



# The Earth and the Universe

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1. Solar system and Universe
2. Earth (Structure and relief)
3. Rocks and their types

### 1. Milky Way Galaxy was first seen by-

- (A) Galileo (B) Martin Schmidt  
(C) Marconi (D) Newton

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

**Exp:** According to Big Bang theory, cosmic substance was in the form of single dense mass which got scattered through explosion forming galaxies. Ours is Milky Way galaxy discovered first by Galileo in 1610.

### 2. Who founded the word "Geography"?

- (A) Ptolemy (B) Eratosthenes  
(C) Hicatus (D) Herodotus

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

**Exp:** Eratosthenes was a Greek mathematician, geographer, astronomer and poet. He was born in 276 BC. He propounded the word 'geography'.

### 3. Which of the following Scientist proved that the path of each planet around the Sun is elliptical?

- (A) Kepler (B) Galileo  
(C) Newton (D) Copernicus

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

**Exp:** Kepler stated that the ratio of squares of the periods of any two planets is equal to ratio of cubes of their average distance from Sun.

### 4. Comets moves around the-

- (A) Earth (B) Venus  
(C) Sun (D) Jupiter

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Comets are produced in Oort cloud situated on the periphery of solar system. They are made up of gases, water vapour (ice), & dust particles.

### 5. Which of the following is not related to solar system?

- (A) Small planet (B) Comets  
(C) Planet (D) Nebula

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

**Exp:** Nebula is the dense cloud of gases mainly Helium & Hydrogen, & dust. They occur at primary stages & then from them galaxies are formed.

### 6. Pulsar are-

- (A) Stars moving towards Earth  
(B) Stars moving away from Earth

(C) Rapidly rotating stars

(D) Stars with high temperature

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

**Exp:** Medium sized star after disintegration forms a rapidly rotating neutron star, emitting pulses of radio waves & electromagnetic radiations.

### 7. The distance between Earth and Sun is maximum on?

- (A) January 30 (B) December 20  
(C) September 22 (D) July 4

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2012)

**Exp:** As Earth follows an elliptical path around the Sun its distance from the Sun never remains constant. It is nearest to the Sun on January 3rd (Perihelion) & farthest from the Sun on July 4 (Aphelion).

### 8. What is the total number of planets move around the Sun?

- (A) Five (B) Eight  
(C) Seven (D) Six

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

**Exp:** Planets of solar system which revolve round the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus Neptune.

### 9. Which of the following is the largest planet?

- (A) Jupiter (B) Venus  
(C) Saturn (D) Uranus

**Ans. (A)** (MTS 2008, SSC CPO 2009, Tax Asst. 2007)

**Exp:** With the diameter of 142796 km Jupiter stands the largest planet of the solar system. Its mass is 2.5 times of all other planets in solar system combined.

### 10. The four largest planets of the solar system in descending order are-

- (A) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Uranus  
(B) Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune  
(C) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune  
(D) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Neptune

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

**Exp:** According to the size of the planets, the descending order will be : Jupiter (largest planet), Saturn (IInd largest), Uranus (IIIrd largest) & Neptune (4th Largest).

### 11. The number of satellite of mercury is/are-

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 16

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2008)

**Exp:** Mercury, the planet nearest to the Sun has no satellite (Moon).

**12. Which of the following planets do not have satellite?**

- (A) Mars and Venus (B) Mercury and Venus  
(C) Mars and Mercury (D) Neptune and Pluto

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2006, SSC MTS 2013)

**Exp:** Both Mercury and Venus have no satellites (Moons) of their own. Mercury is very small to have powerful gravitational pull while Venus has great gravitational pull but still doesn't have a Moon.

**13. Which of the following scientist had proven that every planet has an elongated path?**

- (A) Galileo (B) Newton  
(C) Copernicus (D) Kepler

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2), 2015)

**Exp:** Kepler through his 'planetary law of motion', proved that every planet has an elongated path.

**14. How many days in one year on mercury?**

- (A) 56 (B) 88 (C) 300 (D) 36

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

**Exp:** Being nearest to Sun, its path around Sun is smallest. Hence its one year is equal to 88 days. 59 days spent on Earth are equivalent to 1 day spent on Mercury as days there are bigger than the days on Earth.

**15. Which of the following is not a satellite of Jupiter?**

- (A) Europa (B) Ganymede  
(C) Callisto (D) Deimos

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2013)

**Exp:** Mars has two satellites Deimos & Phobos. Although Jupiter has 63 satellites but none of them is named as Deimos.

**16. Why stars look more in west than east?**

- (A) Universe is moving from east to west  
(B) Earth is moving around the Sun  
(C) Earth is moving from east to west  
(D) Earth is moving from west to east

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2012)

**Exp:** As Earth moves (rotates) from West to East, so stars appear to be more in West than East.

**17. In astrophysics, what is the name of hole in outer space which emits stars and energy?**

- (A) Black Hole (B) Ozone Hole  
(C) Asteroid Belt (D) White Hole

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2013)

**Exp:** In astrophysics, it is a hypothetical concept. In this theory white hole which is opposite to black hole emits stars and energy.

**18. Which is the nearest planet to Sun?**

- (A) Earth (B) Mercury  
(C) Mars (D) Venus

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

**Exp:** Nearest planet to the Sun is Mercury.

**19. The orbit in which of the following planet is nearest to the Sun?**

- (A) Saturn (B) Jupiter  
(C) Mars (D) Uranus

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

**Exp:** As compared to the orbit of the other given planets, Mars has nearest orbit to Sun. As we move farther from Sun, Mars is at 4th position after Mercury, Venus & Earth.

**20. Which of the following celestial bodies is located farthestmost to the Earth?**

- (A) Saturn (B) Uranus  
(C) Neptune (D) Pluto

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2009, SSC IT & Cen. 2009)

**Exp:** After 26th General Assembly of International Astronomical Union held in 2006 in Prague (Czech Republic), Pluto was categorised as 'Dwarf Planet'. Its orbit around the Sun is larger than the other 3 given planets.

**21. The mass of Jupiter is almost-**

- (A) Tenth of the mass of the Sun  
(B) One Thousandth of the mass of the Sun  
(C) Hundred of the mass of the Sun  
(D) Half of the mass of the Sun

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** Being the largest planet of solar system, its mass is one thousandth of the mass of the Sun. Its mass comprises of many gases & dust.

**22. One astronomical unit is the average distance between which of the following?**

- (A) Earth and Sun (B) Earth and Moon  
(C) Jupiter and Sun (D) Pluto and Sun

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Steno. Grade-D 2005)

**Exp:** One astronomical unit is the unit of distance in space. It is almost equivalent to 149597870.7 km. Distance between Earth & Sun is considered unity i.e. 1 & distances of other heavenly bodies are measured in respect to this from the Sun.

**23. Which is the brightest planet of the solar system?**

- (A) Jupiter (B) Mercury  
(C) Uranus (D) Venus

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS CGL (T-I), 2012)

**Exp:** Being closer to Earth, Venus appears to be the brightest. It is the hottest planet of solar system due to presence of excessive CO<sub>2</sub> in its atmosphere. It is also known as 'Earth's twin', the 'Morning star' & 'Evening star'.

**24. Which is the hottest planet in the solar system?**

- (A) Jupiter (B) Saturn  
(C) Venus (D) Uranus

**Ans. (C)** (SSC S.O. 2006, SSC CPO 2003, 2006, SSC CGL 2013, SSC IT 2006)

**Exp:** As the atmosphere of Venus comprises of CO<sub>2</sub> which shows green house effect. The atmosphere of Venus remains warm. Hence, it's the hottest planet of solar system.

**25. Which planet is known as big as Earth in our solar system?**

- (A) Mercury (B) Mars  
(C) Venus (D) Pluto

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

**Exp:** Venus has the similar size as that of Earth. It is also known as Earth's twin or 'sister planet'.

**26. Which planet shows the phases like Moon?**

- (A) Venus (B) Pluto  
(C) Jupiter (D) Mars

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

**Exp:** Venus and Mercury have orbits that are smaller than Earth's, both exhibit phases like Moon due to changing shapes of shadowed region. Galileo first noticed this phenomenon through his telescope.

**27. In how many parts the shadow of Earth is divided during solar or lunar eclipse?**

- (A) Five (B) Two  
(C) Four (D) Three

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

**Exp:** Umbra & Penumbra are the two parts in which Earth's shadow is divided during solar or lunar eclipse.

**28. Which star is nearest to the Earth?**

- (A) Sun (B) Alpha Centauri  
(C) Pole star (D) Chitra

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

**Exp:** Sun which is also a star is the nearest star to Earth. besides Sun, Proxima Centauri is the nearest star to the solar system.

**29. On which day, Earth is closest to the Sun?**

- (A) 23 September (B) 3 January  
(C) 4 July (D) 21 March

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

**Exp:** Due to elliptical path, distance of Earth from Sun keeps changing. It is nearest to Sun on 3rd January known as Perihelion.

**30. After Sun, which is the closest star to the Earth?**

- (A) Vega (B) Sirius  
(C) Proxima centauri (D) Alpha centauri

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

**Exp:** Proxima Centauri is the nearest star to the solar system.

**31. The surface temperature of the Sun is measured-**

- (A) 6000°C (B) 12000°C  
(C) 18000°C (D) 24000°C

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

**Exp:** The surface temperature of Sun is 6000°C while its core's temperature is 15 million centigrade.

**32. The outermost layer of the Sun is called?**

- (A) Chromosphere (B) Photosphere  
(C) Corona (D) Lithosphere

**Ans.(C)**

**Exp:** Outermost layer of the Sun is Corona. It is visible only during solar eclipses as plumes of burning gases from the sides of Moon are seen when total solar Eclipse occurs.

**33. The energy of Sun is vested in which of the following process?**

- (A) Photoelectric Emission  
(B) Nuclear Fission  
(C) Nuclear Fusion  
(D) Temperate Emission

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst 2006)

**Exp:** Nuclear reactions are of 2 types: Nuclear fission & Nuclear Fusion. In Fission reaction heavy nucleus breaks into two or more parts whereas in fusion reaction small nuclei combine to form bigger nucleus releasing tremendous energy.

**34. How old is Earth, It is decided by which of the following processes?**

- (A) Geologic Time Scale (B) Radiometric Dating  
(C) Gravity Method (D) Fossil Dating

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

**Exp:** To ascertain the age of rocks or carbon or fossils, this method is used as every substance contains certain amount of radio active carbon which depletes with time.

**35. Which of the following is called Red Planet?**

- (A) Venus (B) Mercury  
(C) Mars (D) Jupiter

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

**Exp:** It appears red because its surface contains iron oxide due to which it reflects red colour hence being called so. It is 4th planet from Sun.

**36. Answer the name of first Asian country to reach the orbit of Mars-**

- (A) Japan (B) India  
(C) Pakistan (D) China

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

**Exp:** India launched a space probe on 5 Nov. 2013 named Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) also called as Mangalyaan for Mars. It is orbiting Mars since 24 September 2014.

**37. Which of the following is called "Blue Planet"?**

- (A) Saturn (B) Earth  
(C) Jupiter (D) Mars

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

**Exp:** As two third of the area of Earth is covered by water, it appears blue from sky and that is why it is also known as Blue Planet.

**38. The light of Sun takes how much time to reach to Earth-**

- (A) 8 hours 20 seconds (B) 8 minutes 20 seconds  
(C) 8 seconds (D) 20 seconds

**Ans.(B)** (SSC MTS 2008, 2013)

**Exp:** Speed of light is given as  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s equivalent to 3,00,000 km per second. The average distance of Earth from Sun is 150,000,000 kms. So, time taken by light to

$$\text{reach Earth is Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{150000000}{300000} = 500 \text{ sec} = 8\text{min. } 20 \text{ sec.}$$

**39. The Synchronous satellite moves around the Earth from-**

- (A) East to West                      (B) West to East  
(C) North to South                  (D) South to North

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2011)

**Exp:** Synchronous satellite is an artificial satellite moving in circular orbit round the Earth in 24 hours duration along with the rotatory movement of Earth i.e. west to east.

