NDA PREVIOUS YEAR GEOGRAPHY QUESTIONS ANALYSIS

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2018-I

- Wind circulation causes (Roaring forties, Doldurms). Local winds (Chinook, Purga)
- Deserts of world (Driest)
- River tributaries (Indus, Cauvery)
- Railway zones (Hajipur)
- Tiger reserves (Largest in terms of area)
- Coastal landforms (Erosional & Depositional)
- Weathering (Chemical)
- Cultivation (Essential condition tea cultivation)
- Industries (Iron & steel ; location)
- Power projects (Thermal power plant requirements)
- Connectivity (Bharatmala project)

2018-II

- Map (Locating cities in order to sunrise, Wildlife sanctuaries from south to north)
- Landforms (Delta landforms)
- Layers of atmosphere (Temperature < >)
- Salinity (Vertical change)
- River (Towns, Islands) {Majuli}
- Local winds
- Greenhouse gases (Largest concentration)
- Census (Negative population growth, sex ratio)
- Clouds (Causes precipitation)
- Connectivity (Port location, Railway zones)
- Koppen's climate types (Codes), Steppe climate (Location)
- Rocks (Metamorphism, chemical weathering)

2019-I

- Grasslands (Campos & Llanos)
- Precipitation (Types)
- Rivers (West flowing & River names ‘Kali’)
- Antecedent Rivers (Definition)
- Rotation of Earth (Effects)
- Minerals (Coal reserves in order to states)
- Earthquakes (Richter scale)
- Ocean currents (Cold)
- Tides (Time gap)
- Connectivity (Ports)
- Smallest union territories. * Viticulture
- Wind circulation (Air mass). Local winds (Shamal). Wind fronts (Polar fronts theory)

