



Previous Year SSC CGL

Geography Questions PDF

(2016-2017)

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1. Which planet is considered as the Dwarf planet?
A. Earth B. Jupiter
C. Pluto D. Saturn
Ans. C
2. Sandstone is which type of rock?
A. Calcareous Rock
B. Igneous Rock
C. Metamorphic Rock
D. Sedimentary Rock
Ans. D
3. Earth's Deepest point in water is Mariana trench. It is located in which of the following oceans?
A. Atlantic Ocean B. Arctic Ocean
C. Indian Ocean D. Pacific Ocean
Ans. D
4. Masai is a tribe of which of the following country?
A. Kenya B. Germany
C. Australia D. India
Ans. A
5. Which Indian state is the largest in terms of the total area covered?
A. Maharashtra B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Rajasthan D. Tamil Nadu
Ans. C
6. Which Indian state has the longest Coastline?
A. Kerala B. Gujarat
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Tamil Nadu
Ans. B
7. Gravitational force is maximum at which of the following place?
A. At equator
B. At tropic of cancer
C. At tropic of Capricorn
D. At poles
Ans. D
8. Dandia is a form of dance associated with which of the following state?
A. Haryana B. Punjab
C. Gujarat D. Rajasthan
Ans. C
9. Marble comes under which category of rocks?
A. Sedimentary B. Igneous
C. Metamorphic D. None of these
Ans. C

10. Which of the following is most important for absorption of heat radiated from the Sun as well as from the Earth?
A. Carbon dioxide
B. Oxygen
C. Carbon monoxide
D. Nitrogen
Ans. A
11. What is the name of the tropical cyclones in the China Sea?
A. Hurricanes B. Tornado
C. Twister D. Typhoon
Ans. D
12. Which among the following country is not a part of Scandinavia?
A. Norway B. Finland
C. Sweden D. Denmark
Ans. B
13. Amazon river flows through which of the following country?
A. USA B. France
C. Brazil D. Canada
Ans. C
14. What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?
A. Lesser Himalayas B. Shivaliks
C. Western Ghats D. Eastern Ghats
Ans. C
15. Which of the following is the most abundant metal on Earth's crust?
A. Magnesium B. Iron
C. Copper D. Aluminium
Ans. D
16. Soil having high content of aluminium and iron oxide is also known as _____.
A. meadow soil B. pedalfer soil
C. chernozem soil D. podzol soil
Ans. B
17. Strait of Malacca separates which two land masses?
A. Malay Peninsula and Indonesian Island of Sumatra
B. Africa and Europe
C. India and Sri Lanka
D. North America and South America
Ans. A
18. The latitude which passes through Sikkim also passes through _____.
A. Haryana B. Rajasthan
C. Uttarakhand D. Himachal Pradesh
Ans. B



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19. Which of the following region is covered by tropical evergreen forest?
A. Eastern Ghat B. Vindhyanchal
C. Aravalli D. Western Ghat

Ans. D

20. The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called _____.
A. magnetosphere B. ionosphere
C. mesopause D. magnetopause

Ans. A

21. 49th Parallel is the boundary line between which two countries?
A. USA and Canada
B. North and South Vietnam
C. Germany and France
D. Brazil and Chile

Ans. A

22. How does La-Nina affect the Pacific Ocean?
A. Decreases salinity of ocean
B. Cools down the temperature of water
C. Maintains stable temperature of water
D. Increases salinity of ocean

Ans. B

23. Himalayan mountain range falls under which type of mountains?
A. Block Mountain
B. Residual Mountain
C. Accumulated Mountain
D. Fold Mountain

Ans. D

24. 'Norwesters' are thunder storms which are prominent in _____.
A. India and Bhutan
B. Bhutan and Nepal
C. India and Bangladesh
D. Bangladesh and Myanmar

Ans. C

25. A difference between 2 longitudes at equator is nearly equivalent to ____ km.
A. 101 B. 111
C. 121 D. 91

Ans. B

26. Which of the following winds are hot dust laden and blow from Sahara desert towards Mediterranean Region?
A. Sirocco B. Loo
C. Foehn D. Mistral