**40. In which of the following areas, the "Midnight Sun" can be seen?**

- (A) In tropical areas                  (B) In temperate areas  
(C) Arctic and Antarctica circle  
(D) Anywhere during solar eclipse

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

**Exp:** This phenomenon occurs in summer months in places north of Arctic or south of Antarctic circle when Sun is visible in this region during mid night hours also.

**41. What is the meaning of "Midnight Sun"?**

- (A) Evening light                      (B) Rising Sun  
(C) Very bright Moon  
(D) Shining of Sun in Arctic and Antarctica circle

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

**Exp:** This phenomenon occurs in summer months in places north of Arctic or south of Antarctic circle when Sun is visible in this region during mid night hours also.

**42. 'Messenger' satellite has been launched by NASA for the study of-**

- (A) Mercury                              (B) Venus  
(C) Saturn                                (D) Jupiter

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2010)

**Exp:** "MESSENGER" was a robotic spacecraft sent by NASA. It orbited around Mercury. The acronym stands for Mercury Surface Space Environment, Geochemistry & Ranging referring to Roman mythological messenger MERCURY.

**43. We always see the same surface of the Moon because-**

- (A) It is smaller than the Earth  
(B) It rotates on its axis  
(C) It takes the same time to rotate on its axis and moving around the Earth  
(D) It moves with the same speed at which Earth moves around the Sun

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2007, MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Moon takes around 27 days to revolve around the Earth, whereas it takes as many days to complete one spin on its axis. Hence, we see only one side of the Moon.

**44. The darkest part of the shadow during eclipse is-**

- (A) Halo                                      (B) Umbra  
(C) Penumbra                              (D) Black Hole

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

**Exp:** The darkest portion during eclipse is umbra. In this zone Sun is totally eclipsed. During solar eclipse, Moon's umbra shadow is about 267 km wide on Earth & lasts for about 7.5 minutes.

**45. Low tides are-**

- (A) Strong                                      (B) Weak  
(C) Moderate                                (D) Very Weak

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

**Exp:** Low tides are 20% lower than normal tides.

**46. Which of the following is caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun on sea levels?**

- (A) Currents                                  (B) Runoff  
(C) Tides                                        (D) Waves

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

**Exp:** Tides are rising & falling sea levels caused due to gravitational pull of both Sun & Moon.

**47. Tides are caused by the gravitational forces of-**

- (A) Of Earth on Moon                  (B) Of Earth on Sun  
(C) Of Sun and Moon on Earth  
(D) Of Moon on Earth

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

**Exp:** Tides are rising & falling sea levels caused due to gravitational pull of both Sun & Moon.

**48. When does tides rise in sea?**

- (A) Only on lunar day  
(B) Full Moon and half Moon  
(C) When Moon is on first phase  
(D) Only half Moon

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** At full Moon & new Moon the Earth, Sun & Moon are aligned in straight line i.e.  $180^\circ$  whereas during half Moon, Moon is aligned at  $90^\circ$  to the Earth-Sun alignment. In 1st case high tides occur due to combined effect of Sun & Moon. In 2nd case low tides occur due to distorted effect of divided gravitational forces of Sun & Moon.

**49. Which of the following celestial body contains Helium-4 in abundance?**

- (A) Earth                                      (B) Moon  
(C) Venus                                      (D) Saturn

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

**Exp:** A non radioactive isotope found in huge amounts on the Earth.



**50. The Earth is tilted on its axis-**

- (A) 23.5 degree (B) 22.5 degree  
(C) 21.5 degree (D) 20 degree

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

**Exp:** The tilt of Earth on its axis is 23.5° which is also responsible for changing of seasons.

**51. In how much time, Earth rotates once on its axis?**

- (A) 23 hours 30 minutes  
(B) 23 hours 56 minutes 4.9 sec  
(C) 23 hours 10 minutes 2 sec  
(D) 24 hours

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL (Teir-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Earth rotates one full spin on its axis in 23 hrs. 56 min 4.9 sec.

**52. Day and night are formed-**

- (A) Due to the shape of the orbit of Earth  
(B) Due to the motion of revolution  
(C) Due to the speed of rotaion  
(D) None of these

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

**Exp:** Rotation is the movement (spin) of Earth on its axis. The portion of Earth facing Sun is day and the portion which is away from Sunlight is night. Hence day and night occur due to rotation.

**53. Days and nights are similar here-**

- (A) Poles (B) Main time zone  
(C) Antarctica (D) Equator

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Equator (0°L) is a latitude which cuts Earth in two equal hemispheres. The days and nights remain equal here throughout the year.

**54. What is "Supernova"?**

- (A) Comet (B) Asteroid  
(C) Meteor (D) Black Hole

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

**Exp:** The stars larger than Sun end their life with an event of supernova. The explosion occurs and then they shrink to such an extent that they diffuse all gases present in them. The gravity in such condition becomes so strong that even passing by light can't escape from it.

**55. What is the circumference of the Earth?**

- (A) 13,000km (B) 20,000km  
(C) 25,000km (D) 40,000km

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2011, SSC CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** Radius of Earth is about 6371 km. So, circumference is  $= 2\pi r = 40000$  km (approx).

**56. When and where did the concept of the Earth Hour started?**

- (A) June, 2007 in Christchurch, New Zealand  
(B) May, 2009 in Colombo, Srilanka

(C) April, 2008 in Tokyo, Japan

(D) March, 2007 in Sydney, Australia

**Ans.(D)** (SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015)

**Exp:** Earth Hour event started simply as light off event in Sydney Australia in 2007. Organized by World Wide Fund for nature (WWF), it has become a world wide movement. Communities world over are encouraged to turn off non essential lights for an hour i.e. 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm. towards end of March, symbolizing human commitment towards Earth.

**57. How many Geo-synchronous satellites are required for uninterrupted world broadcasting?**

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

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

**Exp:** 3 Geo-synchronous satellites are required for uninterrupted world broadcasting.

**58. The study of the processes of atmosphere is called as-**

- (A) Astrology (B) Meteorology  
(C) Seismology (D) Astronomy

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014)

**Exp:** It is the branch of science which is concerned with the processes of atmosphere. eg. forecasting weather.

**59. Which of the following depletes the UV radiation on the Earth?**

- (A) Carbon monoxide (B) Carbon dioxide  
(C) Ozone (D) Oxygen

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2003, CGL 2001, 2008)

**Exp:** UV rays stands for Ultra Violet rays. These rays are harmful rays as they cause cancer to humans. In the stratospheric layer of Earth there is a high concentration of Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) which shields the Earth against such rays by absorbing them.

**60. Which is the lowest layer of Atmosphere?**

- (A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere  
(C) Mesosphere (D) Exosphere

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL (T -1) 2011, Sec. off 2007, Tax Asst. 2008-09)

**Exp:** The lowest layer of atmosphere is Troposphere. All the weather activities occur in this layer. Air is highly mixed up. As the altitude increases the temperature decreases i.e. adiabatic lapse rate (1°C for every 165m) occurs.

**61. Where do all meteorological incidents occur?**

- (A) Stratosphere (B) Troposphere  
(C) Ionosphere (D) Exosphere

**Ans.(B)** (SSC MTS 2001, (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** All the weather activities (meteorological) occur in tropospheric belt of atmosphere. It extends till the altitude of 16 km from Earth crust. (0 to 8) km near poles & (0 to 16) km near equator.

**62. What is the name of the layer closest to the Earth?**

- (A) Ionosphere (B) Stratosphere  
(C) Troposphere (D) Exosphere

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2015]

**Exp:** There are 5 layers of atmosphere. They are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere & exosphere. The nearest one is troposphere which extends from Earth's surface to 16 km in altitude.

**63. Which gas is found in maximum quantity in lower atmosphere?**

- (A) Hydrogen (B) Carbon dioxide  
(C) Oxygen (D) Nitrogen

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2016, SSC Tax Asst. 2008]

**Exp:** With 78.09% of total composition, nitrogen is the gas found maximum in lower atmosphere.

**64. What is the percentage of Nitrogen in atmosphere of the Earth?**

- (A) 0.94 (B) 0.03  
(C) 78.03 (D) 85.02

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

**Exp:** The atmosphere of the Earth is mostly composed of Nitrogen gas as it is the most important constituent in the mixture of gases. It constitutes about 78% in Earth's atmosphere.

**67. What is the name of the layer above Earth's surface which is located at the height of 8km from poles and 16km from the equator?**

- (A) Mesosphere (B) Atmosphere  
(C) Troposphere (D) Stratosphere

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

**Exp:** Troposphere is the nearest atmospheric layer to Earth extending (0 to 8) km in altitude at poles & (0 to 16) km in altitude at equator.

**65. The total number of layers above Earth are-**

- (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 2 (D) 3

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

**Exp:** The layers of Earth from top to bottom are

- Exosphere • Thermosphere
- Mesosphere • Stratosphere
- Troposphere

**66. Choose the correct option with the correct sequence of the layers of atmosphere-**

- (A) Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere, Troposphere, Stratosphere  
(B) Ionosphere, Exosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere  
(C) Exosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere  
(D) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere

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

**Exp:** The layers of Earth from top to bottom are

- Exosphere • Thermosphere
- Mesosphere • Stratosphere
- Troposphere

**67. Which of the following is located at the minimum height from the Earth?**

- (A) Stratosphere (B) Mesosphere  
(C) Thermosphere (D) Troposphere

**Ans. (D)** (SSC 10+2 DEO, LCD 2011, SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2013)

**Exp:** Same as above

**68. The layer of atmosphere which reflects radio waves is-**

- (A) Ionosphere (B) Troposphere  
(C) Stratosphere (D) Exosphere

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Tier I 2013)

**Exp:** Ionosphere is the II<sup>nd</sup> layer of the atmosphere from the top. It is ionized by solar & cosmic radiations & consists of elements in ionic state. Thus it reflects back radio waves.

**69. At which height, the gaseous surrounding has covered the Earth's atmosphere?**

- (A) 100km (B) 150km (C) 200km (D) 300km

**Ans. (D)** (SSC 10+2 2012)

**Exp:** As we go upwards altitude wise, the density of gases gets reduced. They seldomly occur till the altitude of 300km.

**70. The heat from Sun to Earth is called as-**

- (A) Temperature Radiation  
(B) Insolation  
(C) Emitted Heat (D) Solar Radiation

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2000, 2001, (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** The heat and light which Earth receives from Sun is insolation which stands for "incoming solar radiations". The radiations transmitted from Sun's body are solar radiations as solar stands for Sun.

**71. In which layer, temperature increases dramatically?**

- (A) Ionosphere (B) Exosphere  
(C) Stratosphere (D) Troposphere

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

**Exp:** As Ionosphere is one of the upper most layers, the solar and cosmic radiations heat it up rapidly, the gaseous material available here is in ionic state. Hence temperature increases rapidly.

**72. Troposphere is the most warm part of the atmosphere because-**

- (A) It is closer to the Sun  
(B) It contains charged particles  
(C) It gets warm from the heat of the surface of the Earth  
(D) It produces heat

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2011)

**Exp:** During the daytime the solar radiations heat up the surface of the Earth, hence it starts radiating heat back to the atmosphere. The layer of air in contact with its surface gets heated up through process of conduction & then this heat is transferred vertically upwards by convection and horizontally by advection.

**73. The Ozone hole is detected in the atmosphere, where is it located?**

- (A) Above Arctic Ocean (B) Above Antarctica  
(C) Above India (D) Above Alaska

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2009)

**Exp:** Ozone is the layer in Stratosphere with in atmosphere. It shields Earth from harmful UV rays of Sun. But, due to pollution and continuous exposure to green house gases a hole has developed in Ozone above Antarctica near South Pole.

