

- 1TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Researchers have found that the lower troposphere is hotter by two-and-half times in the shipping corridor compared to surrounding areas in the Bay of Bengal. What could be the possible reason for this?

- a . While passing on the sea route oil tankers are releasing oils on the sea surface that resulted in oil spill which led to trapping of sea surface temperature.
- b . Ships release steam as a byproduct of combustion
- c . Ship exhaust contains particulate matter such as black carbon and emission of nitrogen dioxide by the ships ✓
- d . The corridor lies in the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ which makes the circulation contained with itself.

- 1 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Using surface and satellite data, researchers have found that **aerosol plumes from ships produced severe pollution along the international shipping route in the Bay of Bengal.**

**Details:**


- Researchers found that emissions from ships along the corridor (5-6 degrees North latitude) has directly heated the lower troposphere by two-and-half times compared to surrounding areas and also created a temperature gradient of around 0.1K/day on either side of the shipping route.
- Satellite measurement confirmed the presence of high levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) along the shipping corridor, which is 100 km wide. The measurements were made during 2011-2012. Compared with the surrounding regions, the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> was five times higher along the shipping corridor.
- Since NO<sub>2</sub> can absorb solar radiation, the increased levels of this gas along the shipping route led to more heating of the atmosphere. In addition to gaseous emissions, ship exhaust also contains particulate matter such as black carbon.
- Along the shipping route, the black carbon concentration was elevated by a factor of four compared to surrounding regions; the lower troposphere solar heating rate was elevated by 0.1 degree C in cloud-free conditions.
- The emissions also led to increased concentration of cloud condensation nuclei (CCN). The CCN (at 0.4 per cent super saturation) concentration is one order of magnitude (about 10 times) greater in the shipping corridor than the pristine regions of Bay of Bengal.
- The effects of CCN seen along the corridor may have significant impact on the monsoon activity over southern Bay of Bengal and implications for climate change mitigation strategies.

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- 2TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II With reference to the climate of different locations in India, consider the following cities:

1. Chennai
2. Delhi
3. Mumbai

Which among the cities given above has high annual range of temperature?


- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only 
- c . 3 only
- d . 1 and 3 only

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- · Chennai and Mumbai are coastal cities and experience moderate variation in the temperature during summer and winter due to proximity of sea.
- This process can be explained as follows: Water gets heated slowly and cools down slowly than land due to its high specific heat. In the coastal areas during morning, land will be hot whereas water will be relatively cold due to variations in specific heats of land and water. So sea breezes keep land area warm during day and vice versa during the night. This is moderator of temperature.
- Delhi experiences continentality (i.e. land locked from every side). There is no water body near Delhi to moderate the temperature.

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- 3TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IILand acquisition comes under which of the following list?

- a . State list
- b . Central list
- c . Concurrent list 
- d . Residuary list

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- · Though land is a state subject, "acquisition and requisitioning of property" is in the concurrent list. Both Parliament and state legislatures can make laws on this subject.
- The Gujarat Land Acquisition Bill 2016, that dilutes the Centre's stringent provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 2013, has been given approval by the President and will take effect on August 15<sup>th</sup>.

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- 4TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following features:

1. Annual precipitation over 200 cm.
2. Mean annual temperature above 22 degrees.
3. Natural vegetation includes Mahogany, ebony, rosewood.

Which among the following types of forest has the above characteristics?

- a . Tropical Evergreen Forests ✓
- b . Tropical Deciduous Forests
- c . Montane Forests
- d . Tropical Thorn Forests

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Tropical evergreen forests (or tropical rain forests) are usually found in areas receiving more than 2000 mm of rainfall and having a monthly mean temperature of 18 °C or higher in the coldest months. They occupy about seven percent the Earth's land surface and harbour more than half of the planet's terrestrial plants and animals. Tropical evergreen forests are dense, multi-layered, and harbour many types of plants and animals. The trees are evergreen as there is no period of drought or frost. The canopy tree species are mostly tall hardwoods with broad leaves that release large quantities of water through transpiration, in a cycle that is important in raising as much mineral nutrient material as possible from the soil. They do not shed their leaves at a time and therefore always remain green and are called evergreen forest. Here the trees are 60m in height and the rainfall is between 15 cm to 30 cm.

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- 5TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIA characteristic feature of Rainfall in India is its variability. Which of the following regions have a variability of over 50% from the mean values of rainfall in the respective region?

1. South- western part of Jammu and Kashmir
2. Interior parts of Deccan plateau
3. Western part of Rajasthan
4. North – eastern peninsula

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 4 only
- c . 2 and 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 2 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Regions with variability of less than 25 per cent include western coasts, Western Ghats, north-eastern Peninsula, eastern plains of the Ganga, north-eastern India, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and South-western part of Jammu and Kashmir. These areas have annual rainfall of over 100 cm.
- Western Part of Rajasthan, northern part of Jammu and Kashmir and interior parts of the Deccan Plateau have a variability of over 50 per cent. These areas have annual rainfall of less than 50 cm.
- Rest of India have a variability of 25-50 per cent and receive an annual rainfall between 50-100 cm.

(Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 50)

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- 6TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Which one of the following can one come across if one travels through the Tropic of Cancer?

- a . Damodar River ✓
- b . Garo Hills
- c . Mount Abu
- d . Gir National Park

- 0 mins 46 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - Garo Hills - 25 degrees North Latitude
  - Damodar river - 23 degrees North latitude
  - Mount abu - 24 degrees North latitude
  - Gir National park - 21 degree North Latitude

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- 7TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements

1. Garo, Khasi, Jaintia Hills are part of Siwalik Himalayan range.
2. Narmada River is flowing through rift valley.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only ✓
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 25 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills are the extension of Peninsular Plateau.
- The Meghalaya plateau is part of the Peninsular Plateau is further sub-divided into to – a) Garo Hills, b) Khasi Hills and c) Jaintia Hills.
- The Narmada, also called the Rewa, is a river in central India and the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent. It is the third longest river that flows entirely within India, after the Godavari, and the Krishna. It is also known as "Life Line of Madhya Pradesh" for its huge contribution to the state of Madhya Pradesh in many ways.
- It is one of only three major rivers in peninsular India that run from east to west (longest west flowing river), along with the Tapti River and the Mahi River. It is one of the rivers in India that flows in a rift valley, flowing west between the Satpura and Vindhya ranges.

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- 8TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following cities regarding the onset of monsoon

1. Kolkata
2. Bangalore
3. Nagpur
4. Ahmedabad

Arrange the above cities in chronological order with respect to the onset of South West Monsoon.

- a . 2-1-4-3
- b . 3-2-4-1
- c . 2-4-1-3
- d . 2-1-3-4 ✓

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Southwest monsoon winds originating from the Indian Ocean gets divided upon reaching the southern Indian shore. One section of the moisture-laden wind travels through the Bay of Bengal, whereas, the other arm of the monsoon-bringing winds moves ahead through the Arabian Sea. While the former brings rain to the eastern part of India, the latter leads to rainfall in the western states.

### Expected onset dates in different parts of India

City	State/Union Territory	Expected Onset Date (± 2 days)
Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	May 19
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	May 29
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	June 01
Bengaluru	Karnataka	June 01
Hyderabad	Telangana	June 06
Panjim	Goa	June 07
Pune	Maharashtra	June 10
Kolkata	West Bengal	June 10
Mumbai	Maharashtra	June 12
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	June 12
Nagpur	Maharashtra	June 14
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	June 14
Ranchi	Jharkhand	June 14
Patna	Bihar	June 14
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	June 17
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	June 18
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	June 21
New Delhi	Delhi	July 01
Jaipur	Rajasthan	July 02
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	July 02
Amritsar	Punjab	July 05
Jodhpur	Rajasthan	July 10
Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	July 12

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- 9TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Western Ghats are located in which of the following states?

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Gujarat
3. Goa

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 44 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Western Ghats range starts near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, south of the Tapti River, and runs approximately 1,600 km (990 mi) through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu ending at Kanyakumari, at the southern tip of India.

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- 10TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIWhich among the following soil type of India is the dominant one?

- a . Red Soil
- b . Black Soil ✓
- c . Laterite soil
- d . Arid Soil

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

- 11TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIWith reference to Jetstream influence over the Indian climate, consider the following statements:

1. Easterly Jetstream causes passing of Tropical Cyclones over India.
  2. Northward shift of the Westerly Jetstream indicates the onset of South-west Monsoon in India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- · In winter Westerly Jetstream flows along the southern slopes of the Himalayas but in summer it shifts northwards, rather dramatically, and flows along the northern edge of Himalayas in early June and in late summer (July-August) along the northern edge of the Tibetan Plateau.
- The periodic movement of the Jet stream is often the indicator of the onset and subsequent withdrawal of the monsoon. Northward movement of the Westerly jet is the first indication of the onset of the monsoon over India.
- The Easterly Jetstream steers the tropical depressions into India. These depressions play a significant role in the distribution of monsoon rainfall over the Indian subcontinent. The frequency at which these depressions visit India, their direction and intensity, all go a

long way in determining the rainfall pattern during the southwest monsoon period. This easterly Jetstream is held responsible for the burst of the monsoon in India.

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- 12TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIWhich of the following type of rocks are present in Deccan Trap?

1. Igneous
2. Sedimentary
3. Metamorphic

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Deccan Traps are a large igneous province located on the Deccan Plateau of west-central India and one of the largest volcanic features on Earth. They consist of multiple layers of solidified flood basalt that together are more than 2,000 m thick, cover an area of 500,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

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- 13TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIIIn India which type of forest among the following occupies the largest area?

- a . Tropical Thorn Forest
- b . Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest
- c . Tropical Deciduous Forest ✓
- d . Alpine Forest

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Tropical Deciduous forests are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cms. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.
- The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cms. These forest are found in the north-eastern states along the



foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.


· Dry deciduous forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70-100 cm. On the wetter margins, it has transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forest. These forests are found in rainier areas of the Peninsula and the plains of UP and Bihar.

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- 14TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - III If you travel through the Great Indian Desert, you are likely to see which of the following plants naturally growing there?

1. Euphorbia
2. Babool
3. Neem

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status


- Important species found in Thar Desert are Neem, Acacia, Babool, Euphorbia, Khair, ber, khejri, palas, Date palm etc.

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- 15TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following wildlife sanctuaries:

1. Eturunagaram
2. Kawal
3. Pakhal

The above mentioned wildlife sanctuaries are located in which of the following states?

