

**48. With which of its neighbouring country India has Kalapani territorial dispute?**

- (A) Nepal (B) Bangladesh  
(C) Pakistan (D) Sri Lanka

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Kalapani is an area of 400 sq. km and is bone of contention between India and Nepal. In India, it lies in pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand.

**49. India has longest international border with which country?**

- (A) Bhutan (B) Nepal  
(C) Bangladesh (D) Pakistan

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** India has the longest international boundary with Bangladesh (4096.70 km).

Country	Length of boundary
1. Bangladesh	4,096.70 km
2. China	3,488 km
3. Pakistan	3,323 km
4. Nepal	1,751 km
5. Myanmar	1,643 km
6. Bhutan	699 km
7. Afghanistan	106 km.

**50. With which of the following country, India has a land dispute near Tawang?**

- (A) Pakistan (B) China  
(C) Afghanistan (D) Bangladesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Tawang is located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It is separated from China by McMahon line. However China consider the region as disputed land and denies to acknowledge McMahon line as international boundary.

**51. How many Indian states share their boundaries with Nepal?**

- (A) 3 (B) 4  
(C) 8 (D) 5

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Indian states having border with Nepal are: Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim.

**52. Which country is not a member of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)?**

- (A) Thailand (B) Myanmar  
(C) India (D) Pakistan

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** BIMSTEC was established on 6 June 1997 as international organisation involving countries of South Asia and South-East Asia. It includes Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

**53. India has a land boundary of about \_\_\_\_\_ km.**

- (A) 5200 (B) 10200  
(C) 15200 (D) 20200

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Total land boundary of India with seven countries is 15,200 km. Its maritime boundary is 7516 km.

**54. The land mass of India has an area of \_\_\_\_\_ million square km.**

- (A) 1.28 (B) 2.28  
(C) 3.28 (D) 4.28

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Area of India is 3.28 million sq. km which includes Pakistan occupied Kashmir (POK) and Aksai Chin under illegal occupation of China.

**55. Which of the following Indian state does not share International land border?**

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Bihar (D) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Madhya Pradesh is a state that lies in Central India and does not share any international border. Indian States sharing their border with Madhya Pradesh are Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

**56. With which country India has signed a bilateral contract for development and operations of Chabahar port?**

- (A) Israel (B) Iran  
(C) Tehran (D) Turkey

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Chabahar seaport is a port located in Gulf of Oman. India has signed a bilateral agreement with Iran to develop and operate this port. Development of this port will reduce India's dependency on Pakistan in terms of contact with Central Asia.

**57. Katchatheevu Island was ceded by India to which country in 1974?**

- (A) Sri Lanka (B) Maldives  
(C) Indonesia (D) Myanmar

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Katchatheevu is a volcanic island located between India and Sri Lanka near Palk Strait. Till 1974 this island was administered by India but then Prime Minister of India ceded it to Sri Lanka. Presently it is under the administrative control of Sri Lankan government.





# Physiography

## 1. Which of the following organization composes Topographic Map of India-

- (A) Geographical Survey of India
- (B) Survey of India
- (C) Geological survey of India
- (D) Archaeological survey of India

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2010-11)

**Exp:** A topographic map is characterized by large scale detail and quantitative representation of relief with the help of contour lines. It is prepared by survey of India.

## 2. The Eastern Coastal Plain is also named as-

- (A) Konkan Coastal Plains
- (B) Gujarat Plains
- (C) Coromandel coastal plains
- (D) Malabar coastal plains

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno. 2011)

**Exp:** These plains lie between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal. In ancient times Chola dynasty ruled over this region and the land was called Cholanmandalam from where these plains derived the name Coromandel.

## 3. The area of India is \_\_\_\_\_ times larger than the area of Pakistan-

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** Pakistan has an area about 796, 095 sq.km. whereas area of India is 3,287,263 sq.km. which is roughly 4 times larger.

## 4. Indian subcontinent was mainly a part of -

- (A) Jurassic land
- (B) Angara land
- (C) Aryavarta
- (D) Gondwanaland

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Initially earth was a big landmass called Pangea which was surrounded by a large water body called Panthalasa. The big landmass was broken into two pieces known as Angaraland and Gondwanaland. India was the part of Gondwanaland.

## 5. Which state has the largest area in India?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Rajasthan with an area of about 342, 239 km<sup>2</sup> is largest state of India in terms of area. It is followed by Madhya Pradesh having an area of 308, 245 km<sup>2</sup>.

## 6. The Coast line of India is-

- (A) 5500km
- (B) 6500km
- (C) 7500km
- (D) 8400km

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sec. Off. 2007)

**Exp:** Length of coastline of Indian mainland is 6100 km whereas the length of coastline of India including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands is 7500 km.

## 7. Where is Lakshadweep Island located?

- (A) Indian Ocean
- (B) Bay of Bengal
- (C) Arabian Sea
- (D) None of these

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** Lakshadweep Island is located in Arabian sea. It has an area of only 32 sqkm. It is a Coral island which is separated from Maldives by 8° Channel.

## 8. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep?

- (A) 17
- (B) 27
- (C) 36
- (D) 47

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Lakshadweep is a coral archipelago which consists 36 islands. Its capital is Kavaratti. It is separated into two groups of islands namely Amindivi islands and Laccadives by 10° Channel.

## 9. The Coastal terrain of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is known as-

- (A) Konkan
- (B) Coromandel
- (C) East coast
- (D) Malabar coast

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2008)

**Exp:** Parts of Andhra coast and coast of Tamilnadu together are known as Coromandel coast or Payan Ghat. It lies between Flase Divi point in A.P. in North and Kanyakumari in South.

## 10. Which of the following higher ground is not the part of Telangana Plateau?

- (A) Aravalli
- (B) Western ghat
- (C) Eastern ghat
- (D) Satpura

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2005)

**Exp:** Aravalli hills are one of the oldest mountain ranges in world and they lie in North western part of India. Telangana plateau forms a part of Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats and Satpura range.

## 11. Which of the following Indian state does not have any coastal border?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Goa
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. (C)** (SSC DEO 2008)

**Exp:** Gujarat, Goa and Maharashtra all lies on western coast of India that is adjacent to Arabian sea whereas Rajasthan shares land border with Pakistan. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu are the six states that lies on Western coast of India.

## 12. Diu is an Island-

- (A) Besides Daman (B) Besides Goa  
(C) Besides Gujarat (D) Besides Maharashtra

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** Diu Island which is separated from mainland by a tidal creek lies off the coast of Gujarat. The area of this island is about 40 km<sup>2</sup>.

## 13. Zoji la pass connects-

- (A) Srinagar and Leh (B) Arunachal and Tibet  
(C) Chamba and Spiti (D) Kalimpong and Lhasa

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Steno. 2010)

**Exp:** Zoji La pass is located on National highway ID between Srinagar and Leh. It is located 11, 580 Ft. above the sea level.

## 14. Kullu valley is located among which of the following mountain ranges?

- (A) Ladakh and Pir Panjal  
(B) Lesser Himalaya and Shivalik  
(C) Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal  
(D) Ranjoti and Nanga Parvat

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

**Exp:** Kullu valley is formed between Dhauladhar and Pirpanjal range. When Beas river cuts through these ranges it gives a succession of magnificent scenery.

## 15. A pass in Himachal Pradesh is -

- (A) Shipkila (B) Zoji la  
(C) Nathula (D) Jelep la

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2011)

**Exp:** Shipkila pass in Himachal Pradesh is a border post on India China border. The penetration of Sutlej river into India takes place through this pass.

## 16. Palakkad gap connects which of the following states-

- (A) Sikkim and West Bengal  
(B) Maharashtra and Gujarat  
(C) Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
(D) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** It is a pass situated in Western Ghats between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is also known as Palghat gap. Other famous passes of Western Ghats are Thalghat and Bhorghat.

## 17. Match with correct pairs-

### List 1

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

### List 2

1. Orissa  
2. Rajasthan  
3. Tamil Nadu  
4. Kashmir

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (D) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Steno 2010)

Exp: Lake	State
Pulicat lake	Tamilnadu
Chilka lake	Orissa
Wular lake	Kashmir
Sambhar lake	Rajasthan

## 18. Which Himalayan peak is also called as Sagarmatha-

- (A) Nanga Parvat (B) Dhaulagiri  
(C) Mt. Everest (D) Kanchenjunga

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** Sagarmatha is the Nepalese name of Mount Everest. It is the highest peak in world with an height of about 8850m.

## 19. Which is the eastern most peak of Himalaya?

- (A) Namcha Barwa (B) Annapurna  
(C) Kanchenjunga (D) Mt. Everest

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** The eastern most peak of Himalaya is Namcha Barwa from where Brahmaputra river enters India. The westernmost peak is Nangaparbat.

## 20. Godwin Austin is a -

- (A) Pass (B) Peak  
(C) Telescope inventor (D) Geologist

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2002, CHSL 2012)

**Exp:** Godwin Austin is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest peak in world after Mount Everest. It is also called K2. Its height is about 8,611 meters.

## 21. Which is the highest peak in India?

- (A) Kamet (B) Nandakot  
(C) Nanda Devi (D) K-2 (Godwin Austin)

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** K-2 is highest peak in India with an height of about 8,611 meters. It lies in the Karakoram range.

## 22. Which mountain is not the part of Himalayan range?

- (A) Aravalli (B) Kunlun  
(C) Karakoram (D) Hindukush

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Aravalli is not a part of Himalayan range. It lies in North western part of India and Gurushikhar with an height of about 1,722 meters is the highest peak of Aravalli.

## 23. What is the another name of Greater Himalayas?

- (A) Himadri (B) Sahyadri  
(C) Assam Himalaya (D) Shivalik

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp:** Greater Himalayas are the innermost Himalayan range and are also known as inner Himalayas. They are also known as Himadri. Majority of mountain ranges and peaks lies in this range.

## 24. Nag Tibba and Mahabharat Mountain Ranges are included in-

- (A) Cross Himalayan (B) Greater Himalayan  
(C) Lesser Himalayan (D) Down Ward Himalayan

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Mahabharat and Nag Tibba ranges are included in Lesser Himalayas. Lesser Himalayas are major east-west mountain ranges along Greater Himalayas. These are also called "Himachal".

**25. Which of the following is known as Sahyadri Mountain-**

- (A) Eastern Ghats (B) Western Ghats  
(C) Shivalik ranges (D) Vindhya range

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Sahyadri is the other name of Western Ghats. Western Ghats are a biological hotspot also. In India highest biodiversity is found here.

**26. Which statement is correct-**

- (A) Mahadev Mountains are in the west of Maikal Mountains  
(B) Mahadev Mountains are the part of Karnataka Plateau  
(C) Mahadev Mountains are in the East of Plateau of Chotanagpur  
(D) Mahadev Mountains are part of Aravalli Range.

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Mahadev hills are in Madhya Pradesh which lies on the west of Maikal Mountains located in Chhattisgarh. Both of these hills are a part of Satpura range.

**27. The gap of a Mountain which provides natural path is known as?**

- (A) Valley (B) Highway  
(C) Pass (D) Highland

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2015)

**Exp:** A pass is a location in a range of mountains of a geological formation that is lower than the surrounding peaks. It acts as a natural path through the mountains.

**28. The highest mountain peak of peninsular India is-**

- (A) Anaimudi (B) Doddabetta  
(C) Mahendragiri (D) Nilgiri

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2002, CHSL 2013)

**Exp:** Anaimudi peak lies in Anamalai hills near Palghat gap. With an height of about 2695 m it is the highest mountain peak of peninsular India.

**29. Where is Anaimudi peak located?**

- (A) Sahyadri (B) Eastern Ghats  
(C) Nilgiri mountain range  
(D) Palani range

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Anaimudi is the highest peak of Peninsular India. It is located in the state of Kerala in Western Ghats (Sahyadri). It lies near Anamalai and Cardamom hills.

**30. Which of the following is the highest peak-**

- (A) Kamet (B) Kunlun  
(C) Nangaparbat (D) Nanda Devi

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Nangaparbat is a peak in Himalayas having the height of approximately 8126 meters. From the given options Nangaparbat is the highest peak.

Peak	Height (m)
Kamet	7756
Nandadevi	7817
Kunlun	7649

**31. Which of the following mountain range is located in India?**

- (A) Arakan yoma (B) Sulaiman  
(C) Salt range (D) Pir Panjal

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Sec. Off. 2006)

Exp: Mountain Range	Country
Sulaiman	Afghanistan, Pakistan & Baluchistan
Arakan	Myanmar
Salt range	Pakistan
Pir Panjal	India

**32. Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in-**

- (A) Eastern range (B) Karakoram range  
(C) Zaskar range (D) Himalayan range

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Naga, Khasi and Garo hills all are located in North eastern India. Karakoram, Zaskar and Himalayan range are in North western part of India.

**33. Baltoro glacier is located in-**

- (A) Karakoram mountain range  
(B) Pamir mountains  
(C) Shivalik (D) Alps

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** If Polar Regions are not counted, Baltoro glacier is the longest glacier (63 km). It lies in Gilgit-Baltistan region of Karakoram mountain range.

**34. Himalayan mountain range is an Example of-**

- (A) Volcanic Mountains (B) Residual Mountains  
(C) Block Mountains (D) Fold Mountains

**Ans.(D)** (SSC (10+2) 2013,CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Himalayas are fold mountains formed due to folding of sediments between Eurasian plate and Indian Plate. These are the youngest fold mountain ranges.

**35. Indian desert is known as-**

- (A) Gobi (B) Sahara  
(C) Thar (D) Atacama

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2010)

**Exp:** Thar desert is located in North western part of India. It is also known as Great Indian desert. The rainfall here generally remains around 20 cm.

**36. The outermost range of Himalayas is called.**

- (A) Kali (B) Shiwaliks  
(C) Dehradun (D) Kumaon

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)



**Exp:** The Himalayas is mainly classified in 3 categories i.e.

1. Great Himalayas
2. Lesser Himalayas
3. Outer Himalayas

In which outer most Himalaya is "**shivaliks**"

**37. Where do the Western and Eastern Ghats meet?**

- (A) Nilgiri hills (B) Cardamom hills  
(C) Palani hills (D) Annamalai hills

**Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Western and Eastern Ghats meet at Nilgiri hills, which is situated at the boundry of three states i.e. Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Karnataka.

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

- (A) Zaskar (B) Kailash  
(C) Karakoram (D) Ladakh

**Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Karakoram forms India's frontiers with Afghanistan and China and acts as watershed between India and Turkistan.

**39. Nandadevi peak is located in State**

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Uttarakhand  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Sikkim

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Nanda devi peak (7816m) is located in Uttarakhand state of India.

**40. The region which is a water divide between the Ganga and Indus river systems is**

- (A) Haridwar (B) Namchobarva  
(C) Alakananda (D) Ambala

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2006)**

**Exp:** Ambala city of Haryana is a water divide between the Ganga and Indus river systems.

**41. The northern part of the west coast in India is known as**

- (A) Konkan coast (B) Coromandel coast  
(C) Malabar coast (D) Godavari Coast

**Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)**

**Exp:** The northern part of the west coast in India is known as konkan coast It stretches in Maharastra, Goa and some part of Karnataka.

**42. Name the longest lake in India-**

- (A) Pangong lake (B) Pulicat Lake  
(C) Kolleru Lake (D) Vembanad Lake

**Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2012)**

**Exp:** Vembanad is the longest lake in India It's length stretches upto 96.5km. and width of this lake is about 14km. and it is the largest lake in the state of Kerala.

**43. Which State has the longest coastline?**

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Gujarat (D) Karnataka

**Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2007)**

**Exp:** Gujarat has the longest coastline in mainland India. Its length is about 1600 km. But if we take all states & UTs, Andaman & Nicobar Islands have the longest coastline in India of about 1962 km.

**44. Which of the following passes lies in the Sutlej valley?**

- (A) Nathu La (B) Jelep La  
(C) Shipki La (D) Sharabathanga

**Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2002)**

**Exp:** Sultej river originates from Rakas Lake near Mansarovar lake and enters Indian state of Himachal Pradesh through Shipki La Pass.

**45. The pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar have to pass through which pass to enter into Tibet ?**

- (A) Khardungala (B) Rohtanga  
(C) Lipu Lekh (D) Nathu La

**Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2005)**

**Exp:** Lipu lekh pass in Uttarkhand is the way through which pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar enters Tibet. Although Option (D) can also be considered correct as presently China has opened Nathula pass considering the damage which was done to Lipulekh pass in Uttarakhand floods.

**46. Which of the following processes is responsible for producing the sand dunes in western Rajasthan?**

- (A) Wind erosion (B) Erosion by water  
(C) Wind deposition (D) Mechanical weathering

**Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2009)**

**Exp:** Sand dunes are the depositional features which are formed due to the deposition of sand particles carried by wind. A sand dunes shape depends upon direction and speed of wind.

**47. Naga Khasi and Garo hills are located in**

- (A) Purvanchal Ranges (B) Karakorram Ranges  
(C) Zaskar Ranges (D) Himalaya Ranges

**Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2006)**

**Exp:** Naga, khasi and Garo hills are located in Northeast India. Although Naga is a part of Purvanchal Himalayas, Garo and Khasi are not considered as part of Himalayas instead they are related to Pensisular plateau.

**48. Nallamala hills are located in the state of-**

- (A) Odisha (B) Meghalaya  
(C) Andhra pradesh (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Nallamalla hills are a part of Eastern Ghats which are spread over two states i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These ranges runs from north to south parallel to Coromandel coast.

**49. Badland topography is characteristic of :**

- (A) Chambal valley (B) Coastal area  
(C) Sundarban delta (D) Gulf of Kachchh

**Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Badland topography is a topography with deep vertical ravines due to vertical erosion caused by river. Rivers such as Chambal when flows through Malwa region makes headward or vertical erosion to cut deep ravines. These ravines were used by dacoits to hide from police.

**50. Which is the highest peak to the south of the Vindhya?**

- (A) Baba Budan Hills (B) Mullayanagiri  
(C) Annaaimudi (D) Nilgiri

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Vindhya separates North India from South India. South of Vindhya it is Annaaimudi in Anaimalai hills which is the highest peak of South India. Its elevation is about 2695m.

**51. Which of the following is the highest peak in undisputed Indian territory**

- (A) Mount Everest (B) Kanchenjunga  
(C) Nanda Devi (D) Nanga parbat

**Ans: (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Although highest peak in India is K2 i.e. Godwin Austin but it lies in the disputed POK region. After K2 it is Kanchenjunga with an elevation of about 8598m which is highest peak in India.

**52. The highest peak in India-**

- (A) Kamet (B) Nandakot  
(C) Nanda Devi (D) K2 (Godwin Austin)

**Ans: (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** K2 also known as Godwin Austin is the highest peak in India. Its elevation is about 8611m. Apart from being world's second highest mountain it is also known as "Savage mountain" due to extreme weather.

**53. Which is Raisina Hills?**

- (A) Where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated  
(B) The Hill feature in Srinagar otherwise known as Shankara charya Hill  
(C) The place where the Dogra rulers of J & K built their fort in Jammu  
(D) The rock feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda's statue was erected.

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Raisina hills is an extension of Aravali hills in Delhi. Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated on these hills and hence often termed as Raisina hills.

**54. Duncan passag is locatad between-**

- (A) South and Little Andaman  
(B) North and South Andaman  
(C) North and Middle Andaman  
(D) Andaman and Nicobar

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** South and Little Andaman Duncan passage is a strait which separates South and Little Andaman. It lies just above the 11° degree.

**55. Where is the Saltoro Range located?**

- (A) Ladakh (B) Along the Vindhya  
(C) Part of the Karakorm Ranges  
(D) Part of the Western Ghats

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Saltoro ranges are located in Karakoram ranges. It lies in Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Saltoro glacier is also situated here.

**56. Nathu La a place where India China border trade has been resumed after 44 years is located on the India border in**

- (A) Sikkim (B) Arunachal Pradesh  
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Jammu and Kashmir

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** For trading between India and China there are trading border posts of which Nathu la pass in Sikkim is one. The other two pass are Shipkila in H.P. and Lipulekh in Uttarakhand. After 1962 Sino-India war, Nathula was closed but from 2006 it has been reopened for restricted trade.

**57. Saddle peak the highest peak of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is located in**

- (A) Great Nicobar (B) Middle Andaman  
(C) Little Andaman (D) North Andaman

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** Saddle peak is the highest peak in Bay of Bengal's Andaman and Nicobar archipelago. Its elevation is about 732m and it lies in North Andaman.

**58. The place Sabarimala is situated in which of the following States?**

- (A) Andhra pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Kerala (D) Karnataka

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Sabarimala is a pilgrimage centre in Kerala. It is located in Western Ghats near Periyar tiger reserve.

**59. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep ?**

- (A) 17 (B) 27  
(C) 36 (D) 47

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Lakshadweep is a coral archipelago in Arabian sea. It has 36 islands spread in an area of about 32 square Kilometers.

**60. The longitudinal valley lying between Lesser Himalaya and the \_\_\_\_\_ are known as Duns.**

- (A) Himadri (B) Himachal  
(C) Shiwaliks (D) Tibet

**Ans (C)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** The Longitudinal valleys that lie between Lesser Himalayas and Outer Himalayas (Shivaliks) are known as Duns. Dehradun is an example of such valley.

**61. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Punjab Himalaya (B) Nepal Himalayas  
(C) Kumaon Himalayas (D) Assam Himalayas

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** The regional division of Himalayas is as follows: Between Indus and Satluj these are called Punjab Himalayas. Between Satluj and Kali these are called Kumaon Himalayas.

**62. Himalayan mountain range falls under which type of mountains?**

- (A) Block Mountain (B) Residual Mountain  
(C) Accumulated Mountain  
(D) Fold Mountain

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Himalayas are fold mountains that were formed when Eurasian plate and Indian Plate collided. In the event of collision the sediments of Tethyan sea got squeezed and towering Himalayas were formed.

