

ROY'S INSTITUTE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

RRB NTPC GRADUATE & UNDER GRADUATE CBT-1

GEOGRAPHY

HANDOUT - 2

1. Which of the following is not an igneous rock?
 - a) Basalt
 - b) Marble
 - c) Granite
 - d) Dolerite
2. Which of the following is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust?
 - a) Iron
 - b) Silicon
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Aluminium
3. Which of the following is a cold ocean current?
 - a) Gulf Stream
 - b) Kuroshio Current
 - c) Falkland Current
 - d) Brazilian Current
4. Which strait separates the islands of Java and Sumatra?
 - a) Malacca Strait
 - b) Sunda Strait
 - c) Florida Strait
 - d) Messina Strait
5. Which strait separates Spain from Morocco?
 - a) Bab-el-Mandeb
 - b) Strait of Gibraltar
 - c) Hormuz Strait
 - d) Dover Strait
6. Which region gets the first monsoon in summer?
 - a) Himalayas
 - b) Western Ghats
 - c) Eastern Ghats
 - d) Gangetic Plain
7. The retreating monsoon produces profuse rainfall in which region?
 - a) Malwa Plateau
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Coromandel Coast
 - d) Konkan Coast
8. What is the primary cause of monsoons in India?
 - a) Rotation of the Earth
 - b) Differences in land and sea temperatures
 - c) Movement of ocean currents
 - d) Change in atmospheric composition
9. What are "Monsoon Breaks"?
 - a) The final withdrawal of the monsoon in October.
 - b) The initial onset of the monsoon.
 - c) Dry spells during the rainy season when the monsoon trough shifts to the Himalayan foothills.
 - d) Heavy rainfall caused by western disturbances.

10. The "Arabian Sea Branch" and the "Bay of Bengal Branch" of the monsoon are formed due to –
- The shape of the Indian peninsula
 - The presence of the Western Ghats and the Himalayas
 - The differential heating of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal
 - All of these
11. What is the "El-Nino" effect on the Indian monsoon?
- It consistently strengthens the monsoon, leading to floods
 - It has no significant impact
 - It is often associated with a weakened monsoon and drought conditions in India
 - It causes the monsoon to arrive early
12. Which classification of clouds is associated with heavy rainfall and thunderstorms?
- Cirrus
 - Cumulus
 - Stratus
 - Cumulonimbus
13. Which cloud type is associated with continuous rainfall or snowfall?
- Cumulus
 - Cirrus
 - Nimbostratus
 - Cirrostratus
14. Mawsynram in the southern ranges of the _____ receives the highest average rainfall in the world.
- Garo hills
 - Khasi hills
 - Naga hills
 - Jaintia hills
15. Convectional rainfall is prevalent in which region?
- Equatorial Region
 - Temperate Region
 - Tropical Region
 - Polar Region
16. In the upper course of a river, the dominant process and the most prominent landform are respectively.
- Deposition and Floodplain
 - Erosion and Delta
 - Erosion and V-shaped Valley
 - Deposition and Ox-bow Lake
17. Which of the following is a depositional feature found in the middle course of a river?
- Waterfall
 - Gorge
 - Meander
 - V-shaped valley
18. What is the primary process responsible for the formation of karst landscapes?
- Wind erosion
 - Glacial scouring
 - Chemical weathering by carbonation
 - Volcanic activity
19. Which soil is rich in iron and aluminium but poor in nitrogen and humus?
- Alluvial Soil
 - Desert Soil
 - Laterite Soil
 - Mountain Soil
20. The old alluvium soil, which is less fertile and contains kankars, is called?
- Khadar
 - Regur
 - Bhangar
 - Karewa
21. Which of the following is the largest freshwater lake in India?
- Wular Lake
 - Dal Lake
 - Loktak Lake
 - Chilika Lake