- a . Telangana 
- b . Karnataka
- c . Andhra Pradesh
- d . Odisha

- 0 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The major wildlife sanctuaries located in Telangana are: Nagarjunasagar- Srisailem, Pakhal, Kawal, Eturunagaram and Kinnerasani wildlife sanctuaries.

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- 16TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the Montane Wet Temperate Forests in India:

1. They are available in Tamil Nadu.
2. Oak and Rhododendron are the common plants found in these forests.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Wet montane temperate forests grow at a height of 1800 to 3000 m above sea level in areas where the mean annual rainfall is 150 cm to 300 cm, the mean annual temperature is about 11 °C to 14°C and the average relative humidity is over 80 per cent.
- Wet montane temperate forests occur in the North and the South. In the North, it is found in the region to the east of Nepal into Arunachal Pradesh, at a height of 1800–3000 metres, receiving a minimum rainfall of 2000 mm. In the South, it is found in parts of the Nilgiri Hills, the higher reaches of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The forests in the northern region are denser than in the South. This is because over time the original trees have been replaced by fast-growing varieties such as the eucalyptus. Rhododendrons and a variety of ground flora can be found here.
- In the North, there are three layers of forests: the higher layer has mainly coniferous, the middle layer has deciduous trees such as the oak and the lowest layer is covered by rhododendron and champa.

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- 17TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the Alkalization of soil:

1. Intensive cultivation with excessive use of irrigation causes salinity in the soil.
2. Areas with poor drainage and waterlogged also experience the alkalization of the soil.
3. Gypsum is added to the saline soil to make them utilize for cultivation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 39 s
- Explanation

- Status


- Saline soils contain large proportion of sodium, potassium and magnesium and thus they are infertile and do not support any vegetative growth. They have more salts, largely because of dry climate and poor drainage. They occur in arid and semi-arid regions, and in waterlogged and swampy areas.
- Seawater intrusions in the deltas promote the occurrence of saline soils. In the areas of intensive cultivation with excessive use of irrigation, especially in areas of green revolution, the fertile alluvial soils are becoming saline.
- Excessive irrigation with dry climatic conditions promotes capillary action, which results in the deposition of the salt on the top layer of the soil. In such areas, farmers are advised to add gypsum to solve the problems of salinity in the soil because gypsum converts alkalies into soluble compounds.

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- 18TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the Western Disturbances:

1. These are the tropical storms originating in the Mediterranean region.
2. These bring heavy rainfall to North India and damages Rabi crops.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?


- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2 

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- During winter, in north-western India some weak temperate cyclones or extra-tropical cyclones from the Mediterranean Sea cause rainfall in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and western UP. Although the amount is meagre, it is highly beneficial for the rabi crops.
- It also causes precipitation in the form of snow in the lower Himalayas. It is this snow that sustains the flow of water in the Himalayan Rivers during the summer months.

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- 19TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Which of the following river of Indus river system does **not** have its source within India?

- a . Beas
- b . Jhelum
- c . Sutlej 
- d . Ravi

- 1 mins 1 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Sutlej has its source at Rakshastal Lake in Tibet. It is the longest of the five rivers that flow through the region of Punjab after river Indus.

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- 20TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Which of the following statements regarding the ITCZ is/are **not** correct?

1. It is a high pressure zone located at the equator.
2. Shifting of ITCZ with shifting of Sun helps in forming southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- · Inter Tropical Convergence zone (ITCZ) is a low pressure zone located at the equator where trade winds converge and it is a zone where air tends to ascend. During summer, with northward shift of Sun ITCZ shifts northwards and cause the trade winds of the southern hemisphere cross the equator between 40 degrees and 60 degrees East longitudes and start blowing from southwest to northeast due to the Coriolis force. It becomes southwest monsoon.  
· In winter, the ITCZ moves southwards, and so the reversal of winds from northeast to south and southwest, takes place. They are called northeast monsoons.

- 21TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Which of the following factors determine the climate of India?

1. Latitude
2. Distance from the Sea
3. Distribution of air pressure on the surface of the Earth

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 9 s

- Explanation
- Status

- India's climate is controlled by a number of factors which can be broadly divided into two groups-
  - (i) Factors related to Location and Relief:
    - a. latitude
    - b. Altitude
    - c. Distance from the Sea
    - d. Distribution of Land and Water
    - e. The Himalayan Mountains
  - (ii) Factors related to Air pressure and Wind
    - a. Distribution of air pressure and winds on the surface of the earth
    - b. Upper air circulation and different air masses and jet streams.
    - c. Western Disturbances

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- 22TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Which of the following statements regarding the comparison between the Himalayan and the Peninsular River is/are correct?

1. Himalayan rivers are young and form valleys.
2. The drainage type of the Peninsular Rivers is in the form of the dendritic pattern.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- · The type of drainage of the Himalayan Rivers is antecedent and consequent leading to dendritic pattern in plains. Whereas, the type of drainage of Peninsular Rivers is super imposed, rejuvenated resulting in trellis, radial and rectangular patterns.
- Peninsular rivers are old rivers with graded profile and have almost reached their base levels. While, the Himalayan rivers are young and youthful, active and deepening in the valleys.

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- 23TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the Laterite soil in India:

1. These are the result of intense leaching due to tropical rains.

2. These are found in the areas with high rainfall and low temperature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Laterite soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall. These are the result of intense leaching due to tropical rains. With rain, lime and silica are leached away, and soils rich in iron oxide and aluminum compound are left behind. Humus content of the soil is removed fast by bacteria that thrives well in high temperature. These soils are poor in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate and calcium, while iron oxide and potash are in excess.

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• 24TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II With reference to soil erosion which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Wind erosion leads to rilling, gullying and sheet erosion of soil.
2. Wind erosion is one of the major causes for the Desertification process.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only ✓
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Water erosion leads to rilling, gullying, sheet-wash and rain peeling. If erosion continues unchecked for a long time, numerous finger-shaped grooves may develop in the silt laden soils. The whole pattern resembles the shape of a tree. This is called rill erosion.
- • With further erosion of the soil, the rills deepen and become enlarged and are turned into Gullies formed over a large area gives rise to bad land topography (Chambal Ravines).
- • When a gully bed is eroded further, the bed gradually deepens and flattens out and a ravine is formed. The depth of a ravine may extend to 30 metres or more. Further erosion of ravine beds gives rise to Canyons are few hundred meters deep and wide. (Grand

Canyon on Colorado River).

- When the entire top sheet of soil is washed away by water or by wind, leaving behind barren rock, it is called sheet erosion.
- Wind erosion is quite significant in arid and semi-arid regions. Winds usually blow at high speeds in deserts due to absence of trees. These winds remove the fertile, arable, loose soils leaving behind a depression devoid of top soil (the depression formation in deserts is the first step in Oasis formation). Desertification around desert regions is due to wind erosion. Wind erosion is accentuated when the soil is dry, soils are subjected to overgrazing and devoid of vegetation cover.
- Coarse sand is not usually airborne but rather is rolled along the soil surface. This type of erosion is called surface creep.

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- 25TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the Project Elephant:

1. It was launched in 1973 to protect elephants, their habitats and migration corridors.
2. Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu are home to about 55% of the total elephant population in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only ✓
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Project Elephant was launched in 1992 to assist states having free ranging population of wild elephants. It was aimed at ensuring long-term survival of identified viable population of elephants in their natural habitats. It also addresses issues of man-animal conflict and also welfare of captive elephants.
- Out of total 30000 elephants in India (2012 estimates), about 16500 are present in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states. The other states with high number of elephant population are Assam, Meghalaya and Odisha.

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- 26TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Magnolia, Laurel and Cinchona vegetation is naturally grown in

- a . Tropical Thorn Forests
- b . Tropical Evergreen Forests
- c . Himalayan Forests
- d . Peninsular Mountain Forests ✓

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The southern mountain forests or Peninsular mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India: Western Ghats, Vindhya and Nilgiris. The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anamalai and Palani hills. Other vegetation include Magnolia, Laurel, Wattle and Cinchona. Such forests are also found in the Satpura and the Maikal ranges.

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- 27TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Which of the following statements regarding the Red soil is/are **not** correct?

1. These develop on crystalline igneous rocks in low rainfall areas.
2. They are rich in Nitrogen and Phosphorous content.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only ✓
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • On the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan Plateau, the Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks. These soils are abundant along the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Odisha and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain. The soil develops a reddish colour due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form (Iron Hydroxides).
- The fine-grained red and yellow soils are normally fertile, whereas coarse-grained soils found in dry upland areas are poor in fertility due to leaching of the nutrients. They are generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus but respond well to fertilizers.

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- 28TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II With reference to Indian Ocean Dipole, consider the following statements:

1. It is a difference in sea surface temperature between the two poles of the Indian Ocean.
2. In the Positive Indian Ocean Dipole event, the sea surface temperature of the western Indian Ocean is cooler than the eastern ocean.
3. The Positive Indian Ocean Dipole event is sometimes associated with El Nino.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is defined by the difference in sea surface temperature between two areas (or poles, hence a dipole) – a western pole in the Arabian Sea (western Indian Ocean) and an eastern pole in the eastern Indian Ocean south of Indonesia. The IOD affects the climate of India and other countries that surround the Indian Ocean Basin, and is a significant contributor to rainfall variability in this region.
- Like ENSO, the change in temperature gradients across the Indian Ocean results in changes in the preferred regions of rising and descending moisture and air.
- In scientific terms, the IOD is a coupled ocean and atmosphere phenomenon, similar to ENSO but in the equatorial Indian Ocean. It is thought that the IOD has a link with ENSO events through an extension of the Walker Circulation to the west and associated Indonesian through flow (the flow of warm tropical ocean water from the Pacific into the Indian Ocean). Hence, positive IOD events are often associated with El Niño and negative events with La Niña.
- Over the years, the study says that the positive IOD brings more than normal rainfall over central India despite of an El Nino. It was demonstrated that a positive IOD index often negated the effect of ENSO, resulting in increased Monsoon rains in several ENSO years like the 1983, 1994 and 1997.