**63. What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?**

- (A) Lesser Himalayas (B) Shivaliks  
(C) Western Ghats (D) Eastern Ghats

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Sahyadri range (Western Ghats) are **mountain escarpments** formed due to collapse of western side of India plateau during the formation of Himalayan mountain system.

**64. The Northern plain of India has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely- the Indus, the Ganga and the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Brahmaputra (B) Krishna  
(C) Kaveri (D) Mahanadi

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** The Northern plains of India are young depositional landforms. These are formed by interplay of Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and various other small rivers.

**65. The Patkai hills belong to which mountain ranges?**

- (A) Himachal (B) Purvanchal  
(C) Himgiri (D) Hindu Kush

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Patkai hills are part of Purvanchal hills in North-Eastern part of India. Patkai includes three hills namely (i) Patkai-Bum (ii) Garo-Khasi-Jaintia (iii) Lushai hills.

**66. The northern plain of India is formed of \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) Metamorphic soil  
(B) Igneous rocks  
(C) Alluvial soil  
(D) Old crystalline rocks

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Northern plain of India are formed due to depositional action of Indus, Gangetic and Brahmaputra river systems. These are formed by alluvial soil which is further subdivided into Bangar (old alluvium) and Khadar (new alluvium)

**67. Beyond the \_\_\_\_\_, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.**

- (A) Zoji La Pass  
(B) Dihang gorge  
(C) Bhutan border  
(D) Nepal Border

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Himalayas take a sharp turn to south after Dihang gorge. Dihang gorge is a narrow valley formed by Brahmaputra river.

**68. The National Highway-1D connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the \_\_\_\_\_ pass.**

- (A) Khyber (B) Zoji la  
(C) Nathula (D) Karakoram

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Zoji La is located in western section of Himalayan Mountain ranges and lies on National Highway 1-D between Leh and Kashmir valley.

**69. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas.**

- (A) Ladakh (B) Satpura  
(C) Aravalli (D) Vindhya

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Cold desert have very low precipitation like any other desert of the world. However temperature becomes very low in these areas due to their geographical location. In Ladakh great height combined with very low precipitation makes it a cold desert. Gobi desert is another example of a cold desert.



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## Drainage System

1. **The Proposed Sea way “Sethusamudram” is the canal passes through which sea-lanes?**

- (A) Gulf of Mannar (B) Malacca Strait  
(C) Gulf of Kutch  
(D) Andaman and Nicobar islands

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2005)

**Exp:** It is a shipping canal project to create a shipping route in the palk strait to Provide continuous route around Indian Peninsula.

2. **The Study of Lakes is called-**

- (A) Limnology (B) Potomology  
(C) Topology (D) Hydrology

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2012)

**Exp:** The study of inland fresh waters whether of standing bodies like lakes or dynamic bodies like rivers along with their drainage basins is termed as Limnology.

3. **Find the odd one –**

- (A) Delta (B) Bolson  
(C) Arc Lake (D) Creep

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Bolson is basically a desert valley usually centered over salt pans. This type of flat floored desert valley is generally surrounded by hills from all sides.

4. **“Loktak” is a –**

- (A) Valley (B) Lake  
(C) River (D) Mountain range

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp :** Loktak is a lake which is situated in Manipur. It is largest freshwater lake in Northeast India. It is famous for Phumdis (floating mass). Only floating national park i.e. Keibul Lamjao National Park is located in it.

5. **Where is Lonar Lake situated?**

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno 2014)

**Exp:** Lonar is a crater lake located in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. This saline soda lake has been notified as a National Geo-Heritage Monument.

6. **Which is the largest Man Made Lake-**

- (A) Wular (B) Gobind Sagar  
(C) Rana Pratap Sagar (D) Baikal

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Gobind Sagar lake is the largest man made lake situated in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. After Gobind Sagar, Dhebar lake in Rajasthan is largest artificial lake.

7. **Shivasamudram falls is situated on the bank of which river-**

- (A) Krishna (B) Godavari  
(C) Cauvery (D) Mahanadi

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** Shivasamudram falls which are located in Karnataka are the largest waterfall in India. It is on the banks of river Cauvery.

8. **Which of the following is the highest waterfall in India?**

- (A) Shimsha falls (B) Hogenakkal falls  
(C) Courtallam falls (D) Jog falls

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2001, 2011)

**Exp:** Jog falls are the highest waterfall in India located on Sharavathi river. These are also known as Gerosoppa falls.

9. **The fertile land between two rivers is called-**

- (A) Drainage basin (B) Water-shed  
(C) Doab (D) Lowland or terrain

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Doab is a tract of land that lies between two conflating rivers. Punjab is a land between five rivers.

10. **Which is the highest river basin of Peninsular India-**

- (A) Mahanadi (B) Godavari  
(C) Krishna (D) Narmada

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** It originates from mount Mahabaleshwar from a height of about 1738m. It is a 1300km long river also known as Krishnaveni.

11. **Which is the longest river of Peninsular India?**

- (A) Krishna (B) Cauvery  
(C) Narmada (D) Godavari

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016, SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp:** The longest river of Peninsular India is Godavari with a length of 1465 km. It is also known as Vridha Ganga or Dakshin Ganga.

12. **Which river of India is also known as ‘Vridha Ganga’?**

- (A) Krishna (B) Godavari  
(C) Cauvery (D) Narmada

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2008)



**Exp:** Godavari which is regarded as oldest and longest river of the Peninsular India is known as Vridha Ganga. As it is the oldest river of Peninsular India it also has a great religious importance in south India.

**13. Which of the following river is known as “Dakshin Ganga”?**

- (A) Krishna (B) Godavari  
(C) Mahanadi (D) Cauvery

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Dakshin Ganga is called so because as the river Ganga has the largest river basin in north India. Godavari has the largest basin in south India.

**14. Nasik is located on the bank of which river?**

- (A) Mahanadi (B) Tapti  
(C) Krishna (D) Godavari

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2011)

**Exp:** Godavari originates from Brahmagiri Mountain, Trimbakeshwar in Nashik and flows through the city. Other towns located on the banks of river Godavari are Adilabad, Nanded, Basara and Trimbakeshwar.

**15. Which of the following river originates out of India?**

- (A) Brahmaputra (B) Beas  
(C) Ravi (D) Jhelum

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Prelims 2004, SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** The Brahmaputra river originates from chenayundung glacier near lake Mansarovar in Tibet. It is known by different names in different regions.

Region	Local Name
Tibet	Tsangpo
Chinese	Yarlung Zangbo Jiang
Bangladesh	Jamuna

**16. Which is the river known as Tsangpo in Tibet?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra  
(C) Indus (D) Tista

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016, SSC Tax Asst 2007)

**Exp:** Brahmaputra river which originates in Tibet flows through Tibet and there it is locally known as Tsangpo (“Purifier”). The Chinese name of river Brahmaputra is Yarlung Zangbo.

**17. The Point of origin of Indus River is-**

- (A) Hindu Kush Mountain  
(B) Himalaya Range  
(C) Karakoram Range (D) Mount Kailash

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** Indus river originates in Southwestern Tibet near lake Mansarovar (Mapam) in Mount Kailash range. Five Major tributaries of Indus are Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi & Sutlej.

**18. Which of the following river is beyond the Himalaya?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Yamuna  
(C) Sutlej (D) Ravi

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2012)

**Exp:** Sutlej river originates beyond the Himalayas in the Kailash range. It provides water to many canals in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan including Indira Gandhi canal.

**19. Which of the river does not originate in Indian territory?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Sutlej  
(C) Mahanadi (D) Yamuna

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** It rises beyond the Indian territory in Kailash Mountain from Rakas lake near Mansarovar lake in Tibet. It is the easternmost tributary of the Indus river and is also known as Satadru.

**20. Which of the following river originates beyond Himalaya?**

- (A) Indus (B) Saraswati  
(C) Ganga (D) Yamuna

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** It originates from the Northern slopes of the Kailash Mountain range near the Mansarovar lake in Tibetan plateau. Primary source is called Sengge Zangbo.

**21. Which river is known as “Open Sewer” in India?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Yamuna  
(C) Narmada (D) Godavari

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Industrial waste and sewage disposal have led to heavy pollution in River Yamuna that is why it is often termed as open sewage or “khula naala”.

**22. The Town located on the confluence of river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda is-**

- (A) Rudraprayag (B) Devprayag  
(C) Vishnuprayag (D) Karnaprayag

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016, SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Two sources of river Ganga, are Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. These two rivers meet at Devprayag and then the river is called the Ganga.

**23. Where do river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet?**

- (A) Karnaprayag (B) Devprayag  
(C) Rudraprayag (D) Gangotri

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2015, SSC CGL 2016,

SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** The Alaknanda river rises at feet of Satopanth and Bhagirath kharak Glacier and then it meets the headwaters of Bhagirathi at Devprayag (830 m) from where onwards it flows as Ganga.

**24. Which of the following river flows from the sediments in India?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Indus  
(C) Brahmaputra (D) Yamuna

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Steno 2014)

**Exp:** Ganga river flows through the Northern plains carrying huge amount of sediments. Moreover a great amount of sediments are also added by its tributaries such as Kosi, Gandak, Son, Ghaggar and Yamuna.

**25. Which of the following river is famous for changing its path?**

- (A) Narmada (B) Kosi  
(C) Brahmaputra (D) Damodar

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Kosi river also known as "Sorrow of Bihar" carries huge amount of water and sediments and when it enters plains it changes its course regularly and huge amount of sediments deposit in very less time leading to overflow of water which causes devastating floods in Bihar specially in Monsoons.

**26. In north-east India, river flows out of the country is-**

- (A) Brahmaputra (B) Gandak  
(C) Kosi (D) Ganga

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Steno 2015)

**Exp:** Brahmaputra flows out of Indian territory and it enters Bangladesh where it is locally known as Jamuna and then it drains into bay of Bengal.

**27. Which of the following river does not form a delta?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Godavari  
(C) Mahanadi (D) Tapi

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016, SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** Tapi is a west flowing river. It flows through a rift valley of Igneous rocks so it is not able to collect much sediments and hence it forms an Estuary instead of a Delta.

**28. Which of the following state is not part of Narmada valley?**

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Gujarat (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2010)

**Exp:** Narmada river after originating from Narmada Kund in Amarkantak Plateau flows through Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and then drains into the Arabian Sea.

**29. Which of the following Peninsular Indian river does not meet the Arabian Sea-**

- (A) Periyar (B) Cauvery  
(C) Narmada (D) Tapi

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2008)

**Exp:** Cauvery rises in Brahmagiri hills in Karnataka and flows through Karnataka and Tamilnadu drains into the Bay of Bengal. The river basin of Cauvery comprises Kerala (3%), Karnataka (41%) and Tamilnadu (56%). Other 3 are west flowing rivers that drains into the Arabian Sea.

**30. Which of the following river flow from south to north direction?**

- (A) Krishna (B) Cauvery  
(C) Son (D) Godavari

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2012)

**Exp:** Son river originates from Amarkantak Plateau and flow towards northward plains where it meets Ganga near Patna. It is a right bank tributary of river Ganga.

**31. Consider the following pairs-**

Tributary	Main river
1. Chambal	Yamuna
2. Son	Narmada
3. Manas	Brahmaputra

Which of the following is correctly matched-

- (A) 1, 3 (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) Only 2

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2012, CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Son river is a right bank tributary of river Ganga whereas Chambal and Manas are respective tributaries of rivers Yamuna and Brahmaputra.

**32. Which of the following river forms estuary ?**

- (A) Narmada (B) Cauvery  
(C) Krishna (D) Mahanadi

**Ans. (A)** (SSC DEO 2009)

**Exp:** Narmada river flows through a rift valley between Vindhya in North and Satpura in South so it carries minimal amount of sediments and forms Estuary instead of Delta.

**33. Vijayawada is located on the bank of which river?**

- (A) Cauvery (B) Krishna  
(C) Mahanadi (D) Yamuna

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** Krishna river originates near Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri and flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Vijayawada is a town in Andhra Pradesh located on the bank of this river.

**34. Which river flows between Satpura and Vindhya?**

- (A) Godavari (B) Gandak  
(C) Tapi (D) Narmada

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2014, SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Narmada river after originating from Amarkantak Plateau flows through a rift valley bounded by Vindhya in North and Satpura in south.

**35. Match the following-**

City	River
A. Jabalpur	1. Ravi
B. Paris	2. Narmada
C. London	3. Seine
D. Lahore	4. Thames

	A	B	C	D
(A)	2	3	4	1
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	1	4	3	2
(D)	4	1	2	3

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

City	River
Jabalpur	Narmada
Paris	Seine
London	Thames
Lahore	Ravi

**36. Which of the following river does not relate with Punjab?**

- (A) Sutlej (B) Ravi  
(C) Beas (D) Tapti

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** Tapti river originates from Betul plateau in Madhya Pradesh and its river basin lies in M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat. So it is not related to Punjab.

**37. Surat is located on the bank of which river?**

- (A) Narmada (B) Sharawati  
(C) Mahi (D) Tapti

**Ans. (D)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Tapti or Tapi river flows from east to west through the states of M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat. Surat is a city in Gujarat located on the bank of this river.

**38. An important river of Indian desert is-**

- (A) Luni (B) Narmada  
(C) Krishna (D) Beas

**Ans. (A)** (SSC DEO 2009)

**Exp:** Luni river which originates in Pushkar Valley of Aravali range flows through the Thar Desert. It is an inland river i.e. it does not meet with the sea and disappear in land.

**39. Majuli, the World's largest river Island is located in which state?**

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Assam  
(C) Tripura (D) Mizoram

**Ans. (B)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Majuli is a riverine Island located on Brahmaputra river in Assam. It is the first Island district of India.

**40. How many ports are there in India?**

- (A) 6 (B) 9  
(C) 10 (D) 12

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

**Exp:** Although there are 13 Major sea ports in India 12 of them are major ports of Government whereas Ennore port of Chennai is a corporate one.

**41. The Indira Gandhi canal gets water from which river-**

- (A) Sutlej and Beas (B) Ravi and Beas  
(C) Ravi and Chenab (D) Beas only

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Indira Gandhi canal starts from Harike barrage which is located a few kilometers below the meeting point of Sutlej & Beas rivers and it derives its water from there.

**42. Which of the following groups of rivers have their source of origin in Tibet?**

- (A) Brahmaputra, Indus & Sutlej  
(B) Ganga, Sutlej & Yamuna  
(C) Brahmaputra, Ganga & Sutlej  
(D) Chenab, Ravi & Sutlej

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Brahmaputra, Indus & Sutlej have their source of origin in Tibet.

**43. Punjab has a large number of inundation canals drawing water from**

- (A) Jhelum river (B) Chenab river  
(C) Beas river (D) Sutlej river

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Sutlej river drains many canals in Punjab, Haryana and also to the Indira Gandhi canal in Rajasthan. This was recently in news because of sharing of water dispute between Punjab & Haryana.

**44. The largest irrigation canal in India**

- (A) Yamuna canal  
(B) Indira Gandhi canal  
(C) Sirhand canal  
(D) Upper Bari Doab canal

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2005, SSC CGL 2000, 2005, 2011, 2016)

**Exp:** Indira Gandhi canal is the largest canal project in India with an approximate length of about 643 km. As it does not serve water to Punjab and mainly supplies water to Rajasthan it is also known as Rajasthan feeder.

**45. Bhakra Nangal Project is constructed across which river?**

- (A) Ganga (B) Sutlej  
(C) Cauvery (D) Brahmaputra

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS, 2000 & 2008, SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Under the river valley development project a concrete gravity dam named Bhakra Nangal dam has been built over Sutlej river in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh.

**46. Which of the following was not a purpose for building Farakka Barrage?**

- (A) Checking water flowing into Bangladesh  
(B) Checking silting of Kolkata Port  
(C) Preventing erosion of Kolkata Port  
(D) Facilitating navigation in Ganga river

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** The Farakka barrage was constructed by India in 1975 to divert water from the Ganges river system. It's main purpose was to checking water flowing in Bangladesh, checking silting of Kolkata port and erosion of Kolkata port. But recently Farakka Barrage was in news because of silting of river bed in Bihar which causes devastating flood in Bihar.

**47. Which river in the Southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin in India?**

- (A) Godavari (B) Krishna  
(C) Cauvery (D) Mahanadi

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Godavari is the second longest river in India after Ganges river and It is the longest river of Peninsular India. It originates at Triambakeshwar in Maharashtra and forms 2nd largest delta after Sundarban delta, which is formed by the river Ganges. Sundarban delta is also the world's largest delta.

**48. The Plateau that has both West and East flowing drainage system is**

- (A) Malwa (B) Chota Nagpur  
(C) Ranchi (D) Hazaribagh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Malwa region is in west-central part of India occupying a plateau of volcanic origin. The Mahi and the Chambal river drain the central part of this plateau, while the Betwa river and the headwaters of the Dhasan and Ken rivers drain the east of the plateau.

**49. The Siachin Glacier's melting waters are the main source of which of the following rivers?**

- (A) Bias (B) Sutlej  
(C) Shylok (D) Nubra

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Nubra (Siachan River) is a river located to the north east of Ladakh valley. The source of this river is from Siachen glacier.

**50. Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?**

- (A) Krishna (B) Mahanadi  
(C) Kosi (D) Narmada

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Section Offic. Audit 2001)

**Exp:** Narmada river flows through rift valley and hence is not able to pick up much sediments and flows westward into the Arabian sea. An estuary is a place where river water meets the saline water of sea.

**51. Which of the following is a river flowing from Central India and join Yamuna/Ganga?**

- (A) Ghagra (B) Gomti  
(C) Kosi (D) Betwa

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Pre. 2002)

**Exp:** Betwa river also known as Vetravati river originates in Vindhyan range and flows Northward to meet Yamuna. Recently a proposal for linkage of Ken and Betwa river has come forward to transfer water from Ken Basin to Betwa Basin to feed much affected Bundelkhand region.

**52. River Damodar is called 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it-**

- (A) Gets flooded often  
(B) Causes maximum soil erosion  
(C) Forms number of dangerous waterfalls  
(D) Is not a perennial river

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO SI 2003)

**Exp:** River Damodar also known as "River of Sorrows" is often termed as 'Sorrow of Damodar' because of heavy flooding it causes. Flooding in this basin used to be an annual ritual.

**53. On the tributary of which river has Rihand Dam been constructed?**

- (A) Chambal (B) Yamuna  
(C) Son (D) Periyar

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGI Pre 2011)

**Exp:** Rihand dam/Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is located on Rihand river which is a tributary of Son river which in turn is a right bank tributary to river Ganga. It is located in Uttar Pradesh.

**54. River Indus originates from-**

- (A) Hindukush range (B) Himalayan range  
(C) Karakoram range (D) Kailash range

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL pre 2011)

**Exp:** Indus is a 3,200 km long trans Himalayan river. It rises from Sengge Zangbo glacier in the southwest Tibet near lake Manasarovar in the Kailash range.

**55. Which city is located on the banks of the river Mula-Mutha?**

- (A) Surat (B) Ahmedabad  
(C) Nagpur (D) Pune

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Mula -Mutha river is formed by confluence of Mula and Mutha rivers in Pune. After confluence of Mula and Mutha the combined river Mula-Mutha flows and joins Bhima river which in turn is a tributary to Krishna river.

**56. Guwahati is situated on the bank of the river-**

- (A) Teesta (B) Brahmaputra  
(C) Hooghly (D) Sone

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 2006)

**Exp:** Guwahati is an important city situated at the foothills of Shillong plateau. It is located on the bank of River Brahmaputra in Assam. Guwahati has declared Gangetic river dolphin as its city animal.

**57. The originating point of river Godavari is-**

- (A) Nasik (B) Pune  
(C) Mumbai (D) Sholapur

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CML Pre 1999)

**Exp:** Godavari river rises in Northwestern Maharashtra in Nasik. Its source of origin is Brahmagiri mountains located in Trimbakeshwar plateau. Important tributaries of river Godavari are Penganga, Wainganga Wardha, Pranahita, Manjra and Pravara.

**58. The river Brahmaputra is known as \_\_\_\_\_ as it enters Arunachal Pradesh.**

- (A) Dibang (B) Dihang  
(C) Subansiri (D) Dhansiri

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CML pre 2000)

**Exp:** Brahmaputra river originates in Tibet and flows as Tsangpo in Tibet autonomous region. Near Namcha Barua it takes a south turn and enters India making a gorge and it is called Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh. From here this river is joined by tributaries such as Dibang, Lohit and Kameng.

**59. The river which joins Ganga from southern side is-**

- (A) Betwa (B) Chambal  
(C) Son (D) Ken

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML pre 2002)

**Exp:** Son river is an important right bank tributary of river Ganga. Betwa, Chambal and Ken are the tributaries of Yamuna which in turn is a tributary to Ganga. Son originates in Vindhyas and flows from central India to North India.



**60. The river on which the reservoir for Indira Gandhi Canal has been built is-**

- (A) Sutlej (B) Ravi  
(C) Luni (D) Jhelum

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2006, SSC DEO 2011)

**Exp:** Indira Gandhi Canal starts from Harike Barrage. This Barrage acts as a reservoir to the water from confluence of rivers Sutlej and Beas. From here it derives water and fed the Rajasthan state.