**74. Where is Ozone layer found?**

- (A) Troposphere (B) Ionosphere  
(C) Stratosphere (D) Exosphere

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

**Exp:** Ozone lies in stratosphere, the width of stratosphere extends from the height of 10 km to the height of 50km above Earth surface. Stratosphere is the second layer after troposphere.

**75. Which of the following statement is correct?**

- (A) Air capacity of vaporization reduces with the rise in the temperature of air.  
(B) Atmospheric pressure reduces due to rise in temperature.  
(C) Relative humidity is denoted in gram per cubic meter of air.  
(D) Temperature decreases 10°C at every 165 height.

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

**Exp:** As the Earth gets heated up, it starts radiating heat energy itself. Hence, the atmospheric layers above it gets heated increasing the temperature. As the gases (air) get heated they expand and rise which reduces the pressure.

**76. What is the difference between the Local time and Greenwich time one degree longitude?**

- (A) 2 minutes (B) 4 minutes  
(C) 6 minutes (D) 8 minutes

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

**Exp:** As Earth takes 24 hours to complete one spin on its axis i.e. in travelling 360°.

$$\text{for 1 hour} = \frac{\text{Totaldegrees(Longitudes)}}{\text{Totaltime taken}}$$

$$1 \text{ hour} = \frac{360^\circ}{24} = 15^\circ$$

$$\text{i.e. 60 minutes} = 15^\circ$$

$$\text{for } 1^\circ = \frac{60\text{minutes}}{15^\circ} = 4 \text{ minutes.}$$

**77. What is the term used for the day on 23 September when day and night are equal throughout the world?**

- (A) Autumnal Equinox (B) Astronomical Equinox  
(C) Winter Solstice (D) Spring Equinox

**Ans.(A)** (SSC MTS 2013, CPO 2004)

**Exp:** Equinoxes occur twice in a year. The day and night on this day are equal through out the globe as the Sun is exactly above the equator on this day. This phenomenon occurring on 21 March is Spring equinox and other occurring on 23 September is Autumnal Equinox as the Sun is heading towards Tropic of Capricorn.

**78. Equator is –**

- (A) Line which connects north and south poles  
(B) Imaginary line which rotates around the Earth in the centre of north and south poles  
(C) The girdle around the Saturn  
(D) Axis of the rotation of the Earth

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO Exam, 2009)

**Exp:** Equator is 0° latitude (Great Circle) which divides the Earth into two equal hemispheres. It is equidistant from both North Pole and South Pole.

**79. Which of the following is the International Date line?**

- (A) Equator (B) 0° longitude  
(C) 90° eastern longitude (D) 180° longitude

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Asst 2007, MTS 2011, MTS 1999, 2001-02)

**Exp:** International Date Line passes through Pacific Ocean roughly following 180° longitude dividing Earth into 2 equal halves (Eastern and Western Hemispheres). Its location is halfway from Prime Meridian (0° Longitude).

**80. What is known as High Pressure Subtropical Latitude?**

- (A) Roaring forties (B) Furious fifties  
(C) Screaming sixties (D) Horse latitudes

**Ans.(D)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Also known as the 'Belt of Calm' is the region between 30°–35°N and 30°–35°S latitudes. It is also the region of High Pressure Subtropical Belt.

**81. Due to gravity, acceleration at the Equator is-**

- (A) Less than acceleration on poles  
(B) More than acceleration on poles  
(C) Equal to acceleration on poles  
(D) Not dependant on the centrifugal acceleration of Earth

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2010)

**Exp:** Due to bulge at the Equator, the poles are nearer to the centre of Earth hence gravity here is maximum whereas equator being far from Earth's centre has minimum gravity when compared to poles. Weight of same person at poles appears to be more than what it is at equator.

**82. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through-**

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

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** The  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N latitude is termed as "Tropic of Cancer", it passes through India, Bangladesh and Myanmar leaving apart Pakistan. The southern most latitude of Pakistan is about 24° N latitude.

**83. The Equator does not pass through which of the following?**

- (A) Kenya (B) Mexico  
(C) Indonesia (D) Brazil

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2), 2014)

**Exp:** Equator is 0° latitude which divides Earth exactly into two equal hemispheres. Mexico lies in the Northern Hemisphere with its Southern most latitude being about 23°N.

**84. The imaginary line which connects places of similar height on map, are?**

- (A) Hachure (B) Contour  
(C) Spot-Height (D) Isometric

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Data Entry Operator Exam, 2009)

**Exp:** Contours are closed loops which show places at similar elevation.

**85. The Contour line is those imaginary line which show?**

- (A) Areas of similar atmospheric pressure  
(B) Areas of similar temperature  
(C) Areas of similar height  
(D) Equal Sunning areas

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

**Exp:** Explained above.

**86. The Map showing the speciality of the surface of any area is called as-**

- (A) Relief Map (B) Area Map  
(C) Thematic Map (D) Geographic Map

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

**Exp:** The elevations and depressions which represent hills and valleys are shown by shading rather than using Contour lines alone in the relief maps.

**87. The word "Isoneph" represents the lines of equal\_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) Cloudiness (B) Salinity  
(C) Rain (D) Pressure

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

**Exp:** An imaginary line connecting places which have similar amount of cloudiness for a given period of time is, Isoneph.

**88. Isobar lines show-**

- (A) Pressure (B) Rain  
(C) Depth (D) Time

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

**Exp:** Isobar is an imaginary line connecting places which have similar atmospheric pressure.

**89. Which of the following pairs is wrong?**

- (A) Isohyet - Humidity  
(B) Isobar - Pressure  
(C) Isohale - Sun light  
(D) Isotherm - Temperature

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Exam, 2005)

**Exp:** Isohyet is an imaginary line connecting the places with similar amount of rainfall. Hence, option A is wrongly matched.

**90. The imaginary lines which connects the places of same temperature are called-**

- (A) Isobar (B) Isohyet  
(C) Isohaline (D) Isotherm

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2010, CPO 2003)

**Exp:** The places which have similar temperature are connected by imaginary line known as Isotherm.

**91. Which of the following line represents the line which connects the places of equal rain?**

- (A) Isohypse (B) Isohalines  
(C) Isobar (D) Isohyets

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2009)

**Exp:** Isohyets are imaginary lines connecting places of equal rainfall.

**92. The network of the series of vertical and horizontal lines is known as-**

- (A) Latitude (B) Grid System  
(C) Longitude  
(D) Geographical Coordinates System

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015)

**Exp:** A 3 dimensional system locating point on Earth's surface from its centre. There are 2 co-ordinate values for a point: latitude and longitude.

**93. The science of drawing map is called-**

- (A) Cartography (B) Geography  
(C) Topology (D) Geology

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2004, CGL 2008, 2010)

**Exp:** Cartography is the study and practise of map making. The one who draws map is called cartographer.

**94. The alignment of the lines of beginning and end is expressed by-**

- (A) Dentate (B) Feasibility  
(C) Record (D) Font

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

**Exp:** Alignment of lines on two dimensional figure to accomodate even the larger surface areas of a globe on two dimensional world map showing areas of countries proportional to that on the globe.

**95. The instrument to measure the area on maps is called-**

- (A) Planimeter (B) Ideograph  
(C) Pantograph (D) Opisometer

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

**Exp:** Planimeter called platometer, it is an instrument used to measure an area of two dimensional shapes. eg. Area of maps.

**96. What is the name of the maps, natural and man-made, portray the large forms?**

- (A) Thematic Maps (B) Atlas Maps  
(C) Graffito (D) Topographic Maps

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (CGL Tier-1) 2013)



**Exp:** They emphasize on a particular theme or topic such as average rain, climatic condition, pressure in particular months etc. These are different from general maps.

**97. Which of the followings are related with "Lithosphere"?**

- (A) Plant and Insect (B) Earth's Interior  
(C) Earth's Crust (D) None of these

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

**Exp:** The word lithosphere is made up of two words i.e. litho and sphere. 'Litho' means crust (rock) solid. Thus the term 'Lithosphere' signifies Earth's crust.

**98. What is changed in metamorphic rocks?**

- (A) Structure (B) Formation  
(C) (A) and (B) both  
(D) Actual chemical composition

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

**Exp:** Due to subduction of rocks to lower levels of Earth's crust they experience high temperature and high pressure due to which their formation and structure changes as they recrystalline.

**99. The Rocks of granite are changed into which of the following due to metamorphism?**

- (A) Marble (B) Feldspar  
(C) Gneiss (D) Quartz

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

**Exp:** Granite rocks are changed to Gneiss during metamorphism as they get structurally re-aligned due to intense heating (high temperature) and pressure.

**100. Granite display standing quartzite zone because?**

- (A) These rocks are resistant to all kinds of erosion  
(B) They do not decay easily  
(C) They weathers quickly  
(D) These rocks do not destruct easily

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Being igneous, granite rocks do not get weathered easily. They are highly resistant to erosion. They contain great amount of silica, hence shows standing quartzite zone.

**101. Which of the following are Metamorphic rocks?**

- (A) Gneiss and Mafic (B) Gneiss and Schist  
(C) Schist and Mafic (D) Schist and Chalk

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

**Exp:** Gneiss is formed by metamorphism of quartz, feldspar and granite whereas schist is formed through metamorphism of shale.

**102. What are Obsidian, Andesite, Gabbro and Peridotite?**

- (A) Intrusive rocks (B) Sedimentary rocks  
(C) Extrusive rocks (D) Metamorphic rocks

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2014)

**Exp:** Extrusive rocks are formed when magma comes out from below the surface of Earth as lava and solidifies on it. All the given rock forms are extrusive.

**103. Which of the following rock has formed the Earth's crust?**

- (A) Igneous (B) Metamorphic  
(C) Sedimentary (D) Carbonate

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

**Exp:** Most of the Earth's Crust is formed of SiAl and SiMa i.e. (Silica, Aluminium and Silica Magnesium) composition. Both of these rock types are granitic in nature being of igneous formation (origin).

**104. Which of the following is an Example of Abyssal Igneous Rock?**

- (A) Basalt (B) Granite  
(C) Slate (D) Dolomite

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Igneous rocks forming below the Earth's surface at some depth due to cooling of magma are abyssal igneous rocks. e.g. Granite.

**105. The Metamorphism of Shale occurs in which of the following rocks?**

- (A) Graphite (B) Gneiss  
(C) Marble (D) Slate

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

**Exp:** Metamorphism is a process in which a rock recrystallises due to intense heat and pressure. Shale is a sedimentary rock which metamorphoses into slate.

**106. The region which is resistant to the transformation of macro structure, is called?**

- (A) Firm structure (B) Ancient structure  
(C) Tectonic plate (D) Shield

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

**Exp:** Shield is the region of stable landmass occupied by resistant rocks of igneous origin, showing resistant to geomorphic processes. e.g. Canadian Shield.

**107. Why the Earth is having its own atmosphere ?**

- (A) Winds (B) Clouds  
(C) Gravity (D) Rotation of the Earth?

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

**Exp:** Atmosphere contains particles and gases which donot escape to outer space because they are bounded by the force known as Gravity.

**108. A level of atmosphere which is composed partly of Electrons and Positive Ions is called**

- (A) Troposphere (B) Ionosphere  
(C) Stratosphere (D) Mesosphere

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

**Exp:** The layer of atmosphere composed of ionic gaseous molecules helping in propagation of radio waves is Ionosphere. It is the II<sup>nd</sup> layer from the top. It ranges from 60km. to 1000km. It also protects Earth from meteorites.

**109. What is the position of the Earth when it is at the greatest distance from the Sun?**

- (A) Aphelion (B) Antipode

(C) Perihelion

(D) Aldiat

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

**Exp:** On 4th July, Earth is farthest from Sun and this phenomenon is called Aphelion. This happens because Earth orbits round the Sun elliptically.