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- 29TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the Retreating Monsoon period:

1. During this period the North India experiences the weather with high temperature and high humidity.
2. This season is also associated with the Tropical cyclones in the East Coast of Southern Peninsula.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 40 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The months of October and November are known for retreating monsoons. By the end of September, the southwest monsoon becomes weak as the low pressure trough of the Ganga plain starts moving southwards in response to the southward march of the sun.
- By the middle of the December, the centre of the low pressure is completely removed from the Peninsula and moves towards the Bay of Bengal. The retreating monsoon is marked by the clear skies and rise in temperature. The land is still moist. Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is commonly known as the October Heat.
- The widespread rain in this season is associated with the passage of cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman Sea and manage to cross the eastern coast of the southern peninsula. These destructive cyclones bring disaster in the east coast of Odisha, Andhra and Tamil Nadu. A bulk of rainfall of the Coromandel Coast is derived from these depressions and cyclones.

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- 30TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - III Identify the region in India which has the following characteristics:

1. It is also called as land of high passes.
2. It has cold temperatures, high altitude, less human habitation and dry ecosystem.
3. It is a high altitude desert.

Which one of the following region has all of the above characteristics?

- a . Rohilkhand
- b . Indo-Bhutan Region
- c . Ladakh ✓
- d . Thar Desert

- 0 mins 25 s
- Explanation
- Status
- A planetary science field expedition is being carried out in India, in coordination with NASA's Spaceward Bound program, to conduct astrogeological and biological experiments, and make observations that can be used for comparison with human exploration of the Moon and Mars. Ladakh was chosen because it offers cold temperatures, high altitude, less human habitation, dry ecosystem, and high altitude clear night skies for astronomy and astrophotography. Ladakh can tell a lot about the origin and evolution of Earth's topological features. The high passes, permafrost regions, glaciers, hot springs, shallow and palaeo lakes will help scientists perform several experiments.

- 31TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following lakes in India:
  1. Tso Moriri and Pangong Tso are the fresh water lakes present in Kashmir.
  2. Vembanad Lake is formed as the result of tectonic activity.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2 ✓

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Tso Moriri and Pangong Tso are the large salt water lakes in Kashmir. They are endorheic lakes ie. Water bodies which do not have an outlet and are closed water bodies.
- Wular Lake in Kashmir is formed due to tectonic activity and fed by river Jhelum. Vembanad River is a backwater lake located in Kerala.

•

- 32TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIWith reference to the rivers of India, consider the following statements:

1. Vamsadhara and Bharathapuzha are the important West flowing rivers.
2. Son, Chambal and Betwa rivers are flowing northwards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only ✓
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • River Vamsadhara is an important east flowing river between Rushikulya and Godavari, in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh states in India. Andhra Pradesh government is planning to link Vamsadhara and Nagavali rivers after successfully linking Godavari and Krishna rivers.
- Major west flowing rivers are Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati, Mahi, Luni, Kalinadi, Dhandhar, Sharawati, Bharathpuzha and Periyar.

•

- 33TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIWith reference to El-Nino, consider the following statements:

1. It refers to the heating up of the water in the Western part of the Pacific Ocean.
2. El-Nino always delays monsoon in India and always causes drought like conditions in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • El Nino refers to the heating up of water in the eastern pacific region which will have a cascading effect on the weather conditions across the world.
- The effect an El Nino has on India is probabilistic in nature. Statistically, there are 40% chances that an El Nino will result in a drought situation in India. It implies an El Nino doesn't necessarily result in a drought in India. For example in 1997, an El Nino year, India witnessed an above average rainfall and there are many other years in which an El Nino did not result in a drought in India. So, an El Nino in isolation cannot have a definitive effect on India.
- El-Nino is a complex weather system that appears once every three to seven years, bringing drought, floods and other weather extremes to different parts of the world. The system involves oceanic and atmospheric phenomena with the appearance of warm currents off the coast of Peru in the Eastern Pacific and affects weather in many places including India. El-Nino is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current or Humbolt current (locate these currents in your atlas). This current increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C. This results in: (i) the distortion of equatorial atmospheric circulation; (ii) irregularities in the evaporation of sea water; (iii) reduction in the amount of planktons which further reduces the number of fish in the sea.

•

- 34TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IWith reference to Biosphere reserves in India, which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. Agasthamalai Biosphere reserve is the latest one from India to become UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserve.
2. Both Core and Buffer zones of the Biosphere Reserves are prohibited from the Tourist activities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status


- Out of India's total 18 biosphere reserves, 10 are included in UNESCO's World Heritage Site list. Agasthamalai Biosphere Reserve is the latest one from India to be included in March, 2016.
- Biosphere reserves are demarcated into following 3 inter-related zones:
  - \* **Core Zone:** Core zone must contain suitable habitat for numerous plant and animal species, including higher order predators and may contain centres of endemism. Core areas often conserve the wild relatives of economic species and also represent important genetic reservoirs having exceptional scientific interest. A core zone being National Park or Sanctuary/protected/regulated mostly under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Whilst realizing that perturbation is an ingredient of ecosystem functioning, the core zone is to be kept free from human pressures external to the system.
  - \* **Buffer Zone:** The buffer zone, adjoins or surrounds core zone, uses and activities are managed in this area in the ways that help in protection of core zone in its natural condition. These uses and activities include restoration, demonstration sites for enhancing value addition to the resources, limited recreation, tourism, fishing, grazing, etc; which are permitted to reduce its effect on core zone. Research and educational activities are to be encouraged. Human activities, if natural within BR, are likely to continue if these do not adversely affect the ecological diversity.
  - \* **Transition Zone:** The transition area is the outermost part of a biosphere reserve. This is usually not delimited one and is a zone of cooperation where conservation knowledge and management skills are applied and uses are managed in harmony with the purpose of the biosphere reserve. This includes settlements, crop lands, managed forests and area for intensive recreation and other economic uses characteristics of the region.

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- 35TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Volcanic regions in India are found in which of the following places?

1. Dhosi Hill
2. Dhinodhari Hill
3. Barren Island

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Barren Island in Andaman Island is the only currently active volcano of India. The other two – Dhusi Hills and Dhinodhari Hills were extinct volcanoes.

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- 36TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding the State of Gujarat

1. It has the longest shore than any other state in the country
2. It has the largest milk dairy in Asia
3. It is the only home of Asiatic lions and outside Africa, it is the only present natural habitat of lions

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 2 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Gujarat**

- Among the coastal states of India, Gujarat has the longest coastline of around 1215 km.
- Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited (KDCMPUL) popularly known as Amul Dairy is the largest dairy in Asia.
- It is the only home of Asiatic lions and outside Africa, is the only present natural habitat of lions
- Surat is a major hub of diamond cutting and polishing. Surat is known as diamond heart of the world or Diamond City.
- World's largest petroleum company, Reliance Industries, has established the world's largest oil refinery near the village of Moti Khavdi in Jamnagar district of Gujarat
- "Jewel of Western India"
- Gujarat ranks first in India for production of Cotton and second in production of tobacco.
- The state produces nearly 63 % of milk in all over country.
- It is major salt producing state which accounts for 60 % of total salt produced.
- Gujarat is the state which has maximum number of Airports. There are total 9 airports in the state. These are in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Surat, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Mehsana and Porbandar.

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- 37TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Ship breaking or ship demolition is a type of ship disposal involving the breaking up of ships for either a source of parts, which can be sold for re-use, or for the extraction of raw materials, chiefly scrap. It may also be known as ship dismantling, ship cracking, or ship recycling. In this context, identify where India's largest ship breaking port is located from the following options?

- a . Maharashtra
- b . Tamilnadu
- c . Andhra Pradesh

d . Gujarat ✓

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Alang Port**

Alang is a census town in Bhavnagar district in the Indian state of Gujarat. In the past three decades, its beaches have become a major worldwide centre for ship breaking. The longest ship ever built, Sea wise Giant, was sailed to and beached here for demolition in December 2009.

- 

- 38TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIThe Canal Solar Power Project is a project launched to use the 19,000 km long network of Narmada canals across the state for setting up solar panels to generate electricity. It was the first ever such project in India. This project has been covered in which of the following states?

1. Rajasthan
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Gujarat

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Canal Solar Power Project**

The Canal Solar Power Project is a project launched in Gujarat, India, to use the 19,000 km (12,000 mi) long network of Narmada canals across the state for setting up solar panels to generate electricity. It was the first ever such project in India. This project has been commissioned by Sun Edison India. The project is situated on the Narmada branch canal near Chandra an village of Kadi taluka in Mehsana district.

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- 39TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIConsider the following statements regarding Rann of Kutch

1. It is a shallow wetland which submerges in water during the rainy season and becomes dry during other seasons.
2. It has desert on one side and the sea on the other provides the Rann of Kutch with a variety of

ecosystems, including mangroves and desert vegetation.

3. It is a large area of salt marshes located mostly in Gujarat of India and the southern tip of Sindh of Pakistan.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Rann of Kutch**

- Kutch district (also spelled as Kachchh) is a district of Gujarat state in western India. Covering an area of 45,652 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the largest district of India.
- Kutch literally means something which intermittently becomes wet and dry; a large part of this district is known as Rann of Kutch which is shallow wetland which submerges in water during the rainy season and becomes dry during other seasons. The same word is also used in Sanskrit origin for a tortoise. The Rann is famous for its marshy salt flats which become snow white after the shallow water dries up each season before the monsoon rains.
- The district is also famous for ecologically important Banni grasslands with their seasonal marshy wetlands which form the outer belt of the Rann of Kutch. It is divided into two main parts; Great Rann of Kutch and Little Rann of Kutch.
- The Rann of Kutch is located in the Thar Desert bio-geographic area in the Indian state of Gujarat with some parts in Pakistani province of Sindh. It is a seasonally marshy region, the word Rann meaning "salt marsh", alternating with medaks, elevated pieces of land where vegetation grows.

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- 40TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIGujarat is well known for which of the following National Parks/Wild Life sanctuaries?