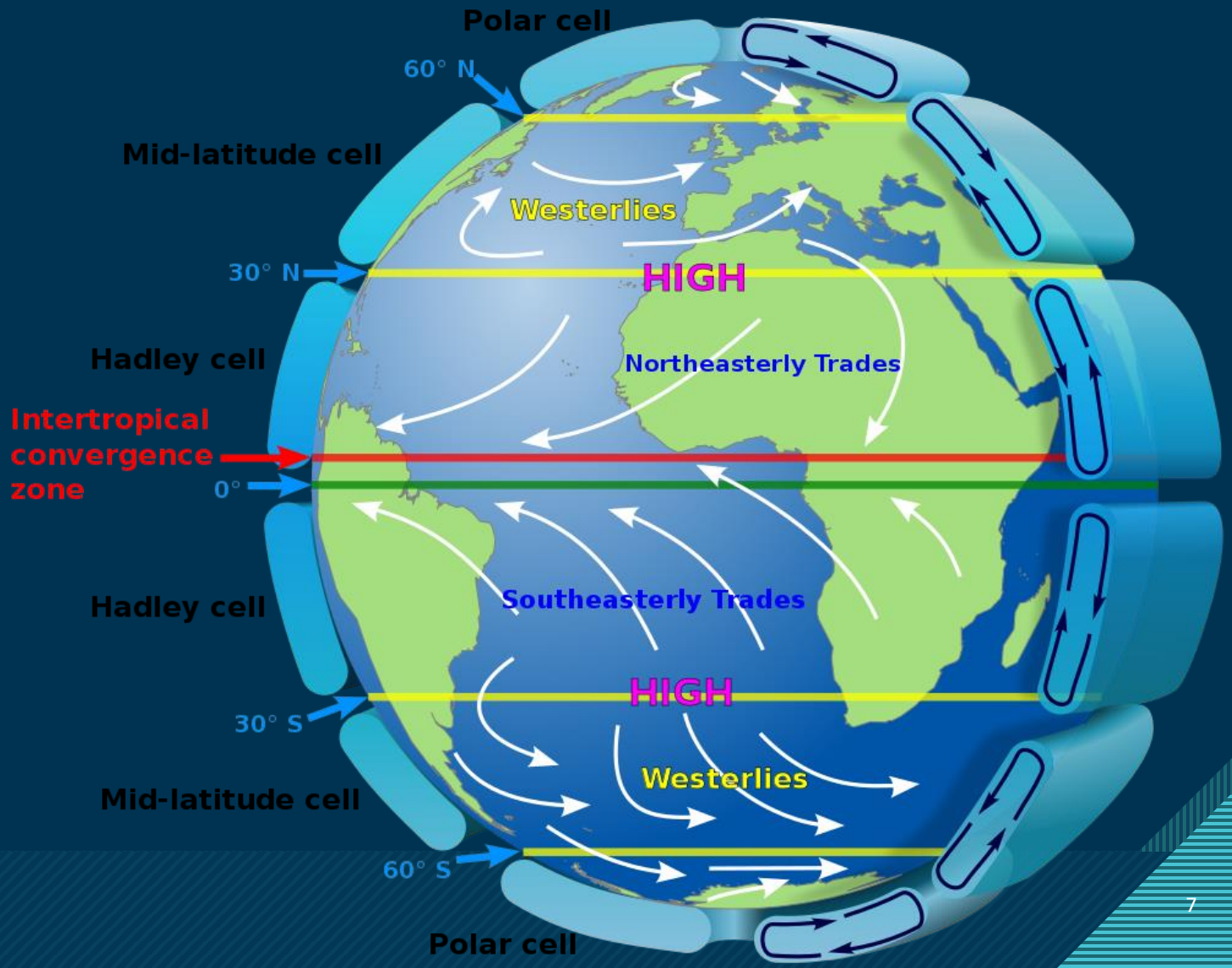
2019-II

- Minerals (Non-metallic)
- Agricultures (Rabi crops)
- River (Pattern in Europe). Lakes (Loctak lake)
- Map (Countries on equator)
- Oceanic current (Cold current)
- Connectivity (Port location)
- Origin & layers of earth (Nebular hypothesis & lithosphere)
- Rocks (Folds & eg. Of sedimentary rocks)
- Koppen climate classification (Codes)
- Wetlands (No. of Ramsar sites)
- Layers of atmosphere (Normal lapse rate)
- Groundwater landforms (Depositional)

2020- (I)&(II)

- Agriculture (Crop rotation & Dry land farming)
- Multipurpose projects (Krishna sagara dam, major projects)
- Connectivity (Ports)
- International protocols for biodiversity
- Census (least populated state)
- International borders (state)
- Canal (Panama). Countries (Access to sea)
- Mountains location (b/w black & Caspian sea)
- Drought (Conditions)
- Vegetations of world & Monsoon (avg. period)
- Oceanic current (Location). Local winds (cold)
- Groundwater, Biodiversity & Biogas
- Biosphere reserves

