydrogen
C. Neon D. Oxygen

13. After going through the processes of scouring and bleaching, 99% of cotton is made up of which polymer?

- A. Epoxy B. Cellulose
C. Proteins D. Teflon

14. Oxygen molecule is ____.

- A. Monoatomic B. Diatomic
C. Triatomic D. Polyatomic

15. Which of the following is false with reference to a photo-voltaic cell ?

- A. It is another name as solar cell
B. It can be used as infra-red detection
C. It converts the energy of light directly into electricity by the *photovoltaic* effect
D. It converts electric energy into light energy

16. Addition of which substance gives blue colour to glass?

- A. Manganese oxide B. Cobalt oxide
C. Chromium oxide D. Iron oxide

17. What is the fundamental unit of amount of a substance?

- A. Mole B. Candela
C. Kelvin D. Meter

18. Which gas is used in filling electric bulbs ____.

- A. Neon B. Krypton
C. Radon D. Argon

19. Atomic number of which element is greater than that of chlorine?

- A. Potassium B. Sulphur
C. Aluminium D. Helium

20. Heating of a ore below its melting point in the absence of air is known as

- A. Refining B. Calcination
C. Roasting D. Smelting

ANSWER

1. Answer :Option D

Gurudongmar Lake is one of the highest lakes in the world and in India, located at an altitude of 17,800 ft (5,430 m), in the Indian state of Sikkim.

It is considered sacred by Buddhists, Sikhs and Hindus.

The lake is named after Guru Padmasambhava—also known as Guru Rinpoche—founder of Tibetan Buddhism, who visited in

the 8th century.

2. Answer :Option B

Wular Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in Asia. It is sited in Bandipora district in the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir. The lake basin was formed as a result of tectonic activity and is fed by the Jhelum River.

3. Answer :Option A

The Sambhar Salt Lake, India's largest inland salt lake, a bowl shape lake encircles historical Sambhar Lake Town located 96 km south west of the city of Jaipur and 64 km north east of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan.

4. Answer : Option B

Baikal Lake in Russia is the world's largest freshwater lake by volume.

Lake Superior in the USA is the largest freshwater lake by area.

5. Answer : Option A

Anupam Lake is located in Kaimur district of Bihar. This lake creates a part of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary which is located in the famous Kaimur hill range.

6. Answer : Option C

The **Lunar Lake of Buldhana (Maharashtra)** is an example of a crater lake. **Crater lakes** are formed when the **volcanic craters and calderas** are filled with **water**.

7. Answer : Option C

Loktak Lake is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India. It is located near Moirang in Manipur. It is famous for the phumdis (heterogeneous mass of vegetation, soil, and organic matter at various stages of decomposition) floating over it.

8. Answer : Option D

The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value. Rajsamand Lake is not listed as wetland in Ramsar Convention.

9. Answer : Option A

Bellandur Lake is a lake in the suburb of Bellandur in the southeast of the city of Bengaluru and is the largest lake in the city. It was used for landing amphibious aircraft during British rule. It is a part of Bellandur drainage system that drains the southern and the south-eastern parts of the city.

Bellandur Lake, which is one of the largest of the 262 lakes in Bengaluru, has spilt toxic foam many times in the recent past. Taking cognizance of it, the National Green Tribunal took the matter suo motu. Earlier in April, it had directed immediate and complete shutdown of 76 polluting industries around the lake. The directive came after a mound of garbage was set on fire in February causing massive pollution in the area.

10. Answer : C

11. Answer : Option D

- **Condensation** is the process through which water vapour changes into liquid water.
- It is also responsible for the formation of clouds.
- It occurs in the atmosphere when warm air rises, cools and loses its capacity to hold water vapour.

12. Answer : Option C

- **Neon** gas gives an orange glow when electricity is passed through it.
- in presence of air

- It is generally used in fluorescent lighting.

13. Answer : Option B

- After scouring and bleaching, cotton is actually **99% cellulose**. Cellulose is a macromolecule made up of a long chain of glucose molecules.

- The cellulose chains within cotton fibers are held in place by hydrogen bonding.

14. Answer : Option B

- Oxygen composes of two atoms of the same element i.e., oxygen molecule is **diatomic molecule**.
- Diatomic are the molecules that consist two atoms of same or different element, example- Hydrogen (H₂) or Oxygen (O₂).

15. Answer : Option D

It converts electric energy into light energy is false with reference to a photo-voltaic cell. Photo voltaic cell is used to convert the light energy into the electric energy. They are the building block of large solar panel which are used for electricity purpose.

16. Answer : Option B

Adding Cobalt oxide gives blue colour to glass. There are many chemicals which gives different colour, when they are added to glass, such as chromium gives green colour.

17. Answer : Option A

The mole is the fundamental unit for the amount of substance. The unit is defined as the amount of a chemical substance that contains as many representative particles, e.g., atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, or photons and its symbol is Mol. The number of molecules per mole is known as Avogadro's constant.

18. Answer : Option D

- Argon is a commonly used gas used to fill incandescent light bulbs.
- It increases bulb life by preventing the tungsten filaments from deteriorating too quickly.

19. Answer : Option A

The atomic number of Potassium is greater than that of chlorine. The atomic number of various elements:

1. Potassium-19
2. Chlorine-17
3. Aluminium-13
4. Sulphur-16
5. Helium-2

20. Answer : Option B

Calcination involves simple decomposition of ore on heating below its melting point usually in absence of air to produce new compounds having higher percentage of metal as well as removing the moisture, organic matter and volatile impurities. Calcination makes the ore porous.

Roasting is a process of heating of an ore to a high temperature