Ans. A

27. Alps mountain range is located in which continent?
A. Europe B. North America
C. South America D. Africa

Ans. A

28. What is the full form of ITCZ?
A. Inter tropical converger zone
B. Inter tropical convergence zone
C. Inter tropical centre zone
D. None of these

Ans. B

29. The boundary between Earth's crust and mantle is _____.
A. Moho discontinuity
B. Lehman discontinuity
C. Conrad discontinuity
D. Gutenberg discontinuity

Ans. A

30. Doldrums pressure belts lies in between which of the following latitudes?
A. 5° N to 5° S
B. 35° to 60° N and S
C. 25° to 35° N and S
D. 35° to 45° N and S

Ans. A

31. Which of the following planet is also known as 'Earth's twin'?
A. Mercury B. Venus
C. Jupiter D. Saturn

Ans. B

32. Which of the following imaginary lines join places with same level of rainfalls?
A. Contour lines B. Isobaths lines
C. Isohyets lines D. Isobar lines

Ans. C

33. Which Indian state has the largest share of the Wastelands in India?
A. Gujarat B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Madhya Pradesh D. Rajasthan

Ans. D

34. Which is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar islands?
A. Mount Koya B. Mount Diavolo
C. Saddle Peak D. Mount Thuiller

Ans. C

35. Which type of forests majorly comprises of lichens and mosses?
A. Taiga forests
B. Tundra forests
C. Temperate mixed forests
D. Tropical ever green forests

Ans. B



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36. Which of the following has maximum diurnal temperature difference?
A. Desert B. Mountains
C. Plateau D. Ocean

Ans. A

37. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?
A. Punjab B. West Bengal
C. Kerala D. Gujarat

Ans. A

38. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?
A. It is a rain shadow area
B. It is located parallel to wind direction
C. It is away from the coast
D. Rain bearing clouds are absent

Ans. A

39. Which of the following is NOT a primary green-house gas in the earth's atmosphere?
A. Methane B. Ozone
C. Nitrous oxide D. Hydrogen

Ans. D

40. Which type of forest is most widespread in India?
A. Tropical Evergreen Forests
B. Tropical Deciduous Forests
C. Montane Forests
D. Mangrove Forests

Ans. B

41. In the north-west, India shares its land boundaries with which country?
A. Sri Lanka B. Myanmar
C. Bangladesh D. Pakistan

Ans. D

42. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as _____.
A. Punjab Himalaya
B. Nepal Himalayas
C. Kumaon Himalayas
D. Assam Himalayas

Ans. C

43. India has a land boundary of about _____ km.
A. 5200 B. 10200
C. 15200 D. 20200

Ans. C

44. The Patkai hills belong to which mountain ranges?
A. Himachal B. Purvanchal
C. Himgiri D. Hindu Kush

Ans. B

45. In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is known as the _____.
A. Ecosystem B. Mountain range
C. Forest D. Atmosphere

Ans. A

46. The part of the Himalayas between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as _____ Himalayas.
A. Nepal B. Kashmir
C. Assam D. Jammu

Ans. C

47. The northern plain of India is formed of _____.
A. metamorphic soil
B. igneous rocks
C. alluvial soil
D. old crystalline rocks

Ans. C

48. Beyond the _____, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.
A. Zoji La Pass B. Dihang gorge
C. Bhutan border D. Nepal Border

Ans. B

49. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the _____ pass.
A. Khyber B. Zoji la
C. Nathula D. Karakoram

Ans. B

50. India is the _____ largest country in the world.
A. 3rd B. 5th
C. 7th D. 9th

Ans. C

51. The place on the earth's surface above the focus is called the _____.
A. focus B. incentre
C. epicentre D. circumcentre

Ans. C

52. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Assam to grow _____.
A. Jute B. Tea
C. Sugarcane D. Wheat

Ans. B

53. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as _____.
A. crooks B. flections
C. rounds D. meanders

Ans. D



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54. The method of soil conservation in which stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours and trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water is called?