1. Wild Ass Sanctuary
2. Jessor Sloth Bear Sanctuary
3. Desert National Park
4. Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1, 2 and 3 only
- b . 1, 2 and 4 only ✓
- c . 2, 3 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 20 s




- Explanation
- Status

- **National parks and WLS of Gujarat**

- Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat state of India. Spread over 4954 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the largest wildlife sanctuary in India. The sanctuary is one of the last places on earth where the endangered wild ass sub-species Indian Wild Ass
- Jessoro Sloth Bear Sanctuary is situated in the Banaskantha district formerly under Palanpur State in the Indian state of Gujarat at the Gujarat-Rajasthan border. It was declared as a sanctuary in May 1978, covering an area of about 180 square kilometres (69 sq mi), principally for protection of the sloth bear, which is now categorized as "Vulnerable" on the IUCN Red List. Their numbers are declining in the wild and they are threatened with extinction.
- Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, consisting primarily of a 120.82-square-kilometre (46.65 sq mi) lake and ambient marshes, is situated about 64 km to the west of Ahmedabad near San and Village, in the Gujarat state of India. Mainly inhabited by migratory birds in winter and spring, it is the largest wetland bird sanctuary in Gujarat, and one of the largest in India.
- Desert National Park, Rajasthan, India, is situated in the West Indian state of Rajasthan near the town of Jaisalmer. The Desert National Park is an excellent example of the ecosystem of the Thar Desert. The endangered great Indian bustard is a magnificent bird found in relatively fair numbers.

- 41TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - IIRakhigarhi is the site of a Pre-Indus Valley Civilization settlement dating to as early as 4600 BCE. The site with 7 mounds that was more than 300 hectares in size has now been found to be over 350 hectares with new find of two additional mounds, making it the largest Indus Valley Civilization site and town in the world. It is found in which of following state of India?

- a . Gujarat
- b . Haryana 
- c . Rajasthan
- d . None of the above as it is found in Pakistan

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Rakhigarhi**

In 1963, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) began excavations at this site, and, though little has been published about the excavations. The ASI's detailed excavation of the site revealed the size of the lost city and recovered numerous artefacts, some over 5,000 years old. Rakhigarhi was occupied at Early Harappan times. In 2014 six radiocarbon datings

from excavations at Rakhigarhi between 1997 and 2000 were published, corresponding to the three periods at the site.

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- 42TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements

1. The Ghaggar River is an intermittent, endorheic river in India that flows only during the monsoon season.
2. The Ghaggar system is **not** sourced by the glaciers and snows of the Himalayas, but rather by a system of perennial monsoon-fed rivers.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Ghaggar-Hakra River**

- The Ghaggar-Hakra River is an intermittent, Endorheic river in India and Pakistan that flows only during the monsoon season. The river is known as Ghaggar before the Ottu barrage and as the Hakra downstream of the barrage.
- The river Ghaggar, a river of the northern India is India's main seasonal river. The Ghaggar rises in the Shivalik Range, north-western Himachal Pradesh, and flows about 200 miles (320 km) southwest through Pinjore in the state of Haryana, where it receives the Saraswati River. It rises up in the outer Himalayas between the Yamuna and the Sutluj and enters Haryana near Pinjore. Passing through Ambala and Hissar it reaches Bikaner in Rajasthan and runs a course of 290 miles before finally disintegrating in the deserts of Rajasthan.
- It eventually loses itself in the sands of the Thar Desert. Just southwest of Sirsa, it feeds two irrigation canals that extend into Rajasthan. The Ghaggar was probably once an affluent of the Indus River. Its seasonal flow is dependent on monsoon rainfall.

•

- 43TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Haryana is known for which of the following things?

1. Largest exporter of Basmati rice
2. First state in India to have 100 % rural electrification
3. Largest manufacturer of passenger car
4. Sutlej and Ghaggar are two major rivers of Haryana.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1 and 4 only
- b . 1, 2 and 3 only ✓

- c . 2, 3 and 4 only
- d . 3 and 4 only

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Haryana**


- Haryana is the first state in India to have 100 % rural electrification.
- Haryana is the largest exporter of Basmati rice.
- Haryana is the largest car manufacturing state where the country's largest car manufacturer, Maruti Suzuki, is based. Hero Honda the world's largest manufacturer of two-wheelers has their manufacturing units in Haryana.
- Haryana's Sex ratio is 879 while India's sex ratio is 940. The Sex Ratio 2011 shows an upward trend from the census 2001 data. Census 2001 revealed that there were 933 females to that of 1000 males. Haryana's sex ratio (child sex ratio) crossed the mark of 900 and reached 903 in December 2015.

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- 44TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II There are rivers in India which flow for some distance and are lost in the desert. Which of the following rivers can be included into the above said category?

1. Luni
2. Machhu
3. Banas
4. Ghagra

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1, 2 and 3 only 
- b . 2, 3 and 4 only
- c . 1, 2 and 4 only
- d . 1, 3 and 4 only

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Karnali, also called Ghaghara is a perennial trans-boundary river originating on the Tibetan Plateau near Lake Mansarovar. It cuts through the Himalayas in Nepal and joins the Sharda River at Brahmaghat in India. Together they form the Ghaghra River, a major left bank tributary of the Ganges.
- The Luni is an endorheic river of western Rajasthan state, India. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer, passes through the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert, and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat

- The river Machhu originates from the hill ranges of Jasdan Sardar and Mandva in Rajkot district and Chotila in Surendranagar district and flows in North Westerly direction along the district boundry of Surendranagar and Rajkot upto village Beti and then flows mostly towards North in Rajkot district and finally disappears near Malia in the little Rann of Kachchh.
- The West Banas is a river of western India. It originates the southern Aravalli Range, in Sirohi District of the state of Rajasthan. It flows south, draining the valley between Mount Abu on the west and the easterly ridge of the Aravallis on the east. It continues south through the plains of Gujarat state, flowing through Banaskantha and Patan districts to empty into Little Rann of Kutch seasonal wetland.

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- 45TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II The “Red Data Book”, which brings out an inventory of endangered plants, is released by

- a . International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- b . Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)
- c . Botanical Survey of India (BSI) ✓
- d . Forest Survey of India (FSI)

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Red Data Book is the state document established for documenting rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi as well as some local sub-species that exist within the territory of the state or country. This book provides central information for studies and monitoring programmes on rare and endangered species and their habits. Extinct plants are enlisted in Red Data book of Botanical Survey of India.

•

- 46TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding National Population Registrar (NPR)

1. It is mandatory for every usual resident of India to register in the NPR as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955.
2. A usual resident is defined for the purpose of NPR as a person who has resided in a local area for the past 6 months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months or more.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of usual residents of the country. It is being prepared at the local (Village/sub-Town), sub-District, District, State and National level under provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. It is mandatory for every usual resident of India to register in the NPR. A usual resident is defined for the purposes of NPR as a person who has resided in a local area for the past 6 months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months or more.
- The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident in the country. The database would contain demographic as well as biometric particulars.

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- 47TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Our country has been variously named as Hindustan, Bharat, India and Aryavarta since Ancient times. But at present, only India and Bharat are officially recognised. In this context consider the following pairs

Which of the given above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 2 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The name of India first appears in Greek literature in the 5th century B.C. in the works of Hekataios and Herodotos. The word is derived from the Indus river (Sanskrit sindhu means "river"), and in the Greek as well as the Persian language 'India' originally meant only the Indus region, which then belonged to the Persian empire. Herodotos, however, already used the term in a wider sense to denote the whole country; and classical Greek usage followed his example.
- The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hinduš. The latter term stems from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was the historical local appellation for the Indus River.
- Bharat:- Name is derived from the ancient Indian texts upon legendary Hindu king Bharata. and official sanskrit name.

- India is also called Hindustan that was originally a Persian word that meant "Land of the Hindus"; prior to 1947, it referred to a region that encompassed northern India and Pakistan. It is occasionally used to solely denote India in its entirety.
- Hindustan:- Means Land between Himalaya 'HI' and sindu river 'indu' given by Persian.

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• 48TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Consider the following statements regarding National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

1. It was established by the Central Government of India under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

2. Only Chief Ministers from the states of Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal are the members of this Authority.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

• NGRBA

- National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) is a financing, planning, implementing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganges River, functioning under the water resource ministry of India. The mission of the organisation is to safeguard the drainage basin which feeds water into the Ganges by protecting it from pollution or overuse. In July 2014, the NGRBA has been transferred from the Ministry of Environment and Forests to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, formerly Ministry of Water Resources (India).
- Central government in a notification issued on 21st September 2016 has taken decision under River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order 2016 for a new body named "National Council for River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management)" NCRG to replace existing NGRBA. The new body will act as an authority replacing the existing National Ganga River Basin Authority for overall responsibility for superintendence of pollution prevention and rejuvenation of river Ganga Basin.
- It was established by the Central Government of India, on 20 February 2009 under Section 3(3) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, which also declared Ganges as the "National River" of India.
- The Prime Minister is the chair of the Authority. Other members include the cabinet ministers of ministries that include the Ganges among their direct concerns and the chief ministers of states through which the Ganges River flows. The Chief Ministers as

members are not from all the 11 states through which Ganges flow but only from 5 of the 11 states viz. Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

- 

- 49TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Recently the Union Cabinet has given its approval to create a Project Development Fund (PDF) for catalysing Indian economic presence in the CLMV region. The CLMV region indicates which of the following region?

- a . South Asia
- b . South East Asia ✓
- c . East Asia
- d . West Asia

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **CLMV region**

CLMV countries namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam have a unique position in the regional value chains and offer a gateway for market access to China/EU and other markets due to various trade agreements. The key advantage of positioning India on the regional value chains is securing on a long term basis, a dedicated market for Indian raw materials and intermediate goods besides a dedicated source for inputs and raw materials for Indian industry. While opportunities are a plenty in CLMV region, Indian entrepreneurs' endeavours in these countries have, thus far, been limited due to limited information, infrastructure and other contingent risks.

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- 50TEST - 8 GEOGRAPHY - II Recently the country's first Nuclear Suppliers' insurance policy was unveiled by India Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP). In this context consider the following statements

1. The pool provides capacity for insurance coverage to operators and suppliers for any nuclear liability towards third party
2. It will also provide the risk transfer mechanism to the operators and suppliers to meet their obligations under the Civil Liability Nuclear Damage Act (CLND), 2010.
3. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and INIP will issue the policy and administer the claims on behalf of the pool.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only ✓
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 34 s

- Explanation
- Status


- **India Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP)**

- Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP) of 1,500 crore rupees was launched as per the mandatory provision under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (CLND), 2010. The pool provides capacity for insurance coverage to operators and suppliers for any nuclear liability towards third party. INIP also will offer policies on the nuclear operators liability insurance policy and a nuclear suppliers' special contingency (against right to recourse) insurance policy. It will also address third-party liability insurance and later expand into property and other hot zone i.e. inside reactor areas risk. At present, it only covers cold zones (outside reactor areas). It will also provide the risk transfer mechanism to the operators and suppliers to meet their obligations under the CLND Act, 2010.
- New India Assurance Co (NIAC) and INIP will issue the policy and administer the claims on behalf of the pool.