**110. Which of these is a dwarf planet?**

(A) Neptune

(B) Titan

(C) Eris

(D) Hydra

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

**Exp:** II<sup>nd</sup> largest dwarf planet of our solar system is Eris, Neptune is a planet, Titan is satellite of Saturn and Hydra is Pluto's Moon.

**111. Equinox occurs when the Sun is vertically above**

(A) Tropic of Capricorn (B) Tropic of Cancer

(C) Poles

(D) Equator

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

**Exp:** Equinox consists of two words 'Equi' and 'Nox'. Equi stands for 'equal' and Nox stands for 'night' i.e. equal nights. The days when the Sun is vertically above the Equator, the days and nights are equal throughout the globe i.e. 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September.

**112. The most abundant metal in the Earth's Crust is**

(A) zinc

(B) copper

(C) Aluminium

(D) iron

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

**Exp:** Abundantly found on Earth's Crust, Aluminium by weight is 8.1% (approx). Configuration of most abundant elements of Earth's crust:

Oxygen (O)	46.6%
Silicon (Si)	27.7%
Aluminium (Al)	8.1%
Iron (Fe)	5.0%
Calcium (Ca)	3.6%
Sodium (Na)	2.8%
Pottasium (K)	2.6%
Magnesium (Mg)	1.5%

**113. When does the Sun shine vertically on the Equator?**

(A) Throughout the year (B) For six months

(C) Twice a year

(D) Once a year

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

**Exp:-** When Sun's centre of axis passes through Earth's equator it is said to be vertically above it. This happens twice a year and phenomenon is termed as Equinox. The dates are 21 March (Vernal Equinox) and 23 September (Autumnal Equinox).



**114. Which of the following is not an Igneous Rock?**

(A) Dolomite

(B) Granite

(C) Basalt

(D) Gabbro

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

**Exp:** It is a primary sedimentary rock composed of calcium and magnesium aligned with carbonate,  $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ .

**115. The outermost layer of Sun is called**

(A) Lithosphere

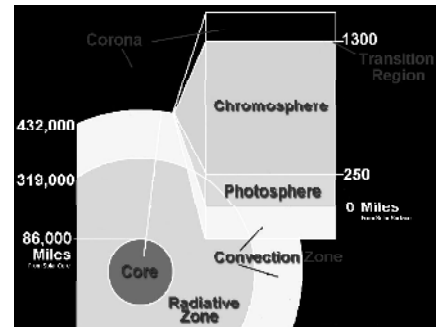
(B) Chromosphere

(C) Photosphere

(D) Corona

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

**Exp:** Corona is the outermost layer of Sun's atmosphere and can only be seen during total solar eclipse. Its temperature is about 500,000 K.



**116. Which is the warmest layer of the atmosphere?**

(A) Thermosphere

(B) Troposphere

(C) Stratosphere

(D) Mesosphere

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

**Exp:** One of the uppermost layers of the atmosphere where the free electrons and gases in ionic stages are found & it is the warmest as it is readily heated by solar raditions.

**117. What is the interval between a high tide and neap tide at a given place?**

(A) 12 hours

(B) 12 hours 26 minutes

(C) 15 hours 30 minutes

(D) 24 hours

**Ans. (B)** (SSC - Sec. Off. 1997)

**Exp:** The difference between high tide & low tide at a given place is about 12 hrs. 26 min. because some time still is taken by the some place to come under Moon as both star & Moon are moving while rotating on their respective axes.

**118. On which of the following planets water cycle is available?**

(A) Jupiter

(B) Earth

(C) Mars

(D) Venus

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** It is the availability of water due to which life is possible on Earth. It is the essential for biotic and abiotic activities. It is available in 3 forms - solid (ice) liquid gas (water vapour)

**119. Suppose if we measure the time lapse between the two Sunsets by sitting in the beach, from this we can estimate :**

- (A) The distance between the Sun and the Earth  
(B) The depth of the ocean  
(C) The radius of the Earth  
(D) The radius of the Sun

**Ans. (C)** (SSC- CGL - 2007)

**Exp:** The experiment of watching two Sunsets i.e. (Sun going below horizon), one by laying down on ground and another by standing and recording the time between two Sunsets by stopwatch. This time helps in measuring the distance travelled by Earth which in turn helps measuring the angle by which Earth has moved. Once the angle is available it is easy to measure radius of Earth.

**120. Equator represents-**

- (A) Line joining North and South poles  
(B) Imaginary line passing round the Earth midway between North & South poles  
(C) A belt (ring) around the planet Saturn  
(D) Axis of rotation of Earth

**Ans. (B)** (SSC- CPO- 2009)

**Exp:** Equator is the 0° latitude passing through the middle of Earth where Sun's rays fall vertically, dividing Earth into 2 equal hemispheres i.e. Northern Hemisphere & Southern Hemisphere.

**121. Which planet is called Evening Star?**

- (A) Mars (B) Mercury  
(C) Venus (D) Jupiter

**Ans. (C)** (SSC- CML - 2000)

**Exp:** Venus is the brightest planet of solar system visible during Evening & Morning in the Sky. Hence termed as Evening & Morning Star.

**122. Which planet looks reddish in the night sky?**

- (A) Jupiter (B) Saturn  
(C) Mars (D) Mercury

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** The surface of Mars is made up of iron oxide which gives it reddish appearance when Sunlight falls on it. Hence, it looks reddish during night sky.

**123. Which planet in our solar system is nearly as big as the Earth?**

- (A) Mercury (B) Mars  
(C) Venus (D) Pluto

**Ans. (C)** (SSC- 10+2 DEO & LCD - 2011)

**Exp:** Venus is nearly as big as the Earth. As it is very similar to Earth in terms of size, average density, mass, & surface gravity. It is also known as Earth's twin.

**124. The planet which has the highest surface temperature is**

- (A) Jupiter (B) Earth  
(C) Pluto (D) Venus

**Ans. (D)** (SSC- CGL- 2013)

**Exp:** Venus is the hottest planet of the solar system. Its atmosphere is mostly composed of (CO<sub>2</sub>) carbon dioxide which keeps it warm due to Greenhouse Effect. The days time temperature on surface of Venus can reach up to 464°C

**125. Light from the Sun reaches us in nearly**

- (A) 8 min. (B) 2 min.  
(C) 6 min. (D) 4 min.

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2013, 2008, SSC- CGL - 2014)

**Exp:** The speed of light is given as  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s. Sunlight is the light from Sun, i.e. The photons released from Sun travelling through vacuum & reaching our eyes. It takes 8 min 20 sec (approx) for Sunlight to reach Earth. Closest ans is option (A).

**126. Solar eclipse occurs when?**

- (A) The Moon does not lie on the line joining the Sun and the Earth  
(B) The Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth  
(C) The Sun comes between the Moon and the Earth  
(D) The Earth comes between the Moon and the Sun

**Ans. (B)** (SSC- GL- 2014)

**Exp:** Solar eclipse occurs when the Sun is eclipsed by the Moon and the Moon's shadow falls on Earth. There could be partial as well as total Solar Eclipse. Complete blockage of Sunlight by the Moon leads to total solar eclipse.

**127. When the Moon completely covers the Sun, it is known as?**

- (A) The Antumbra (B) The Umbra  
(C) The Penumbra (D) None of these

**Ans. (B)** (SSC- CHSL , DEO & LDC - 2014)

**Exp:** Umbra occurs when Moon completely covers (Eclipses) the Sun & block its light from reaching the Earth. It is the zone on which the darkest shadow appears due to complete blockage of Sunlight.

**128. Which among the following statements is true regarding International Date Line?**

- (A) It is 180° Longitude  
(B) It is a straight line  
(C) It is a big circle  
(D) It is a curved line beyond Earth

**Ans. (A)** (SSC- Section Off. 1997)

**Exp:** 180° longitude which is passing through the Bering Strait is also termed as the 'International Date Line' as the date changes through out the globe when this imaginary line is crossed by Sun after 24 hours. When we move towards west from 'IDC' the day is lost & when we move towards east the day is gained.

**129. The Sunlight is available 24 hours on the longest day at which of the following latitudes of the Earth?**

- (A) 49° (B) 66.5°  
(C) 63° (D) 69.51'

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** The region above & below Arctic (66 1/2 °N) circle & Antarctic circle (66 1/2°) respectively has the Sun above horizon for 24 hours during summer months because of Earth's tilt.

**130. The Earth rotates on its axis at an inclination of:**

- (A) 23.5° (B) 22.5° (C) 21.5° (D) 20°

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

**Exp:** Earth is inclined at an angle of 23.5° from its vertical plane. Due to this inclination, the change in seasons occur on Earth.

**131. The Moon is showing its same face to the Earth because :**

- (A) It is not rotating about its own axis  
(B) Its rotation and revolution are opposite  
(C) Its periods of rotation and revolution are the same  
(D) Its rotation is faster than its revolution.

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Sect. Offi. 2008)

**Exp:** Moon takes 27 days (approx.) to rotate on its axis as well as to revolve round the Earth. Hence, to observers it appears to be in a standstill mode with no movement at all as they can see only one side of it.

**132. The acceleration due to gravity at the equator:**

- (A) Is less than that at the poles  
(B) Is greater than that at the poles  
(C) Is equal to that at the poles  
(D) Does not depend on the Earth' centripetal acceleration

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL- 2010)

**Exp:** The acceleration due to gravity at equator is about 9.76 m/s<sup>2</sup> & at poles it is 9.82 m/s<sup>2</sup> This happens due to bulge at equator because of which distance of equator from Earth's centre is more as compared to poles.

**133. When the Earth is at the maximum distance from the Sun, it is called**

- (A) Aphelion (B) Perihelion  
(C) Equinox (D) Sidereal

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2016, SSC CML- 2000)

**Exp:** Earth's orbit around the Sun is not at constant distance, it is variable & keeps changing. Earth comes nearest to Sun on 3rd January & goes farthest from Sun on 4 July.

**134. Which one of the following organisations is responsible for publishing topographical sheets?**

- (A) Geological Survey of India (G.S.I.)  
(B) National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (N.A.T.M.O.)  
(C) Indian Meteorological Department (I.M.D.)  
(D) Survey of India (S.O.I.)

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CML- 2001)

**Exp:** Survey of India is the National Survey and Mapping Organisation of country under Dept. Of Science & Technology. It is oldest Scientific Department of Govt. of India. It is responsible for publishing topographical sheets.

**135. The inner-most layer of the Earth is known as:**

- (A) Lithosphere (B) Mesosphere  
(C) Aesthenosphere (D) Barysphere

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CML- 2001)

**Exp:** Barysphere is the inner most layer of Earth as it denotes the core. This layer lies below lithosphere, asthenosphere & mantle.

**136. What is the alternate name for contour lines?**

- (A) Isopotential (B) Isotherm  
(C) Isohypse (D) Alsohyet

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML- 2006)

**Exp:** Isohypse is an imaginary line connecting points (places) at equal heights & equal barometric pressures which is similar to contours which connects places of equal height.

**137. In the context of 'time'. GMT means**

- (A) General Meridian Time  
(B) Greenwich Mean Time  
(C) Global Mean Time (D) None of these

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

**Exp:** GMT stands for Greenwich Meantime Meridian. It is an imaginary line from North pole to South pole considered 0° longitude & passes from Royal Greenwich Observatory of London, England.

**138. Which of the following Isohels are the isopleths of**

- (A) Sunshine (B) Flowering time  
(C) Rain (D) Clouds

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

**Exp:** Isohels are the imaginary lines connecting places where Sunlight falls for same duration & isopleths are the imaginary lines connecting places with equal incidence of meteorological phenomenon. So, Sunlights' observed duration would remain equal at places where the Sun can be observed equally.