- A. Mulching B. Contour barriers
C. Rock dam D. Terrace farming

Ans. B

55. _____ influences the rate of weathering and humus in soil formation.

- A. Flora & Fauna B. Time
C. Parent rock D. Climate

Ans. D

56. The longitudes of main land of India extends between _____.

- A. 68°7' E and 97°25' E
B. 68°7' W and 97°25' W
C. 68°7' N and 97°25' N
D. 68°7' S and 97°25' S

Ans. A

57. _____ is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

- A. Sri Lanka B. Myanmar
C. Bangladesh D. Pakistan

Ans. A

58. The land mass of India has an area of _____ million square km.

- A. 1.28 B. 2.28
C. 3.28 D. 4.28

Ans. C

59. _____ is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.

- A. Erosion B. Weathering
C. Attrition D. Abrasion

Ans. B

60. The method of soil conservation in the coastal and dry regions where rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover is called?

- A. Mulching
B. Contour barriers
C. Rock dam
D. Shelter belts

Ans. D

61. _____ are defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.

- A. Earthquake B. Cyclone
C. Flood D. Landslide

Ans. D

62. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited, which are called glacial _____.

- A. moraines B. deltas
C. plateaus D. grooves

Ans. A

63. _____ affect the rate of humus formation of soil.

- A. Flora & Fauna B. Time
C. Temperature D. Parent rock

Ans. A

64. The latitudes of main land of India extends between _____.

- A. 8°4' N and 37°6' N
B. 8°4' W and 37°6' W
C. 8°4' E and 37°6' E
D. 8°4' S and 37°6' S

Ans. A

65. Around how much percent of earth's surface is covered with water?

- A. 20-25% B. 40-50%
C. 70-80% D. 55-60%

Ans. C

66. The method of soil conservation in which ploughing is done parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope is called?

- A. Mulching
B. Contour barriers
C. Contour ploughing
D. Terrace farming

Ans. C

67. _____ resources are those resources whose quantity is known.

- A. Natural resources
B. Actual resources
C. Potential resources
D. Abiotic resources

Ans. B

68. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are _____ and alumina.

- A. iron oxide B. silica
C. water D. oxygen

Ans. B

69. As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called _____.

- A. Plateau B. Isthmus
C. Peninsula D. Distributaries

Ans. D



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70. The method of soil conservation in which rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water which prevents gullies and further soil loss is called?

- A. Mulching B. Contour barriers
C. Rock dam D. Terrace farming

Ans. C

71. _____ is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas.

- A. Ladakh B. Satpura
C. Aravalli D. Vindhya

Ans. A

72. The method of soil conservation in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash is called?

- A. Mulching B. Intercropping
C. Rock dam D. Terrace farming

Ans. B

73. _____ determines colour, texture, chemical properties, mineral content and permeability of soil.

- A. Flora & Fauna B. Time
C. Climate D. Parent rock

Ans. D

74. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about _____ km.

- A. 500 B. 6500
C. 9500 D. 3500

Ans. D

75. _____ is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

- A. Weathering B. Attrition
C. Erosion D. Abrasion

Ans. C

76. The method of soil conservation in which bare ground between plants is covered with layer of organic matter like straw is called?

- A. Mulching B. Contour barriers
C. Rock dam D. Terrace farming

Ans. A

77. The minimum short-term natural hazard is _____.

- A. blizzard B. earthquake
C. volcanic eruption D. bolt of lightning

Ans. D

78. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called _____.

- A. Basalt B. Laccolith
C. Lava D. Magma

Ans. D

79. Sariska and Ranthambore are the reserves for which of the following

- A. Lion B. Deer
C. Tiger D. Bear

Ans. C

80. The World's largest island is

- A. Greenland B. Iceland
C. New Guinea D. Madagascar

Ans. A

81. Rio Summit is associated with

- A. Convention on Biological Diversity
B. Greenhouse gases
C. Ozone depletion
D. Wet lands