- 51 ) ..The India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has been recently incorporated as a Public Limited Company under the Department of Posts with 100% GOI equity. In this context consider the following statements regarding IPPB

1. It will offer demand deposits such as savings and current accounts up to a balance of Rs 1 Lac.
2. It will provide digitally enabled payments and remittance services of all kinds between entities and individuals.
3. It will provide access to third party financial services such as insurance, mutual funds, pension, credit products, forex etc.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **IPPB**

- The India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has been recently incorporated as a Public Limited Company under the Department of Posts with 100% GOI equity.
- IPPB will offer demand deposits such as savings and current accounts upto a balance of Rs 1 Lac, digitally enabled payments and remittance services of all kinds between entities and individuals and also provide access to third party financial services such as insurance, mutual funds, pension, credit products, forex, and more, in partnership with insurance companies, mutual fund houses, pension providers, banks, international money transfer organizations, etc.
- The four key features of IPPB are:



\* **FINANCIAL LITERACY:** Wealth creates wealth. Even a little saving can go a long way if channelized correctly. With trustworthy advice and services designed to include everybody, income can be invested correctly, more can be saved, and people can start moving forward, faster. IPPB aims to make India prosperous by ensuring that everyone has equal access to financial information and services, no matter who they are, what they earn and where they live.

\* **STREAMLINING PAYMENTS:** Beneficiaries can access income from government's DBT programs like MNREGA wages, Social Security Pensions and scholarships, directly from their IPPB bank account with near zero friction. They can also pay their utility bills, fees for educational institutions and many more from the same IPPB account. It ensures that wherever they are, they can make the most of financial opportunities available to them.

\* **FINANCIAL INCLUSION:** Millions of Indians don't have access to banking facilities. They cannot avail of government benefits, loans and insurance, and even interest on savings. IPPB will reach the un-banked and the under-banked across all cross sections of society and geographies. Services offered by IPPB will help them take the first step towards prosperity.

\* **EASE OF ACCESSIBILITY:** IPPB is powered by the very postmen who deliver our letters. With over 1.54 lakhs post offices across the country, India Post enjoys the trust of Indians everywhere. The postal delivery system will make IPPB, India's most accessible banking network. IPPB will also offer services through internet and mobile banking, and prepaid instruments like mobile wallets, debit cards, ATMs, PoS and MPoS terminals etc.

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• 52 ) ..Consider the following statements regarding The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women

1. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group.
2. Membership for this Group has been equally shared by all the continents.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **UN Women**

- The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women, is a United Nations entity working for the empowerment of women.
- As with UNIFEM previously, UN Women is a member of the United Nations Development Group. UN Women became operational in January 2011.

- The organization is governed by a multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure in charge of providing normative and operational policy guidance. The General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) constitute the governance structure that sets forth the normative policy guiding principles of the Entity. The intergovernmental governance structure in charge of providing operational policy guidance to UN Women includes the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the organization's Executive Board. The latter consist of forty-one members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years and distributed as follows:

Ten from the Group of African States

Ten from the Group of Asian States

Four from the Group of Eastern European States

Six from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States

Five from the Group of Western European and Other States

Six from contributing countries.

Four seats will be selected by and from the top ten largest providers of voluntary core contributions to UN Women.


The remaining two seats will be allocated to two developing countries not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (DAC/OECD). These two countries will be selected by the developing countries not members of the Development Assistance Committee among the top ten providers of voluntary core contributions to the entity.

- 

- 53 ) ..FARC, which is in frequent news, is a

a . Non Government Organization in Kenya.

b . Social Movement in Mexico

c . Guerrilla movement in Columbia 

d . Terrorist movement in Sudan

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **FARC**

- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army is a guerrilla movement involved in the continuing Colombian armed conflict since 1964. It has been known to employ a variety of military tactics in addition to more unconventional methods, including terrorism.

- In June 2016, the FARC signed a ceasefire accord with the President of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos in Havana. This accord has been seen as a historic step to ending the war that has gone on for fifty years. On August 25, 2016, the Colombian president, Juan Manuel Santos, announced that four years of negotiation has secured a peace deal with FARC and that a national referendum would take place on 2 October. The referendum

failed with 50.24% voting against. The Colombian government and the FARC on November 24 signed a revised peace deal, which the Colombian Congress approved on November 30.

- On October 7, 2016, Santos was announced as recipient of Nobel Peace Prize, for his efforts negotiating a peace treaty with the guerrillas in the country, despite the unsuccessful referendum held over the deal.

•

- 54 ) ..Recently there was a pact in News which will pave the way for construction of three barrages on Godavari and its tributaries of Penganga and Pranahita. This pact was signed between which of the following states?

1. Maharashtra
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Telangana
4. Chhattisgarh

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1, 2 and 4 only
- b . 1, 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Godavari Pact**

- Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis signed a pact with his Telangana counterpart K. Chandrasekhar Rao for three irrigation projects to be constructed on Godavari, Pranahita and Painganga rivers. Under the agreement, the two States would take up Tummididi Hatti, Medigadda and Chanaka-Korata projects.
- To resolve the water dispute between the two States, an inter-State board was formed. In its first meeting, the board cleared all three projects.

•

- 55 ) ..Recently the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a proposal of R and D project for development of Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) Technology for Thermal Power Plant. In this context consider the following statements

1. The project will enable Indian industries to design, manufacture and commission higher efficiency coal fired power plants with indigenously developed technology and manufacturing processes.
  2. The Project envisages reduced coal consumption as well as Carbon Di-Oxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only

- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **AUSC technology**

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a proposal of R&D project for development of Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) Technology for Thermal Power Plant.
- A Consortium of three Government Entities, namely Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Indira Gandhi Centre of Atomic Research (IGCAR) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have proposed a R&D project for development of AUSC Technology for Thermal Power Plants of future, envisaging reduced coal consumption as well as Carbo

- 

- 56 ) ..Recently Scientists have discovered a new species of eel, a snake-like fish, from the
  - a . Northern part of Arabian Sea
  - b . Northern Bay of Bengal ✓
  - c . Southern Part of Indian Ocean
  - d . River of Ganges

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **eel**

- The one-foot long fish, which has 194 vertebrae, is likely to be called Indian unpatterned moray
- Scientists have discovered a new species of eel, a snake-like fish, from the northern Bay of Bengal along the West Bengal coast.
- The eel was studied by the scientists at Sankarpur fishing harbour in West Bengal's Purba Medinipur district, after it was collected in a trawl net by fishermen in northern Bay of Bengal, about 70 km off the coast.
- Eels are found mostly at the bottom of rivers and seas. This species was found at a depth of 35 metres in the sea.
- Globally, about 1,000 species of eels have been identified and, in India, the number is around 125. Though considered a delicacy in many countries like Japan, the consumption of eels in India is limited to coastal areas.
- With over-exploitation of fishing resources both freshwater and marine, scientists

believe that these newly discovered species may contribute to food security in the future.

- Two years ago, scientists had discovered another new species of edible marine fish *Haplogynys bengalensis* (Indian velvetfish) from the same area.

•

- 57 ) ..With reference to the 'Chotanagpur plateau', consider the following statements:

1. The Rajmahal hills situated in Southern edge of this plateau.
2. It has the Radial drainage pattern.
3. Damodar, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha rivers are originated from this plateau.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 2 only ✓
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Rajmahal hills situated in **North east** edge of this plateau.
- Damodar, Subarnarekha, Barakar, south koel (tri. of Brahmani), north koel (tri of son) rivers are originated from this plateau.
- The Mahanadi rises near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh and runs through Odisha. It not originated from Chotanagpur plateau.

•

- 58 ) ..Consider the following pairs:

National park		Rivers flowing through the park
1. Bandipur	-	Kaveri
2. Keibul Lamjao	-	Karnaphuli
3. Mollem	-	Mandovi

Which of the Pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a . 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Bandipur National Park is famous park located in the southern part of Karnataka; The Bandipur National park is flanked by the Kabini River in the north and the Moyar River in the south. The Nugu River runs through the park. Kaveri River is not flowing through this national park.
- Keibul Lamjao National park is located in Manipur. It is an integral part of the Loktak Lake.
- Karnaphuli River is originating from the lushai hills in Mizoram, India and its flows through Chittagong hill tracts and Chittagong into the Bay of Bengal. The mouth of the river hosts Chittagong's sea port.
- Mollem National Park is located in the state of Goa. It contains the famous Dudhsagar falls, which is located over the Mandovi River, which passes through the national park.

•

- 59 ) ..Udaipur declaration, which is frequently in news, is related with the affairs of
  - a . Disaster Management of BRICS ✓
  - b . Food Security of BRICS
  - c . Cyber security of SAARC
  - d . Coastal security of BIMSTEC

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Udaipur Declaration**

A two-day meeting of BRICS Ministers on Disaster Management ended in Udaipur, Rajasthan with the adoption of the Udaipur Declaration. The meeting laid bare the common thread of challenges on disaster issues faced by all the BRICS nations.

•

- 60 ) ..Consider the following rivers

1. Arkavati
2. Hemavati
3. Lakshmanatirtha
4. Kabini
5. South Pennar

Which of the above rivers flow as the Left hand tributaries of Kaveri River?

- a . 1, 2 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only ✓
- c . 3 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation

- Status

- • Left hand tributaries of Kaveri are : Herangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, and Akravati
- Right hand tributaries of Kaveri are: Lakshmantirtha, Kabini, Amravati, Bhawani.
- South Pennar River is not a tributary of Kaveri.

- 61 ) ..With reference to Forests in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Deciduous forests are absent in the Himalayan ranges.
2. The Northern and southern slopes of the Himalayas carry a similar vegetation.
3. The temperate forests in the Palani hills are called Sholas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 3 only ✓

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude.
  - Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.
  - The southern slopes of the Himalayas carry a thicker vegetation cover because of relatively higher precipitation than the drier north-facing slopes.
  - The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills.
- (Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 60)

•

- 62 ) ..Which of the following correctly relates to, why Tamilnadu coast remains dry during the summer monsoon season?

1. Tamilnadu lies in the rain shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the South-west monsoon.
  2. The Tamilnadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 47

•

- 63 ) ..Which of the following factors are responsible to the Indian Drainage pattern?