Wind Circulation

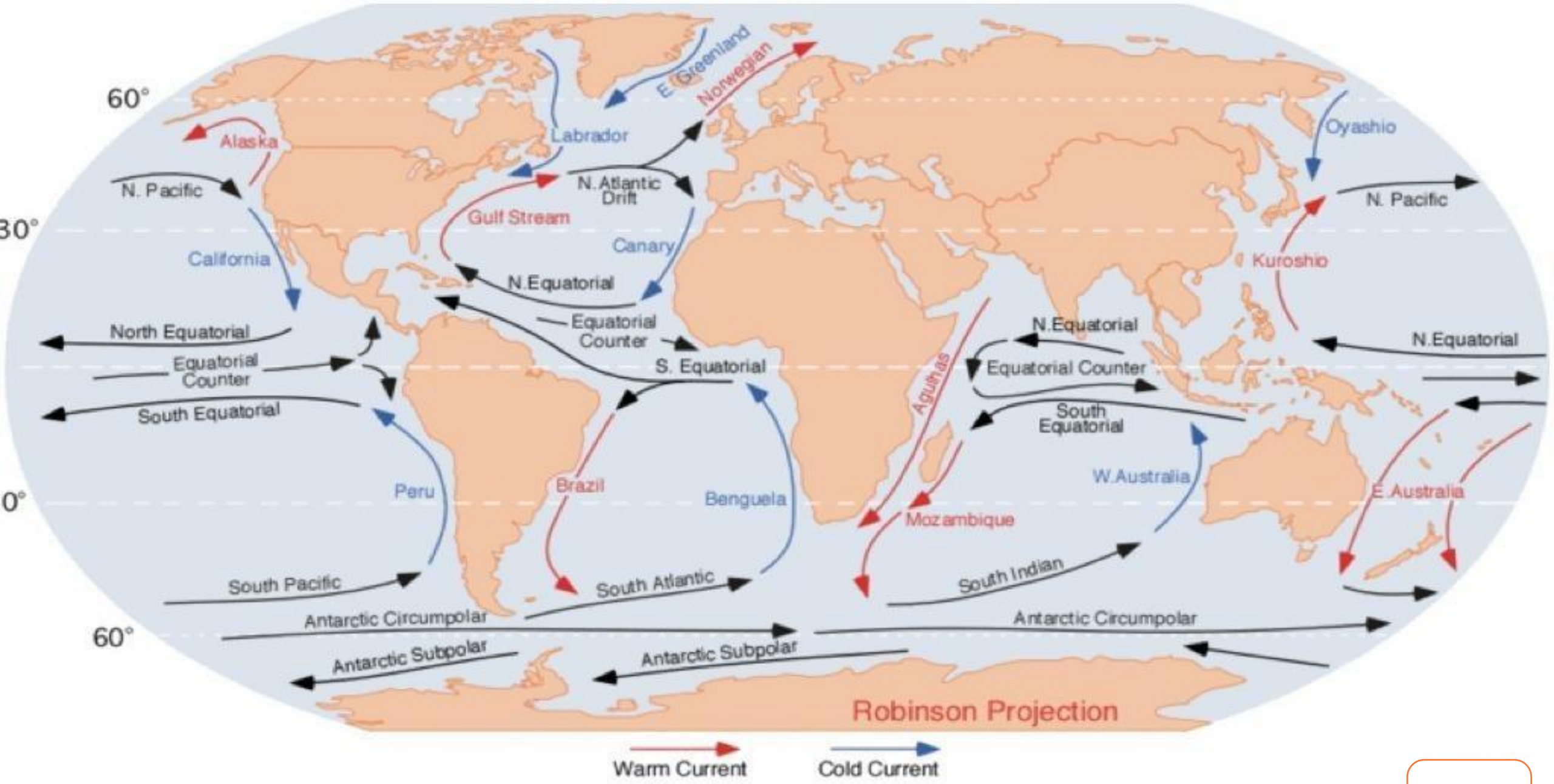


Local Winds

Name	Nature of wind	Place
Chinook (Snow eaters)	Hot, dry wind	The Rockies mountains
Foehn	Hot, dry wind	The Alps
Khamsin	Hot, dry wind	Egypt
Siroco	Hot, moist wind	Sahara to the Mediterranean Sea
Solano	Hot, moist wind	Sahara to the Iberian Peninsula
Harmattan (Guinea Doctor)	Hot, dry wind	West Africa
Bora	Cold, dry wind	Blows from Hungary to North Italy
Mistral	Cold wind	The Alps and France
Punas	Cold dry wind	The western side of Andes Mountain
Blizzard	Cold wind	Tundra region
Purga	Cold wind	Russia
Levanter	Cold wind	Spain
Norwester	Hot wind	New Zealand
Santa Ana	Hot wind	South California
Karaburun (black storm)	Hot dusty wind	Central Asia
Calima	Dust-laden dry wind	Saharan Air Layer across the Canary Islands
Elephanta	Moist wind in monsoon	Malabar coast

LOCAL WINDS


Chinook
Nor'easter
Blizzards
Norther
NORTH AMERICA
Norte
SOUTH AMERICA
Pampero
Helm
Mistral
Bora
Levant
Fohn
Etesians
EUROPE
Sirocco
Khamsin
Harmattan
Haboob
(Non-Directional)
Berg
AFRICA
Buran
Karaburan
ASIA
Brickfielder
Southerly
AUSTRALIA



Major Ocean Currents

Biosphere Reserves in India

Table 12.1 : Climatic Groups According to Koeppen

Group	*Characteristics*
A - Tropical	Average temperature of the coldest month is 18° C or higher
B - Dry Climates	Potential evaporation exceeds precipitation
C - Warm Temperate	The average temperature of the coldest month of the (Mid-latitude) climates years is higher than minus 3°C but below 18°C
D - Cold Snow Forest Climates	The average temperature of the coldest month is minus 3° C or below
E - Cold Climates	Average temperature for all months is below 10° C
H - High Land	Cold due to elevation

Code	Description	Applies to
S	• Steppe climate (semi-arid) • Annual precipitations range between 380 and 760 mm	B
W	• Dry (Arid and semi-arid) climates • Annual precipitations < 250 mm	B
F	• Wet climate • Precipitations occur every month of the year • No dry season	A-C-D
W	• Dry season in winter	A-C-D

KOEPPEN CLIMATE CODES

CLIMATE TYPES

Table 12.2 : Climatic Types According to Koeppen

Group	*Type*	*Letter Code*	*Characteristics*
A-Tropical Humid Climate	Tropical wet	Af	No dry season
	Tropical monsoon	Am	Monsoonal, short dry season
	Tropical wet and dry	Aw	Winter dry season
B-Dry Climate	Subtropical steppe	BSh	Low-latitude semi arid or dry
	Subtropical desert	BWh	Low-latitude arid or dry
	Mid-latitude steppe	BSk	Mid-latitude semi arid or dry
	Mid-latitude desert	BWk	Mid-latitude arid or dry
C-Warm temperate (Mid-latitude) Climates	Humid subtropical	Cfa	No dry season, warm summer
	Mediterranean	Cs	Dry hot summer
	Marine west coast	Cfb	No dry season, warm and cool summer
D-Cold Snow-forest Climates	Humid continental	Df	No dry season, severe winter
	Subarctic	Dw	Winter dry and very severe
E-Cold Climates	Tundra	ET	No true summer
	Polar ice cap	EF	Perennial ice
H-Highland	Highland	H	Highland with snow cover