Ans. A

82. The Andaman is separated from Nicobar by which water body?

- A. 11° channel B. 10° Channel
C. Palk Strait D. Gulf of Mannar

Ans. B

83. Which of these is a dwarf planet?

- A. Neptune B. Titan
C. Eris D. Hydra

Ans. C

84. Which one of the following is not a non-conventional source of energy?

- A. Solar Energy
B. Natural Gas
C. Wind Energy
D. Tidal Power

Ans. B

85. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is

- A. Troposphere
B. Ionosphere
C. Stratosphere
D. Mesosphere

Ans. C

86. At hill stations, the boiling point of water will be

- A. same as at sea level
B. less than that at sea level
C. more than that at sea level
D. equal to the melting point of ice

Ans. B



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87. Japan is called the 'Land of the rising sun' because
 A. Sun rises there as soon as it sets
 B. Sun always remains in the eastern part of the sky throughout the day in Japan
 C. Japan being the Eastern most country in the world, it has the earliest sunrise
 D. The rays of the sun get reflected from the waters of the sea and make the sunrise beautiful in Japan

Ans. C.

88. The beach sands of Kerala are rich in
 A. Calcium B. Radium
 C. Thorium D. Manganese

Ans. C.

89. The Himalayas is the example of ____
 A. Fold mountains
 B. Block mountains
 C. Ancient mountains
 D. Residual mountains

Ans. A.

90. The largest irrigation canal in India is
 A. Yamuna canal
 B. Indira Gandhi canal
 C. Sirhand canal
 D. Upper Bari Doab canal

Ans. B.

91. A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as
 A. Rift Valley B. U Shaped Valley
 C. V Shaped Valley D. Hanging Valley

Ans. A.

92. The disconnected lines drawn on a map for showing slope
 A. Bench marks B. Contours
 C. Form lines D. Hachure

Ans. D.

93. A group of interconnected islands is known as _____.
 A. Strait B. Peninsula
 C. Archipelago D. Lagoon

Ans. C.

94. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?
 A. Mineral Oil B. Natural Gas
 C. Uranium D. Coal

Ans. D.

95. Harvesting season of Kharif crop in India is
 A. January-March
 B. February-April
 C. September-October
 D. November-January

Ans. C.

96. Which of the following region in India is now regarded as an "Ecological Hot Spot"?
 A. Western Himalayas
 B. Eastern Himalayas
 C. Western Ghats
 D. Eastern Ghats

Ans. C.

97. The Beaufort scale is used to measure:
 A. Atmospheric pressure
 B. Altitudes of mountains
 C. Wind velocity
 D. Intensity of earthquakes

Ans. C.

98. The source of energy that causes the least global warming is
 A. Coal
 B. Geothermal energy
 C. Natural Gas
 D. Petroleum

Ans. B.

99. The constellation 'Sapta Rishi' is known to Westerners as the
 A. Seven Monks B. Alpha Centauri
 C. Big Dipper D. Small Bear

Ans. C.

100. The impact of Green Revolution was felt most in the case of
 A. Wheat B. Rice
 C. Pulses D. Oil seeds

Ans. A.

101. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called
 A. Delta B. Levee
 C. Flood Plain D. Dune

Ans. B.

102. The tides in the sea are primarily due to
 A. the atmospheric effect of the Earth
 B. the gravitational effect of Venus on the Earth
 C. the gravitational effect of the Sun on the Earth
 D. the gravitational effect of the Moon on the Earth

Ans. D.



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103. What process takes place during the youthful stage of a river?
 A. Valley widening
 B. River rejuvenating
 C. Valley deepening
 D. Meandering

Ans. C.

104. Which of the following is the world's top environmental conservation award?
 A. Golden Bear Award
 B. Golden Panda Award
 C. Golden Globe Award
 D. Golden Palms Award

Ans. B.

105. The outer most layer of Sun is known as _____
 A. Chromosphere B. Photosphere
 C. Radioactive zone D. Corona

Ans. D.

106. Highest percentage of carbon is found in which form of coal?
 A. Anthracite B. Bituminous
 C. Peat D. lignite

Ans. A.

107. Ring of Fire is found commonly in _____
 A. Pacific Ocean B. Atlantic Ocean
 C. Indian Ocean D. Arctic Ocean

Ans. A.