1. Nature and structure of rocks
2. Amount and periodicity of water flow
3. Geological time period
4. Chemical property of water
5. Slope
6. Topography

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1, 3, 4 , 5 and 6 only
- b . 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only ✓
- c . 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

- 0 mins 32 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Chemical property of water is not responsible to the Indian drainage system.  
(Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 21-box)

•

- 64 ) ..With reference to the ‘Eastern hills or Purvanchal’, consider the following statements:

1. The Purvanchal mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks.
2. The Patkaibum hills makes a border between Arunachal Pradesh and China.
3. Mt. Sharamati peak is located on the Mizo hills.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 1 and 3only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, and 3

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Patkai bum hills makes a border between Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar.  
• Mt. Sharamati peak is located on the Naga Hills.  
(Source: NCERT-contemporary India-class-IX- page no: 11, Wiki)



•

- 65 ) ..With reference to the Break in the Monsoon, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is the period between the South-west and North-east monsoon.
2. During this break, the monsoon trough (ITCZ) lies at the foothills of the Himalayas after northward shifting.
3. Over the west coast, these dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only ✓
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 39 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • During the south-west monsoon period after having rains for a few days, if rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon. These breaks are believed to be brought about by the collapse of the Tibetan High which results in northward shifting of the monsoon trough (ITCZ) to the foothills of the Himalayas.
- This results in high flooding of the rivers having their catchment areas in the Himalayas. These breaks in the different regions are due to different reasons.
- Over the west coast, the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.

(Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 40 and Majid Hussain)

•

- 66 ) ..With reference to the Indian Coastal plains, consider the following statements:

1. The western coastal plains are emergent and eastern coastal plains are submergent.
  2. The western coastal plains are narrow in the North and get broader towards middle and south.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2 ✓

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The western coastal plains are submergent and eastern coastal plains are emergent.
- The western coastal plains are narrow in the middle and get broader towards north and south.


(Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 18)

•

- 67 ) ..Consider the following about a National park:

1. It is characterized by the high alpine peaks, alpine meadows, and riverine forests.
2. Sainj, Tirthan and Parvati rivers flow through this National Park.
3. It is the habitat for the largest known population of the western Tragopan, an endangered species of pheasants.

Which of the following National parks is best described by the above features?

- a . Hemis National park
- b . Dachigam National park
- c . Great Himalayan National Park 
- d . Kishtwar National park

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status


- GHNP is located in Kullu region in the state Himachal Pradesh.
  - In 2014, the GHNP was added to the UNESCO list of World heritage site.
  - GHNP is the habitat for the largest known population of the western Tragopan, an endangered species of pheasants. It is endemic to the North-western Himalayas.
  - Hemis , Dachigam, Kishtwar National parks are located in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (Source: UNESCO, GHNP website)

•

- 68 ) ..Consider the following characteristics of an Indian soil:

1. This soil is found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity.
2. Organic matter in this soil may go even up to 40-50 percent.
3. This soil is normally heavy and black in colour.
4. It occurs widely in the northern part of Bihar and coastal areas of Tamilnadu.

Which of the following soil is characterized by the above mentioned features?

- a . Laterite soil
- b . Alluvial soil
- c . Black soil
- d . Peaty soil 

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 72

•

- 69 ) ..Match the list I (Mountain Peaks) with list II(Place):

Mountain Peaks	Place
A. Saddle Peak	- 1. Great Nicobar
B. Mount Diavolo	- 2. South Andaman
C. Mount Koyob	- 3. North Andaman
D. Mount Thuiller	- 4. Middle Andaman

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3
- b . A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2
- c . A-3 B-4 C-2 D-1 ✓
- d . A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 19-box.

•

- 70 ) ..Consider the following statements:

1. The Malwa plateau is bordered by Aravallis in the north and the Bundelkhand plateau in the east.
2. Dandakaranya is drained by the tributaries of Mahanadi and Godavari rivers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 71 ) ..“The National park is situated at a point where the continuity of the Tropical and subtropical dry broadleaf forests belt, which starts from cape comorin in south India, is broken and beyond this the upper Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests of the great Indo-gangetic plains begins, and also partly, this national park will be submerged due to implementation of the Interlinking of two rivers”.

Which of the following National parks is best described by the above passage?

- a . Bandhavgarh National park

- b . Panna National park ✓
- c . Kanha National park
- d . Satpura National park

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Panna national park/tiger reserve situated in the state of Madhyapradesh.
- This area is the northernmost tip of the natural teak forests and the easternmost tip of the natural 'kardhai' forests.
- It will be submerged due to implementation of Ken-Betwa Interlinking of River project.

•

- 72 ) ..Which of the following soil conservation methods is/are suitable for preventing of Gully erosion?

1. Construction of Check dams
2. Plugging
3. Increasing Vegetation cover
4. Shelter belts
5. Terracing

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1, 3 and 5 only
- b . 2, 3 and 4 only
- c . 1, 2, 3 and 5 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 0 mins 41 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 74

•

- 73 ) ..Consider the following pairs:

### Type of Climate

1. Semi-arid steppe climate -
2. Cold humid winter with short summer -
3. Tropical savannah -

### Area Associated

- North-Western Gujarat
- Arunachal Pradesh
- South of Tropic of cancer

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Source: NCERT-India: Physical environment-class-XI page no: 53

•

- 74 ) ..With reference to the drainage patterns, consider the following statements:

1. A rectangular drainage pattern develops on a strongly joined rocky terrain.
2. Trellis pattern develops where hard and soft rocks exist parallel to each other.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Source: NCERT-contemporary India-1-class-IX- page no: 18-box

•

- 75 ) ..Which one of the following would have happened if the Himalayas did **not** exist?

- a . Monsoon rains would have taken place in winter months.
- b . Coastal India would have experienced Mediterranean climate.
- c . North Indian plain would have been much cooler in winter ✓
- d . North western part of India would have experienced humid condition

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Without the Himalayas being there, which acts as a wall - a natural barrier to the winds - the plains would have to face the harsh Siberian winds blowing southwards making the whole North Indian region much colder. Also this wall prevents the monsoon winds coming all the way from Bay of Bengal, going further north. Without the wall, we'd receive much lesser rains in the region.

•

- 76 ) ..Consider the following statements  
 1. Alluvial soil is known for well developed soil profile.  
 2. Black soil is having low water holding capacity.  
 3. Red Soil is originated due to erosion and deposition.  
 Which of the given above statements is/are **not** correct?  
 a . 1 and 2 only  
 b . 2 and 3 only  
 c . 1 and 3 only  
 d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Alluvium is loose, unconsolidated (not cemented together into a solid rock) soil or sediments, which has been eroded, reshaped by water in some form, and redeposited in a non-marine setting.
- The black soil is very retentive of moisture. It swells greatly and becomes sticky when wet in rainy season. Under such conditions, it is almost impossible to work on such soil because the plough gets stuck in the mud.
- However, in the hot dry season, the moisture evaporates, the soil shrinks and is seamed with broad and deep cracks, often 10 to 15 cm wide and upto a meter deep. This permits oxygenation of the soil to sufficient depths and the soil has extraordinary fertility.
- The red soils develop from metamorphic sediments of granite gneisses and schists. The red soils of valleys and plains are dark and fertile. These soils are distributed in India mainly in the peninsular regions. The soils occur mainly in M.P., S.E. Mumbai, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur covering a total area of about 3,50,000 square kilometres. Red soils are also found in some parts of Bihar and in Mirzapur, Hamirpur, Banda and Jhansi districts of U.P. and territory of East Aravalli hills in Rajasthan.

•

- 77 ) ..Consider the following statements  
 1. Premonsoon showers are mainly convectional in nature.  
 2. In India lateritic soil occurs only in Western Ghats.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Premonsoon season is synonymous with heat and humidity with uncomfortable conditions throughout the day and night. Clouds are more of vertical in nature during the pre-Monsoon season and mostly come up during late afternoon and early evening hours. They are triggered by high temperatures and towering clouds build up. Pre-Monsoon rain is sharp and intense and gets over for the day, after just one spell.
- Laterite soils in India are found in the Eastern Ghats of Orissa, the Southern parts of Western Ghats, Malabar Coastal plains and Ratnagiri of Maharashtra and some part of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Meghalaya, western part of West Bengal.
- Laterite soil is rich in aluminium and iron, formed in wet and hot tropical areas. Almost all laterite soils are red due to the presence of iron oxides. It is prepared by the prolonged and rigorous weathering of the parent rock. Laterisation or tropical weathering is a long-drawn-out process of chemical and mechanical weathering which results in a large variety in the chemistry, grade, thickness and ore mineralogy of the ensuing soils. Laterite soils are pregnant with aluminium and iron oxides, but are deficient in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and nitrogen.

•

- 78 ) ..Excessive cold is experienced in North India relative to other parts in India during Cold weather season. Which of the following statement could be the correct reason for this phenomenon?

1. Less moderating influence of sea.
2. Cold wave situation created by the snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges.
3. The cold winds coming from East Asia bring cold wave along with frost and fog over Northern India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only ✓
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status


- A Western Disturbance is an extra tropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the north-western parts of the Indian subcontinent. Western Disturbances are important for the development of the Rabi crop, which includes the locally important staple wheat.

•

- 79 ) ..Which of the following parts in India experience rains during winter season?

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Punjab

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only 
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Although major portion of India , gets rainfall through summer monsoon during months of June-September, North western states and South India also have a winter rainfall regime. Both are due to different reasons:
  - North Western States: The phenomena which causes rainfall in north western states pf Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Western Uttar Pradesh is called western disturbances. These are basically the sub-tropical cyclonic depressions from Mediterranean Sea which are carried to Indian subcontinent through jet streams. Their arrival results in onset of winter's season in northern parts of country. The moisture provided by western disturbances are vital for the cultivation of rabi crops like wheat, gram etc.
  - Southern India: During winters, the monsoon winds get reversed to North eastern winds. Most of them are dry due to coming from land mass, but the Bay of Bengal branch picks the moisture from sea and yields rainfall particularly in the eastern state of Tamil nadu in southern India. As eastern coasts do not receive much of rainfall in south west monsoon, this rainfall is very important for sustaining agriculture. It helps in sowing of rabi crop and also beneficial for plantation crops of Tea and coffee.

•

- 80 ) ..Consider the following pairs regarding natural vegetation:

Forests		Trees
1. Tropical evergreen	-	Rosewood
2. Tropical deciduous	-	Teak
3. Montane	-	Rhododendron



Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Self Explanatory

• 81 ) ..Which of the following biosphere reserves are present in Madhya Pradesh?