**61. Consider the following pairs:**

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| Tributary  | Main River    |
| a. Chambal | : Narmada     |
| b. Son     | : Yamuna      |
| c. Manas   | : Brahmaputra |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched

- (A) a, b and c (B) a and b only  
(C) b and c only (D) c only

**Ans. (C)** (SSC DEO & LCD 2011)

<b>Exp: Tributary</b>	<b>Main river</b>
Chambal	Yamuna
Son	Ganga
Manas	Brahmaputra

**62. The highest multipurpose dam built on the river Ravi is-**

- (A) Bhakra Nangal (B) Kahalgaon  
(C) Ranjit Sagar dam (D) Rihand dam

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2003)

**Exp:** Also Known as Thein Dam. Ranjit Sagar Dam is hydroelectric project on river Ravi. It is shared by Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Its height is 160m and it is used for both irrigation as well as power generation.

**63. Match the dams and the States in which they are situated-**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Dam</b>         | <b>State</b>      |
| A. Tungabhadra     | 1. Kerala         |
| B. Lower Bhawani   | 2. Andhra Pradesh |
| C. Idukki          | 3. Tamil Nadu     |
| D. Nagarjuna sagar | 4. Karnataka      |

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
| (A) 3    | 2        | 4        | 1        |
| (B) 2    | 4        | 3        | 1        |
| (C) 4    | 3        | 1        | 2        |
| (D) 1    | 4        | 2        | 3        |

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Pre 2004)

<b>Exp: Dam</b>	<b>State</b>
Tungabhadra (Krishna river)	Karnataka
Lower Bhawani (Bhawani river)	Tamil Nadu
Idduki	Kerala

(Periyar river)	
Nagarjuna Sagar (Krishna river)	Andhra Pradesh

**64. Match the dams and the rivers across which those have been constructed.**

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Dam</b>           | <b>River</b> |
| A. Ukai              | 1. Mahanadi  |
| B. Rana Pratap Sagar | 2. Ravi      |
| C. Thein             | 3. Chambal   |
| D. Hirakud           | 4. Tapti     |

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
| (A) 4    | 3        | 2        | 1        |
| (B) 1    | 2        | 4        | 3        |
| (C) 2    | 1        | 3        | 4        |
| (D) 3    | 4        | 1        | 2        |

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Pre 2004)

<b>Exp: Dam</b>	<b>River</b>
Ukai	Tapti
Rana Pratap Sagar	Chambal
Thein	Ravi
Hirakund	Mahanadi

**65. Which of the followings pairs is wrongly matched?**

- (A) Koyana Project - Maharashtra  
(B) Sharavathy Project - Karnataka  
(C) Balimela Project- Odisha  
(D) Sanarigiri Project-Gujarat

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2005)

<b>Exp: Project</b>	<b>State</b>
Koyana	Maharashtra
Sharavathy	Karnataka
Balimela	Odisha
Samarigiri	Kerala

**66. Sardar Sarovar dam is being built on the river-**

- (A) Tapti (B) Mahi  
(C) Chambal (D) Narmada

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Section Officer 2005)

**Exp:** Sardar Sarovar is a gravity dam on river Narmada. It is located in Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh. Despite popular protest Supreme Court has given directions to increase its height.

**67. Which of the following canals is located in West Bengal?**

- (A) Lower Ganga Canal (B) Sarada Canal  
(C) Eden Canal (D) Sirhind Canal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2005, 2006)

**Exp:** Eden canal derives its water from Durgapur Barrage built across Damodar river in West Bengal. It is a part of Damodar river valley project.

**68. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

- (A) Tulbul Project - Himachal Pradesh  
(B) Srisaillam Project - Tamil Nadu  
(C) Papanasam Project - Karnataka  
(D) Ukai Project - Gujarat

**Ans. (D)** (SSC 2000)

Exp: Project	State
Ukai	Gujarat
Tulbul	J&K
Srisaillam	Andhra Pradesh
Papanasam	Tamil Nadu

**69. Which one of the following hydroelectric projects does not belong to Tamil Nadu?**

- (A) Idukki (B) Aliyar  
(C) Periyar (D) Kundah

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2006)

**Exp:** Idukki dam is constructed on the river Periyar in Kerala. It is constructed between Kuravan and Kuravathi. With an height of about 168m it is counted among the highest arch dams.

**70. Where is Nathpa Jhakri power Project located?**

- (A) Uttarakhand (B) Arunachal Pradesh  
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer (CA) 2006)

**Exp:** Nathpa Jharkhi Dam has been constructed on Sutlej river in Himachal Pradesh. This project was completed in 2004.

**71. Which dam of India is the highest?**

- (A) Mettur (B) Rihand  
(C) Thein (D) Bhakra

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2007, SSC MTS 2007)

**Exp:** Bhakra Nangal dam across Sutlej river in Himachal Pradesh is the highest among the given options. Its height is 225 meters. Its reservoir is known as Gobind Sagar Lake.

**72. The joint river valley venture of India and Nepal is -**

- (A) Gomati (B) Chambal  
(C) Damodar (D) Kosi

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CML pre 2002)

**Exp:** Kosi also known as "Sorrow of Bihar" rises in Nepal and is a confluence of 7 rivers termed as Saptkoshi. It is a joint venture of India and Nepal.

**73. The first Hydroelectric Power Plant in India was set up at-**

- (A) Nizam Sagar (B) Shivasamudram  
(C) Ramagundam (D) Mettur

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CML Pre 2002)

**Exp:** First hydro electric power plant was set up at Sidrapong Hydel Power Station in Darjeeling and the other one was set up in 1902 on Shivasamudram Falls.

**74. The first multi-purpose project of independent India is-**

- (A) Bhakra-Nangal (B) Damodar  
(C) Hirakud (D) Nagarjunasagar

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CML Pre 2002)

**Exp:** Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was the first multipurpose project of independent India. DVC operates several hydel power stations constructed on Damodar river.

**75. The 'Pong Dam' is constructed on the river**

- (A) Ravi (B) Tapti  
(C) Beas (D) Don

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML Pre 2002)

**Exp:** Pong dam also known as Maharana Pratap Sagar is the highest earthfill dam constructed across the river Beas. It is located in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh.

**76. The Nagarjuna Sagar dam is constructed on the river-**

- (A) Krishna (B) Chambal  
(C) Kosi (D) Sutlej

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2015, SSC CGL 2012, SSC MTS 2001, SSC DEO 2009)

**Exp:** Nagarjuna Sagar dam is built across the Krishna river. It is located on the border of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. It was opened in 1967.

**77. Sivasamudram is an island formed by the river-**

- (A) Ganga (B) Godavari  
(C) Krishna (D) Cauvery

**Ans. (D)** (SSC HSL DEO 2009)

**Exp:** Sivasamudram Island is a small city in the Mandya District of Karnataka. It lies on the bank of river Cauvery.

**78. The longest dam in India is-**

- (A) Bhakra Dam (B) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam  
(C) Hirakund Dam (D) Kosi Dam

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 1999, 2006, SSC DEO & LCD 2011)

**Exp:** Hirakund dam which is situated over Mahanadi river is 25 km long dam. It is situated in tribal state Odisha. Hirakund reservoir is 55 km long.

**79. Which of the following is an inland riverine port?**

- (A) Kolkata (B) Mumbai  
(C) Chennai (D) Tuticorin

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CML Pre 2002)

**Exp:** Kolkata is an inland riverine port. It is situated along the Hoogly river.

**80. The world's highest rail bridge being constructed in the State of J & K will be on which of the following rivers?**

- (A) Jhelum (B) Chenab  
(C) Indus (D) Ravi

**Ans. (B)** (SSC DEI & LDC 2012)

**Exp:** Chenab bridge built at an elevation of 359m over Chenab river is the world's highest rail bridge. It is an under construction bridge Bakkal and Kauri of Reasi district in Jammu & Kashmir.

81. Which from the following rivers does not originate in Indian territory?

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Ravi
- (D) Chenab

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Prelim 2004)

**Exp:** The Brahmaputra river originates from Chenayundung glacier near lake Mansarovar in Tibet. It is known by different names in different regions.

Region	Local Name
Tibet	Tsangpo
Chinese Tarlung	Zangbo Jiang
Bengal (Bangladesh)	Jamuna

82. Name the longest river in India-

- (A) Brahmaputra
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Krishna

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Although river Brahmaputra is one of the longest rivers having a length of about 2900 km but in India it flows for only 916 km. River Ganga which flows for 2,525 km is the longest river of India.

83. Which city is located on the banks of the river Brahmaputra?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Srinagar
- (C) Dibrugarh
- (D) Lucknow

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Dibrugarh is a city in Assam's eastern part which is located on the bank of Brahmaputra river. It is one of the most productive tea producing cities of Assam.



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# Climate and Natural Vegetation

1. What percent of Indian terrain receive annual rainfall below 75 cm-

- (A) 35% (B) 45%  
(C) 40% (D) 30%

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** The proportion of area which receives annual rainfall less than 75 cm. is one third. Major parts of country included in this proportion are subtropical arid and subtropical semi arid regions of India. e.g. Gujarat, Rajasthan, parts of Punjab

2. The driest part of India is-

- (A) Western Rajasthan (B) Jammu and Kashmir  
(C) Gujarat (D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2009)

**Exp:** The driest part of India is western Rajasthan. The mean rainfall here is below 25 cm. The main reason for low rainfall is that monsoon winds from Arabian branch blows parallel to Aravalli range and do not cause rainfall. Also, deserts get heated up and cool down quickly and don't allow a comprehensive low pressure to form.

3. The climate of India is-

- (A) Equatorial (B) Monsoonal  
(C) Mediterranean (D) Continental

Ans. (B) (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Indian climate is a classic example of monsoonal type of climate. It is the seasonal reversal of winds by 180° after crossing the equator. It is observed in Southeast and South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, India, China etc.

4. Which of the following does not affect Indian climate?

- (A) Monsoon (B) Ocean currents  
(C) Proximity to equator  
(D) Existence of Indian Ocean

Ans. (B) (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** As India lies completely in warm water zone of tropical and sub tropical region, oceanic currents matter comparatively less than other given option.

5. Which of the following area of Indian subcontinent becomes the area of low pressure in summer?

- (A) Rann of Kutch (B) Rajasthan  
(C) North Western India (D) Meghalaya

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** In summer season due to highly heated earth surface, air rises and north western India in particular becomes an area of low pressure of around 970mb.

6. South-west winds are attracted to Indian subcontinent in rainy season by which of the following?

- (A) Low air pressure in north-western India  
(B) Effect of north-eastern commercial winds  
(C) By the formation of cyclone at equator  
(D) Effect of eastern winds

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** Due to excessive heating in north-western India in summer season, a low pressure zone is created over north-western India. As air travels from high pressure area to low pressure area southwest monsoon winds are attracted towards this part from adjacent Indian ocean.

7. The coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have to face which of the following natural calamity?

- (A) Cyclone (B) Earthquake  
(C) Landslide (D) Tornado

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2003)

**Exp:** The low pressure areas over Bay of Bengal travels as depressions towards coastal India. These depressions attract air and swirling air takes the form of cyclone which hits the coastal areas of Andhra and Orissa.

8. Which of the following receive, heavy rainfall in the month of October and November?

- (A) Hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia  
(B) Plateau of Chota Nagpur  
(C) Coromandal Coast (D) Malwa Plateau

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** In the months of October and November the south-west monsoon traces its path backward and is known as retreat of monsoon. It hits the Coromandel coast and brings a considerable amount of rainfall. This is also known as north-east monsoon.

9. Which of the following receives rainfall by north-eastern monsoon?

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Assam  
(C) Kerala (D) West Bengal

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** Tamil Nadu which lies on Coromandel coast receives rainfall during the winter season specially in months of October and November. This happens because it falls in the way of retreating of north-east monsoonal winds.



## 10. (Nature of Forest)

## (Area)

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. Tropical<br>Evergreen | 1. Shivalik    |
| B. Monsoon               | 2. Shillong    |
| C. Temperate             | 3. West Bengal |
| D. Mangrove              | 4. Nilgiri     |

	A	B	C	D
(A)	2	4	1	3
(B)	3	1	4	2
(C)	2	1	4	3
(D)	3	4	1	2

Ans. (C)

(SSC CGI 2012)

Exp: Area	Forest type
Shivalik	Monsoon
Shillong	Tropical evergreen
West Bengal	Mangrove
Nilgiri	Temperate

## 11. From where does the heat come in the environment?

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) Insolation | (B) Condensation |
| (C) Radiation  | (D) Convection   |

Ans. (C)

(SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Earth receives its heat from sun in the form of Insolation (short wavelength) and radiates it back in the form of long wavelength waves. Our atmosphere is transparent to short wave radiations but traps long wave radiations that is why it is heated from below.

## 12. There are nine coastal states in India but half of the sea salt is manufactured in the coast of Gujarat because-

- (A) Gandhiji started Salt Satyagrah in Gujarat  
 (B) Less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water  
 (C) Salt is exported from Kandla port  
 (D) The salinity of water near coast of Gujarat is very high

Ans. (B)

(SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Gujarat accounts for over 70% of the total salt production in country. The availability of favourable conditions such as arid climate with low rainfall and low relative humidity contributes largely towards salt production in the region. e.g. Sambhar lake.

## 13. Chennai receives less rainfall by South-West Monsoon than other places, because-

- (A) Monsoon travels parallel to Coromandal Coast  
 (B) Chennai is very hot place and do not allow humidity to evaporate  
 (C) These winds are offshore monsoon winds  
 (D) Above all

Ans. (D)

(SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Chennai lies on Coromandal coast which lies parallel to south-west monsoon winds which blow off shore here. Also it is highly hot and humid region due to its proximity to the equator and sea.

## 14. During the South-West Monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because-

- (A) It is located in rain shadow area  
 (B) Temperature is so high that wind does not get cooled  
 (C) Winds do not reach this area  
 (D) There is no mountain in this area

Ans. (A)

(SSC CPO 2012)

**Exp:** During the South-West Monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because it is located in rain shadow area.

## 15. What is the nature of monsoon rain from Guwahati to Chandigarh?

- (A) Irregular Nature  
 (B) Crescent or Growing Nature  
 (C) Diminishing Nature  
 (D) Cyclic Nature

Ans. (C)

(SSC Steno. 2014)

**Exp:** Moisture carrying winds when travel from Guwahati to Chandigarh, blow over land and keep losing their moisture content in the way without picking any new moisture that is why monsoon has a diminishing nature from Guwahati to Chandigarh.

## 16. Which of the following place is the most humid place of India?

- (A) Mahabaleshwar (B) Cherrapunji  
 (C) Udhagamandalam (D) Mawsynram

Ans. (D)

(SSC MTS 2002)

**Exp:** The alignment of hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia in Mawsynram is in a way that clouds get stuck in these hills and do not move and keep pouring water. The phenomenon is known as funneling effect and due to this Mawsynram in Meghalaya is the wettest place.

## 17. The place to receive annual rainfall below 50cm is-

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Leh in Kashmir  
 (C) Coromandal Coast (D) Konkan Coast

Ans. (B)

(SSC CGL 2008)

**Exp:** Leh region in Kashmir is a cold desert, the rainfall here is very less (<50cm). Meghalaya and Konkan coast receives heavy rainfall in monsoon (>200 cm) and Coromandel coast receives more than 100cm rain due to retreating monsoon.

## 18. The Paddy fields of India are located in the areas of \_\_\_\_ annual rainfall-

- (A) 120 cm (B) 140 cm  
 (C) 100 cm (D) 80 cm

Ans.(C)

(SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Paddy/Rice is a tropical kharif crop which requires temperature of around 25°C and rainfall of about 100 cm. This crop is grown in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and some parts of West Bengal. Haryana and Punjab also grows paddy but that is primarily because of improved irrigation facilities.

**19. The flash flood is related with which of the following?**

- (A) Incessant storm (B) Cyclonic storm  
(C) Tsunami (D) Tornado

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Torrential downpours associated with cyclonic storm brings heavy rainfall in a particular short span of time and causes flood like situation often termed as flash flood.

**20. The Forest of Sundarban is called as-**

- (A) Thorn forest (B) Mangrove forest  
(C) Deciduous forest (D) Tundra

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2010)

**Exp:** Sundarban is the coastal area in eastern part of India near West Bengal having saline/brackish water where shrub or small trees grow. This group of trees and shrubs is known as mangrove forest.

**21. The Mangrove forests of Ganga delta are known as-**

- (A) Monsoon forest (B) Sundarban  
(C) Tropical forest (D) Swamp forest

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Steno 2014)

**Exp:** Mangroves are submerged coastal forests located in tropical and subtropical coastal and deltaic marshy lands. These are intertidal zone forests with shrubs and short trees. The most distinctive tree of these forests is "Sundari" tree.

**22. Which of the following forest is grown in water-logged areas?**

- (A) Evergreen Forest  
(B) Deciduous Forest  
(C) Tropical thorn Forest  
(D) Mangrove

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Mangrove forests grow in waterlogged regions in the intertidal zones of coastal regions. They face tides every day and water level keeps on fluctuating. Mangrove forests have strong roots and the belt of these trees protects the coastal areas from disasters such as cyclone.

**23. Where are Rain forests found?**

- (A) Central India  
(B) Eastern Ghats  
(C) North-Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats  
(D) North-Western Himalayas and Eastern Ghats

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno off. 2006)

**Exp:** North eastern Himalayas and western Ghats are the regions in India having rainfall greater than 200 cm. Due to high temperature and high precipitation Rainforests exist in these places.

**24. The "Central India Teak" is an Example of -**

- (A) Tropical Evergreen Forest  
(B) Moist Deciduous Forest  
(C) Dry Deciduous Forest  
(D) Montane Forest

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** In India the most found forests are of deciduous nature i.e. trees drop their leaves for about 6 weeks when moisture for leaves is insufficient during dry months. Deciduous forests are of 2 types- Dry and moist deciduous. Moist - 100 to 200 cm rain, around 27°C temperature and relative humidity of about 70%.

**25. Why have the incidents of flood risen in India recently?**

- (A) Rise in annual rain  
(B) Deposition of silt in dams  
(C) Deforestation in drainage zone  
(D) None of the above

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam, 2013)

**Exp:** Although there are many reasons for increasing floods but deforestation has predominantly caused by surface clearance which in turn leads to surface run off and loose sediments again flow with them towards rivers increasing its sediment load and making it more prone to floods.

**26. Which, of the following wind is blowing from the Mediterranean sea to the North Western parts of India?**

- (A) Western disturbances (B) Norwesters  
(C) Loo (D) Mango showers

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Feeble temperate cyclone (Western disturbance) blows from the Mediterranean Sea to the north western part of India. This system bring rain to Indian states like Haryana, Punjab & western U.P. etc. which is highly beneficial for the reaping of wheat crop(Rabi crop). It generally precipitates in the months of February and March.

**27. Which of the following state has become India's first carbon free state?**

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Himachal Pradesh has mandated all government departments to begin environment audit. Also involvement of people of Himachal Pradesh by bringing change in their lifestyle will boost this program.

**28. In forests, trees shed their leaves in a particular season.**

- (A) Evergreen (B) Mangrove  
(C) Deciduous (D) Thorny

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Temperate deciduous forests (or) temperate broad leaf forests are dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year in a particular season. Deciduous means “falling off at maturity” (or) “tending to fall off”. Deciduous forests are located primarily in the regions of the world like eastern half of the United States, Canada, Europe, parts of Russia, China and Japan. Tropical moist deciduous forests are also found in India where the rain fall is around 100–200 cm.

**29. A tropical deciduous plant special to the Deccan plateau is \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) Teak (B) Shisam  
(C) Sandalwood (D) Sal

**Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Sandalwood, a tropical deciduous tree which lies in region of rainfall between 100 cm to 200 cm. It is a class of woods from trees in the genus santalum. Unlike many other aromatic woods these woods are heavy yellow and fine-grained. The deccan area lies in the region receiving between 100 cm to 200 cm rainfall.

**30. Which one of the following areas of India is covered by tropical evergreen forest?**

- (A) Semi-arid areas of Gujarat  
(B) Eastern Ghats  
(C) Western Ghats  
(D) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** The tropical evergreen forests are found in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall. The tropical evergreen forests are found on the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats in states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. They are also found in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**31. Why does the west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast?**

- (A) Unlike the east coast this coast is straight  
(B) The Western Ghats obstruct the winds causing rainfall  
(C) The east coast is broader than the west coast  
(D) The Eastern Ghats extend parallel to wind direction

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** The Western Ghats are more elevated and continuous as compared to Eastern Ghats, that is why they (**Western Ghats**) block the moisture containing winds and receive more rainfall. They also lie opposite to moisture laden monsoon winds.

**32. Which one of the following is the driest region in India?**

- (A) Telangana (B) Marwar  
(C) Vidarbha (D) Marathwada

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Pre 2001)**

**Exp:** The western Rajasthan is the driest region of India as it receives less than 25 cm of rainfall annually. Hence, it becomes the part of “Great Indian Desert” i.e., Marusthali. It lies in high pressure subtropical zone and towards west of Indian subcontinent.

**33. The south West Monsoon engulfs the entire India by**

- (A) 5th June (B) 15th June  
(C) 1st July (D) 15th July

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2000)**

**Exp:** Although the monsoon commences on Kerala coast by 29 May to 1st June, it takes time to cover entire India. The normal date observed by which it covers entire India is 15 July.

**34. Which one of the following coasts of India is most affected by violent tropical cyclones ?**

- (A) Malabar (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Konkan (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (B) (SSC CISF ASI 2010)**

**Exp:** As most of the cyclonic storms are formed in the Bay of Bengal which lies to the east of India. The eastern coast is severely affected by such storms. One of the parts of eastern coast is Coromandal or Cholanmandalam or Andhra coast.

**35. Which of the following two States are prone to cyclones during retreating Monsoon season?**

- (A) Karnataka and Kerala  
(B) Punjab and Haryana  
(C) Bihar and Assam  
(D) Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 2002)**

**Exp:** The withdrawal of monsoon from the northern region and then from the whole nation gradually is termed as monsoon retreat. During the monsoon retreat it rains heavily in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh as cyclonic formation in Bay of Bengal are confined to this region.