108. When Granite rocks get metamorphosed, they form
 A. Quartzite B. Gneiss
 C. Marble D. Slate

Ans. B.

109. Kyoto Protocol is associated with
 A. Species conservation
 B. Climate change
 C. Wetland Conservation
 D. Medicinal plants

Ans. B.

110. Which of the following areas or regions is most prone to earthquakes?
 A. Deccan Plateau
 B. Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley
 C. Plains of northern India
 D. Western Ghats

Ans. B.

111. The northern part of the west coast in India is known as
 A. Konkan coast
 B. Coromandel coast
 C. Malabar coast
 D. Godavari Coast

Ans. A.

112. Three crops that contribute maximum to global food grain production are _____
 A. wheat, rice, barley
 B. rice, maize, sorghum
 C. wheat, maize, sorghum
 D. wheat, rice, maize

Ans. D.

113. Which of the following is a tertiary activity?
 A. Farming B. Manufacturing
 C. Dairying D. Trading

Ans. D.

114. In a rainforest, the vegetation that grows under the shade of a canopy is known as
 A. Crown B. Canopy
 C. Understorey D. Forest floor

Ans. C.

115. Which of the following is the busiest International sea port in India?
 A. Mumbai B. Kolkata
 C. Kochi D. Tuticorin

Ans. A.

116. "Great Barrier Reef", the world's largest Coral reef is located in
 A. Caribbean Islands B. Australia
 C. Philippines D. Indonesia

Ans. B.

117. Which one of the following cities of Iraq is located on Tigris river?
 A. Baghdad B. Mousul
 C. Kirkuk D. Basra

Ans. A.

118. Black soil is also known by which of the following name?
 A. Khadar Soil B. Bangar Soil
 C. Alluvial Soil D. Regur soil

Ans. D.

119. The large collection of stars, dust and gas held together by gravitational attraction between components is known as
 A. Cluster B. Atmosphere
 C. Galaxy D. Sun Family

Ans. C.

120. The driest location on Earth is in which country?
 A. Kenya B. Chile
 C. Congo D. Libya

Ans. B.

121. The land forms formed by wave erosion is
 A. Spit B. Beach
 C. Cave D. Barrier island

Ans. C.



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122. A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is
A. Dendritic B. Trellis
C. Rectangular D. Radial
Ans. B.
123. The core of the earth is also known as
A. Lithosphere B. Mesosphere
C. Barysphere D. Centrosphere
Ans. C.
124. The polar regions are sparsely populated because of
A. lack of minerals
B. unsuitable climatic conditions
C. infertile land
D. mountainous topography
Ans. B.
125. Which of the following was not a purpose for building Farakka Barrage?
A. Checking water flowing into Bangladesh
B. Checking silting of Kolkata Port
C. Preventing erosion of Kolkata Port
D. Facilitating navigation in Ganga river
Ans. D.
126. In _____ forests, trees shed their leaves in a particular season.
A. evergreen B. mangrove
C. deciduous D. thorny
Ans. C.
127. Where is the headquarters of National Film Archives of India (NFAI) located?
A. Pune B. Chennai
C. Bangalore D. Mumbai
Ans. A.
128. Bridgmanite is
A. A bridge on the river Thames
B. Name of a game
C. Earth's most abundant mineral
D. Name of a music
Ans. C.
129. Which river in the Southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin in India?
A. Godavari B. Krishna
C. Cauvery D. Mahanadi
Ans. A.
130. Name the longest lake in India?
A. Pangong lake B. Pulicat Lake
C. Kolleru Lake D. Vembanad Lake
Ans. D.