1. Panna
2. Pachmarhi
3. Achanakmar- Amarkantak

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- World Network of Biosphere Reserves currently counts 651 biosphere reserves in 120 countries all over the world. Out of 18 Biosphere reserve in India 10 are covered under the scheme. Total 3 Biosphere Reserve located in Madhya Pradesh out of which two are covered under the scheme. Panchmari Biosphere Reserve and Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve are covered under the scheme. The third Biosphere Reserve of M.P is Panna Biosphere Reserve which is not included under the scheme.

•

• 82 ) ..Consider the following statements regarding the culture of Gujarat State:

1. Bhavai is an important folk theatre of Gujarat.
2. Rani ki Vav, a memorial of Bhimdev-I, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.


Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Bhavai, also known as Vesha or Swang, is a popular folk theatre form of western India, especially in Gujarat. It is associated with Hindu goddess Amba. Bhav means universe and Aai means mother, so it is considered art form dedicated to Mother of Universe, Amba.
- Rani-ki-Vav, on the banks of the Saraswati River, was initially built as a memorial to a king in the 11th century AD. It was added to the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites on 22 June 2014. Step wells are a distinctive form of subterranean water resource and storage systems on the Indian subcontinent, and have been constructed since the 3rd millennium BC. They evolved over time from what was basically a pit in sandy soil towards elaborate multi-storey works of art and architecture. Rani-ki-Vav was built at the height of craftsmen's ability in step well construction and the Maru-Gurjara architectural style, reflecting mastery of this complex technique and great beauty of detail and proportions. Designed as an inverted temple highlighting the sanctity of water, it is divided into seven levels of stairs with sculptural panels of high artistic quality.

•

- 83 ) ..Consider the following statements regarding the biodiversity in India:  
1. Mangrove vegetation in India has limited only to West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar islands.  
2. The major coral reefs areas in India are found in Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch and Lakshadweep only.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
a . 1 only  
b . 2 only  
c . Both 1 and 2  
d . Neither 1 nor 2 

- 0 mins 33 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Mangroves are plants that survive high salinity, tidal regimes, strong winds velocity, high temperature and muddy anaerobic soil. They are found in the inter-tidal zones of sheltered shores, estuaries, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, marshes and mud-flats. Mangrove vegetation has been reported in all the coastal states/union territories. West Bengal has the maximum mangrove cover in the country, followed by Gujarat and Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- The Indian reef area is estimated to 2,383 sq.km. The four major coral reefs areas identified for intensive conservative and management in India are: (i) Gulf of Mannar;


(ii) Gulf of Kutch; (iii) Lakshadweep; and (iv) Andaman and Nicobar islands. The Union ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance to the state forest departments for all the four identified coral reef areas for conservation and management of coral and associates.

•

- 84 ) ..Which of the following statements regarding the Biodiversity Conservation is/are correct?

1. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety aims to ensure safe transfer, handle and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.
2. The Objective of Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing is to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.
3. India is party to both Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 30 s
- Explanation
- Status


- • In 200, Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity was adopted under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The objective of CPB is to ensure safe transfer, handle and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. India is party to the CBD as well as CPB.
- Thereafter, a Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing has been adopted in 2010 after six years of intense negotiations under the aegis of CBD. The objective of this protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. India had signed the Protocol on 2011 and ratified on 2012.
- Achieving Nagoya Protocol is also a major step towards achieving the first of the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

•

- 85 ) ..Consider the following characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall:

1. The monsoon rainfall will increase with increasing distance from the sea.
2. Monsoon withdraws suddenly from the Northern plains.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 40 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall:**

- Rainfall received from the southwest monsoons is seasonal in character, which occurs between June and September.
- Monsoonal rainfall is largely governed by relief or topography. For instance the windward side of the Western Ghats register a rainfall of over 250 cm. Again, the heavy rainfall in the northeastern states can be attributed to their hill ranges and the Eastern Himalayas.
- The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea. Kolkata receives 119 cm during the southwest monsoon period, Patna 105 cm, Allahabad 76 cm and Delhi 56 cm.
- The monsoon rains occur in wet spells of few days duration at a time. The wet spells are interspersed with rainless interval known as 'breaks'. These breaks in rainfall are related to the cyclonic depressions mainly formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and their crossing into the mainland. Besides the frequency and intensity of these depressions, the passage followed by them determines the spatial distribution of rainfall. The breaks in the different regions are due to different reasons:
  - In northern India rains are likely to fail if the rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ over this region.
  - Over the west coast the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.
- The summer rainfall comes in a heavy downpour leading to considerable runoff and soil erosion.
- Monsoons play a pivotal role in the agrarian economy of India because over three-fourths of the total rain in the country is received during the southwest monsoon season.
- Its spatial distribution is also uneven which ranges from 12 cm to more than 250 cm.
- The beginning of the rains sometimes is considerably delayed over the whole or a part of the country.
- The rains sometimes end considerably earlier than usual, causing great damage to standing crops and making the sowing of winter crops difficult.
- The southwest monsoon is likely to start withdrawing from September 5, with a delay for four or five days, and the weather office is confident that "one good spell" during its final month will be enough to overcome the season's current deficit and help meet its forecast of above-normal rain.
- The retreat of the southwest monsoon coincides with the onset of the northeast monsoon (October-December) covering southern India.

- 

- 86 ) ..Arrange the following coastal plains as they appear while we go from Gujarat to West Bengal along the coastline:

1. Malabar Coast

2. North Circar Coast
3. Konkan coast
4. Coramandel Coast

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
- b . 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- c . 3 – 1 – 4 – 2 ✓
- d . 3 – 1 – 2 – 4

- 0 mins 55 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Refer Atlas.
- 

- 87 ) ..Consider the following statements regarding the Northern Plains:

1. Himalayan rivers coming from the mountains disappear in Bhabar Zone.
2. Tarai zone is wider than Bhabar zone, and has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and is home for varied wild life.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These plains extend approximately 3,200 km from the east to the west. The average width of these plains varies between 150-300 km. The maximum depth of alluvium deposits varies between 1,000-2,000 m. From the north to the south, these can be divided into three major zones: the Bhabar, the Tarai and the alluvial plains. The alluvial plains can be further divided into the Khadar and the Bhangar.
- Bhabar is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to the Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the slope. As a result of this, the streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders, and at times, disappear in this zone. South of the Bhabar is the Tarai belt, with an approximate width of 10-20 km where most of the streams and rivers re-emerge without having any properly demarcated

channel, thereby, creating marshy and swampy conditions known as the Tarai. This has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and houses a varied wild life.

•

- 88 ) ..Consider the following pairs:

Pass		State
1. Banihal	-	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Shipki la	-	Uttarakhand
3. Jelep la	-	Sikkim
4. Bomdi la	-	Arunachal Pradesh
5. Lipu Lekh	-	Himachal Pradesh

Which of the given above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a . 1, 3 and 4 only ✓
- b . 2 and 5 only
- c . 1 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 0 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Lipu Lekh is in Uttarkhand. It is used by pilgrims to visit Manasasarovar. Shipki la is in Himachal Pradesh adjoining Tibet.

•

- 89 ) ..Consider the following statements regarding the Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas:

1. Tea plantations are grown here due to moderate slopes, thick soil cover and well distributed rainfall throughout the year.
2. Duns are the distinguishing features of these Himalayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas:
  - They are flanked by Nepal Himalayas in the west and Bhutan Himalayas in the east. Known for its fast-flowing rivers such as Tista, it is a region of high mountain peaks like Kanchenjunga (Kanchengiri), and deep valleys. The higher reaches of this region are inhabited by Lepcha tribes while the southern part, particularly the Darjeeling Himalayas, has a mixed population of Nepalis, Bengalis and tribal's from Central India.
  - The British, taking advantage of the physical conditions such as moderate slope, thick soil cover with high organic content, well distributed rainfall throughout the year and mild winters, introduced tea plantations in this region.
  - As compared to the other sections of the Himalayas, these along with the Arunachal Himalayas are conspicuous by the absence of the Shiwalik formations. In place of the Shiwaliks here, the 'duar formations' are important, which have also been used for the development of tea gardens. Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas are also known for their scenic beauty and rich flora and fauna, particularly various types of orchids.

•

- 90 ) ..Consider the following features of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats:

1. The width of Western Ghats is lesser than that of the Eastern Ghats.
2. Western Ghats is continuous unlike Eastern Ghats.
3. Eastern Ghats are more parallel to the South West Monsoon winds.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Western Ghats width- 50 – 80 kms
- Eastern Ghats width – 100- 200 km
- Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed through only passes. Eastern Ghats are divided into several parts by large rivers.
- Western Ghats are almost perpendicular to the monsoon and therefore causes heavy rainfall in the west coastal plain. Eastern Ghats are almost parallel to South West monsoon coming from the Bay of Bengal and does not cause much rainfall.

- 91 ) ..Which of the following States or Union Territories has the least percent of forest cover of its total geographical area based on Forest Survey of India, 2013?