**139. The imaginary lines joining places of same height at equal intervals are**

- (A) Hachures (B) Contours  
(C) Spot-heights (D) Isomers

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

**Exp:** Imaginary lines joining places of same height at equal intervals are contour lines. These are the closed loops used to showcase the similar height point.

**140. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the**

- (A) Earth on the Moon (B) Earth on the Sun  
(C) Sun and Moon on the Earth  
(D) Moon on the Earth

**Ans. (C)** (SSC - DEO- 2011)

**Exp:** Due to gravitational effect of Sun & Moon on Earth, the water in the oceans tends to rise causing tides in nearby coastal areas.



**141. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through**

- (A) Myanmar (B) Nepal  
(C) Bangladesh (D) China

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

**Exp:** The latitude of 23.5° is called "Tropic of Cancer" It passes through Myanmar, Bangladesh, China except Nepal. The lowest latitude of Nepal is beyond 26°N.

**142. The majority of Earth's crust is composed of which rock?**

- (A) Igneous (B) Metamorphic  
(C) Sedimentary (D) Carbonate

**Ans. (A)** (SSC - DEO, LDC- 2014)

**Exp:** Majority of Earth's crust is composed of igneous rock with about 90% of share. The silicate & silica i.e. silica alumina & silica magnesium respectively are igneous rock types.

**143. The deflection of the winds to the right in the northern hemisphere is caused by :**

- (A) Revolution of the Earth  
(B) Rotation of the Earth  
(C) Uneven heating of the Earth  
(D) All the above

**Ans. (B)** (SSC - CGL 1999)

**Exp:** Because of the rotation of Earth from west to east, the winds are deflected towards right in the Northern hemisphere & towards left in the Southern hemisphere. This is also known as Coriolis Effect.

**144. The zone of Earth's atmosphere immediately above its surface up to a height of about 16 kms above equator and 8 kms over the poles is known as :**

- (A) Mesosphere (B) Thermosphere  
(C) Troposphere (D) Stratosphere

**Ans. (C)** (FCI Assi. Grat- III - 2012)

**Exp:** As the gases such as water vapour near the equator expands thermally reach higher altitudes upto a height of about 16 km whereas near poles they rise about 8 km, hence, defining the upper limits of troposphere.

**145. Density of the Earth's atmosphere is highest in the**

- (A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere  
(C) Mesosphere (D) Ionosphere

**Ans. (A)** (SSC - CML 2001)

**Exp:** As the lowest layer of atmosphere comprises of even the heaviest of the gases which can't rise above a marginal level due to their mass, the air density at this level remains maximum. This layer is known as Troposphere.

**146. The atmospheric layer farthest from the Earth's surface is known as :**

- (A) Stratosphere (B) Exosphere  
(C) Ionosphere (D) Mesosphere

**Ans. (B)** (SSC - Graduate Level Tier- 2013)

**Exp:** Exosphere is the farthest layer of atmosphere from Earth's surface, it is located beyond thermosphere. It extends from the height of about 600 km to about 10000 km.

**147. Shale is metamorphosed into which of the following rocks?**

- (A) Graphite (B) Gneiss  
(C) Marble (D) Slate

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

**Exp:** Shale is metamorphosed into slate. When shale goes through high temperature & pressure during regional metamorphism it becomes slate.

**148. Marble is the metamorphosed form of**

- (A) Shale (B) Basalt  
(C) Sandstone (D) Limestone

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2016, SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** When limestone gets subjected to extreme heat & pressure, it recrystallises to form marble through metamorphism.

**149. Dolomite is a/an**

- (A) Sedimentary rock (B) Plutonic rock  
(C) Igneous rock (D) Metamorphic rock

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

**Exp:** Dolomite is primary sedimentary rock. Its chemical composition is  $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ . After the process of metamorphism it becomes dolomitic marble.

**150. Which one of the following is igneous rock?**

- (A) Limestone (B) Granite  
(C) Marble (D) Slate

**Ans. (B)** (SSC - Section Officer- 2006)

**Exp:** The word 'granite' is formed from a Latin word 'granum' which means 'grains'. It is intrusive igneous rock formed in pink, white or gray color.

**151. The Mohorovicic (Moho) Discontinuity separates**

- (A) Outer core and Mantle  
(B) Inner and Outer core  
(C) Sima and Nife  
(D) Crust and Mantle

**Ans. (D)** (SSC - CGL - 2007)

**Exp:** Mohorovicic Discontinuity lies between Crust & Mantle, the word 'discontinuity' used here represents the (region) where seismic waves change velocity.

**152. Sandstone is metamorphosed to :**

- (A) Shale (B) Slate  
(C) Quartzite (D) Marble

**Ans. (C)** (SSC - CAPFs SI and CISF ASI - 2013)

**Exp:** Sandstone is an example of sedimentary rock which when subjected to extreme heat & pressure recrystallises to form quartzite, a metamorphic rock.

**153. Breaking down of rock in situ is known as :**

- (A) Erosion (B) Weathering  
(C) Mass wasting (D) Degradation

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 10+2, Level DEO & LDC 2013)

**Exp:** Breaking down of rocks in situ means breaking down of rocks in place having no movement. The breaking of rocks is known as weathering.

**154. Which one of the following is a Sedimentary Rock?**

- (A) Granite (B) Charnockite  
(C) Basalt (D) Arkose

**Ans. (D)** (SSC - CGL - 2013)

**Exp:** Arkose is a type of sands-tone with about 25% feldspar. It is a type of sedimentary rock composed of rock fragments.

**155. Which of the following is an organic rock?**

- (A) Marble (B) Coal  
(C) Granite (D) Slate

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Coal is organic type of sedimentary rock. As it is made up of the fossils of organic matter (organisms) which got buried under Earth's crust thousands of years ago.

**156. The most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere is**

- (A) Argon (B) Nitrogen  
(C) Oxygen (D) Krypton

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

**Exp:** The most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere is Nitrogen. It consists of 78.084% part of atmosphere.

**157. On which date is India likely to experience the shortest day?**

- (A) December 22 (B) March 21  
(C) June 22 (D) September 23

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

**Exp:** We know India lies in the Northern Hemisphere as it lies above the Equator. The shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere is on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, when the Sun is directly overhead the Tropic of Capricorn.

**158. Magnetic Meridian is a-**

- (A) Line parallel to the equator of the Earth  
(B) Latitude  
(C) Line joining the geographic north and geographic south of Earth  
(D) Plane passing through the magnetic north and magnetic south of Earth

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

**Exp:** Magnetic meridian is an equivalent imaginary line connecting the magnetic south and north poles and can be taken as the horizontal component of magnetic force.

**159. The core of the Earth is also known as-**

- (A) Lithosphere (B) Mesosphere  
(C) Barysphere (D) Centrosphere

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

**Exp:** Barysphere is central part of the Earth beneath the lithosphere.

**160. Bridgmanite is-**

- (A) A bridge on the river Thames  
(B) Name of a game

(C) Earth's most abundant mineral

(D) Name of a music

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

**Exp:** Silicate Perovskite is the term given to (Mg, Fe) SiO<sub>3</sub> (also known as bridgmanite) as we know Silica is the most abundant mineral on Earth. Silica is very useful material for chip designing.

**161. Which of the following is indicated by the colour of a star?**

- (A) Weight (B) Distance  
(C) Temperature (D) Size

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

**Exp:** The colour of a star mostly indicates temperature and it can also suggest the star's age. Astronomers have long used star's colour and have created a classification system called Spectral Classes.

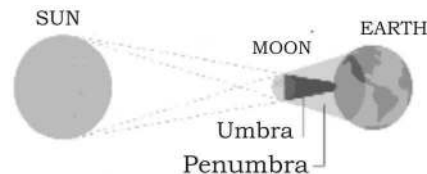
**162. When does solar eclipse take place?**

- (A) When the Sun is between the Moon and Earth  
(B) When the Earth is between the Moon and Sun  
(C) When the Moon is between the Sun and Earth  
(D) When the Moon does not lie on the line joining the Sun and Earth

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

**Exp:** A solar eclipse is a type of eclipse that occurs when the Moon comes in between the Sun and Earth, and Moon fully (or) partially blocks the Sunlight.

**Total Solar Eclipse**



**163. Evidence suggests that life on Earth has existed for about \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 3.5 million years (B) 35 billion years  
(C) 35 million years (D) 3.5 billion years

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

**Exp:** Earth is about 4.5 billion years old but the first evidence of life appears to be around 3.8 to 3.5 billion years old. First life form on Earth was bacterial one and survived in highly toxic environment.

**164. What is the study of Moon called?**

- (A) Selenology (B) Cosmology  
(C) Iridology (D) Planetology

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

Exp. List I	List II
Selenology	Study of Moon
Cosmology	Study of Universe
Iridology	Study of Iris
Planetology	Study of Planets

**165. "Sirius", the brightest star outside of the Solar System, is also called \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Cat star (B) Dog star  
(C) Fox star (D) Lion star

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

**Exp:** The brightest star system outside the Solar System is Sirius. It is the brightest star in the Earth's night sky and is also known as Dog Star.

**166. 1-degree of latitude is equal to \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 11 Km (B) 211 Km  
(C) 111 Km (D) 311 Km

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

**Exp:** Latitudes are parallel imaginary lines on Earth used to measure angular distances. These are useful in determining the locations on Earth's surface. The distance between two adjacent latitude lines is always equal to 60 nautical miles which is approximately equal to 111 km.

**167. Marble is a metamorphic rock of \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Sandstone (B) Limestone  
(C) Granite (D) Clay

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

**Exp:** Marble is a metamorphic form of limestone. Metamorphic is the process of change of structure of rock by natural agencies such as pressure, heat or introduction of other chemical substances.

**168. World's longest land border is between which two countries?**

- (A) Australia and New Zealand  
(B) India and China  
(C) Switzerland and Italy  
(D) Canada and USA

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

**Exp:** The border between USA and Canada is formed by 49th parallel. This is the longest terrestrial border among the given options. The length of border between USA and Canada is 8,891 km.

**169. Who proposed Continental drift theory?**

- (A) Alfred Wegener (B) Alfred Worwick  
(C) Alfred Hanks (D) Alfred Mane

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

**Exp:** Continental Drift theory was proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1912. It stated that continents have changed their position and initially there was only one big continent named Pangea. Although he was unable to explain the force behind the drifting of continents.

**170. What is the approximate circumference of Earth?**

- (A) 40,000 Km (B) 60,000 Km  
(C) 80,000 Km (D) 1,00,000 Km

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

**Exp:** As the radius of Earth is 6400km so circumference of Earth ( $2\pi r$ ) should approximately be around 40000km.

**171. Who Invented Universal Standard Time?**

- (A) Enrico Fermi  
(B) Adolf Gaston Eugen Fick  
(C) Sandford Fleming  
(D) Benoit Fourneyron

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

**Exp:** Sandford Fleming, a Canadian engineer invented the Universal Standard Time.

**172. \_\_\_\_ is the time taken by the Earth to return to a given point in its orbit with reference to a fixed star.**

- (A) Lunar year (B) Sidereal year  
(C) Solar year (D) Tropical year

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

**Exp:** Sidereal year is the time taken by the Earth in orbiting around the Sun taking stars as reference frame. A sidereal year is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes & 10 seconds.

**173. Who was the first to measure the circumference of the Earth?**

- (A) Eratosthenes (B) Aegeus  
(C) Eratosthenes (D) Apheidas

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

**Exp:** The first person to calculate the circumference of the Earth was Eratosthenes. He was a Greek mathematician, geographer, and poet.