131. Suez Canal connects
A. Red Sea and Arabian Sea
B. Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
C. Arabian Sea and Mediterranean Sea
D. North Sea and Baltic Sea
Ans. B.
132. Which of the following is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere?
A. Stratosphere B. Mesosphere
C. Ionosphere D. Exosphere
Ans. D.
133. The World Trade Organisation, which replaced GATT, has its Head Quarters in
A. Vienna B. Brussels
C. New York D. Geneva
Ans. D.
134. The largest producer of Lac in India is
A. Chattisgarh B. Jharkhand
C. West Bengal D. Gujarat
Ans. B.
135. A tropical deciduous plant special to the Deccan plateau is
A. Teak B. Shisam
C. Sandalwood D. Sal
Ans. C.
136. The most abundant metal in the Earth's crust is
A. zinc B. copper
C. aluminium D. iron
Ans. C.
137. Mount Abu is a hill station located in _____ ranges.
A. Vindhya B. Satpuda
C. Aravalli D. Sahyadri
Ans. C.
138. The only perennial river in Peninsular India is _____.
A. Godavari B. Kaveri
C. Krishna D. Bhima
Ans. B.
139. When does solar eclipse take place?
A. When the sun is between the moon and earth
B. When the earth is between the moon and sun
C. When the moon is between the sun and earth
D. When the moon does not lie on the line joining the sun and earth
Ans. C.



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140. Strait of Gibraltar connects which of the following?
A. Red Sea - Mediterranean Sea
B. Red Sea - Arabian Sea
C. Atlantic Ocean - Mediterranean Sea
D. Mediterranean Sea - Black Sea
Ans. C.
141. The largest solar power plant in India is located at
A. Nagercoil B. Jaisalmer
C. Kamuthi D. Rann of Kutch
Ans. C.
142. Isolines joining places of equal rainfall are called _____
A. isohyets B. isotherms
C. isobars D. contours
Ans. A.
143. Which river does not form a delta?
A. Ganga B. Brahmaputra
C. Godavari D. Tapi
Ans. D.
144. Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which State?
A. Maharashtra B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Gujarat D. Jharkhand
Ans. B.
145. Which is called the "Lake District of India"?
A. Nainital B. Shimla
C. Sikkim D. Matheran
Ans. A.
146. On which river is the Tehri dam built?
A. Alakananda B. Bhagirathi
C. Ganga D. Hooghly
Ans. B.
147. With which country, India has the longest international boundary?
A. Nepal B. Pakistan
C. China D. Bangladesh
Ans. D.
148. Which State in India has the largest coastline?
A. Tamil Nadu B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Gujarat D. West Bengal
Ans. C.
149. Jog falls in Karnataka is located over which river?
A. Kaveri B. Godavari
C. Sharavathi D. Krishna
Ans. C.

150. Which one of the following areas of India is covered by tropical evergreen forest?
A. Semiarid areas of Gujarat
B. Eastern Ghats
C. Western Ghats
D. Madhya Pradesh
Ans. C.
151. When does the sun shine vertically on the Equator?
A. Throughout the year
B. For six months
C. Twice a year
D. Once a year
Ans. C.
152. "Tsunami" is the name given to which of the following?
A. Earthquake B. Cyclone
C. Tidal Waves D. Undersea Waves
Ans. C.
153. Which of the following is/are 'rain cloud'?
1) Cirrus 2) Nimbostratus
3) Cumulonimbus 4) Altocumulus
A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
C. 3 and 4 only D. 1 and 4 only
Ans. B.
154. Arrange the following cities in an order from North to South
1) Bhubaneswar 2) Chennai
3) Hyderabad 4) Cochin
A. 1 3 2 4 B. 1 2 3 4
C. 1 2 4 3 D. 1 3 4 2
Ans. A.
155. Which of the following is not an igneous Rock?
A. Dolomite B. Granite
C. Basalt D. Gabbro
Ans. A.
156. The outermost layer of sun is called
A. Lithosphere B. Chromosphere
C. Photosphere D. Corona
Ans. B.
157. The deepest trench of the Indian Ocean is
A. Java trench B. Aleutian trench
C. Atacama trench D. Tizard trench
Ans. A.
158. Which of the following is called the 'Land of the Golden Pagoda'?
A. Myanmar B. China
C. Japan D. North Korea
Ans. A.