**36. Nagpur gets scanty rainfall because it is located with reference to Sahyadri Mountains, towards**

- (A) Windward Side (B) Seaward Side  
(C) Onshore Side (D) Leeward Side

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 2006)**

**Exp:** Nagpur lies in interior Maharashtra towards the leeward side of Sahyadri Mountains. Most of the precipitation occurs to the west of Sahyadris. As winds pass over these mountains they become dry after shedding most of their moisture while rising against their high elevated peaks.

**37. Heavy rainfall during the months of October and November is received by**

- (A) Ghato, Khasi and Jaintia hills  
(B) Chota Nagpur Plateau  
(C) Coromandal Coast (D) Malwa Plateau

**Ans. (C) (SSC DEO & LCD 2011)**

**Exp:** During the months of October & November monsoon retreats from North India, meaning complete reversal of wind pattern. While moving as Northeasterlies monsoon winds over Bay of Bengal they strike the Coromandal coast giving enormous rain to the region.

**38. Delhi gets winter rainfall due to \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) South west monsoon
- (B) North east monsoon
- (C) Conventional rain
- (D) Western disturbances

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2000)

**Exp:** During the winters, the low pressure belt of temperate zone slides down over the Northern India. Due to which the feeble temperate cyclones originating over Mediterranean Sea move along western jet stream & strikes North India.

**39. What is the major cause of 'October Heat'?**

- (A) Hot and dry weather
- (B) Very low velocity winds
- (C) Low pressure systems over the Indo-Gangetic
- (D) High temperature associated with high humidity

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL LDC & DEO 2015)

**Exp:** During the month of October as the monsoon retreats, the feeble high pressure builds up over North India symbolizing clear skies, due to which the temperatures rises again and as the whole area has been drenched by recent rainy season the humidity also rises which becomes unbearable for people to sustain the combined effect of both.

**40. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?**

- (A) Punjab
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

**Exp:** Western disturbances are extra tropical storms that originate over Mediterranean and flows toward east. In India western disturbances bring winter rainfall in states like Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

**41. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?**

- (A) It is a rain shadow area
- (B) It is located parallel to wind direction
- (C) It is away from the coast
- (D) Rain bearing clouds are absent

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

**Exp:** Deccan plateau falls on the leeward side of western ghats so the rainfall is very scanty in this area.

**42. Which of the following region is covered by tropical evergreen forest?**

- (A) Eastern Ghat
- (B) Vindhyanchal
- (C) Aravalli
- (D) Western Ghat

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

**Exp:** Tropical evergreen forests are found in western ghats and northeast region. These forests are found in the regions which receive over 200 cm rainfall and have temperature 25°-27°C.

**43. Norwesters' are thunder storms which are prominent in \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) India and Bhutan
- (B) Bhutan and Nepal
- (C) India and Bangladesh
- (D) Bangladesh and Myanmar

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

**Exp:** Norwesters are regional thunder storms that blow over India and Bangladesh. These thunder storms are very destructive specially in Bengal region and are also known as 'Kal Baisakhi'.



# PRUDENCE COACHING CENTRE

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## Soil and Agriculture

1. The composition of laterite soil in higher areas is-

(A) Alkaline (B) Saline  
(C) Acidic (D) Balanced

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: Laterite soil is poor in lime content that's why it is found acidic in high hilly areas.

2. The Laterite soil is found in which of the following state?

(A) Kerala (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Rajasthan (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (A & D) (SSC CPO 2015)

Exp: Laterite soil is found in areas of high temperature and high rainfall. These soils have mainly developed in the higher areas of peninsular plateau including Kerala.

3. The Laterite soil is found in -

(A) High rainfall states (B) In deserts  
(C) Tropical areas  
(D) Dry and humid tropical areas

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012, MTS 2002)

Exp: Laterite soils are formed by the process of leaching which is the flowing down of some minerals of soil along with water. Leaching requires high temperature and high rainfall.

4. How can soil erosion be controlled on hill slopes?

(A) Forestation (B) Step farming  
(C) Strip cropping  
(D) Linear contour ploughing

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Exam, 2010)

Exp: To contour ploughing the mounds are made with digged zones adjacently at the edge of contours to control soil erosion. This practice takes place in hilly areas where land is not uniform.

5. The soil of northern plain of India is formed by-

(A) Degradation (B) Aggradation  
(C) Weathering in situ (D) Erosion

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2005, 2011)

Exp: Soil of northern plains is alluvial soil which is the result of deposition of sediments by the process of aggradation. These soils cover almost 40% of the area of India.

6. Which soil is best for the production of cotton?

(A) Black soil (B) Loam soil  
(C) Alluvial soil (D) Peaty soil

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) 2015)

Exp: Black soils are found in Deccan plateau. These soils are rich in lime, iron and alumina and have high moisture retention capacity so these are best suited for cotton cultivation.

7. Which of the following crop grown in alluvial soil requires huge amount of water?

(A) Tea (B) Wheat  
(C) Rice (D) Peanut

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Rice is a kharif crop grown in alluvial soil and requires a huge amount of water specially during paddy transplantation. The rainfall must be around 150 cm.

8. The another name of acid or alkaline soil is-

(A) Regur (B) Bangar  
(C) Kallar (D) Khadar

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2012)

Exp: The another name of acid or alkaline soil is Kallar.

9. In which of the state land with maximum area an unusable?

(A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat  
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2012)

Exp: Most part of Rajasthan contains sandy soil. Also, rainfall in this area is very low so it has maximum unusable area in terms of cultivation as well as habitation.

10. Petrology is the study of -

(A) Land (B) Mineral  
(C) Rock (D) Soil

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: Petrology is the study of rocks whereas pedology is the study of soil.

11. The salinity of soil is measured by-

(A) Electrical Conductivity Meter  
(B) Hygrometer  
(C) Psychrometer (D) Scaler

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: The salinity of soil is measured by Electrical Conductivity Meter.

12. Edible crops include-

(A) Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane  
(B) Linseed, Castor, Turmeric  
(C) Foodgrains, Pulses, Oilseeds  
(D) Jute, Cotton, Chilli

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2014)

Exp: Edible crops include foodgrains, pulses & turmeric.

**13. IR-20 and RATNA are two main variety of-**

- (A) Wheat (B) Millet  
(C) Jwar (D) Rice

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL, 2011)

**Exp:** IR - 20 and RATNA are the two important varieties of rice along with others such as Jamuna, Krishna and Jaya. India is the second largest producer of rice after China.

**14. The Shifting cultivation is still prevalent in -**

- (A) Mizoram (B) Nagaland  
(C) Manipur (D) All of the above

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2007)

**Exp:** Shifting cultivation is the use of a land for cultivation and moving to another piece of land when fertility drops. It is mainly practiced by tribal people of North east India. It is also known as slash and burn or Jhum cultivation.

**15. The Practice of shifting cultivation is used in-**

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Central Highlands  
(C) Coastal Tamil Nadu (D) Nagaland

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2007)

**Exp:** Shifting cultivation is mainly practiced by tribal people of north east region. It is known by different names such as jhumming, slash and burn agriculture.

**16. "Jhoom" is -**

- (A) A Folk Dance (B) A River  
(C) A Tribe of North-East India  
(D) A type of Cultivation

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2012)

**Exp:** Jhoom cultivation is a type of shifting cultivation. In North East, it is locally known as Jhoom. It is also known as Bewar in Madhya Pradesh.

**17. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of -**

- (A) Cotton (B) Oilseeds  
(C) Pulses (D) Maize

**Ans. (\*)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of pulses accounting for 22.4% of total production in the country. Gujarat is the largest producer of oilseeds. Although at the time of exam it was M.P. which was biggest producer of oilseeds.

**18. The Step farming is performed on-**

- (A) Slopes of Hills (B) In Dry Areas  
(C) Terrace (D) Peak of the Hills

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Step farming is a technique which consists of different terraces on which cultivation is done. It is basically done to prevent soil erosion which is caused by flowing of water down the hill.

**19. The crop which is produced largely/mostly in India-**

- (A) Wheat (B) Jowar  
(C) Maize (D) Rice

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Steno 2010)

**Exp:** Rice is produced largely in India and the major rice producing states are West Bengal, U.P., A.P., Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Bihar.

**20. What is the name of the largest coffee producing state in India?**

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Goa  
(C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno 2005)

**Exp:** Karnataka is the largest coffee producing state of India. It accounts for 71% production with total of 8,200 tonnes.

**21. In terms of money, which spice is exported most from India?**

- (A) Pepper (B) Dry Red Chilli  
(C) Turmeric (D) Cardamom

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** In terms of Monetary value dry red chilli is the highest value export among the given options. In 2016 its value of export was Rs. 399,743.97 lakh.

**22. Which Crop is cultivated in Zaid season?**

- (A) Watermelon (B) Soyabean  
(C) Maize (D) Jute

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Zaid is short duration cropping season between rabi and kharif mainly from March to June. Examples of Zaid crops are watermelon, sugarcane, cucumber & sunflower etc.

**23. Zaid crops are-**

- (A) Green crops which are feed to animals for grazing.  
(B) Substitute crops which are cropped when regular crops fail to grow  
(C) Crops which are cropped to attract insecticides  
(D) Crops which are cropped to attract such insects which are necessary to work as pesticides

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2012)

**Exp:** Substitute crops are those crops which are cropped when regular crops fail to grow. They require warm dry weather for majority of growth period and longer day length for flowering.

**24. Which of the following is not produced in the season of kharif?**

- (A) Millet and Rice (B) Maize and Jowar  
(C) Jau and Mustard (D) Jowar and Rice

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Kharif crops are sown, when south-west monsoon reaches India and harvested at the time of its reversal. That means it is sown from the month of May to July and harvested from September to October-November. The main crops of kharif season are rice, millet, jute, maize and cotton.

**25. Which of the following is not Rabi Crop in India?**

- (A) Wheat (B) Jau  
(C) Rape seed (D) Jute

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2010)

**Exp:** Wheat, Jau and Rape seed are crops of rabi season while jute is a crop of kharif season.

**26. The state which tops in production of mustard seed is?**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** According to the figures of 2013-14, Rajasthan ranks first in Mustard production followed by Madhya Pradesh & Haryana.

**27. The topography of plateau is best for-**

- (A) Farming (B) Forestry  
(C) Mining  
(D) Hydropower generation

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Plateaus are generally rich in minerals and due to availability of minerals they are best for mining. Plateaus are also suitable, for forestry but it depends on the ecology and climate of the plateau.

**28. There is rainfall more than 200cm. In a sloppy mountainous tract of India. Which of the following crops can be farmed there?**

- (A) Cotton (B) Jute  
(C) Tobacco (D) Tea

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** Mountainous tract with annual rainfall of 200 cm or more is best suitable for tea plantation.

**29. India is the largest producer and exporter of?**

- (A) Cotton (B) Copper  
(C) Tea (D) Mica

**Ans. (\*)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** According to figures of 2014-15, India ranks first in cotton production. India ranked behind China (6.48 million ton) with a production of 6.51 million ton. Chile ranks first in copper production, China in mica and tea.

**30. Which of the following Indian state is not a producer of tea?**

- (A) Assam (B) Kerala  
(C) West Bengal (D) Chhattisgarh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2014)

**Exp:** Chhattisgarh is not a tea producing state. According to data of 2013-14, Assam tea production is 629.05 million kg, West Bengal 312.1 million kg and Kerala 63.48 million kg.

**31. Which of the following groups of states produce rubber on commercial scale?**

- (A) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh  
(B) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka  
(C) Sikkim-Madhya Pradesh-Nagaland  
(D) Orissa-Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2006)

**Exp:** As per new data, Kerala produces 87.6% of total Indian rubber. In current scenario, contribution of Kerala is 92%, Tamil Nadu 3.4% and Karnataka 2.1%.

**32. Which of the following is a cash crop in India?**

- (A) Maize (B) Gram  
(C) Onion (D) Wheat

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** Onion is a cash crop in all of the above options.

**33. The Plantation agriculture produces?**

- (A) Only Food Crops (B) Plantation Crops  
(C) Cash Crops (D) Four Crops

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Tea, coffee, pepper, cardamom and coconut are crops of plantation agriculture.

**34. The share of food crops in India's total production is almost?**

- (A) 50% (B) 60%  
(C) 70% (D) 80%

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Under total cultivated area of India, food crops are produced on 70% area.

**35. Which of the following state is the largest wheat producing state in India?**

- (A) Punjab (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Haryana

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 1999, 2008)

**Exp:** According to the figures of 2013-14, Uttar Pradesh ranks first in wheat production followed by Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

**36. Which state is a jute abundant state?**

- (A) West Bengal (B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Kerala (D) Orissa

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS, Steno 2011)

**Exp:** West Bengal is the largest producer of jute in India. In year of 2013-14, Jute was cultivated on an area of 74.4% of total area. Jute is cultivated in nearly 7 states around the Ganga delta but majority of this falls in the state of West Bengal.

**37. Which is the main competitor of India in jute production?**

- (A) China (B) Nepal  
(C) Bangladesh (D) Japan

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno 2011)

**Exp:** Bangladesh is the main competitor of India in jute production. According to the data of 2013 of FAO, India ranks first in jute production followed by Bangladesh.

**38. What is the rank of India in milk production in the world?**

- (A) Fourth (B) Third  
(C) Second (D) First

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** India tops the list of milk producing countries in the world. In India it is Uttar Pradesh with 23.3 MT production which ranks first followed by Rajasthan at second place.

**39. Turpentine oil is obtained from-**

- (A) Cashew nut shell (B) Pine tree  
(C) Eucalyptus tree (D) Cinchona tree

**Ans. (B)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Turpentine oil is an oil obtained from pine trees. The resins obtained from pine tree are used for this purpose.

**40. Which of the following spice is obtained from the roots?**

- (A) Cloves (B) Cinnamon  
(C) Turmeric (D) None of these

**Ans. (D)** (SSC LDC 2005)

<b>Exp: Spice</b>	<b>Obtained from</b>
Clove	Flower
Cinnamon	Inner bark
Turmeric	Stem

**41. The term "Green Revolution" is used to show higher production of-**

- (A) Grasslands (B) Tree plantation  
(C) Per hectare agricultural output  
(D) Gardening in urban centres

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2009)

**Exp:** It was a period in India during 1966-70 in which new varieties of rice and wheat lead to a huge rise in agricultural output. New agronomic techniques were the reason for this growth.

**42. During the period of \_\_\_\_\_, the production of food crops specially wheat increased very sharply-**

- (A) 1954 (B) 1964  
(C) 1965 (D) 1966

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** In 1966 new varieties of wheat such as Lerma, Roso and Sonora-64 were imported. This lead to a great rise in production of food crops and it was termed as green revolution.

**43. Which of the following component was not the part of agricultural policy of Green Revolution?**

- (A) High density of crops  
(B) Guaranteed maximum price  
(C) New agricultural technology  
(D) Investment package

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2005)

**Exp:** Guaranteed maximum price instead of maximum price was a part of green revolution policy. Today it has taken the form of MSP i.e. Minimum Support Price and it is declared by ACP i.e. Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices.

**44. The Green Revolution was most successful in-**

- (A) Punjab and Tamil Nadu  
(B) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Haryana  
(D) Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2006)

**Exp:** Green revolution was most successful in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh as these states were abundant in water supply through well developed irrigation surmounted by highly fertile alluvial soil.

**45. Choose the crops which were cropped by using high yielding seeds in India during Green Revolution?**

- (A) Rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane  
(B) Maize, gram, jowar, coffee and tea  
(C) Rice, wheat, jowar, millet and maize  
(D) Wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses and maize

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** In 1966 during the time of green revolution high yielding variety seeds of wheat, rice, maize, jowar, millet were sown. It was most successful with fodder crops specially wheat and rice.

**46. Green Revolution is related to which Crop-**

- (A) Rice (B) Wheat  
(C) Pulses (D) Sugercane

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2007,2016)

**Exp:** In "Green Revolution" new varieties of dwarf wheat such as Lerma, Roso and Sonora were imported and the yield was increased by 562% i.e. nearly 6 times. Although there were other crops like rice and millet but main thrust was with wheat.

**47. Another name of Green Revolution in India is-**

- (A) Seed, Fertilizer and Irrigation Revolution  
(B) Food Security Revolution  
(C) Agricultural Revolution  
(D) Multi-crop Revolution

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** The main pillars of "Green Revolution" in India were high yielding variety seeds, use of fertilizers and improved irrigation. It was a combination of these components which made the "Green Revolution" a huge success.

**48. HYV is also known \_\_\_\_\_ in India.**

- (A) White revolution (B) Blue revolution  
(C) Traditional revolution  
(D) New agricultural policy

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2012)

**Exp:** High yield variety (HYV) seed programme was the main component of Agricultural Policy in India in 1966 and hence it is often termed as New Agricultural Policy. In this imported varieties of high yielding seeds were sown.

**49. Which state of India is known as "Sugar Bowl"?**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Punjab  
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Bihar

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2011)

**Exp:** Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane followed by Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Sugarcane is a tropical crop. Brazil is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

**50. Which state in India is known as "Rice Bowl"?**

- (A) Kerala (B) Karnataka  
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** Andhra Pradesh is known as "Rice bowl of India" due to large production of rice. 77% of its total aerable area is under rice cultivation. Being the largest producer of eggs, it is also called egg bowl of Asia.

**51. Which of the following factor affects the agriculture in India?**

- (A) Temperature (B) Humidity  
(C) Wind (D) Rain

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2010)

**Exp:** Among the options given above rain is the most important factor which affects the agriculture in India. Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon and the regional variations in production and type of agriculture are a manifestation of rainfall variations.



**52. "Operation Flood" is related to which-**

- (A) Milk production (B) Wheat production  
(C) Flood control (D) Water conservation

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2002, DEO 2008)

**Exp:** "White Revolution" was launched in Anand city of old Kheda district in Gujarat. It was the indicative of cooperative farmers to increase the production of milk.

**53. The area of food crops in total area of cropping in India is-**

- (A) More than 70% (B) 60-70%  
(C) 50-60% (D) Less than 50%

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2007)

**Exp:** Food crops in India accounts for nearly 65% area of total cropping area.

**54. What is the percentage of Indian population engaged in agriculture?**

- (A) 60% (B) 50%  
(C) 70% (D) 80%

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** Although agriculture contributes only 14% towards GDP yet more than 60% of population is engaged in it. It is still considered as backbone of economy.

**55. "Blue Revolution" is related to-**

- (A) Fish production (B) Milk production  
(C) Oil production (D) Food production

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2006, CGL 2006)

**Exp:** The rapid increase in the production of fish is termed as the "Blue Revolution". India ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in the world after Peru and China.

**56. "Yellow Revolution" in India is related to-**

- (A) Rice production (B) Oilseed production  
(C) Tea production (D) Flower production

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** "Yellow Revolution" is the rapid increase in the production of edible oil due to hybrid varieties such as GM mustard.

**57. As per the classification by agriculture ministry, how many agro-climatic zones are in India?**

- (A) 123 (B) 126  
(C) 127 (D) 122

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2010)

**Exp:** Although planning commission has divided India into 15 agro climatic zones, Agricultural Ministry on the other hand has divided India into 127 zones.

**58. Find the incorrect pair-**

- (A) Tea-Assam (B) Peanut-Bihar  
(C) Coconut-Kerala  
(D) Sugarcane-Uttar Pradesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2010)

**Exp:** Major peanut production of India occurs in Gujarat rather than Bihar. All the other options are matched correctly.

**59. BT seed is related to-**

- (A) Rice (B) Wheat  
(C) Cotton (D) Oilseed

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** BT cotton is Genetically Modified Crop. BT (Bacillus Thuringiensis) is a soil bacteria which is commonly used as a biological pesticide.

**60. Social forestry is-**

- (A) Growing plants of various species on private land  
(B) Management of forests by co-operative council  
(C) Growing plants of same species on public land  
(D) Growing and managing useful plants on public land

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Social forestry as a concept was first used by National Commission on Agriculture in 1977. It is the management and Protection of barren land and afforestation leading to social development.

**61. Which of the following state is considered as the traditional area for tank irrigation in India?**

- (A) Gujarat (B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Assam (D) Orissa

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** Tank irrigation is an important source of irrigation. It is widely prevalent in Karnataka plateau, eastern M.P. eastern Maharashtra, Bundelkhand, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Although practiced in areas of Gujarat and Orissa also but the traditional area is Tamil Nadu.

**62. In which of the area of India, Non-Irrigated Farming is performed?**

- (A) Kanera Field (B) Deccan Plateau  
(C) Coromandal Field (D) Ganges Field

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Deccan Plateau is an area of low rainfall and there are only few rivers which too are seasonal so the preferred choice of people of this area is non irrigated farming.

**63. Which of the following district of Tamil Nadu is not suitable for farming due to rising salinity in soil?**

- (A) Tiruchirappalli (B) Nagapattinam  
(C) Ramnathpuram (D) Coimbatore

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** It has been observed that in Tiruchirappalli which is located along the Kaveri river the salinity levels are increasing in the soil making it unfit for agriculture.

**64. Match the followings-**

Crop	Producing States
A. Tea	1. Himachal Pradesh
B. Sugarcane	2. Assam
C. Peanuts	3. Uttar Pradesh
D. Apple	4. Gujarat
(A) A-2,b-4,c-1,d-3	(B) A-2,b-3,c-4,d-1
(C) A-3,b-2,c-1,d-4	(D) A-4,b-3,c-1,d-2

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2011)

<b>Exp: Crop</b>	<b>Producing States</b>
Tea	Assam
Sugarcane	Uttar Pradesh
Peanuts	Gujarat
Apple	Himachal Pradesh

**65. Soil factors are also known as-**

- (A) Biological factors  
(B) Geo Morphological factors  
(C) Ecological factors (D) Edaphic factors

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Edaphic factors are those relating to or determined by conditions of soil. These abiotic factors are related to physical or chemical conditions of soil of a particular area.