**174. \_\_\_\_ is a natural electrical phenomenon characterized by the appearance of streams of reddish or greenish light in the sky, especially near the northern or southern magnetic pole.**

- (A) Acaulis (B) Alatus  
(C) Albopictus (D) Aurora

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

**Exp:** Aurora is a light display phenomenon which often takes place in the polar regions. In this phenomenon electrons collide with upper atmosphere of Earth and when they cool down they release energy in the form of light. In Northern hemisphere it is called Aurora Borealis and in Southern hemisphere they are called Aurora Australis.

**175. Triton is the Moon of which planet?**

- (A) Neptune (B) Uranus  
(C) Saturn (D) Venus

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

**Exp:** Neptune has 13 Moons and Triton is the largest among them. It is believed that Triton was Captured by Neptune's gravity from Kuiper Belt.

**176. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass water \_\_\_\_ and alumina.**

- (A) Iron Oxide (B) Silica  
(C) Water (D) Oxygen

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

**Exp:** The main constituents of Earth's continental mass are water, silica and alumina and that is why the upper portion is generally termed as "SIAL".

**177. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of intrusive igneous rock.**

- (A) Conglomerate (B) Shale  
(C) Sandstone (D) Granite

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

**Exp:** Granite is plutonic igneous rock having crystalline texture and is mainly composed of feldspar, mica and quartz. The metamorphic form of Granite is Gneiss.

**178. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about \_\_\_\_\_ km.**

- (A) 500 (B) 6500 (C) 9500 (D) 3500

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

**Exp:** Although the radius of Earth is 6400 Km the radius of core is regarded as 3400Km and further the radius of inner core is up to 1220Km.

**179. The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) magnetosphere (B) ionosphere  
(C) mesopause (D) magnetopause

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

**Exp:** Magnetopause is a boundary line between Earth's magnetic field and solar wind. Solar winds forms the part of outer space whereas Earth's atmosphere exists up to magnetic field of Earth.

**180. Gravitational force is maximum at which of the following place?**

- (A) At Equator (B) At Tropic of Cancer  
(C) At Tropic of Capricorn (D) At Poles

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

**Exp:** The Gravitational Force at poles is maximum (9.8) m/s<sup>2</sup> whereas at equator it is 9.7m/s<sup>2</sup>. This difference is due to effect of equatorial bulge.

**181. Marble comes under which category of rocks?**

- (A) Sedimentary (B) Igneous  
(C) Metamorphic (D) None of these

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

**Exp:** Marble is a metamorphosed form of Limestone. The marble rock is composed of recrystallized carbonate minerals like Calcite or Dolomite.

**182. Which planet is considered as the Dwarf planet?**

- (A) Earth (B) Jupiter  
(C) Pluto (D) Saturn

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

**Exp:** Pluto is considered as a dwarf planet. This is called so because it has not cleared its neighbourhood around its orbit. International Astronomic Unit declared it a Dwarf Planet in 2006.

**183. Sandstone is which type of rock?**

- (A) Calcwaterous Rock (B) Igneous Rock  
(C) Metamorphic Rock (D) Sedimentary Rock

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

**Exp:** Sandstone is a sedimentary rock mainly composed of Quartz or Feldspar. When metamorphosed Sandstone changes to Quartzite.

**184. The boundary between Earth's Crust and Mantle is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Moho discontinuity (B) Lehman discontinuity  
(C) Conrad discontinuity  
(D) Gutenberg discontinuity

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

**Exp:** The boundary between the Earth's Crust and Mantle is referred to as Mohorovicic or simply Moho discontinuity. It lies 35Km below continents & 7 Km beneath oceanic crust.

**185. Rotational axis of which of the following planet is highly tilted?**

- (A) Earth (B) Uranus  
(C) Neptune (D) Jupiter

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

**Exp:** Uranus is the only planet in our solar system whose rotational axis is tilted by 98 degrees. Due to highly tilted axis it appears that Uranus rolls instead of rotation.

**186. How much is the difference of time between any two consecutive longitudes?**

- (A) 10 minutes (B) 14 minutes  
(C) 4 minutes (D) 30 minutes

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

**Exp:** 4 minutes is the difference of time between any two consecutive longitudes

**187. Which among the following imaginary line lies at 0° latitude?**

- (A) Equator (B) Tropic of Cancer  
(C) Tropic of Capricorn (D) Prime Meridian

**Ans. (A)** (SSC - Tax Assistant -2005)

**Exp:** Equator is an imaginary line passing through 0° latitude. This imaginary line divides the Earth in two hemispheres i.e. the Northern hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere.

**188. What are the imaginary lines encircling the Earth horizontally called?**

- (A) Latitudes (B) Longitudes  
(C) Isobars (D) Isotherms

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

**Exp:** Latitude is an imaginary line around the Earth parallel to the Equator. It is the angular distance of a point on Earth's surface from Equator.

**189. Which of the following pair is INCORRECT?**

- (A) 0° longitude - Prime Meridian  
(B) 0° longitude - Equator  
(C) 0° latitude - Equator  
(D) 23.5° North - Tropic of Cancer

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

<b>Exp: List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
0° longitude	Prime Meridian
0° latitude	Equator
23.5° North	Tropic of Cancer
23.5° South	Tropic of Capricorn



**190. What are the imaginary lines touching both the poles of Earth called?**

- (A) Latitudes (B) Longitudes  
(C) Isobars (D) Isotherms

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

**Exp:** Geographically, Longitude refers to imaginary lines running vertically on the globe that bisect it through the North and the South Poles. Longitudes are angular distances measured from the Prime Meridian.

**191. On which of the following date/dates, Winter Solstice is observed in Northern Hemisphere?**

- I. 21st December  
II. 5th August  
III. 10th January  
(A) Only I (B) I and II Both  
(C) Only III (D) Only II

**Ans. (A)** (SSC - Tax Assistant -2005)

**Exp:** Winter Solstice is the day on which Sun shines directly above the Tropic of Capricorn. Although, normally the date is 22<sup>nd</sup> December, but as per question the closest option available is 21st December.

**192. The only planet whose period of rotation is longer than the period of revolution around the Sun?**

- (A) Mercury (B) Jupiter  
(C) Venus (D) Neptune

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

**Exp:** Venus takes 243 Earth days to rotate on its axis whereas it takes 224.7 Earth days to revolve round the Sun.

**193. Masses of stars and galaxies are usually expressed in \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Earth's mass  
(B) Solar mass  
(C) Lunar mass  
(D) Neutron mass

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS Exam 2003)

**Exp:** In astronomy solar mass is considered standard unit of mass. It indicates masses of the stars & galaxies.

**194. Which of the following pair is CORRECT?**

- I. Prime Meridian - Longitude  
II. Tropic of Cancer - Latitude  
III. Equator - Latitude  
(A) I and II  
(B) I and III  
(C) II and III  
(D) All options are correct

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

<b>Exp: List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
Prime Meridian	Longitude (0°)
Tropic of Cancer	Latitude (23.5°)
Equator	Latitude (0°)

**195. During Lunar eclipse, which of the following is at the centre?**

- (A) Earth (B) Moon  
(C) Sun (D) Any other planet

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

**Exp:** Lunar eclipse takes place when Moon passes through the shadow of Earth i.e. Earth comes between Sun and Moon. A partial eclipse occurs if only a part of Moon passes through the shadow.

**196. Which of the following planet is farthest from Sun?**

- (A) Saturn (B) Jupiter  
(C) Neptune (D) Uranus

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

**Exp:** Neptune is the Planet which is the farthest from the Sun. Although Pluto is farthest from Earth but it is now regarded as Dwarf Planet.

**197. For a time difference of two hours, the longitudinal distance will be equal to \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 15° (B) 30°  
(C) 45° (D) 60°

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS Exam 2005)

**Exp:** As  $1^\circ = 4$  minutes  
2 hrs. = 120 minutes  
→  $120/4 = 30^\circ$  latitude will constitute 2 hours.





# Landforms & Relief

1. Which of the following is known as the “Roof of the World”?

- (A) Everest (B) Pamir Mountains  
(C) Siberian Field (D) Hindu Kush Mountain

Ans. (B)

**Exp:** Pamir mountains or Pamirs are known as roof of the world because of their height. This range is situated at the junction of many mountains such as Karakoram, Tian shan, Kunlun, Hindukush, Suleman and Hindu Raj mountain ranges. Pamir Range is one of the highest mountain ranges in the World.

2. The narrow strip of land joining two land masses is called as-

- (A) Cape (B) Isthmus  
(C) Strait (D) Peninsula

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2013)

**Exp:** Isthmus is a narrow strip of land (with water on both sides) connecting two larger land areas. Isthmus of Panama connects South America and North America, while Isthmus of Suez connects Asia and Africa.

3. Which of the following city is known as the “Eternal City”?

- (A) London (B) Rome  
(C) Athens (D) Berlin

Ans. (B) (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** Rome is called as the Eternal City because this city had a long and influential art, architecture and culture which Roman people thought would last forever.

4. Desert building can be prevented by-

- (A) Plugging Gullies  
(B) By stopping Trespassing  
(C) Contour Ploughing (D) Forming Protective Belts

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012)

**Exp:** Desert building or Desertification can be prevented by making protective belts of trees which holds up soil. Contour Ploughing & Plugging Gullies are measures for perverting soil erosion.

5. Match the following deserts with their places-

- | Desert              | Place               |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Kalahari         | 1. South America    |
| B. Atacama          | 2. Australia        |
| C. Thar             | 3. Africa           |
| D. Great Victoria   | 4. Asia             |
| (A) A-2,b-3,c-1,d-4 | (B) A-4,b-3,c-2,d-1 |
| (C) A-3,b-2,c-1,d-4 | (D) A-3,b-1,c-4,d-2 |

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** A-3, B-1 C-4, D-2

Desert	Place
Kalahari	Africa
Atacama	South America
Thar	Asia
Great Victoria	Australia

6. Which is the largest desert of the world?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2005)

**Exp:** The Sahara is the World's largest hot desert with an area of about 9,200,000 sq. km. It is located in Northern part of Africa. On the other hand if the polar regions are included then Antarctica is the largest desert of the World.

7. In which part of Africa, Sahara desert is located?

- (A) Eastern (B) Western  
(C) Northern (D) Southern

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

**Exp:** The Sahara desert is located in the Northern part of Africa whereas Kalahari desert is situated in southern half. It is world's largest hot desert. Harmattan winds which blow over the Sahara Desert are also known as doctor's winds, as they kill disease cause vectors.

8. The lake created by Aswan Dam in Africa is-

- (A) Chad (B) Victoria  
(C) Nasser (D) Tanganyika

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

**Exp:** Aswan Dam in the Africa has been used to create one of world's biggest artificial lake known as Nasser lake. It is located on the mouth of the Nile river.

9. Which of the following city is the capital of desert country mali?

- (A) Damascus (B) Bamako  
(C) Adra (D) Ankara

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Bamako the largest city of Mali and is also the capital of Mali. It is the fastest growing city in Africa.

10. Which is the largest country (in area)?

- (A) Canada (B) China  
(C) USA (D) Russia

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2008)

**Exp:** Russia with an area of about 17.1 million sq. km. is the largest country in terms of surface area. In terms of population it stands at ninth place.

**11. Corsica Island is related to-**

- (A) Mussolini (B) Hitler  
(C) Napoleon Bonaparte (D) Churchill

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

**Exp:** Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica. Corsica is an Island in the Mediterranean sea and administratively belongs to France.

**12. Which of the following is meant by an archipelago?**

- (A) Lake (B) Island  
(C) Mountain (D) Plateau

**Ans. (B)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** An archipelago is a group of islands. It may be a sea or stretch of water having many Islands. Andaman archipelago is an example from the Indian Ocean.

**13. The mountain which separates Asia and Europe is?**

- (A) Allai Mountain Range (B) Alps Mountain  
(C) Ural Mountain (D) Rocky Mountain

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

**Exp:** The Ural Mountain range which runs from north to south acts as a dividing range between Asia and Europe. The Mount Narodnaya with an height of about 1,895m is the highest peak of Ural Mountains.