22. Which lake is also known as the "Jewel in the crown of Kashmir" or "Srinagar's Jewel"?
- a) Nigeen Lake b) Mansar Lake c) Dal Lake d) Pangong Tso
23. Which is the highest plunge waterfall in India?
- a) Jog Falls b) Nohkalikai Falls c) Dudhsagar Falls d) Duduma Falls
24. Which island group lies to the south-east of the Indian mainland?
- a) Agatti island b) Minicoy c) Andaman and Nicobar d) Lakshadweep
25. The Congo River is the deepest river in the world. It is located on which continent?
- a) South America b) Europe c) Asia d) Africa
26. What is the primary source of energy for tectonic plate movement?
- a) The Sun's energy b) Radioactive decay in the Earth's interior
c) The Moon's gravitational pull d) The Earth's magnetic field
27. Which of the following is located in the northern part of the Eastern Ghats?
- a) Mahendragiri hills b) Nilgiri hills c) Doddabetta hills d) Anaimalai hills
28. The Western Ghats are also known as –
- a) Sahyadri b) Aravalli c) Vindhya d) Satpura
29. The main cause of tides is –
- a) Wind b) Earth's rotation c) Moon's gravity d) Earth's gravity
30. Which of the following is the primary objective of the Sagarmala Project by the Ministry of Shipping?
- a) Coastal city modernisation b) Industrial corridor development
c) Port-led development d) Inland waterway expansion
31. 'Swaraj Dweep', a popular tourist destination known for its beaches, is located in –
- a) Gulf of Mannar b) Lakshadweep Islands
c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands d) Daman and Diu
32. Which tributary of the Indus river originates near Rohtang Pass?
- a) Sutlej b) Chenab c) Beas d) Jhelum
33. The process by which rocks break down is called –
- a) Erosion b) Weathering c) Deposition d) Transportation
34. Which mountain range separates Europe and Asia?
- a) Alps b) Andes c) Ural d) Rockies
35. Which continent has the maximum number of countries?
- a) Asia b) Europe c) Africa d) South America
36. Which layer of the atmosphere protects Earth from UV rays?
- a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere

37. The smallest ocean is –
a) Indian b) Atlantic c) Pacific d) Arctic
38. Which river originates from the Amarkantak plateau?
a) Godavari b) Sone c) Tapi d) Mahanadi
39. Which ocean is also called the 'Herring Pond'?
a) Pacific b) Indian c) Atlantic d) Arctic
40. Which Indian state shares boundary with the maximum number of states?
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Maharashtra d) Rajasthan
41. The Mississippi Delta in the USA is a classic example of which type of delta?
a) Arcuate Delta (fan-shaped) b) Bird's Foot Delta
c) Cuspate Delta (tooth-shaped) d) Estuarine Delta
42. Arrange the following soil types in descending order of their percentage area coverage in India.
a) Alluvial > Red > Black > Laterite b) Red > Alluvial > Black > Laterite
c) Black > Alluvial > Red > Laterite d) Alluvial > Black > Red > Laterite
43. Which grassland is found in South America?
a) Prairie b) Pampas c) Savanna d) Steppe
44. What is the primary reference point for lines of latitude?
a) The Prime Meridian b) The Tropic of Cancer c) The Equator d) The North Pole
45. The valley between the Pir Panjal and the Greater Himalaya (Himadri) is –
a) Kashmir Valley b) Kulu Valley c) Spiti Valley d) Lahul Valley
46. Which planet is known for its "Great Red Spot"?
a) Saturn b) Jupiter c) Uranus d) Neptune
47. Mineral found in Koderma is –
a) Mica b) Copper c) Iron Ore d) Bauxite
48. Largest mineral-based industry –
a) Cotton/Textile b) Iron and steel c) Electronics d) Jute
49. Tala Hydel power station is located on which river of India –
a) Raidak b) Sankosh c) Tista d) Jaldhaka
50. The Biafo Glacier, one of the world's longest glaciers outside the polar regions, is part of the –
a) Himalayas b) Pamir Mountains c) Karakoram Range d) Hindukush Range