**66. The Black soil is related to which of the following crop-**

- (A) Cotton (B) Sugarcane  
(C) Tea (D) Coffee

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Black soil is related to cotton crop. It is also known as cotton soil. It is a self ploughing soil having high moisture retention capacity.

**67. What is the name of the soil, rich in Calcium?**

- (A) Pedocal (B) Pedalfer  
(C) Podzol (D) Laterite

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014)

**Exp:** Pedocal is made up of two words pedo+cal here 'pedo' means soil and 'cal' means calcium i.e. soils which are rich in calcium are termed as pedocals.

**68. Gray soil, like the Ash of Pine Forest, is also known as-**

- (A) Red and peat soil (B) Tundra soil  
(C) Podzol (D) Gray soil

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Podzol soils are also called lessive soils. These are mountain soils characterized by moderate leaching. These are ash grey in color.

**69. Which is the best suited soil for the cultivation of rice?**

- (A) Laterite soil (B) Red soil  
(C) Alluvial soil (D) Black soil

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2)2013)

**Exp:** Rice is a kharif crop which requires highly alluvial soil and a great amount of water. Major rice producing states are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

**70. The red colour of red soil is due to-**

- (A) Nitrogen (B) Humus  
(C) Iron (D) Copper

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** In this type of soil the soil particles have a coating of ferric oxides. These iron oxides have haematite or hydrous ferric oxide which is red in color.

**71. The soil which bleaches quickly due to rain, is called-**

- (A) Red (B) Laterite  
(C) Black (D) Alluvial

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** In lateritic soil the silica present on top percolates down with water and the process is known as leaching. Leaching requires high temperature and high rainfall.

**72. The remedy for soil erosion region is-**

1. Bordering the region  
2. Crop regulation 3. Deforestation  
4. Allowing animals for grazing  
(A) 1,2 (B) 1,4  
(C) 4,3 (D) 4,3

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Here 1 and 2 are correct whereas deforestation and allowing animals for grazing exposes the topmost layer of soil to external agents like soil and wind to easily erode it.

**73. Why is crop rotation necessary?**

- (A) To increase the fertility of soil  
(B) To increase the quantity of minerals  
(C) To reduce the quantity of proteins  
(D) To plough various types of crops

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Soil contains many minerals and salts. Some of them are used by one type of crop while others by other crops. Crop rotation will help to regain those minerals and will prevent the over exploitation of one type of mineral.

**74. Which of the following method does not help in conservation of the fertility and moisture of soil?**

- (A) Contour ploughing (B) Dry farming  
(C) Strip cropping (D) Shifting cultivation

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Sec. off 2006)

**Exp:** Shifting cultivation also known as slash and burn farming, and is harmful for soil fertility in long term.

**75. Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?**

- (A) Drainage (B) Deforestation  
(C) Weathering (D) Grazing

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2008)

**Exp:** Weathering is a natural process of disintegration of rocks. This leads to the formation of soil rather than erosion.

**76. The plantation in a huge manner to prevent soil erosion is called-**

- (A) Shelter Belts (B) Contour Farming  
(C) Strip Farming (D) Forestation

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2013)

**Exp:** Plantation of protective belts of trees around a farmland prevents the action of external agents such as running water and wind on soil.

- 77. Soil erosion in desert area can be prevented –**  
 (A) By strip ploughing (B) By using manure  
 (C) By forestation (D) By shifting cultivation

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Soil erosion in deserts is primarily because of wind and is also known as aeolian erosion. If trees are planted in the way then high speed winds can prevent the damage to soil.

- 78. The most ideal region for cultivation of cotton in India is**  
 (A) The Brahmaputra Valley  
 (B) The Deccan Plateau  
 (C) The Indo Gangetic Valley  
 (D) The Rann of Kutch

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Black soil is more suitable for cotton crop. Black soil is found in Deccan plateau region of Maharashtra & some part of Telangana, Madhya Pradesh etc.

- 79. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil water is called**  
 (A) Percolation (B) Conduction  
 (C) Leaching (D) Transpiration

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Leaching is the process by which the loss (or) extraction of essential material (like micro & macro nutrients) of soil occurs. It may be done through water, wind (or) other agents.

- 80. Growing agricultural crops between rows of planted trees is known as**  
 (A) Social forestry (B) Jhum  
 (C) Taungya system (D) Agro forestry

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Taungya is a system where by villagers and sometimes forest plantation workers are given the right to cultivate agricultural crops during the early stages of forest plantation establishment.

- 81. Red soil is normally found in India in which regions?**  
 (A) Eastern region only  
 (B) Southern region only  
 (C) Eastern & southern part of the Deccan Plateau  
 (D) None of these

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Red soil is found in Indian states such that Tamil Nadu, southern Karnataka, north-eastern Andhra and some parts of M.P., Chhattisgarh and Odisha. Hence, option C is correct.

- 82. Science dealing with study of soil is called**  
 (A) Pedology (B) Pedagogy  
 (C) Ecology (D) Pomology

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Pedology (pedon+logos) which means scientific study of soil. Pedology (derived from a Greek word "pedon" which means "soil" and "logos" means "study").

- 83. Which of the following states has the largest concentration of tea plantation in India?**

(A) Assam (B) Bihar  
 (C) Meghalaya (D) Arunachal Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO S.I Pre 2003)

**Exp:** Assam accounts for over 51% of total production of tea in India. Firstly, tea plantation was imported to Assam from China and then it spread to Darjeeling and then to South India.

- 84. Which is the home of "Alphonso mango"?**  
 (A) Ratnagiri (B) Banaras  
 (C) Malda (D) Vijayawada

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Pre 2003)

**Exp:** Alphonso mango is the best variety of mangoes in India. It is mainly found in Ratnagiri of Karnataka. These mangoes ripe very well due to moisture provided by pre monsoon showers in Southern India.

- 85. Where is India's most prized tea grown?**  
 (A) Jorhat (B) Darjeeling  
 (C) Nilgiris (D) Munnar

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 2000)

**Exp:** Costing around Rs. 1 lakh per kg Mokaibari Tea has become one of the most expensive tea. It is grown by Mokaibari Tea Estate in Darjeeling.

- 86. Which of the following is the main spice producer?**  
 (A) Deccan Trap (B) Malabar coast  
 (C) Coromandal coast (D) Sunder delta

**Ans. (b)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2005)

**Exp:** Malabar coast is the main spice producer comprising Kerala and Southern Tamil Nadu. As it lies in tropical conditions with ample rainfall. It is best suited for spice production.

- 87. In which of the following grouping of states of India is rubber grown on a commercial scale?**  
 (A) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh  
 (B) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka  
 (C) Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh-Nagaland  
 (D) Odisha-Madhy Pradesh-Maharashtra

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO S.I 2006)

**Exp:** Rubber is a tropical crop grown primarily in Kerala. Kerala accounts for 90% of total rubber production in India. Along with Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu also grows rubber on commercial scale.

- 88. Rotation of crops mean**  
 (A) Growing of different crops in succession to maintain soil fertility  
 (B) Some crops are grown again and again  
 (C) Two or more crops are grown simultaneously to increase productivity  
 (D) None of the above

**Ans. (A)** (SSC section officer (Audit) 2007)

**Exp:** The practice of growing different crops in successive seasons to maintain soil fertility is termed as crop rotation. As soil contains many types of nutrients and one type of crop will exhaust a particular type of nutrient that is why crop rotation is necessary.

**89. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Coconut     | 2. Black-pepper |
| 3. Rubber      | 4. Rice         |
| (A) 1, 2 and 3 | (B) 1, 2 and 4  |
| (C) 2, 3 and 4 | (D) 1 and 4     |

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGI Pre 2015)

**Exp:** Various crops grown in Kerala are coconut rubber, tea, coffee and black pepper. Although rice is also grown here but the famous crops are coconut, rubber and black pepper.

**90. Which one of the following is not a HYV of wheat ?**

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| (A) Sonalika    | (B) Ratna  |
| (C) Kalyan Sona | (D) Girija |

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp:** Jaya and Ratna were the rice varieties that were spread over the rice growing regions during "Green Revolution". Other given options are HYV varieties of wheat.

**91. Which of the following is called "brown paper"?**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (A) Jute   | (B) Cotton |
| (C) Rubber | (D) Tea    |

**Ans. (A)** (Fci Assistant Grade 2012)

**Exp:** Jute is also called "brown paper" as the colour of the jute fibres is brown. It is used in various fields such as making brown paper covers, sacks, jute bags etc.

**92. Agricultural commodities are graded with:**

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A) ISI    | (B) Eco-products  |
| (C) AGMARK | (D) Green Product |

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2011)

**Exp:** AGMARK is a certification given to agricultural commodities in order to comply with Agricultural Products Act 1986. It is given for the assurance of quality.

**93. Dry farming in India is extensively practised in**

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Kanara Plains     | (B) Deccan Plateau |
| (C) Coromandal Plains | (D) Ganga Plains   |

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) DEO & LDC 2011)

**Exp:** Deccan plateau is a rain deficient region having rainfall less than 100cm. Dry land farming is farming technique in which we conserve water through proper cropping, irrigation and soil management techniques.

**94. The soil found in the Eastern and Western coasts of India is \_\_\_\_.**

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| (A) Red Rocky    | (B) Laterite |
| (C) Black Cotton | (D) Alluvial |

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Lateritic soil which is formed by the process of leaching is predominant on the Eastern and Western coast of India. This soil is found in the regions having high temperature and high rainfall.



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# Environment and Ecology

1. Which of the Organisation is mainly related with environmental planning?

- (A) CSIR (B) NEERI  
(C) CIFRI (D) ICAR

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2012)

**Exp:** NEERI stands for National Environmental Engineering Research Institute which is run by Government of India. It is situated in Nagpur and was established in 1958. It has 5 laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai.

2. Silent valley is located in-

- (A) Assam (B) Kerala  
(C) Africa (D) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2010)

**Exp:** Silent valley is a National Park in Nilgiri Hills in Kerala's Palakkad District. It consists of tropical rain forests & moist deciduous forests. Alongwith Karimpuzha & Mukurthi National Park, it forms the part of Nilgiri International Biosphere Reserve.

3. Which kind of forest is found in Silent Valley of Kerala?

- (A) Mangrove Forest (B) Deciduous Forest  
(C) Tropical Rain Forest  
(D) Littoral and Swamp Forest

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2011)

**Exp:** Silent valley is a National Park in Nilgiri Hills in Kerala's Palakkad District. It consists of tropical rain forests & moist deciduous forests. Alongwith Karimpuzha & Mukurthi National Park, it forms the part of Nilgiri International Biosphere Reserve.

4. The "Valley of Flowers" is located in which state?

- (A) Uttarakhand (B) Jammu and Kashmir  
(C) Kerala (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno 2012)

**Exp:** 'Valley of Flowers' is a National Park in state of Uttarakhand in Western Himalayas. eg. Asiatic black bear, snow leopard etc. are found. Valley of Flowers alongwith Nanda Devi National Park makes up Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

5. Which is the first national park of India?

- (A) Jim Corbett National Park  
(B) Simlipal National Park  
(C) Dachigam National Park  
(D) Hazaribagh National Park

Ans. (A) (CISF SI, 2011, SSC (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** Earlier known as Hailey National Park, Jim Corbett National Park got established in 1936. in Nainital to protect Bengal tiger.

6. How much geographical area of India is forest land?

- (A) 20% (B) 23%  
(C) 26% (D) 28%

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** India has 20% of its land under forest. In recent times forest area has depleted.

7. In terms of area, which of the following Indian state has the largest forest cover?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Chattisgarh  
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Orissa

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** Forest cover of M.P is 77,522 km<sup>2</sup> area of Arunachal Pradesh comes next with 67,321 km<sup>2</sup> area.

8. Which of the following state has the highest percentage of forest cover?

- (A) Punjab (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Manipur

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2005)

**Exp:** Due to moist & humid climatic conditions towards the North-East India, almost all states are rich in flora & fauna.

9. Which of the following state has the highest percentage of forest cover?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir (B) Haryana  
(C) Mizoram (D) Assam

Ans. (C) (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Mizoram has 90% (approx) of its area under forest which is the highest percentage wise. It is nearly followed by Lakshadweep.

10. Which state has the highest percentage of forest?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Mizoram  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Assam

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** With 90% (approx) Mizoram has highest percentage of forest as per available options.

11. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary is located in which state?

- (A) Karnataka (B) Orissa  
(C) Kerala (D) Rajasthan

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012, Steno 2015)

**Exp:** Bharatpur bird sanctuary is located in Rajasthan state & bordering with the state of Uttar Pradesh. Also known as Koeladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary or Koeladeo National Park. Being a World Heritage Site it is famous for migratory Siberian Cranes.

**12. Which is a famous bird sanctuary located in Haryana?**

- (A) Sultanpur (B) Bharatpur  
(C) Rajaji (D) Sariska

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary lies between Gurugram and Delhi in the Northern state of Haryana. It is named after Rajput king Sultan Chauhan.

**13. Namdapha is a national park in-**

- (A) Mizoram (B) Manipur  
(C) Tripura (D) Arunachal Pradesh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2009)

**Exp:** Namdapha National Park is third largest in India. It is also a biodiversity hot spot in Eastern Himalayas. It is located in Arunachal Pradesh. It has tropical rain forests. It is a tiger reserve.

**14. This is the only sanctuary where Kashmiri Deer are found?**

- (A) Kanha (B) Dachigam  
(C) Gir (D) Mudumalai

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2007)

**Exp:** Dachigam National Park is located near Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir. It has area of 141km<sup>2</sup>. Dachigam is 'Das gaam' meaning '10 villages'. It is famous for Kashmir Stag also known as hangul.

**15. Which of the following Bio-Reserves in India is the natural habitat for lions?**

- (A) Nilgiri Bio-Reserve  
(B) Kaziranga Bio-Reserve  
(C) Mudumalai Bio-Reserve  
(D) Gir Bio-Reserve

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Gir forests are natural habitat of Asiatic lions. Its known as Gir Forest National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary. It is located in Kathiawar region of Gujarat.

**16. Where is famous "GIR" forest located?**

- (A) Mysore (B) Kashmir  
(C) Gujarat (D) Kerala

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2000, CPO 2008)

**Exp:** Same as above

**17. Which of the following is the largest Biosphere Reserve of India?**

- (A) Nilgiri (B) Nanda Devi  
(C) Sundarban (D) Gulf of Mannar

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** This Biosphere Reserve is also known as Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. It is largest of biosphere reserves in India. It is located between India & Sri Lanka in Indian Ocean as shallow water body. A rare species dugong (Sea cow) is found here.

**18. What will be the effect of global warming on Mangrove forests?**

- (A) They will grow in large number  
(B) Big area of mangrove forest will be submerged

(C) Their role as carbon sinks will become more important

(D) Both A and C

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGI 2012)

**Exp:** As the mangroves act as buffer between sea & land, being found in coastal regions they are considered most vulnerable to rising sea water level.

**19. The Silent valley of Kerala -**

- (A) Is only Evergreen Forest in India  
(B) Has trees of expensive construction wood  
(C) Is famous for picnic spot  
(D) Has rare species of Flora and Fauna.

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2007)

**Exp:** 'Silent Valley' has tropical rain forests and temperate forests in higher reaches which are rare in this region. Most plant species are endemic to Western Ghats. Similarly, Nilgiri Tahr, Nilgiri Langur, lion tailed macaque are all endangered fauna species which are rare to be found.

**20. Heri Tiera Fomes (sundari tree) is a type of which of the following plants?**

- (A) Tidal Forest (B) Thorn Forest  
(C) Mountain Forest (D) Taiga Forest

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Heritiera Fomes (sundari tree) is a type of mangrove tree mostly found in the Sundarban delta of Ganga Brahmaputra rivers. It constitutes over 70% of forest in this area.

**21. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which state?**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam  
(C) Jharkhand (D) Chattisgarh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Steno 2011)

**Exp:** Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Assam. It is also a National Park and UNESCO World Heritage Site, Project Tiger & elephant reserve.

**22. Which was the first scheme of "Biosphere Reserve Areas"?**

- (A) Sundarban Biosphere Reserve  
(B) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve  
(C) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve  
(D) Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Steno 2011)

**Exp:** 'Biosphere Reserve Areas' are the regions established by Indian government as 'Biosphere Reserve' in accordance with IUCN Category-V Protected areas. These are larger areas of natural habitat including one or more National Parks accompanied by buffer zones. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was first of this kind.

**23. The objective of Biosphere Reserve is-**

- (A) Preservation of flora and fauna of forest land  
(B) Research and Development of forest product  
(C) Research and Development of agro- product  
(D) All of the above

**Ans. (D)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** All the above given options are correct in terms of objective of biosphere reserve. Hence (D) is right option.

**24. Which of the following is considered as the “forest of world heritage”?**

- (A) Nandankanan in Orissa
- (B) Kazirangain Assam
- (C) Sundarban in west Bengal
- (D) Indian botanic garden, shibupur in West Bengal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2012)

**Exp:** Sundarbans lie in Ganga Brahmaputra delta. They are one of the largest mangrove forests in the world. It was designated as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987.

**25. India's Biosphere Reserve 'Nanda Devi' (UNESCO) is located in which state?**

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve comprises of Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers National Park. It is drained by Rishi Ganga river.

**26. In which of the following wildlife sanctuary of India, where project of conservation of Rhinos is underway?**

- (A) Bandipur
- (B) Periyar
- (C) Kaziranga
- (D) Gir

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2002, CML 2006)

**Exp:** Kaziranga National Park has about 2/3rd of world's great one horned rhinoceroses. It is situated in Assam as a renowned 'World Heritage Site'

**27. Kaziranga National Park is famous for which of the following-**

- (A) Rhinos
- (B) Tiger
- (C) deer
- (D) Elephant

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2002, Steno 2014, 2007)

**Exp:** Same as above

**28. Sea-cow is found in which of the following biosphere reserve of India-**

- (A) Nokrek
- (B) Gulf of Mannar
- (C) Manas
- (D) Sundarban

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** Gulf of Mannar is situated between Coromandal Coast of India & Sri Lanka. It is a shallow water zone. It has many endangered species which are native to this region. One such specie is dugong dugong, a herbivorous marine mammal.

**29. Kanchenjunga National Park is located in-**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Jammu and Kashmir

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** Kanchenjunga National Park, also known as Khangchendzonga National Park. It is also a biosphere reserve. It became the World Heritage Site on 17 July 2016. It has musk deer, snow leopard as an important species.

**30. Shivpuri National Park of Madhya Pradesh is famous for which of the following?**

- (A) Tiger and elephant
- (B) Wild Bison
- (C) Birds
- (D) Leopard and Spotted deer

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2011)

**Exp:** Shivpuri National Park of M.P. is also known as Madhav National Park named after Madho Rao Scindia, Raja of Gwalior. Set up in 1958, it is composed of dry deciduous & flat grasslands.

**31. Where is Panchmari Biosphere Reserve located?**

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2015)

**Exp:** Panchmari Biosphere Reserve is located in midst of Satpura Ranges in Madhya Pradesh. It was designated as biosphere reserve in 2009 by UNESCO. It act as transition zone between forest species of western & eastern ghats. eg. wild boar gaur, cheetal deer.

**32. Where is Kanha National Park?**

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Kanha National Park is in Madhya Pradesh. Also known as Tiger Reserve, it has wild pigs, jackals & tigers.

**33. World's only floating National Park is located in-**

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Kuala Lumpur
- (C) Bilaspur
- (D) Dispur

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2011, CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** Keibul Lamjao National Park is situated on Lake Loktak in Bishnupur district of Manipur state in NE India and is the only floating park in the world.

**34. Where is Nagarhole National Park?**

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Assam

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2009)

**Exp:** Nagarhole National Park is also called Rajiv Gandhi National Park. It is situated in Kogadu and Mysore districts of Karnataka. It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. It has many tigers, Indian bison and elephants.

**35. Where are Rain forests found?**

- (A) Central India
- (B) Eastern Ghat
- (C) North-Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats
- (D) North-Western Himalaya and Eastern Ghats

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno off. 2006)

**Exp:** Rain forests found in North East Himalaya & Western Ghats are also called as Tropical Rain forests. These are evergreen as well as semi ever green. Ever green forests are found in the region with 200 to 250 cm of rain where as semi ever green has a mixture of Rain forests, creepers & deciduous forest with rain of 150 cm & above.

**36. Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary is famous for-**

- (A) Tiger (B) Bison  
(C) Birds (D) Elephants

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for its tiger reserve, it lies in North west of Nilgiri Hills (Blue Mountains), Tamil Nadu sharing its boundaries with Kerala & Karnataka.

**37. Total number of biosphere reserves in India are-**

- (A) 11 (B) 10  
(C) 15 (D) 18

**Ans. (D)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** There are 18 biosphere reserves in India. Of these only 4 are UNESCO acclaimed International Biosphere Reserves. These are Nanda Devi, Sundarban Nilgiri & Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserves.

**38. Where was the first biosphere reserve established in India?**

- (A) Nilgiri (B) Nanda Devi  
(C) Hazaribagh (D) Kanha

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** Nilgiri is one of the International Biosphere Reserve in India. In the year 1987, it became the first biosphere reserve of India. Lying at juncture of 3 states it has endemic flora & fauna of Western Ghats.

**39. Which of the following is known as "Bio-Diversity hotspot of India"?**

- (A) Western Ghats (B) Eastern Ghats  
(C) Western Himalayas (D) Eastern Himalayas

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2010)

**Exp:** Western Ghats have around 1800 endemic species. Most of them are endangered due to human activities in the region. Hence, it is made the biodiversity hot spot so as to save the receding species of this region.