- a . Rajasthan
- b . Lakshadweep
- c . Punjab ✓
- d . Chandigarh

- 0 mins 5 s
  - Explanation
  - Status
- 
- [https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Forest\\_cover\\_by\\_state\\_in\\_India](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Forest_cover_by_state_in_India)

State / UT	Geographical Area	Very dense	Moderately dense	Open forest	Total forest area	% of forested area
Punjab	50,362	0	736	1,036	1,772	3.52%
Haryana	44,212	27	453	1,106	1,586	3.59%
Rajasthan	342,239	72	4,424	11,590	16,086	4.70%
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,623	4,550	8,176	14,349	5.96%
Gujarat	196,022	376	5,220	9,057	14,653	7.48%
Bihar	94,163	247	3,380	3,664	7,291	7.74%
Daman & Diu	12	0	1.87	7.4	9.27	8.28%
Jammu & Kashmir	222,236	4,140	8,760	9,638	22,538	10.14%
Puducherry	480	0	35.23	14.83	50.06	10.43%
Delhi	1,483	6.76	49.38	123.67	179.81	12.12%
Chandigarh	114	1.36	9.66	6.24	17.26	15.14%
Maharashtra	307,713	8,720	20,770	21,142	50,632	16.45%
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	850	26,079	19,187	46,116	16.77%
Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,948	10,199	10,697	23,844	18.33%
Karnataka	191,791	1,777	20,179	14,176	36,132	18.84%
West Bengal	88,752	2,971	4,146	9,688	16,805	18.93%
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	6,632	34,921	35,969	77,522	25.15%
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,224	6,381	5,078	14,683	26.37%
Jharkhand	79,714	2,587	9,667	11,219	23,473	29.45%
Odisha	155,707	7,042	21,298	22,007	50,347	32.33%
Assam	78,438	1,444	11,345	14,882	27,671	35.28%
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,153	34,865	16,603	55,621	41.14%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	99	213	43.38%
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,785	14,111	5,612	24,508	45.82%
Kerala	38,863	1,529	9,401	6,992	17,922	46.12%



Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	697	3,358	47.32%
Goa	3,702	543	585	1091	2219	59.94%
Tripura	10,486	109	4,641	3,116	7,866	75.01%
Manipur	22,327	728	6,094	10,168	16,990	76.10%
Meghalaya	22,429	449	9,689	7,150	17,288	77.08%
Nagaland	16,579	1,298	4,736	7,010	13,044	78.68%
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,828	31,414	15,079	67,321	80.39%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,754	2,413	544	6,711	81.36%
Lakshadweep	32	0	17.18	9.88	27.06	84.56%
Mizoram	21,081	138	5,900	13,016	19,054	90.38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,287,263</b>	<b>83,502</b>	<b>318,745</b>	<b>295,651</b>	<b>697,898</b>	<b>21.23%</b>

•

- 92 ) ..Consider the following statements regarding the Peninsular Plateau:

1. The western and northwestern part of the plateau contains black soil.
2. Tors, Block Mountains and rift valleys are some of its important physiographic features.
3. Both Central highlands and Deccan Plateau are tilted toward east.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only ✓
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, and 3

- 1 mins 1 s
- Explanation
- Status

- This is one of the oldest and the most stable landmass of India. The general elevation of the plateau is from the west to the east, which is also proved by the pattern of the flow of rivers. Some of the important physiographic features of this region are tors, Block Mountains, rift valleys, spurs, bare rocky structures, series of hummocky hills and wall-like quartzite dykes offering natural sites for water storage. The western and north-western part of the plateau has an emphatic presence of black soil.

•

- 93 ) ..How does Tibetan plateau affect the atmosphere?

1. It acts as a physical barrier to the cold winds coming from northern latitudes.

2. It acts as a heat source during summer.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Meteorological Importance of Tibet Plateau –**

Tibet plateau in winters is heavily covered with ice. Due to this high amount of ice Tibet plateau is also known as the third pole of the world.

It affect atmosphere in 2 ways –

(1) As a physical barrier

(2) As a heat source.

Tibet plateau obstructs the flow of extremely cold northern latitudes winds from entering the Indian subcontinent. As high pressure develops over Tibet plateau during the winters it has the potential to delay the onset of summer monsoon over Northern India due to the lowering of pressure gradient.

**Impact of Tibet plateau on Indian Monsoons –**

(1) Due to low pressure over Tibet plateau in summers pressure gradient develops which attracts

trade winds from the Indian Ocean and these winds cause precipitation over India as they have picked up moisture from ocean.

(2) Hot Tibetan plateau in summers pushes air above in the troposphere. This air travel southwards and descend somewhere near the Mascarene Islands (Reunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues) through the Tropical Easterly Jet (TEJ) stream. Now this stream in the form of surface air is attracted towards the low pressure Inter tropical Convergence Zone which during the summer time is shifted north wards and covers significant part of India. This surface air brings rain bearing winds to the Indian Peninsula thereby triggering monsoons.

•

- 94 ) ..A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region with significant levels of biodiversity that is under threat from humans. To qualify as a biodiversity hotspot, a region must meet two strict criteria: it must contain at least 0.5% or 1,500 species of vascular plants as endemics, and it has to have lost at least 70% of its primary vegetation. Around the world, 34 areas qualify under this definition, with nine other possible candidates. In India which of the following regions are identified as Biodiversity hotspots?

1. Western ghats
2. Eastern ghats
3. Himalayas

#### 4. Indo-Burma

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 3 and 4 only
- c . 1, 3 and 4 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Faced with the conflict between development and conservation, many nations find it unrealistic and economically not feasible to conserve all their biological wealth. Invariably, the number of species waiting to be saved from extinction far exceeds the conservation resources available. On a global basis, this problem has been addressed by eminent conservationists. They identified for maximum protection certain 'biodiversity hotspots' regions with very high levels of species richness and high degree of endemism (that is, species confined to that region and not found anywhere else). Initially 25 biodiversity hotspots were identified but subsequently nine more have been added to the list, bringing the total number of biodiversity hotspots in the world to 34.
- These hotspots are also regions of accelerated habitat loss. Three of these hotspots – Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, Indo-Burma and Himalaya – cover our country's exceptionally high biodiversity regions. Although all the biodiversity hotspots put together cover less than 2 percent of the earth's land area, the number of species they collectively harbour is extremely high and strict protection of these hotspots could reduce the ongoing mass extinctions by almost 30 per cent.

•

- 95 ) ..Which of the following statements regarding the regimes of rivers in India is/are correct?

1. Ganga River has steady rate of flow during the entire period of year.
2. The regime of the rivers of South India is controlled by the rainfall.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only ✓
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status


- The quantity of water flowing in a river channel is not the same throughout the year. It varies from season to season. The pattern of flow of water in a river channel over a year is known as its regime. The north Indian rivers originating from the Himalayas are perennial as they are fed by glaciers through snow melt and also receive rainfall water during rainy season. The rivers of South India do not originate from glaciers and their flow pattern witnesses fluctuations. The flow increases considerably during monsoon rains. Thus, the regime of the rivers of South India is controlled by rainfall which also varies from one part of the peninsular plateau to the other. The discharge is the volume of water flowing in a river measured over time. It is measured either in cusecs (cubic feet per second) or cumecs (cubic metres per second).
- The Ganga has its minimum flow during the January-June period. The maximum flow is attained either in August or in September. After September, there is a steady fall in the flow. The river, thus, has a monsoon regime during the rainy season. There are striking differences in the river regimes in the eastern and the western parts of the Ganga Basin. The Ganga maintains a sizeable flow in the early part of summer due to snow melt before the monsoon rains begin. The mean maximum discharge of the Ganga at Farakka is about 55,000 cusecs while the mean minimum is only 1,300 cusecs.

•

- 96 ) ..Systemically Important Banks (SIBs) is a term that has been in frequent use recently, especially with relation to talks of Bank Mergers and NPAs in India and the Global Financial Crisis precipitated by unhealthy lending practices. Consider the following statements regarding SIBs

1. Domestic SIBs are designated by the Central Bank of the respective countries.
2. Global SIBs are designated by a Joint Committee of IMF and World Economic Forum.
3. Though Government interventions stabilize SIBs at times of crisis, it can also lead to excessive risk-taking by the banks as well as affect Market Discipline.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 Only
- c . 2 only 
- d . 3 only

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Global SIBs are designated by the BASEL Committee on Banking Supervision.

•

- 97 ) ..Which of the following are conditions for a state to have special category status?

1. Strategic location along border
2. Fiscal capacity distance

3. Percentage of forest cover

4. Non-viable nature of state finances

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 1 and 4 only

b . 1, 2 and 4 only

c . 2 and 4 only

d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Conditions for Special Category Status are
  - a. Strategic location along borders
  - b. Hilly and Difficult terrain
  - c. Non-viable nature of state finances
  - d. Low population density and percentage of Tribal population
  - e. Economic and Infrastructural backwardness

•

• 98 ) ..The Government has launched a flagship programme called Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA). Which of the following is/are **not** components of MAA?

1. Generating Community awareness about breastfeeding.

2. Strengthening the network of ASHA to assist new mothers in breastfeeding their children.

3. Institutional support to lactating mothers in the form of monthly stipend, dietary supplement and checkup.

4. Skilled support for breastfeeding at Public Health Facilities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 2 only

b . 3 only ✓

c . 3 and 4 only

d . None of the above

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **MAA**

- It is a flagship programme to ensure adequate awareness is generated among masses, especially mothers, on the benefits of breastfeeding
- "MAA-Mother's Absolute Affection" is a nationwide programme launched in an attempt to bring undiluted focus on promotion of breastfeeding and provision of counselling services for supporting breastfeeding through health systems. The

programme has been named 'MAA' to signify the support a lactating mother requires from family members and at health facilities to breastfeed successfully. The chief components of the MAA Programme are Community awareness generation, Strengthening inter personal communication through ASHA, Skilled support for breastfeeding at Delivery points in Public health facilities, and Monitoring and Award/recognition.

- MAA is an intensified programme of the Union Health Ministry that aims to enhance optimal breastfeeding practices in the country.

- 

- 99 ) ..Pelargonic Acid Vanillyl Amide has recently been in news for which of the following reasons?

- a . Newly developed biodegradable Polymer.

- b . A compound on the RNA chain of Human, capable of triggering genetic mutation through reverse transcription.

- c . Secretion by GM Mustard, which gives it immunity from the weedicide compound called Luciferin.

- d . Non-lethal ammunition used for scattering a mob. ✓

- 0 mins 11 s
    - Explanation
    - Status

- Pelargonic Acid Vanillyl Amide (PAVA) shell has been sanctioned by the Home Ministry to be used in place of Pellet Guns to scatter protesters in Jammu and Kashmir.

- 

- 100 ) ..With reference to Glaciers in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Maximum development of glaciers occurs in the Pir Panjal range.

- 2. Siachin Glacier is situated in the Hunza Valley.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only

- b . 2 only

- c . Both 1 and 2

- d . Neither 1 nor 2 ✓

- 0 mins 0 s
    - Explanation
    - Status

- The Hunza is a mountainous valley in the Gilgit–Baltistan region of Pakistan. The Hunza is situated in the extreme northern part of Pakistan. The Siachen Glacier with all

major passes, is currently under the administration of India since 1984 and forms part of the Leh district of the Ladakh division.

- The Pir Panjal Range is a group of mountains in the Inner Himalayan region, running from east-southeast (ESE) to west-northwest (WNW) across the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan administered Kashmir, where the average elevation varies from 1,400 m (4,600 ft) to 4,100 m (13,500 ft).

- The glaciers of the Pir Panjal Range are less numerous and smaller in size as compared to those of the Karakoram Range. The longest Sonapani Glacier in the Chandra Valley of Lahul and Spiti region is only 15 km long.