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159. Why does the west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast?
 A. Unlike the east coast this coast is straight
 B. The Western Ghats obstruct the winds causing rainfall
 C. The east coast is broader than the west coast
 D. The Eastern Ghats extend parallel to wind direction
 Ans. B.
160. The plateau that has both West and East flowing drainage system is
 A. Malwa B. Chota Nagpur
 C. Ranchi D. Hazaribagh
 Ans. A.
161. Which is the warmest layer of the atmosphere?
 A. Thermosphere B. Troposphere
 C. Stratosphere D. Mesosphere
 Ans. A.
162. The Siachin Glacier's melting waters are the main source of which of the following rivers:
 A. Bias B. Sutlej
 C. Shylok D. Nubra
 Ans. D.
163. The mountain range which divides the North and the South India is
 A. Himalayas B. Western ghats
 C. Vindhya D. Satpura
 Ans. C.
164. In which of the following States is Dampa Tiger Reserve situated?
 A. Assam B. Karnataka
 C. Mizoram D. Orissa
 Ans. C.
165. Which one of the following bio reserves of India is not included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserve?
 A. Sunderbans B. Gulf of Mannar
 C. Nandadevi D. Corbett
 Ans. B.
166. The study of mountains is known as
 A. Oncology B. Lithology
 C. Orology D. Ornithology
 Ans. C.
167. Salination of soil is caused by
 A. Pesticides B. soil erosion
 C. Excess irrigation D. crop rotation
 Ans. C.

168. Which of the following State is surrounded by Bangladesh from three sides?
 A. Nagaland
 B. Assam
 C. Arunachal Pradesh
 D. Tripura
 Ans. D.
169. Among the following states, the literacy rate is highest in
 A. Orissa B. Punjab
 C. Maharashtra D. Mizoram
 Ans. D.
170. India's population growth is characterized by
 A. An increase in rate of death
 B. An increase in the ratio of females
 C. An increase in the birth rate and declining death rate
 D. Increasing number of old people
 Ans. C.
171. Which of the following deserts is rich in gold reserves?
 A. Arabian B. Thar
 C. Mongolian D. Atacama
 Ans. D.
172. The dispute over Siachin Glacier is between
 A. India and China
 B. India and Afghanistan
 C. India and Pakistan
 D. India and Nepal
 Ans. C.
173. Which of the following was India's first interplanetary mission?
 A. Chandrayaan Mission
 B. Mangalyaan Mission
 C. Aryabhata Mission
 D. Philae Mission
 Ans. B.
174. Why the Earth is having its own atmosphere?
 A. Winds
 B. Clouds
 C. Gravity
 D. Rotation of the Earth
 Ans. C.
175. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is
 A. Maldives B. Sri Lanka
 C. Mauritius D. Madagascar
 Ans. D.
176. SMOG is a combination of
 A. Air and water vapour
 B. Water and smoke
 C. Fire and water
 D. Smoke and fog
 Ans. D.



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177. The warm and cold ocean currents are caused by
 A. Prevailing winds
 B. Earth's rotation
 C. Variations in density of sea water
 D. All of these

Ans. D.

178. Why is Rann Of Kutch of India famous for?
 A. Tidal and flats
 B. Fertile soil
 C. Dense Vegetation
 D. All are correct

Ans. A.

179. What is the position of the Earth when it is at the greatest distance from the sun?
 A. Aphelion
 B. Antipode
 C. Perihelion
 D. Aldiatc

Ans. A.

180. Which of the following wind is blowing from the Mediterranean Sea to the North Western parts of India?
 A. Western disturbances
 B. Norwesters
 C. Loo
 D. Mango showers

Ans. A.

181. Which layer of the earth's atmosphere contains the ozone layer?
 A. Troposphere
 B. Mesosphere
 C. Ionosphere
 D. Stratosphere

Ans. D.

182. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?
 A. Pacific Ocean
 B. Indian Ocean
 C. Atlantic Ocean
 D. Arctic Ocean

Ans. A.

183. A wide inlet of the sea usually concave in shape, is termed as a:
 A. strait
 B. Sound
 C. Bay
 D. Fjord

Ans. C.

184. Punjab has a large number of inundation canals drawing water from
 A. Jhelum river
 B. Chenab river
 C. Beas river
 D. Sutlej river

Ans. D.