**40. Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which of the following state-**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Jammu and Kashmir  
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** In Chamba city of Himachal Pradesh Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary is located at altitude of about 2195m to 5040m. It is the largest sanctuary of Himachal Pradesh. It has snow leopard, musk marten brown langur etc.

**41. Find the wrong pair-**

- (A) Bandipur National Park - Karnataka  
(B) Sariska National Park - Rajasthan  
(C) Annamalai National Park - Tamil Nadu  
(D) Periyar National Park - Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Steno 2014)

**Exp:** Periyar National Park is in Kerala in Western Ghats. It is also called Periyar Tiger Reserve. Apart tigers it has lion tailed macaques, leopards, Indian bison etc. To its North, it has 'Periyar lake'.

**42. Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

- (A) Malaghat - Maharashtra  
(B) Kanha - Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Manas - Assam  
(D) Periyar - Karnataka

**Ans. (D)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Periyar - Kerala, explained in previous que.

**43. The most dangerous effect of excessive deforestation is-**

- (A) Loss of forest (B) Loss of other plants  
(C) Destruction of habitat of wild animals  
(D) Soil erosion

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2012)

**Exp:** Destruction of habitat of wild animals. As the forests are shrinking due to deforestation, the wild animals are losing on their natural habitats risking survival.

**44. "Chipko Andolan" is related to whom?**

- (A) Wild Life Conservation  
(B) Conservation of Forests  
(C) Agro-Science (D) Deforestation

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Sec. Off. 2007)

**Exp:** Chipko Andolan is also termed as Chipko Movement. It was a forest conservation movement in Garhwal Himalayas which started in 1973.

**45. Afforestation is the process of-**

- (A) Cleaning forests (B) Plantation  
(C) Cutting of forest  
(D) Collecting forest resources

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Afforestation is the planting of trees in the area where there was no forest cover earlier. It can also be termed as establishment of forests.

**46. The problem of arsenic in India is due to-**

- (A) Overexploitation of surface water in affected areas  
(B) Overexploitation of arsenopyrite in land  
(C) Overexploitation of coal in Bihar and Bengal  
(D) Overexploitation of ground water in affected areas

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2014)

**Exp:** Being heavy the concentration of arsenic in the lower levels of underground water keeps on increasing. As the water table shrinks the concentration of Arsenic increases automatically which is hazardous to health. eg. in Ganga Brahmaputra basin

**47. Which of the following has been declared as the marine park by Indian government for the conservation of Coral Reef?**

- (A) Gulf of Kutch (B) Lakshadweep Island  
(C) Andaman Islands (D) Gulf of Mannar

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** Gulf of Kutch is located near Gujarat state of India. It has fringing reefs which are a bit less developed due to high sea temperatures & high salinity. It has been declared as the Marine Park by Indian government for conservation of corals.



**48. Which one of the following weeds is effective in controlling water pollution caused by industrial effluents?**

- (A) Parthenium (B) Elephant grass  
(C) Water hyacinth (D) Mogar grass

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Water Hyacinth grows rapidly & scavenges organic in organic water pollutants. This plant help purifying upto 40% polluted water.

**49. The natural habitat of Rhinoceros in India is**

- (A) Bharatpur (B) Gir forest  
(C) Khaziranga (D) Nilgiris

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Khaziranga National Park with 2/3rd of one horned rhinoceros of the world is the natural habitat of rhinoceros in India.

**50. Sariska and Ranthambore are the reserves for which of the following?**

- (A) Lion (B) Deer  
(C) Tiger (D) Bear

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Sariska Tiger Reserve is in Alwar & Ranthambore Tiger Reserve is in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan.

**51. Which of the following region in India is now regarded as an "Ecological Hot Spot"?**

- (A) Western Himalayas (B) Eastern Himalayas  
(C) Western Ghats (D) Eastern Ghats

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Western Ghats have around 1800 endemic species. Most of them are endangered due to human activities in the region. Hence, it is made the biodiversity hot spot so as to save the receding species of this region.

**52. First national park of India that was established in 1936 was named as-**

- (A) Kanha National Park  
(B) Bharatpur National Park  
(C) Hailey National Park  
(D) Rajaji National Park

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Hailey National Park which is also called as Jim Corbett National Park is in Nainital in Uttarakhand. It was established in 1936. It has tigers, elephants & hundreds of bird species.

**53. The study of relation of animals and plants to their surroundings is called as-**

- (A) Ecology (B) Ethnology  
(C) Genealogy (D) Iconology

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** It is Greek word made up of two words "Eco" & "Logy". 'Eco' mean 'environment' & 'logy' means 'study'. Ecology term was coined by Ernst Haeckel. It studies the interaction of living beings with their environment.

**54. Green House Effect' means**

- (A) Pollution in houses in tropical region  
(B) Prevention of ultra-violet radiation by the ozone layer  
(C) Trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric gases  
(D) Damage to green painted buildings

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Green houses are transparent glass made houses built in elevated mountainous regions to grow plants & crops by trapping solar light. Similar phenomenon is occurring throughout the globe due to increased level of pollution by release of harmful industrial gases especially CO<sub>2</sub> raising temperatures all across globe.

**55. Which sanctuary in India is famous for Rhinoceros and in which state is it located?**

- (A) Gir, Gujarat (B) Kaziranga, Assam  
(C) Ranthambore, Rajasthan  
(D) Corbett, Uttarakhand

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Already explained in Q. No. 51.

**56. Red Data Book provides an account of**

- (A) extinct animals only  
(B) endangered plants & animals  
(C) endangered plants only  
(D) fossil plants

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Red Data Book released by International Union for Conservation of Nature is regarding endangered & vulnerable biotic species (plants and animals). It was started in 1964.

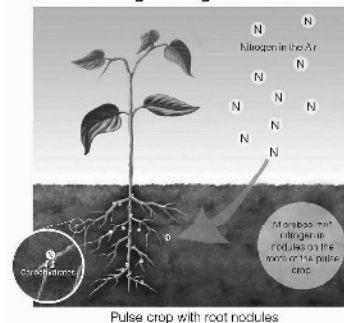
**57. Symbiotic Bacteria responsible for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are present in**

- (A) Peas (B) Wheat  
(C) Corn (D) Oats

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Symbiotic Bacteria which is responsible for atmospheric nitrogen fixation is found in root nodules of pulses. The word 'symbiotic' is derived from 'symbiosis' which means 'living together'. Here, host (pea) & parasite 'bacteria' lives together. Bacteria fixes atmospheric N<sub>2</sub> as NH<sub>3</sub>.

Plant Fixing Nitrogen



**58. In which of the following States is Dampa Tiger Reserve situated?**

- (A) Assam (B) Karnataka  
(C) Mizoram (D) Orissa

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Dampah Tiger Reserve is the largest wildlife sanctuary of Mizoram. It is situated on the border of India with Bangladesh in western Mizoram.

**59. The state which produces largest number of orchids in India is-**

- (A) Assam (B) Arunachal Pradesh  
(C) Meghalaya (D) Sikkim

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Largest number of orchids are produced by Sikkim in India, Arunachal Pradesh has the capability to surpass Sikkim in this aspect

**60. Kanha National Park saving the rare and almost extinct species of the Swamp Deer, also known as-**

- (A) Barasingha (B) Black Buck  
(C) Chinkara (D) Nilgai

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Swamp deer is a deer species distributed in the Indian subcontinent. Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh is a home for this specie. Swamp deer is also known as "Barasingha".

**61. Which state in India has the largest cover area of forest?**

- (A) Uttarakhand (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Kerala (D) Uttar Pradesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Madhya Pradesh with a forest cover of about 77,462 square kilometers ranks first in the list of forest cover. It is followed by Arunachal Pradesh with a forest cover of about 67,248 sq. km.

**62. Corbett National Park was established to protect which animal?**

- (A) Bengal Tigers (B) Snow Leopards  
(C) Asiatic Lions (D) One-Horned Rhinos

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** To protect the endangered Bengal Tiger, Jim Corbett National Park was established in 1936 in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand. It is the oldest national park of India.

**63. Keoladeo Ghana National Park in Rajasthan was formerly called as-**

- (A) Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary  
(B) Khijadia Bird Sanctuary  
(C) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary  
(D) Mayani Bird Sanctuary

**Ans. (C)** (SSC, SO 2005, CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Keoladeo Ghana National Park in Rajasthan was formerly known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. This National Park is home to diverse bird species including the Siberian Crane.

**64. Bandipur National Park is in which state?**

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Karnataka (D) Chhattisgarh

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Bandipur National Park is situated in Chamara janagar district of Karnataka. This National Park is famous for its small population of tigers.

**65. Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is in which state?**

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Chhattisgarh  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Declared as 17<sup>th</sup> tiger reserve of India, Kalkad Mundanthurai tiger reserve (KMTR) is the 2nd largest reserve area of Tamil Nadu. It was established in 1988.

**66. The Great Himalayan National Park is in which state?**

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Arunachal Pradesh  
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Sikkim

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Great Himalayan national Park is located in Kullu region of Himachal Pradesh. It is a UNESCO world Heritage site conserving some globally threatened species such as Musk deer and western Horned tragopan.

**67. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is in which state?**

- (A) Orissa (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Gujarat (D) Karnataka

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Karnataka. Under the project tiger Anshi National Park and Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary were collectively declared as Dandeli National Park.

**68. Melghat Tiger Reserve is in which state?**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Melghat tiger reserve which is located in the Amravati district of Maharashtra was among the nine tiger reserves which were declared under the first phase of project tiger in 1973-74.

**69. Asiatic black bear and snow leopard is found in which of the following places?**

- (A) Sundarbans National Park  
(B) Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks  
(C) Keoladeo National Park  
(D) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers both National Parks are located in Uttarakhand state of India. Apart from a wide variety of flora these include fauna like Snow leopard & Asiatic black bear.

**70. Indravati Tiger Reserve is in which state?**

- (A) Telangana (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) West Bengal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Indravati Tiger Reserve is located in Dantewada district of Chattisgarh. This National Park is the best potential habitat for the wild buffalo.

**71. Simlipal Tiger Reserve is in which state?**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Odisha

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Simlipal tiger reserve (also a National Park) is situated in Mayurbhaj district of Odisha. This tiger reserve derived its name 'Similipal' from 'Simul' tree i.e. Silk Cotton tree.

**72. Anamalai Tiger Reserve is in which state?**

- (A) Telangana (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Anamalai Tiger reserve is a 950 sq. km reserve spread over Western Ghats in Kerala. It was declared a tiger reserve in 2007.

**73. Where is the Bandipur National Park?**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Karnataka (D) Assam

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sec Offic 2001)

**Exp:** Bandipur National Park is situated in Karnataka. It was established in 1974. It was private hunting ground for Maharaja of Mysore.

**74. Where is the Forest Research Institute located?**

- (A) Dehradun (B) Bhopal  
(C) Lucknow (D) Delhi

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Pre 2011)

**Exp:** Forest Research Institute is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It is operated by Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education.

**75. Mudumalai Wild-life Sanctuary is located in the state of \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) Kerala (B) Karnataka  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sec Offic 2006)

**Exp:** Mudumalai National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Nilgiri District in Tamil Nadu. It shares boundaries with neighboring states of Kerala & Karnataka.

**76. The only sanctuary where kasturi stag is found is-**

- (A) Kanha (B) Dachigam  
(C) Gir (D) Mudumalai

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 2006)

**Exp:** Dachigam National Park located 22 km north of Srinagar in J & K has musk deer (Kasturi Mrig). Dachigam is made up of 10 Villages (Das Gaam).

**77. The Gir Forest is noted for its-**

- (A) Lion Sanctuary (B) Deer park  
(C) Tiger sanctuary (D) Crocodile Park

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO S.I 2007)

**Exp:** Gir Forest is located in Kathiawar Peninsular region. These are famous for Asiatic lions. It lies in state of Gujarat.

**78. Namdhapa National Park is in**

- (A) Mizoram (B) Manipur  
(C) Tripura (D) Arunachal Pradesh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO S.I 2009)

**Exp:** Namdhapa National Park is situated in Arunachal Pradesh in North East India. It is the third largest National Park of India in terms of area.

**79. Manas Sanctuary in Assam is known for**

- (A) Elephants (B) Bears  
(C) Tigers (D) Wild ass

**Ans. (A)** (SSC SAS Pre C & D 2011)

**Exp:** Manas Sanctuary is famous for elephants. It is situated in Assam. It is also famous for Project Tiger.

**80. Where was the first Bio-reserve established in India?**

- (A) Nokrek (B) Kanha  
(C) Nilgiris (D) Periyal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML Pre 2002)

**Exp:** It became biosphere reserve in 1986. It is the southern part of Western Ghats. It is at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu.

**81. In which state is the Kanger Ghati National Park?**

- (A) Himachal Pradesh  
(B) Bihar  
(C) Uttar Pradesh  
(D) Chhattisgarh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CML Pre 2006)

**Exp:** Kanger Ghati National Park is situated in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh in Bastar region. It became a National Park in 1982. It has Bastar hill myna as one of the prominent species.



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# Natural Resources, Industries & Transport



## 1. Which of the port is not a Natural Port?

- (A) Chennai (B) Mumbai  
(C) Cochin (D) Paradip

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2006)

**Exp:** Chennai Port is an artificial deep seaport as it has been prepared artificially by cutting crust of continental shelf lying under shallow sea zone. Natural deep sea ports are found on Western Ghats of India due to thin coast line where as due to wide continental shelf on eastern side, ports here are artificially built.

## 2. India's longest tunnel Jawahar tunnel is located in which state?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir  
(B) Maharashtra  
(C) Karnataka (D) Himachal Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2008, Sec. off. 2007)

**Exp:** Jawahar Tunnel in Jammu & Kashmir was named after Ist P.M. Jawahar Lal Nehru. It is also known as Banihal Tunnel as it links Qazigund with Banihal. It lies on NH44.

## 3. A Hydro Power Project on Lake Loktak is situated in which state-

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Manipur  
(C) Meghalaya (D) Himachal Pradesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2008)

**Exp:** Lake Loktak is situated in Manipur. Loktak Hydroelectric Power Plant constructed on it is owned by NHPC Ltd.

## 4. Jadugoda is famous for?

- (A) Mining of iron (B) Mining of mica  
(C) Mining of uranium (D) Mining of copper

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006, 2007, CGL 1999)

**Exp:** Jadugoda is the village in Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state. It was first uranium mine of India operationalised in 1967.

## 5. The Huge deposit of uranium are found recently in-

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Kanrataka  
(C) Kerala (D) Tamil Nadu

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2010)

**Exp:** Tummalapalle of Andhra Pradesh has one of the largest uranium reserves of the world. This report was concluded by Atomic Energy Commission of India after conducting the research in 2011.

## 6. Where is the biggest reserve of mica?

- (A) In South Africa (B) In India  
(C) In USA (D) In Australia

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2001, 2008)

**Exp:** Biggest reserve of mica is in India. It is in Koderma District of Jharkhand. About 95% of mica reserves in India are located in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan state.

## 7. The main mineral found in upper Brahmaputra valley is-

- (A) Coal (B) Iron ore  
(C) Petroleum (D) Manganese

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Main mineral found in upper Brahmaputra valley is petroleum. British in 1901 started extracting petroleum in Digboi district of Assam. It is oldest petroleum refinery in India.

## 8. Raniganj in West Bengal is concerned with-

- (A) Coal (B) Iron ore  
(C) Manganese (D) Copper

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 1991, 2000, Steno Exam, 2010)

**Exp:** Raniganj coal field is located in Durgapur & Asansol sub divisions of Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal. This coal belt stretches to neighbouring state of Jharkhand.

## 9. Which is the largest producer of lignite in India?

- (A) Kerala (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** Lignite coal is obtained from Gujarat & Tamil Nadu in India. Neyveli which is located in South Arcol district of Tamil Nadu is largest mine of lignite coal. It supplies fuel to thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu.

## 10. "Panna" is an important place in Madhya Pradesh. It is famous for mines of-

- (A) Gold (B) Silver  
(C) Diamond (D) Iron

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Steno 2010)

**Exp:** 'Panna' district of Madhya Pradesh is famous for diamond mining. It also has tiger reserve known as 'Panna National Park' Diamond Mining Project of National Mineral Development Corporation manages diamond mines in Panna.

## 11. Diamond mines are found in -

- (A) Panna, Madhya Pradesh  
(B) Mysore, Karnataka  
(C) Waltair, Andhra Pradesh  
(D) Ajmer, Rajasthan

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Explained above



**12. Which is the destination of the slurry brought by pipeline from Kudremukh?**

- (A) Koyali (B) Jagdishpur  
(C) Mangalore (D) Udaipur

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2012)

**Exp:** Iron ore is mined from the hills of Kudremukh in Chikmagalur District of Karnataka in Western Ghats. From here it is transported to the port of Mangalore in the form of slurry through pipeline for exports.

**13. Iron ore produced from the mines of Kudremukh is exported from which of the following?**

- (A) Marmagao (B) Kochin  
(C) Mangalore (D) Chennai

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2000, LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Same as above

**14. India mainly exports iron ore to which country?**

- (A) Japan (B) Bhutan  
(C) Indonesia (D) Russia

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** India has large reserves of iron ore while Japan is highly industrialised with big automobile industry which requires iron ore. So, India has been exporting iron to Japan since end of second world war. From eastern port of Vizag most of the iron is exported to Japan & other East Asian economies.

**15. Khetri is famous for-**

- (A) Aluminium (B) Fertilizers  
(C) Copper (D) Gold

**Ans. (C)** (SSC DEO 2009, MTS 2001, 2002)

**Exp:** Khetri in Rajasthan is very well known for copper. It is the town in Jhunjhunu district.

**16. Where is the oldest working 'Refinery'?**

- (A) Bahamas (B) Basra  
(C) Digboi (D) Texas

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2005, SSC MTS Exam, 2002)

**Exp:** Oldest working petroleum refinery is in Digboi, Assam. It was started in the year 1901 by British. It was infact first oil well drilled in Asia. It is also known as 'Oil city'.

**17. The First refinery in India was established in-**

- (A) Barauni (B) Vishakhapatnam  
(C) Digboi (D) Mumbai

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** Answered above

**18. The Total number of refinery working in Assam is/are-**

- (A) One (B) Two  
(C) Three (D) Four

**Ans. (D)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Digboi Refinery in 1901, Noonmati in Guwahati in 1962, Dhaligaon near Bongaigaon, 1962 Numaligarh, Golaghat district, 1999.

**19. "Mumbai High" is related to-**

- (A) Iron (B) Petroleum  
(C) Tomb (D) Jute

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** Mumbai High also known as Bombay High is an off shore region beyond Mumbai coast from where petroleum is drilled.

**20. Where is Mumbai High located-**

- (A) Continental Shelf of Arabian sea  
(B) Western Coastal Plain  
(C) Western Ghat  
(D) Internal Plains of South

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2012)

**Exp:** In an off shore region of the coast of Mumbai. The petroleum reserves are available under sea on the continental shelf of Arabian Sea.

**21. The First port developed after independence was-**

- (A) New Mangalore (B) Mumbai  
(C) Nhava Sheva (D) Kandla

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Steno 2012)

**Exp:** Kandla was developed as an off spring port. As due to partition India lost important Karachi port to Pakistan so Mumbai port was over burdened with excess work. This effect was neutralised by diverting trade to Kandla port which is situated in Kutch district of Gujarat.

**22. The construction of Tehri dam is done across which river-**

- (A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra  
(C) Bhagirathi (D) Yamuna

**Ans. (C)** (SSC, CGL 2016, Steno 2007)

**Exp:** Tehri Dam built across river Bhagirathi in Tehri, Uttarakhand is a 1000 megawatt power project. It also holds a water reservoir for irrigation & municipal water supply.

**23. Tehri Hydro Power complex is constructed on which of the following river-**

- (A) Alaknanda (B) Mandakini  
(C) Dhauli Ganga (D) Bhagirathi

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2009)

**Exp:** Bhagirathi originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakashi district of Garhwal region. Tehri Power Project is built on this river.

**24. The contribution of Hydro-Power in India's total power is almost-**

- (A) Half (B) One-third  
(C) One-fourth (D) One-fifth

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS Exam, 2006)

**Exp:** In India most of the electricity is produced through thermal power stations where mostly coal is used as raw material. Although, India has a great potential to produce hydroelectricity but still it has not harnessed it properly & only 1/5 of it contributes to total energy consumption.

**25. The name of India biggest Irrigation Canal is-**

- (A) Yamuna Canal (B) Indira Gandhi Canal  
(C) Sirhind Canal (D) Upper Doab River

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2000, 2005, 2011, SSC CPO 2005)

**Exp:** Indira Gandhi Canal starts from Harike Barrage south of confluence zone of Sutlej & Beas. It is the biggest irrigation canal in India which passes through the states of Punjab, Haryana into Rajasthan, providing much needed water to deserts of Rajasthan for irrigation. Earlier it was termed "Rajasthan Canal".

**26. The Indira Gandhi canal gets water from which river-**

- (A) Sutlej and Beas (B) Ravi and Beas  
(C) Ravi and Chenab (D) Beas only

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Same as above.

**27. Which of the following pair is correct in context of thermal power projects?**

- (A) Korba-Uttar Pradesh  
(B) Ramagundam-Tamil Nadu  
(C) Talchar-Andhra Pradesh  
(D) Kawas-Gujarat

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2004, MTS 2013)

**Exp:** Thermal power station in Kawas, Gujarat is gas-based power plant. Its total installed capacity is 645MW. It is one out of 7 gas-based power station of NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation).