**14. Which of the country is formed of various number of islands?**

- (A) Papua New Guinea (B) Philippines  
(C) Japan (D) Indonesia

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

**Exp:** Indonesia is an southeast Asian country and is the world's largest Archipelago with nearly 18,000 Islands. Indonesian Archipelago was also known by the name "Indian archipelago".

**15. Which of the following is not a result of underground water-activity?**

- (A) Stalactites (B) Stalagmites  
(C) Sink holes (D) Fiords

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS 2001, Data Entry Operator 2008)

**Exp:** It is a long, narrow and deep inlet of the sea between steep slopes formed by glacial action. Example are Norwegian and South Chilean coasts. Mostly found in higher latitudes.

**16. In which type of topography, water recharge pores are found?**

- (A) Karst Topography (B) Terrain  
(C) Desert (D) Tundra

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL (Tier - (A) 2015)

**Exp:** A Karst Topography is a landform made of limestone rocks. When river flows over sedimentary bed rocks they dissolve the rocks vertically and disappear underground developing such landforms in the limestone region. The cracks developed by this process leads to water recharge.

**17. The breaking up of the rocks at its place is known as-**

- (A) Erosion (B) Weathering

(C) Mass Destruction (D) Degradation

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+(B) 2013)

**Exp:** It is the process in-situ i.e. breaking of rocks at a place with little or no movement. It can be physical weathering or chemical weathering. Two main agents of weathering are air and water.

**18. The Coral reefs are a specimen of -**

- (A) Temperate Forests (B) Tropical Rain Forest  
(C) Savannah (D) Coppice Land

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL (Tier-(A) 2011)

**Exp:** Coral reef is an ecosystem which best survives in temperatures above 20°C, this limits their zone to tropical and subtropical zones. Corals are most productive ecosystems present in water and therefore are called rainforest of sea.

**19. Pits, formed by the deflating action of wind are called-**

- (A) Playa (B) Yardang  
(C) Blowouts (D) Sand dune

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

**Exp:** Due to wind action in desert lifting and blowing away of loose material from ground takes place and this lead to a general lowering of land surface known as Blowout or Deflation Hollows.

**20. What is the incident of movement of land-mass and rockfalls?**

- (A) Landslide (B) Earth progression  
(C) Scaling off (D) Weathering

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

**Exp:** A landslide is a very rapid movement and occur when a large mass of soil or block falls suddenly either due to undercutting action of water or earthquake. Landslides generally causes heavy destruction in hilly areas.

**21. The formation of "Mushroom Rocks " in deserts is an example of which of the following?**

- (A) Erosion (B) Contraction  
(C) Attrition (D) Abrasion

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Mushroom rocks are those rocks which are eroded from base due to the action of wind. This process of undercutting produces rocks of mushroom shape. This phenomenon is very common in deserts as aeolian erosion is a dominant phenomenon in these regions.

**22. What is the name of the sand mound formed by high speed of wind?**

- (A) Cliff (B) Cirque  
(C) Dune (D) Hamada

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

**Exp:** A sand dune is a hill of sand formed by the accumulation of sand. The shape of a sand dune is decided by movement of winds. Due to changing nature of wind sand dunes may shift or change their shape.

**23. Where does Moraine form?**

- (A) Deltas of Rivers (B) Dry Zones  
(C) Glacial Region (D) Monsoon Region

**Ans. (C)** (SSC 10+2 Level DEO & LDC 2013)

**Exp:** Moraines are the rock debris and ice which gets accumulated on the sides, top and foot of a moving glacier. These debris and glacial till are formed due to the frictional force which acts on the moving glacier.

**24. Which of the following geomorphic pairs is not correct?**

- (A) Cirque-Glacier (B) Coral-Ocean  
(C) Delta-River (D) Pores-Air

**Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2012)**

**Exp:** Pores are available in soil through which liquid seeps inside the Earth surface. Example water seeping through soil recharges ground water level.

**25. The area marked by Internal drainage is-**

- (A) Plateau (B) Plains  
(C) Desert (D) Mountain

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

**Exp:** Internal drainage means that the rivers or canals in a certain region do not flow into the sea but disappear inland after sometime due to porosity of underlying surface of the river bed. For example Luni river in Rajasthan does not reach to the Arabian Sea.

**26. The headland in sea is called-**

- (A) Strait (B) Peninsula  
(C) Isthmus (D) Island

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

**Exp:** A peninsula is a landform which is surrounded by water from three sides. It appears that it is protruding into the sea. Indian Peninsula is a headland into the Indian Ocean.

**27. "Terra Rossa" is a Latin word which means?**

- (A) Warm Region (B) Red Landscape  
(C) Lateritic Region (D) Region Nearer to Poles

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

**Exp:** When weathering of limestone rock takes place the clay contained in the rocks is left behind and this red clay soil is termed as "Terra Rossa". This type of red soil is also produced by weathering of dolomite rock.

**28. How much part of Earth's surface is desert?**

- (A) 10<sup>th</sup> (B) 5<sup>th</sup> (C) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> (D) 6<sup>th</sup>

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

**Exp:** The Earth is covered with 71% of water and rest 29% is land. Out of this 29%, 1/3<sup>rd</sup> or 33% of land is covered with deserts. In terms of hot deserts it is Sahara which is the largest desert but in terms of cold deserts Antarctica is the World's largest desert.

**29. The gentle 'seaward sloping' surface from the coasts is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Continental shelf (B) Continental rise  
(C) Abyssal plains (D) Submarine ridges

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

**Exp:** A shallow platform (600 feet approx.) which is the seaward extension of the continent is called continental shelf. On an average its width is 80 km. The Arctic Ocean has the widest continental shelf.

**30. A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as?**

- (A) Rift Valley (B) U Shaped Valley  
(C) V Shaped Valley (D) Hanging Valley

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

**Exp:** Tensional and Compressional forces act adjacent to each other, tensional forces are responsible for faults which get deeper and become rift valleys whereas compressional forces are responsible for upliftment of land thus building block mountains. Example: The Death Valley, USA.

**31. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called**

- (A) Delta (B) Levee  
(C) Flood Plain (D) Dune

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

**Exp:** During floods river water carries coarser material with itself due to its high velocity but as soon as it crosses the river bank, it loses its velocity hence it deposits the carried away material at the river bank itself which develops into an irregular ridge like feature known as Levee. Artificial walls built to embank the river waters are also termed Levee.

**32. What process takes place during the youthful stage of a river?**

- (A) Valley widening (B) River rejuvenating  
(C) Valley deepening (D) Meandering

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

**Exp:** During the youthful stage river cuts vertically and leads to headward erosion because of its high velocity. This leads to valley deepening. Hence, we find many V-shaped valleys at the initial course of river. It has very less or no time for lateral erosion.

**33. Winds blowing constantly in one direction in rocky deserts form**

- (A) Chimneys (B) Mushroom rocks  
(C) Yardangs (D) Demoiselles

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

**Exp:** In the region of soft rocks such as sedimentary rocks where winds blow constantly in one direction, they impact the surface of the rocks and blow away their material through dual processes of deflation and abrasion. This leads to formation of Yardangs.

**34. Which of the following areas or regions is most prone to earthquakes?**

- (A) Deccan Plateau  
(B) Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley  
(C) Plains of northern India  
(D) Western Ghats

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

**Exp:** As Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley lies near the foot hills of the Himalayas they are more susceptible to earthquakes as compared to other regions given in options.



**35. Hanging Valley is very common in**

- (A) High mountains (B) Sub-Arctic region  
(C) Glaciated areas (D) Coastal belt

**Ans. (C)** (SSC - CML - 2000)

**Exp:** A hanging valley can be termed as an intermediately valley above another valley in an elevated zone. These are mostly found in glaciated areas.

**36. Nappe is a kind of**

- (A) fluvial feature (B) folded structure  
(C) erosional plain (D) delta region

**Ans. (B)** (SSC -CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC - 2014)

**Exp:** An extremely folded structure in which the motion of thrust fold overrides the adjacent rock structure is called Nappes. These are found at convergent plate boundaries. Example : The Himalayan Nappes in Uttarakhand & Nepal.

**37. Sink hole is a phenomenon of topography**

- (A) Plain (B) Desert  
(C) Tundra (D) Karst

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

**Exp:** In the region where sedimentary rocks such as limestone forms the bed rock structure. as limestone forms the rock bed structure. The above flowing water of rivers react with these rocks to form a wide range of structures such as lappies, sink holes, caves etc. also known as Karst Topography.

**38. Extensive deserts occur in the western tropical regions of continents because :**

- (A) of easterly trade winds.  
(B) cold ocean currents flow along the western coasts  
(C) of the effect of both the offshore easterly  
(D) the rate of evaporation is greater along the western margin areas.

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL 1999)

**Exp:** Of the effect of both the offshore easterly trade winds & cold ocean currents. Trade winds blow away from the western sides of the continents thus dumping the moisture they carry from oceans on eastern sides of other continents. Also, there are cold ocean currents on western side near almost all continents due to which scanty or no rain occurs in this region.

**39. One of the following is not the result of underground water action**

- (A) Stalactities (B) Stalagmites  
(C) Sink holes (D) Fiords

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

**Exp:** The Fiords are also known as Fjords. They are mostly found in higher latitudes. These are the steep sided narrow valleys formed by retreating glaciers. Later on, these get filled by the sea water.

**40. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is**

- (A) Maldives (B) Sri Lanka  
(C) Mauritius (D) Madagascar

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

**Exp:** The Maldives is the smallest island nation in the Indian Ocean. Its area is about **298km<sup>2</sup>** and its Capital is **Male**.

**41. A wide inlet of the sea usually concave in shape, is termed as a:**

- (A) Strait (B) Sound  
(C) Bay (D) Fjord

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

**Exp:** Wide inlet of the sea in concave shape is called "Bay", while narrow inlet of sea is called "Gulf". Example : The Bay of Bengal.

**42. The World's largest island is**

- (A) Greenland (B) Iceland  
(C) New Guinea (D) Madagascar

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

**Exp:** The Greenland is the World's largest island. It belongs to the North American continent but it is an autonomous province of Denmark. In other words, Greenland is administered by Denmark.

**43. A group of inter-connected islands is known as**

- (A) Strait (B) Peninsula  
(C) Archipelago (D) Lagoon

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

**Exp:** A group of inter-connected islands is called as an Archipelago.

**44. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called**

- (A) Delta (B) Levee  
(C) Flood Plain (D) Dune

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

**Exp:** Levee is an embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river.

**45. Among the world oceans, which ocean is having the widest continental shelf ?**

- (A) Antarctic ocean (B) Arctic Ocean  
(C) Indian Ocean (D) Atlantic ocean

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

**Exp:** The Arctic Ocean has the widest continental shelf among all oceans. It is a 1210 km seaward extension from land of Siberia into Arctic Ocean.

**46. The movement inside the Earth's crust is studied by which of the following?**

- (A) Geology (B) Seismology  
(C) Plate Tectonics (D) Pantograph

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

**Exp:** The study of vibration inside Earth's crust which are caused due to natural or artificial sources such as earthquakes or explosions is called Seismology. The scientists who study such vibrations are known as the Seismologists.

**47. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited, which are called glacial \_\_\_\_\_.**

## Join Telegram Channel

- (A) moraines  
(C) plateaus

- (B) deltas  
(D) grooves

- (A) Weathering  
(C) Erosion

- (B) Attrition  
(D) Abrasion

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

**Exp:** When a glacier moves downward rock debris are produced due to friction. These debris, rocks and earth (mud) gets accumulated on top, foot and sides of the glacier and are called Moraines.

**48. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) crooks (B) flections  
(C) rounds (D) meanders

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

**Exp:** In youthful stage and upper coarse headward erosion i.e. vertical erosion predominates but as it enters plains lateral erosion becomes significant and large bends known as meanders are formed.