185. Stars twinkle but planets do not twinkle because_____
 A. they emit light of a constant intensity
 B. their distance from the earth does not change with time
 C. they are very far away from the earth resulting in decrease in intensity of light
 D. they are nearer to the earth and hence we receive a greater amount of light and therefore minor variations in intensity are not noticeable

Ans. D.

186. Among the following States, _____ has the lowest birth rate in India.
 A. Kerala
 B. Uttar Pradesh
 C. Bihar
 D. West Bengal

Ans. A.

187. The Secretariat of SAARC is set up at
 A. Washington
 B. Kathmandu
 C. Hague
 D. New Delhi

Ans. B.

188. The outermost range of Himalayas is called
 A. Kali
 B. Shivaliks
 C. Dehradun
 D. Kumaon

Ans. B.

189. The longest river of peninsular India is
 A. Narmada
 B. Godavari
 C. Mahanadi
 D. Cauvery

Ans. B.

190. The atomic power station in Rajasthan is situated at:
 A. Pokhran
 B. Suratgarh
 C. Rawatbhata
 D. Chittorgarh

Ans. C.

191. Which of the following causes rainfall during winters in the north-western part of India?
 A. Western disturbances
 B. Cyclonic depression
 C. Southwest monsoon
 D. Retreating monsoon

Ans. A.

192. Continuous chain of mountains that rise abruptly more or less parallel to the coastline of India is
 A. Aravalli
 B. Satpura
 C. Eastern ghats
 D. Western ghats

Ans. D.



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193. Geothermal energy is maximum utilised in

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A. Iceland | B. New Zealand |
| C. Russia | D. Japan |

Ans. A.

194. Which country is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Bangladesh | B. Myanmar |
| C. Sri Lanka | D. Pakistan |

Ans. C.

195. In the absence of the earth's atmosphere, sky would appear

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A. blue | B. deep red |
| C. white | D. black |

Ans. D.

196. Where do the Western and Eastern Ghats meet?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Nilgiri hills | B. Cardamom hills |
| C. Palani hills | D. Annamalai hills |

Ans. A.

197. The natural habitat of Rhinoceros in India is

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Bharatpur | B. Gir forest |
| C. Khaziranga | D. Nilgiris |

Ans. C.

198. The range that acts as watershed between India and Turkistan is

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Zaskar | B. Kailash |
| C. Karakoram | D. Laddakh |

Ans. C.

199. Tsangpo is the other name in Tibet for

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| A. Kosi | B. Gandak |
| C. Brahmaputra | D. Ganga |

Ans. C.

200. The largest herbarium of India is located at

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. Kolkata | B. Lucknow |
| C. Mumbai | D. Coimbatore |

Ans. A.

201. At Barren Island, the only active volcano in India is situated in

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Andaman Islands | B. Nicobar Islands |
| C. Lakshadweep | D. Minicoy |

Ans. A.

202. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Percolation | B. Conduction |
| C. Leaching | D. Transpiration |

Ans. C.

203. The Kovvada Nuclear Park project is proposed to be setup in which State?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Rajasthan | B. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Andhra Pradesh | D. Karnataka |

Ans. C.

204. The longest sea beach in India is

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Chapora beach | B. Diu beach |
| C. Aksa beach | D. Marina beach |

Ans. D.

205. Which one of the following region is most rich in coal deposits?

- | |
|-----------------------|
| A. Brahmaputra Valley |
| B. Damodar valley |
| C. Mahanadi Valley |
| D. Godavari Valley |

Ans. D.

206. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called.....

- | |
|--------------------------|
| A. Organic rainfall |
| B. Cyclonic rainfall |
| C. Frontal rainfall |
| D. Conventional rainfall |

Ans. D.

207. Nandadevi peak is located in.....state

- | |
|---------------------|
| A. Himachal Pradesh |
| B. Uttarakhand |
| C. Uttar Pradesh |
| D. Sikkim |

Ans. B.

208. Which of the following is called 'Queen of the Adriatic'?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Venice | B. Rome |
| C. Flanders | D. Lisbon |

Ans. A.



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