**28. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed on which river-**

- (A) Kaveri (B) Krishna  
(C) Godavari (D) Indus

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2001, DEO 2009, CGL 2012)

**Exp:** Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built on Krishna river forming boundary between Nalgonda of Telangana & Guntur of Andhra Pradesh. It is a multi purpose project.

**29. In which state, the Koyna Hydro-Power Project is located?**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Bihar  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Steno 2014)

**Exp:** Koyna Power Project is a complex hydropower project with 4 dams. One of the dams is built across river Koyna in Satara district in Maharashtra. Hence, gaining its name.

**30. Match the followings-**

Dam	River
A. Hirakund	1. Ravi
B. Pong dam	2. Bhagirathi
C. Tehri dam	3. Beas
D. Thein dam	4. Mahanadi

**A B C D**

- (A) 4 3 1 2  
(B) 4 2 3 1  
(C) 4 3 2 1  
(D) 1 2 4 3

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** Hirakund - Mahanadi (15 km from Sambalpur in Odisha)  
Pong dam - Beas (Also called Maharana Pratap Sagar, Kangra, H.P.)  
Tehri Dam - Bhagirathi (Tehri, Uttarakhand)  
Thein Dam - Ravi (Ranjit Sagar Dam, near Pathankot, Punjab)

**31. The oldest river valley project in India is-**

- (A) Hirakund (B) Damodar  
(C) Chambal (D) Kosi

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2006, 2008)

**Exp:** Once known as 'Sorrow of West Bengal' because of its devastating floods, the Damodar river was curtailed (tamed) by building of Multi Purpose River Valley Project, a series of dams and canals. Idea was taken from Tennessees River Valley Project, U.S.A.

**32. Where was the first Nuclear Power Plant Constructed in India?**

- (A) Kaiga (B) Tarapur  
(C) Narora (D) Kota

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** First nuclear power station in India is Tarapur nuclear power plant located in Swayam, Maharashtra. It is largest nuclear plant of India. It was constructed under 123 Agreement between India, USA & IAEA in 1963.

**33. Find the odd one-**

- (A) Tarapur (B) Trombay  
(C) Kalpakkam (D) Narora

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2012)

**Exp:** India's first nuclear research facility was setup at Trombay (Trombay) namely BARC, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, whereas Tarapur, Narora & Kalpakkam are nuclear power stations.

**34. Which of the following Hydro Power Project is not in Tamil Nadu?**

- (A) Iddukki (B) Aliyar  
(C) Periyar (D) Kundah

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** Iddukki is a place in Kerala. It lies in Western Ghats. It is the biggest hydropower project in Kerala. All the other 3 options are of Tamil Nadu.

**35. In which of the following places, power is generated through hydro power?**

- (A) Neyveli (B) Annore  
(C) Tuticorin (D) Mettur

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2010)

**Exp:** In Neyveli, Annore & Tuticorin electricity is generated through thermal power plants, whereas, in Mettur it is generated through hydroelectric as well as thermal power plant.

**36. In which state, Salal Hyro Power Project is located?**

- (A) Haryana (B) Jammu and Kashmir  
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Punjab

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2013)

**Exp:** Salal Hydro Power Project is located in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir on river Chenab.

**37. The Uiam Hydro Power Project Dam is located few kilometres north to which of the following-**

- (A) Kohima (B) Imphal  
(C) Guwahati (D) Shillong

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** Uiam hydro Power Project is on Uiam lake which is located about 15 kms north of Shillong in Meghalaya state. A dam was created across Uiam river in early 1960s, to create this lake.

**38. Which states are related with the dispute of "Mullaperiyar dam"-**

- (A) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu  
(B) Tamil Nadu and Kerala  
(C) Kerala and Karnataka  
(D) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2000 CHSL 2012)

**Exp:** Mullaperiyar Dam is also called Mullaiperiyar Dam. It lies on Periyar river in Idukki district, Kerala. Periyar National Park in Thekkady is located around dam's reservoir. The location of dam is in Kerala but it is operated & maintained by Tamil Nadu.

**39. Which state irrigation is done by Rihand Dam project?**

- (A) Gujarat and Maharashtra  
(B) Orissa and West Bengal  
(C) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar  
(D) Kerala and Karnataka

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2011)

**Exp:** Rihand Dam also called as Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is built across river Rihand. It is located in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. Its reservoir lies on boundary between Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh. Rihand is the tributary of Son river.

**40. There is always shortage of electricity in India for a long time, because-**

- (A) There is fluctuation in hydro-power generation  
(B) Demand for electricity is increasing while its generation and distribution has not been increased  
(C) The objective of getting new capacity is not achieved  
(D) None of the above

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** As the population increases, the demand for almost all commodities & energy sources increases, same is the case in India, even rapid industrialisation requires power supply. But till date energy produced in terms of electricity is less than what is required to be consumed.

**41. There is a project in India which is similar to T.V.A. (Tenacy Valley Authority) of USA, it is-**

- (A) Ramganga Multi-Purpose Project  
(B) Idukki Project  
(C) Damodar Valley Project  
(D) Mahanadi Delta Project

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO Exam, 2012)

**Exp:** Damodar Valley Project is the Multipurpose River Valley Project which is based on Tennessee (River) Valley Authority of U.S.A. This project serves multi dimensional aspects such as hydroelectricity, irrigation, flood control, recreational reservoir etc.

**42. The energy generated through coal commercially is called-**

- (A) Light Energy (B) Kinetic Energy  
(C) Thermal Energy (D) Static Energy

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007)

**Exp:** Energy generated by the use of coal, oil, gas is called thermal energy. In this process, the water is heated by use of coal, oil & gas (as fuel) which then turns the turbine to generate electricity known as thermal electricity.

**43. Which of the following is untraditional sources of Energy?**

- (A) Coal (B) Fuel  
(C) Petroleum (D) Biogas

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2001,2006)

**Exp:** Coal, petroleum & forest fuel such as wood has been used by humans since ages. They are the direct source of energy hence they were more exploited, whereas biogas is a concept of clean energy. The gas produced from animal & human waste is used in various manners as fuel. Conventional sources were direct fuels whereas biogas is first produced from organic waste & then utilised as fuel.

**44. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?**

- (A) Water (B) Petroleum  
(C) Coal (D) Natural gas

**Ans. (A)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Renewable sources of energy are the ones which can be renewed or recycled. In the given options, water is the energy source which can be used again after recycling.

**45. Consider the following statements-**

1. NTPC has entered in the area of hydro-power
2. Power Grid Corporation has entered in Telecom Industry

Which of the above statement is correct?

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
(C) 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** NTPC stands for National Thermal Power Corporation. It generates electricity mainly by utilisation of fossil fuels. But, as the reserves of fossil fuels are limited the organisation is building hydroelectric power plants also. On the other hand, Power Grid Corporation is involved in Telecom industry as similar infrastructure can be used there also.

**46. Which of the following city is the centre for manufacturing of Penicillin?**

- (A) Sindri (B) Delhi  
(C) Pimpri (D) Alwaye

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Pimpri is the suburban metropolis region in Pune Maharashtra. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) is set up there by Government of India to produce Penicillin.

**47. In which of the following City, Hindustan Machine and Tool Industry is located?**

- (A) Mumbai (B) Chennai  
(C) Hyderabad (D) Bengaluru

**Ans. (D)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Hindustan Machine & Tool Industry is located in Bengaluru, Karnataka. It was founded in 1953 and comes under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises.

**48. Talcher is important for which of the following?**

- (A) Cable Industry  
(B) Hydro Power Generation  
(C) Atomic Reactor (D) Heavy Water Plant

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** Heavy water ( $D_2O$ ) is used as moderator & coolant in nuclear reactors. Department of Atomic Energy of Government of India has the responsibility to produce  $D_2O$  for nuclear reactors. One such production plant is in Talcher, Odisha.

**49. In which of the following state, fertilizer complex "Paradip Phosphate Ltd" is located?**

- (A) Jharkhand (B) Bihar  
(C) West Bengal (D) Orissa

**Ans. (D)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** Fertilizer complex "Paradip Phosphate Ltd." is located in Paradip, Odisha. It was founded in year 1981. It imports raw material from Jordan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco & CIS countries.

**50. Match the followings-**

Industry	Area
A. Basic industry	1. Fertilizers
B. Strategic industry	2. Petroleum
C. Critical industry	3. Automobile
D. Goods based industry	4. Arms and ammunition

A	B	C	D
(A) 4	2	3	1
(B) 4	1	2	3
(C) 1	4	2	3
(D) 2	4	3	1

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2005)

**Exp:** Basic industry - Petroleum

Strategic Industry - Arms & Ammunition

Critical Industry - Automobile

Goods based Industry- Fertilizers

Basic industry is the one which acts as base for other industries such as iron ore industry in which iron is produced from which machines are made later. Strategic industry is the one which is concerned with the security of the nation & considered important for economic development.

**51. Match the followings-**

- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Tiruchirappalli | 1. Locomotive                |
| B. Vishakhapatnam  | 2. Tank Factory              |
| C. Avadi           | 3. Heavy Electrical Industry |
| D. Chittaranjan    | 4. Ship Building             |

A	B	C	D
(A) 1	2	4	3
(B) 4	3	1	2
(C) 3	4	2	1
(D) 2	1	3	4

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO Exam, 2012)

**Exp:** Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu)-Heavy Electrical Industry  
Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) - Ship building  
Avadi (Tamil Nadu) - Tank Factory  
Chittaranjan (West Bengal) - Locomotive

**52. Which of the following sea Port is nearest to Rourkela Steel Plant?**

- (A) Haldia (B) Vishakhapatnam  
(C) Kandla (D) Paradip

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS Exam, 2006)

**Exp:** Rourkela Steel Plant is located in Rourkela, Odisha. It is closer to Paradip port when compared with other ports. As iron is heavy and weighty, it is exported from nearby Paradip port, Odisha.

**53. HBJ pipeline transports-**

- (A) Crude Oil (B) Natural Gas  
(C) Petroleum (D) Iron Ore in slurry form

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** HBJ pipeline also known as HVJ pipeline was started in 1986 by GAIL (India) Limited to transport gas to fertilizer plants in U.P.  
HBJ stands for Hazira - Vijaipur - Jagdishpur. Vijaypur is also termed as Bijaypur.

**54. Which ports are located on the Eastern coast of India?**

- (A) Kandla and Haldia (B) Haldia and Kochin  
(C) Paradip and Kandla (D) Paradip and Haldia

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Steno 2010)

**Exp:** Kandla & Kochi are located on the west coast of India. Kandla in Gujarat, Kochi in Kerala whereas Paradip is in Odisha & Haldia is in West Bengal on Eastern Coast.



**55. Which of the following is an important port of Eastern coast of India?**

- (A) Kandla (B) Visakhapatnam  
(C) Karaikal (D) Puducherry

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO Exam, 2011)

**Exp:** Vishakhapatnam (Vizag) is used for bulk transportation of iron to East Asian countries such as Japan & South Korea.

**56. Where is Kandla Port located in?**

- (A) Gulf of Kutch (B) Kori Creek  
(C) Gulf of Khambhat (D) None of the above

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2004)

**Exp:** Kandla port is located in Kutch, Gujarat near Gandhidham city on Gulf of Kutch. It was built to compensate the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan.

**57. Where is Jawaharlal Nehru Port?**

- (A) Paradip (B) Kochin  
(C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2014)

**Exp:** Jawahar Lal Nehru port is also known as Nhava Sheva port. It is located to the east of Mumbai, Maharashtra on Arabian Sea.

**58. Kolkata Port is an Example of which type of port?**

- (A) Naval (B) Oil  
(C) Riverine (D) Natural

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2015)

**Exp:** Riverine ports are the one's which are further inside from the sea coasts along the stream of a river. Such as Kolkata port is riverine port on river Hooghly.

**59. Which National Highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Varanasi-**

- (A) NH4 (B) NH2  
(C) NH10 (D) NH6

**Ans. (B)** (SSC, CHSL 2014, CGL 2013)

**Exp:** National Highway (NH2) connects 6 states of North India i.e. Delhi, Haryana, U.P. Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal constituting a portion of Grand Trunk Road.

**60. Where are the coaches of trains manufactured in India?**

- (A) Jamshedpur and Perambur  
(B) Kapurthala and Perambur  
(C) Hyderabad and Perambur  
(D) Varanasi and Perambur

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2011)

**Exp:** Kapurthala in Punjab has Rail Coach Factory located on Jalandhar - Firozpur line. Perambur is a suburban zone in Chennai, Tamil Nadu has Integral Coach Factory.

**61. The Integral coach factory is in-**

- (A) Perambur (Chennai) (B) Bengaluru  
(C) Varanasi (D) Hawrah (Kolkata)

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2012, Tax Asst. 2008)

**Exp:** Integral Coach Factory is located in Perambur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

**62. Which of the following newly manufacturing unit is going to be established by Indian railway?**

- (A) Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala  
(B) Wheel Factory, Chapra  
(C) Wheel and Axle Plant, Durgapur  
(D) Rail Wheel Factory, Bengaluru

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2005)

**Exp:** Rail Wheel Factory was setup in the year 2008 in Saran district of Bihar. It was inaugurated by the then Railway Minister Sh. Lalu Prasad Yadav. It is first indigenously developed sophisticated factory of its type in India. It is developed by Larsen & Tourbo.

**63. Which of the following city has the largest number of registered vehicles?**

- (A) Mumbai (B) Kolkata  
(C) Delhi (D) Chennai

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2010)

**Exp:** Due to rapid urbanisation the number of registered vehicles in Delhi is the largest. This data is the outcome of Barclays report titled 'Megatrends Accelerating urbanisation in India'.

**64. Which city is the headquarter of two Railway zones in India?**

- (A) Hubli (B) New Delhi  
(C) Mumbai (D) Jabalpur

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** There are overall 18 zones & 69 divisions of Indian Railways. Of these Mumbai is the headquarter of two zones. They are Central Railway & Western Railway.

**65. "Rail Bandhu" is-**

- (A) Website of every rail division  
(B) Medical officer in every train to fight in any medical emergency  
(C) Security guard in all air conditioned coaches of rajdhani/shatabadi and duranto trains  
(D) A magazine available of Indian rail available in all Rajdhani/Shatabadi/AC Duranto Trains

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2011)

**Exp:** 'Rail Bandhu' is a monthly magazine from railway. Its target audience is passengers who travel by Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi express & Duranto Express.

**66. Konkan Railway connects-**

- (A) Goa-Mangalore (B) Roha-Mangalore  
(C) Kanyakumari-Mangalore  
(D) Kanyakumari-Mumbai

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** Roha lies in Maharashtra & Mangalore lies in Karnataka. These two are end points of Konkan Railway. Konkan Railway passes through Maharashtra, Goa & Karnataka.

**67. Which of the following resource is abiotic and renewable?**

- (A) Iron Ore (B) Livestock  
(C) Water (D) Forest

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2008)

**Exp:** Water is abiotic i.e. non-living & renewable that is recyclable & reusable.

**68. The best quality coal is –**

- (A) Lignite (B) Peat  
(C) Bituminous (D) Anthracite

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2007)

**Exp:** Anthracite is the best quality coal available. It has got the highest carbon content (about 90%). It is mostly used in metallurgical processes of metals.

**69. In which of the following places, steel and iron industry was set up with the help of Germany?**

- (A) Durgapur (B) Bhilai  
(C) Rourkela (D) Bhadravati

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2005)

**Exp:** The first integrated steel plant of India of public sector was setup in Rourkela, Odisha with German collaboration. Steel Authority of India operates it.

**70. The atomic power station in Rajasthan is situated at:**

- (A) Pokhran (B) Suratgarh  
(C) Rawatbhata (D) Chittorgarh

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** The atomic power station in Rajasthan is situated in Rawatbhata. It is also known as Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. It was commissioned on 16 December 1973 & is operated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

**71. Which of the following is the cleanest source of energy?**

- (A) Biofuel (B) Fossil fuel  
(C) Nuclear power (D) Wind energy

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** It is the cleanest source of energy since it creates no pollution while moving the turbine to produce electricity whereas all other given sources produce some percentage of pollution.

**72. The Kowada Nuclear Park project is proposed to be setup in which State?**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** There is a proposal to set up Kowada Nuclear Park in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. It would be jointly developed under Indo-U.S.A. Nuclear agreement.

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

- (A) Bramhaputra Valley (B) Damodar Valley  
(C) Mahanadi Valley (D) Godavari Valley

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Damodar Valley lies in the Chhota Nagpur region. It has massive blocks of coal fields in its central basin. It is also termed as 'Ruhr of India'.

**74. Which one of the following industries is known as Sunrise Industry?**

- (A) Iron & Steel (B) Cotton Textile  
(C) Information Technology  
(D) Tea & Coffee

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Sunrise industries are those new industries which have seen rise in their growth and will become important industries of future. One such industry is IT industry.

**75. The Ghatampur thermal power plant recently approved by Cabinet is to be setup in?**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Karnataka (D) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Ghatampur Thermal Power Plant will be set up in Ghatampur, Kanpur district, U.P. Fuel used will be coal. It is co owned (joint venture) by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (51%) & Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam (49%).

**76. Which place is said to be the Manchester of South India?**

- (A) Coimbatore (B) Salem  
(C) Thanjavur (D) Madurai

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Coimbatore is 'Manchester of South India'. As it has thousands of small, medium, large industries & textile mills.

**77. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?**

- (A) Mineral Oil (B) Natural Gas  
(C) Uranium (D) Coal

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Most of the power generation in India happens through thermal power stations in which coal is used majorly as fuel. As most of the coal available in India is of poor quality with low carbon content and therefore it's useless for metallurgical processes of metals.

**78. Highest percentage of carbon is found in which form of coal?**

- (A) Anthracite (B) Bituminous  
(C) Peat (D) lignite

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** About 90% of carbon content is available in anthracite due to which it has low ash & smoke formations. It is best coal available for metallurgical process.

**79. Which of the following is a commercial source of energy?**

- (A) Agricultural waste (B) Dried dung  
(C) Sun (D) Natural gas

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Natural gas occurs along with the belt of other fossil fuels in sedimentary rocks. It is also a good source of clean energy as due to good carbon content it has high calorific value with low residue.

**80. Golden Quadrilateral Project for the development of National Highways was initiated by-**

- (A) P V Narasimha Rao
- (B) I K Gujral
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Golden Quadrilateral Project was initiated by former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Its main objective is to connect major industrial areas (regions) of the country to assist smooth transportation and communication. It connects Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.

**81. Which of the following sources has the largest share in power generation in India?**

- (A) Atomic power
- (B) Thermal power
- (C) Hydro power
- (D) Wind power

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Most of the electricity produced in India is thermal electricity. It is about 67% (approx). In thermal power stations coal, gas & oil (petroleum) are used as fuels.

**82. In India, the Black Revolution is related to the manufacturing of which product?**

- (A) Charcoal
- (B) Crude petroleum
- (C) Diamond
- (D) Black gram

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Crude petroleum is originally found in black colour. It is also known as 'Black Gold'. In order to increase the production of crude oil, the term "Black Revolution" was coined in India.

**83. Which is the highest quality of hard coal?**

- (A) Anthracite
- (B) Bituminous
- (C) Lignite
- (D) Peat

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Explanation is given above.

**84. Which among the following cities in India is not located in Golden Quadrilateral Road Network?**

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Chandigarh

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Golden Quadrilateral Road network connects 4 major metropolis cities of India i.e. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai & Mumbai to enhance communication & transportation.

**85. What is the source of natural energy of the hot springs at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh?**

- (A) Geothermal Energy
- (B) Biomass Energy
- (C) Thermal Energy
- (D) Hydro Energy

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Geothermal energy is the heat energy produced within Earth's surface. Sometimes magma from inside come near to Earth surface heating up the rocks at shallow depth. The rocks instead heat the water body which comes in their contact. Similar tendencies prevail in Himachal Pradesh. Here, hot spring is situated near Parbati river spreading to a distance of 1.3 km.

**86. Which State of India is leading in solar energy generation?**

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Recently, Tamil Nadu surpassed Rajasthan to become number one producer of solar energy. A 648 MW plant of solar energy is set up in Kamuthi, Tamil Nadu by Adani Power. It is world's second largest solar park.

**87. Sextant is an instrument used in which of the following?**

- (A) Gynaecology
- (B) Navigation
- (C) Birth control
- (D) Medical treatment

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** The angular distances between two visible objects is measured with the help of sextant. Later on this measurement is used for purpose of navigation & surveying. It is primarily used to measure angle between earth's horizon & astronomical objects.

**88. Which of the following is not commercial source of energy?**

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural Gas
- (D) Firewood

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Commercial source of energy such as coal, petroleum & natural gas are obtained commercially whereas fire wood is obtained non-commercially by people from wastelands, forestlands in terms of twigs, sticks etc.

**89. The largest producer of Lac in India is-**

- (A) Chattisgarh
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Lac is resinous secretion of wide range of lac insects. Most common species is Kerria lacca utilized for lac production. In India Jharkhand is the leading producer of lac followed by Chattisgarh, West Bengal & Maharashtra. It is used to make dyes & bangles, filling of hollow silver and gold ornaments.

**90. The largest solar power plant in India is located at-**

- (A) Nagercoil
- (B) Jaisalmer
- (C) Madhapur
- (D) Rann of Kutch

**Ans. (\*)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Presently, Kamuthy in Tamil Nadu has the largest solar power plant of India with power generating capacity of 648 MW.

**91. Which is the longest National Highway in India?**

- (A) NH4 (B) NH44  
(C) NH10 (D) NH5

**Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)**

**Exp:** NH44 with a length of about 3,745 km is the longest national highway in India. Although NH7 running over 2,369 km is longest "Single" national highway in India. NH44 is a merger of different national highways and runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

**92. Asia's first underground Hydel Project is located in which of the following States in India?**

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Himachal Pradesh  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Pre 2002)**

**Exp:** Nathpa Jhakri Dam on river Sutlej is the mega underground dam in Himachal Pradesh with 27.4 km long tunnel. It produces 1500 MW hydro-electricity.