GRASSLANDS

Steppe	**Europe and North Asia**
Pustaz	**Hungary**
Prairies	**USA**
Pampas	**Argentina**
Veld	**South Africa**
Downs	**Australia**
Cantebury	**New Zealand**
Savannah	**Africa and Australia**
Taiga	**Europe and Asia**
Selvas	**South America**

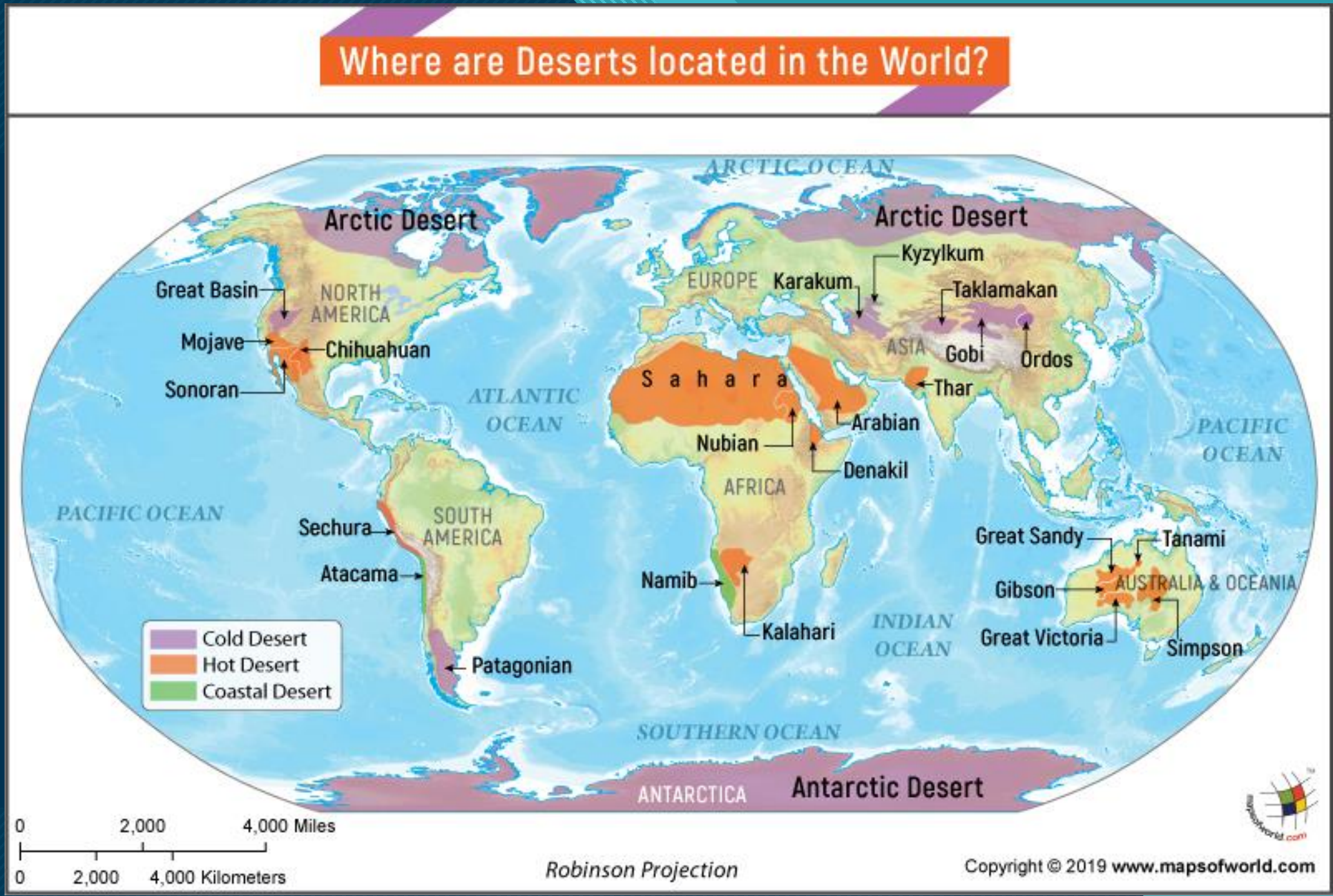
Major sea ports and Intermediate sea ports

Imp. Facts :-

Driest – Atacama

Hottest – Sahara

Coldest - Antartica



Thank You