**93. The most important uranium mine of India is located at:**

- (A) Manavalakurichi (B) Gauribidanur  
(C) Vashi (D) Jadugoda

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 1999)**

**Exp:** Jadugoda Mines of uranium lies in Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. It started functioning in 1967 as first uranium mine of India.

**94. Which State of India has the largest reserves of monazite with a high thorium content?**

- (A) Kerala (B) Karnataka  
(C) Gujarat (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. (A) (SSC CPO S.I 2003)**

**Exp:** The southern state of Kerala has largest reserves of monazite in coastal regions with high thorium content. Thorium 232 is most stable isotope of thorium.

**95. Singhbhum is famous for-**

- (A) Coal (B) Iron  
(C) Copper (D) Aluminium

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Singhbhum is famous for iron ore deposits. It is situated in state of Jharkhand.

**96. Which one of the following States produces the Maximum manganese in India?**

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Odisha

**Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2014)**

**Exp:** Madhya Pradesh produces maximum manganese in India. M.P. along with Maharashtra produces more than half of manganese in India.

**97. Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because**

- (A) It has extensive dry coast  
(B) Its coastal waters are very saline  
(C) It has extensive shallow  
(D) Besides producing salt from saline water, it has reserves of rock salt

**Ans. (A) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2005)**

**Exp:** Gujarat lies in sub tropical high pressure zone towards west India. It is characterized by semi - arid & arid conditions. The coastal zone of the state remains dry during most part of the year. Hence, salt production is high.

**98. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (A) Natural gas is found in Dharwar rock formation  
(B) Mica is found in Koderma  
(C) Cuddapah series is famous for diamonds  
(D) Petroleum reserves are found in Aravali hills

**Ans. (B) (SSC Tas Assistant (C.E) 2005)**

**Exp:** Koderma is a mineral rich district. It's located in Southern Jharkhand and termed as Great Mica Belt of Jharkhand.

**99. Which State Possesses biggest coal reserve?**

- (A) Bihar (B) Jharkhand  
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Odisha

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Pre 2002, Tax Assistant 2008)**

**Exp:** Biggest coal reserve lies in Jharkhand. As most of the Chhota Nagpur Region lies in this state. It comprises of big coal fields in Damodar Valley.

**100. Tummalapalle, where huge reserves of Uranium have mission is July, 2011, lies in the state of**

- (A) Jharkhand (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2011, FCI Assistant 2012)**

**Exp:** Tumallapalle lies in Andhra Pradesh . The Atomic Energy Commission confirmed that it might have world's largest uranium reserves.

**101. "Panna" is an important place in Madhya Pradesh. It is famous for:**

- (A) Gold mines (B) Silver mines  
(C) Diamond mines (D) Iron mines

**Ans. (C) (SSC Steno Grf.C&D)2010)**

**Exp:** Panna in an important Diamond mining place in Madhya Pradesh. It lies to the North East of Vindhya Ranges extended to about 240 km known as Panna group

**102. Where has the Geological Survey of India located most of India's Chromite?**

- (A) Cuttack (B) Singhbhum  
(C) Manipur (D) Hubli

**Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2002)**

**Exp:** In India most of chromate deposits (about 93%) are located in Sukinda Valley of Cuttack district in Odisha.

**103. The oldest oil-field in India is in**

- (A) Haldia (B) Bombay High  
(C) Neyveli (D) Digboi

**Ans. (D) (SSC CML Pre 2002)**

**Exp:** The oldest oil field in India is in Digboi Assam. In the year 1901, Britishers had set the oil refinery in this region naming it as Assam Oil Company Limited.



**104. In India, there are many coal fields found in**

- (A) Cauvery Valley      (B) Krishna Valley  
(C) Ganga Valley      (D) Damodar Valley

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGI Pre 2014)

**Exp:** Damodar river flows through Chhota Nagpur Plateau which has many reserves of coal and most of the coal fields lie in Damodar Valley from Jharkhand to West Bengal.

**105. Which National highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varansi**

- (A) NH4      (B) NH2  
(C) NH2      (D) NH6

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGI Pre 2014)

**Exp:** Also known as Sher Shah Suri Marg and Grand Trunk road, NH2 connects Delhi with Kolkata. It is currently upgraded as the part of "Golden Quadrilateral Project".

**106. Which two of the following are connected by the North South Corridor?**

- (A) Srinagar and Kanyakumari  
(B) Mumbai and Chennai  
(C) Amritsar and Kolkata  
(D) Hyderabad and Bhopal

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGI Pre 2013)

**Exp:** The North South Corridor & East West Corridor are being developed to enhance the transportation & communication throughout the country. The North South Corridor runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

**107. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of which type of resource?**

- (A) Unnatural resources  
(B) Actual resources  
(C) Potential resources  
(D) Biotic resources

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGI Pre 2017)

**Exp:** Potential resources are those resources which at present can't be exploited due to lack of technology, capital, manpower etc. but with advancement of technology these can be harnessed in future.

**108. Which among the following neighbouring country of India is the largest producer of Opium in the World?**

- (A) Pakistan      (B) Afghanistan  
(C) Sri Lanka      (D) Maldives

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGI Pre 2017)

**Exp:** Afghanistan is largest opium producer of world and is part of Golden crescent which includes Pakistan and Afghanistan both.





## Population & Tribes

### 1. The Growth rate of population means-

- (A) Difference between the growth of male and female
- (B) Difference between the population of urban and rural areas
- (C) No. of births per thousand persons
- (D) Difference between birth rate and death rate

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Tier -I 2014)

**Exp:** Population can be said to be growing when no. of individuals increase in it. It can be best calculated by calculating difference between birth rate and death rate.

### 2. The Birth rate measures the birth during an year per-

- (A) 100 populace
- (B) 1000 populace
- (C) 10000populace
- (D) 100000 populace

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2008)

**Exp:** A birth rate can be best described as number of live births per thousand of population per year.

### 3. Which of the following Indian state has the most no. of Scheduled Tribal population?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Assam
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Orissa

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** With 46 recognized scheduled tribes, Madhya Pradesh has maximum no. of tribes from the given options. 21.1% of state's population is shared by tribal's.

### 4. In context of population, which of the following describes the correct meaning of "Sex-Ratio"-

- (A) Number of males per 1000 females
- (B) Number of females per 1000 males
- (C) Number of female per 1000 populace
- (D) Number of female per 1000 sample of persons

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2) 2012, CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. As per census of 2011 sex ratio in India is 940.

### 5. The Density of population in India is defined as-

- (A) Number of persons in an area of one mile square
- (B) Number of persons in an area of one lakh mile square
- (C) Number of persons in an area of one lakh km square
- (D) Number of persons in an area of one km square

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Sec. off 2006)

**Exp:** No. of persons in an area of one Km square population density can be defined as the number of persons in an area of one Km square. In 2011 population density has gone up to 382 persons per square km.

### 6. In India, the state with highest density of Population is-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Haryana

**Ans. (B)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Bihar with a population density of 1,102/km<sup>2</sup> is most densely populated state of India (2017).

### 7. As per the census 2011, what is the density in India?

- (A) 325
- (B) 352
- (C) 372
- (D) 382

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2011, CGL 2016)

**Exp:** The population density of India of India has risen to 382 persons square km. In 2001 the figure was 325.

### 8. Find the name of the state which has the lowest density?

- (A) Meghalaya
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2006)

**Exp:** Arunachal Pradesh with a population density of about 12-15 persons square per square km has the minimum population density.

### 9. According to census 2001, the highest density of population is in the state of-

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Delhi

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2006)

**Exp:** According to census 2001 Delhi: was most densely Populated State. In 2011 also Delhi has the density of 11,297 persons per square Kilometre.

### 10. According to census 2011, which union territory records the highest density?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Chandigarh
- (C) Puducherry
- (D) West Bengal

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) DEO & LDC 2011)

**Exp:** Delhi with an average increase of 20% of population every year and presently holding 11,297 persons per square km is most densely populated.

### 11. Which of the following is called the biggest leap forward in the history of Indian population?

- (A) 1921-1931
- (B) 1941-1951
- (C) 1951-1961
- (D) 1961-1971

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** 1961-1971 is termed as the decade of population explosion or big leap forward as population went up drastically high.

**12. Child Sex Ratio as per the provisional results of the 2011 Census in India is-**

- (A) 927 (B) 924  
(C) 917 (D) 914

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2011, CGL 2012)

**Exp:** As per the census 2011, child sex ratio has shown a decline from last census with 927 females per 1000 males.

**13. The Indian state with lowest sex- ratio is-**

- (A) Haryana (B) Punjab  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Arunachal Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2010)

**Exp:** According to census 2011 the sex ratio in Haryana is 879. Although government has claimed to touch 950 mark.

**14. According to the census 2001, which was the largest state of India demographically?**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Bihar  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) West Bengal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst., 2009)

**Exp:** As per the Census of 2011. Uttar Pradesh is demographically largest state of India with a population of about 20 Crores.

**15. Which state of India has the largest percentage of poors?**

- (A) Bihar (B) Chhattisgarh  
(C) Orissa (D) Jharkhand

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2007, CGL 2016)

**Exp:** As per RBI estimates Chhattisgarh has highest poverty level with 39% people living Below poverty line.

**16. What percentage of Indian population is below poverty line?**

- (A) Less than 30% (B) 30% to 35%  
(C) More than 35% but less than 40%  
(D) 40% to 45%

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2007)

**Exp:** According to official release of government of India in 2012. 22% of its population was below the poverty line. World Bank in 2011 estimated it to be 23.6%.

**17. According to census 2001, the average annual growth rate during 1991-2001 is almost-**

- (A) 1.22% (B) 1.93%  
(C) 2.13% (D) 2.24%

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS Exam, 2008)

**Exp:** According to Census 2011, the average annual growth rate during 2001-2011 is almost 2%.

**18. According to the data, released by housing and urban poverty alleviation ministry, which state has the maximum number of slums?**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) West Bengal  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** According to Census 2011, Maharashtra has highest number of slum blocks in the Country. According to ministry reports out of 1 lakh slum blocks 21,000 lies in Maharashtra.

**19. Which pair is not twin-cities?**

- (A) Durgapur-Asansol  
(B) Hyderabad-Secunderabad  
(C) Kolkata-Hawrah (D) Delhi-New Delhi

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2008)

**Exp:** New Delhi which is Indian capital is a territory inside Delhi. It is a part of big territory i.e. Delhi.

**20. The most literate union territory in India is-**

- (A) Delhi (B) Lakshadweep  
(C) Chandigarh (D) Puducherry

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section off 2007)

**Exp:** As per the Census of 2011 the literacy rate in Lakshadweep is 91.85 percent. Male literacy rate is 95.56% while for females it is 87.95%.

**21. According to the latest figures, literacy in India is-**

- (A) 63% (B) 65%  
(C) 67% (D) 68%

**Ans. (\*)** (SSC CGL, 2006, off, 2007)

**Exp:** According to census 2011, effective literacy rate has risen to 74.01% from 64.8% in 2001.

**22. What is the main reason behind the faster population growth in India-**

- (A) Low Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate  
(B) High Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate  
(C) Faster Birth Rate and Faster Mortality Rate  
(D) High Birth Rate and High Mortality Rate

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2006, CHSL (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** Due to increased health facilities along with the development the mortality rates have gone down but still proper family planning has not been able to evolve leading to high birth rates.

**23. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the lack of female population in India?**

- (A) Political Factors (B) Economic Factors  
(C) Social Factors (D) Superstitions

**Ans. (C)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Social factors such as dowry and patriarchal mindset along with other prejudices are responsible for lack of population of females.

**24. As per the data released in July 2011, what is the percentage of population living in Indian villages?**

- (A) 80% (B) 75%  
(C) 70% (D) 60%

**Ans. (C)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** According to Census 2011, approximately 83.3 crore people out of 121 crore population lives in villages which is nearly 70%.

**25. As per the data released in July 2011, Sex -Ratio in Rural Areas is \_\_\_\_\_ less than urban areas-**

- (A) Five Times (B) Four Times  
(C) Three Times (D) Two Times

**Ans. (B)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** According to Census 2011. Female sex ratio in rural India is 947 but in urban areas it falls to 926.

**26. As per the Census 2011, which state has the lowest population in India?**

- (A) Manipur (B) Tripura  
(C) Puducherry (D) Sikkim

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) DEO & LDC 2011, FCI (10+2) 2011)

**Exp:** As per the Census of 2011 the population of Sikkim is 619,000 which is lowest in India. Sikkim is located at trijunction of India with China(Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan.

**27. According to the figure of census 2011, which of the union territories is last ranked in child-sex ratio-**

- (A) Dadar and Nagar Haveli  
(B) Daman and Diu  
(C) Chandigarh  
(D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2012)

<b>Exp: Union territory</b>	<b>Child sex ratio</b>
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	924
Daman and Div	909
Chandigarh	867
Andaman and Nicobar	966
Delhi	866
Lakshadweep	908

**28. In which state, female literacy rate is the highest?**

- (A) Kerala (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) West Bengal

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2014)

<b>Exp: State</b>	<b>Female literacy rate (%)</b>
Kerala	91.98
Maharashtra	75.48
Tamil Nadu	73.86
West Bengal	71.16

**29. According to the figures of Census 2011, which state has the maximum difference in the male and female literacy-**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Kerala  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2012)

<b>Exp: State</b>	<b>Female literacy rate(%)</b>	<b>Male literacy rate(%)</b>
Rajasthan	52.66	80.51
Kerala	91.98	96.02
U.P	59.26	79.24
M.P	60.02	78.73

**30. Match the following-**

<b>Tribes</b>	<b>States</b>
A. Bhil	1. Terai
B. Tharu	2. Nilgiri
C. Gond	3. Bastar
D. Toda	4. Malwa

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(A) 4	1	3	2	
(B) 1	3	4	2	
(C) 4	2	1	3	
(D) 3	1	2	4	

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

<b>Exp:</b> Malwa	-	Bhil
Terai	-	Tharu
Bastar	-	Gond
Nilgiri	-	Toda

**31. Kuki is related to which state-**

- (A) Nagaland (B) Meghalaya  
(C) Manipur (D) Tripura

**Ans. (C)** (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Kukitribe is an ethnic group spread over North eastern regions like Manipur and foothills of Chittagong hills. This tribe is mainly a follower of Christianity.

**32. Where are Khasi and Garo tribes mainly found in-**

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Nagaland  
(C) Mizoram (D) Manipur

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 1999, CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Garo and Khasi tribes are mainly found in hilly regions of Meghalaya. The dominance of these tribes is so profound that hills like Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are named after them.

**33. India's biggest tribal group is-**

- (A) Bhil (B) Gond  
(C) Santhal (D) Tharu

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** According to 2011 Census, Bhil is the most populous tribe having a population of 4,618,068 which is 37% of ST population. It is mainly found in Malwa region.

**34. Where are homogenous group "Mangolab" found in India?**

- (A) South-Region  
(B) Southern-Central Region  
(C) North-Western Region  
(D) North -East Region

**Ans. (D)** (SSC FCI, 2012)

**Exp:** Mangolabs migrated from China and Mangolia to Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland; Manipur has a racial division including people of Central and eastern Asia.

**35. Among the following states, the literacy rate is highest in**

- (A) Odisha (B) Punjab  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Mizoram

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** In the given options the literacy of the following states are:-

1. Odisha	72.87%
2. Punjab	75.84%
3. Maharastra	82.34%
4. Mizoram	91.33%



- 36. India's population growth is characterized by**  
 (A) An increase in rate of death  
 (B) An increase in ratio of females  
 (C) An increase in the birth rate and declining death rate  
 (D) Increasing number of old people

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** India's population growth is characterised by decadal (on every 10 year basis) growth of population on every census basis, which is based on an increase in the birth rate and decrease in death rate.

- 37. Among the following States, \_\_\_\_\_ has the lowest birth rate in India.**

- (A) Kerala (B) Uttar Pradesh  
 (C) Bihar (D) West Bengal

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** According to the census 2011, Kerala has the lowest birth rate in India and recent survey also shows that there is decline in the crude birth rate (CBR) in Kerala (14.7) according to 2013 survey.

- 38. Which of the following states has the lowest literacy rate?**

- (A) Kerala (B) Rajasthan  
 (C) Bihar (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Bihar has the lowest literacy rate in India. It is about 61.80% according to census 2011 report.

- 39. What is the Stage in the population cycle in which India is classified on the basis of its demographic characteristics?**

- (A) Early expanding stage (B) High stationary stage  
 (C) Late expanding stage (D) Declining Stage

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Pre 2006)

**Exp:** Late expanding stage is the 3rd stage of Demographic Transition. In this, both, the birth rate & the death rate fall, though population still rises but at much lower rate.

- 40. Census data released on July 15, 2011 reflects that 13.48 percent urban population lives in**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar  
 (C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan

**Ans. (C)** (FCI Assistant 2012)

**Exp:** As per census 2011, Maharashtra has 13.48% of urban population. About 70% of population of India lives in rural areas. Goa & Mizoram are 1st in terms of being urban whereas Himachal Pradesh has 90% rural population, the most in India.

- 41. In the history of India population, which duration period is referred to as 'A great leap forward'?**

- (A) 1921-1931  
 (B) 1941-1951  
 (C) 1951-1961  
 (D) 1971-1981

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML Pre 2008)

**Exp:** 'A great leap forward' in context of Indian population census is considered the decadal growth from 1951 to 1961.



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## Miscellaneous

1. What is the name of India's permanent research station in Southern Hemisphere Antarctica-

(A) Dakshin Bharat (B) Dakshin Niwas  
(C) Dakshin Chitra (D) Dakshin Gangotri

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** Dakshin Gangotri is the name of India's permanent research station in Southern Hemisphere Antarctica.

2. When did India adopt the International Tsunami Warning System-

(A) 2004 (B) 2005  
(C) 2006 (D) 2007

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2011)

**Exp:** India agreed to "Ocean Tsunami Warning System" in a United Nations Conference held in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan. As an initiation towards an International Early Warning Programme after the disastrous tsunami of 2004 due to Indian Ocean earthquake.

3. National Flood Commission is related to-

(A) Flood  
(B) Disaster Management  
(C) Drought and flood  
(D) Poverty Alleviation

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2012)

**Exp:** National Flood Commission also called as "Rashtriya Barh Ayog" was established in 1976 to evolve a coordinative, integral and scientific approach to the problems arising in controlling floods in the country and to strategise a national plan to fix priorities so as to implement them in the future.

4. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(A) The Mahakaal Temple - Ujjain  
(B) Sringeri Matha - Chikkmangalur district  
(C) The Sun Temple - Konark  
(D) Jain Temples - Khajuraho

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** The Jain temples were built by Vastapul Tejpal, a Jain laymen between the 11th and 13th centuries A.D. and are world-famous for their stunning use of marble. These temples are situated over Mount Abu hills. Mount Abu is the only hill station in Rajasthan.

5. Which of the following is India's military offensive against Pakistan in the Kargil war?

(A) Operation Kargil (B) Operation LOC  
(C) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Success

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** The Indian military operation against Pakistan in the Kargil war was "Operation Vijay" to clear the Kargil sector. The Kargil sector was reoccupied by Indian military on July 1999.

6. Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which State?

(A) Maharashtra (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Gujarat (D) Jharkhand

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the popular National Parks in India located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh. The density of the tiger population at Bandhavgarh is one of the highest known in India. It has a large breeding population of leopards and various species of deer.

7. Which is called the "Lake District of India"?

(A) Nainital (B) Shimla  
(C) Sikkim (D) Matheran

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Nainital Lake is called the "Lake district of India". Nainital Lake is one of the four lakes of Kumaon Hills, the other three lakes are Sattal Lake, the Bhimtal Lake and Naukuchiyatal Lake, these lakes are of "tectonic origin". The district of Nainital is in the Kumaon region of India's Uttarakhand state. Nainital is named after the Hindu diety "Naina Devi", whose temple is situated on the northern shore of "Nainital Lake".

8. The longest railway platform in India

(A) Amritsar (B) Gorakhpur  
(C) Kathgodam (D) Kanpur

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Gorakhpur Junction's railway platform is the longest railway platform in India. Length of this platform is 1.3 km. Before this Khadagpur was the longest platform with a length of about 1074 m.

9. In which of the following states the first Synagogue is built in India?

(A) Maharashtra (B) West Bengal  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Kerala has the 1st Synagogue built in India. Paradesi Synagogue is the oldest of the 7 Synagogue built by Jewish communities in Kerala.

10. Jawahar Tunnel, the largest in India is located in the State of

(A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Karnataka (D) Himachal Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Jawahar Tunnel also known as Banihal Tunnel is on NH 44 facilitating commutation from Jammu to Srinagar.

**11. Which hill station's name means 'place of the thunderbolt'?**

- (A) Gangtok (B) Shillong  
(C) Ootacamund (D) Darjeeling

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Darjeeling is derived from the word 'Dorje' meaning 'thunderbolt' & 'ling' meaning 'place or land'. Both 'Dorje' & 'ling' are Tibetan words.

**12. National Waterway-1 is on which water system?**

- (A) West Coast Canal  
(B) River Brahmaputra  
(C) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river  
(D) Sundarbans Waterways

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** National waterway is a national waterway between Allahabad and Haldia. This has been developed on Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly river system. It became operative in 1986.

**13. What was Norway's rank in 2016 Human Development Index published by the United Nations Development Programme?**

- (A) 1 (B) 10  
(C) 100 (D) 200

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Human Development Index is published by United Nations development programme (UNDP). It was developed by combined effort of Amartya Sen and Mehboob-ul-Haq in 1990. India in 2016 was placed at 131 rank.



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