**49. \_\_\_\_\_ is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.**

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

**Exp:** Geologically erosion is the mechanical process of wearing or grinding of landscape by agents like water, wind and Ice.

**50. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an \_\_\_\_\_ lake.**

- (A) ox-bow (B) oasis  
(C) lagoon (D) tectonic

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

**Exp:** An oxbow lake is formed by both erosional and deposition actions of a river. In lower course a river dominates in lateral erosion and bend is created by it. On outer end of bend erosion dominates and on inner end deposition dominates and finally a loop is separated known as oxbow lake.



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## Rivers and Lakes

1. The longest river of Europe is-

- (A) Rhine (B) Rhone  
(C) Danube (D) Volga

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** It is longest European river and it flows through Russia into Caspian Sea.

2. The largest delta of the World is -

- (A) Nippon Delta (B) Sicily Delta  
(C) Ganga Delta (D) Caspian Delta

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2002, CGL 2014)

**Exp:** Ganga delta is one of World's most fertile deltas constituted by river Ganga & Brahmaputra in the east of India. Forming Bangladesh Plains, it is also known as Sunderban delta & Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. It is also called Green delta because of its fertility.

3. Which of the following river crosses the Equator twice?

- (A) Congo (B) Amazon  
(C) Niger (D) Nile

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Congo is the II<sup>nd</sup> largest river of Africa after Nile. It is also the World's deepest river with depth of upto 220 m at some places. It flows through Zaire, hence called river Zaire. It crosses the Equator twice.

4. Which of the following river crosses Tropic of Capricorn twice?

- (A) Vaal River (B) Limpopo River  
(C) Niger River (D) Zambezi River

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Limpopo flows through Mozambique. After Zambezi, it is II<sup>nd</sup> largest African river to fall in the Indian Ocean.

5. Which is the largest river of the Asia?

- (A) Indus River (B) Yangtze River  
(C) Hwang Ho River (D) Ganga River

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Yangtze is a Chinese river. It is the largest Asian river.

6. Rivers in "Annular" pattern flow in which direction?

- (A) West to East (B) North to South  
(C) Like a ring (D) Transverse direction

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2013)

**Exp:** In this pattern streams take roughly circular or concentric path along weak rock belt resembling ring like pattern. Example : The Amarkantak Plateau

7. In which river is "Grand canyon"?

- (A) Mississippi (B) Colorado  
(C) Columbia (D) Ohara

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2001, CGL 1999, (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** A steep sided canyon is formed by the river Colorado in the State of Arizona in U.S.A.

8. The reason behind broadening the river valley is-

- (A) Corrosion (B) Soil Erosion  
(C) Attrition (D) Hydraulic Action

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** As the river water comes in contact with soil and rocks on its banks, it weathers up the material & after sometime this weathered up material is eroded away by same river water. Hence river valley is broadened.

9. What process takes place during the youthful stage of a river?

- (A) Valley widening (B) River rejuvenating  
(C) Valley deepening (D) Meandering

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Valley deepening takes place during the youthful stage of river.

10. A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is

- (A) Dendritic (B) Trellis  
(C) Rectangular (D) Radial

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is called "Trellis".

11. The Lena river passes through which country?

- (a) China (b) USA  
(c) Russia (d) Brazil

Ans. (C)

**Exp:** Lena river is a major river of Russia. It is a 440 km long river which originates from Lake Baikal and flows into the Arctic Ocean.

12. An artificial navigation channel is called

- (A) Canal (B) greenhouse effect  
(C) Flord (D) caprock

Ans. (A)

**Exp:** A Canal is a human made channel for the transport of water. Indira Gandhi Canal is the largest canal in India.

**13. Which of the following city is located on the banks of river Potomac?**

- (A) Berlin (B) Islamabad  
(C) Madrid (D) Washington D.C.

**Ans. (D)**

**(SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** Potomac river is a river in United States of America which drains an area of about 14,700 square miles and empties into Chesapeake Bay. This river forms a border between Maryland and Washington D.C.

**14. Farakka barrage is a major reason for contention between India and \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**Ans. (A)**

**(SSC CGL 2016)**

**Exp:** The Farakka Barrage was created by India in 1975 to divert water from Ganges river system but this has resulted in a reduced flow towards Bangladesh which is a lower riparian state to this system.



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# Earthquake and Volcanism

## 1. What is the cup-shaped mouth of Volcanoes?

- (A) Centre of Origin (B) Epicentre  
(C) Crater (D) Cinder Cone

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Whenever any volcano erupts material from the top of the cone is blown off or collapses into vent which widens the vent and this widened vent is called crater or caldera.

## 2. The instrument to measure the magnitude of Earthquake is called-

- (A) Ideograph (B) Pantograph  
(C) Argograph (D) Seismograph

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** Seismograph is an instrument which records the seismic waves by any Earthshaking phenomenon like Earthquake or explosion.

## 3. What is the point below the epicentre of the Earthquake?

- (A) Wither (B) Incentre  
(C) Epicentre (D) Focus

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2015, SSC MTS 2014, 2002)

**Exp:** Epicentre is a point directly above the focus and is situated on the surface of Earth whereas focus is the point below the surface of Earth where an Earthquake originates. It is also called Hypocenter.

## 5. The Richter scale is used to measure which of the following?

- (A) Humidity of Air (B) Velocity of Air  
(C) Magnitude of Earthquake  
(D) Density of Liquid

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 2000, (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** The Richter scale measures the magnitude of an Earthquake while the Mercalli scale measures the intensity.

## 6. Anticline is a type of which of the following?

- (A) Riverine (B) Fold Structure  
(C) Eroded Landmass (D) Delta

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

**Exp:** When due to stress, earth movement takes place and rocks are subjected to compressive forces then the upfolding waves are called Anticlines and down folding are known as Synclines.

## 7. The series of line which connects the places of similar shocks at the same time is called-

- (A) Coseismal Lines (B) Isoleismal Line  
(C) Homoseismal Line (D) Seismo Lines

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2012)

**Exp:** Seismic waves when originate from focus travels towards the surface and the imaginary line on the surface of Earth joining these different points on surface is **Homoseismal** line.

## 8. The Rift Valley is created-

- (A) Between two anticlines  
(B) Between two rifts  
(C) Erosion of synclinal basin  
(D) Due to volcanic eruption

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2) 2004)

**Exp:** When Earth's crust cracks, faulting takes place due to tension or compression and a section of it subside or rise above the surrounding level. The subsided part between two blocks is called rift valley.

## 9. What is the main cause of Tsunami?

- (A) Volcano (B) Cyclone  
(C) Earthquake on Sea Surface  
(D) Gravitation of Moon

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2008) (SSC FCI 2012) (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2011)

**Exp:** Tsunamis are destructive sea waves which are generated due to Earthquakes on sea floors whereas tides are generated due to gravitational pull of Moon and Sun.

## 10. What are the name of the seismic sea waves which reach to coast at a very high force?

- (A) Tides (B) Tsunami  
(C) Current (D) Cyclone

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

**Exp:** Tsunami are also called as the Harbour waves as these waves hit the coasts with very high force. These are generated due to Earthquake on sea floors.

## 11. The cause of Earthquake is-

- (A) Disturbances in Earth surface  
(B) Adjustment in the layers of Earth's crust  
(C) Destruction in shell system  
(D) Rise in plates

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2007)

**Exp:** An Earthquake occurs when seismic waves are generated due to the release of energy from Earth's interior causing tremors on Earth's surface.

## 12. The reason behind Earthquake is-

- (A) Land cruises (B) Rotation of Earth  
(C) Tectonism (D) Denudation

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

**Exp:** Tectonism is relative lateral movement of lithospheric plate that leads to generate various structural features such as Faults, Mountains, Ridges or Scraps.

**13. Find the odd one-**

- (A) Tsunami (B) Earthquake  
(C) Wind-Turbine (D) Cyclone

- (A) Irian Jaya (B) Sumatra  
(C) Kalibangan (D) Java

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Wind turbine is a power/energy generating machine whereas Cyclone, Earthquake and Tsunami are natural phenomenon which may turn into disaster.

**14. Find the odd one-**

- (A) Basalt (B) Ruby  
(C) Emerald (D) Sapphire

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2012)

**Exp:** Basalt is the most common type of solidified lava. It mainly comprises of Feldspar, Pyroxene and Plagioclase. The other 3 given options are gems.

**15. Which type of lakes are created by the volcanic activities?**

- (A) Lagoon (B) Sweet Water Lake  
(C) Volcanic Lakes (D) Karst Lake

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

**Exp:** When a volcano erupts and the cup shaped depression (crater) is formed and if water or any fluid gets collected in it then it is called Crater lake/Volcanic lake.

**16. The Volcanic activities are found more in.**

- (A) Hawai (B) Japan  
(C) Columbia (D) New Zealand

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Ste, 2011, CGL 1999)

**Exp:** Volcanic activities mainly takes place in the basin of Pacific Ocean known as 'Pacific Ring of Fire' Maona Loa in Hawaii is particularly famous for volcanic activities.

**17. Which of the following, Indonesian Territory became victim of terrible Earthquake in 2004?**

**Ans. (B)**

(SSC CGL 2010)

**Exp:** In 2004 Sumatra, Indonesia was hit by an Earthquake with a magnitude of 9.1-9.3. Epicentre of Earthquake was west coast of Sumatra.

**18. Mount Gamkonora, highest peak of Halmahera Island, was burst in 2007. In which country is it located?**

- (A) Japan (B) Indonesia  
(C) Russia (D) France

**Ans. (B)**

(SSC Section off 2007)

**Exp:** Mount Gamkonora is stratovolcano which erupted in 2007. It is located on Halmahera island in Indonesia. It has shifting eruption centres which has lead to an elongated series of craters along N-S trending rift.

**19. What is the name of the deadly volcano in Indonesia that erupted again in May 2016?**

- (A) Mount Sinabung (B) Mount Merapi  
(C) Mount Rinjani (D) Mount Agung

**Ans. (A)**

(SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Located in geological active ring of fire Mount Sinabung erupted in May 2016. It was accompanied by two more volcanoes named Gamalama and Rinjani.

**20. \_\_\_\_\_ are defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or Earth down a slope.**

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

**Ans: (D)**

(SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** A landslide is a sudden movement of rocks, debris or Earth (mud) down a slope due to undercutting of rocks. The main erosional agents are air, water and ice.



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# Climate, Weather and Vegetation

- Climate and Weather
- Forests and Vegetation

## 1. What is the name of the temperate grassland of South America?

- (A) Pampas (B) Prairies  
(C) Veld (D) Savanna

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** The nutritious grasslands occurring beyond the Tropics in temperate region between 23.5° to 66.5° latitude in the Northern and Southern hemisphere are temperate grassland. In South America these are called Pampas, they are found in parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay etc.

## 2. Grasslands are called Pampas in-

- (A) Africa (B) South America  
(C) Britain (D) USA

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

**Exp:** Grasslands occurring in between 23.5° to 66.5° are called as Temperate grasslands. These grasslands are known as pampas in South America. They occur in humid and warm climate. They are mostly found in Argentina with extension till Uruguay.

## 3. The Prairies of North America are-

- (A) Tropical Forest (B) River Basin  
(C) Animal Farm (D) Temperate Grasslands

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

**Exp:** In both the hemispheres, the region beyond the Tropics is termed 'Temperate' till 66.5° N & S latitudes. In northern hemisphere in North America nutritional grasslands termed as Prairies grow. They grow in interior lowland of Canada, U.S.A and Mexico.

## 4. The Temperate grasslands of North America are known as-

- (A) Pampas (B) Downs  
(C) Steppe (D) Prairie

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

**Exp:** Same as above

## 5. Which of the following biomes is known as "Breadbasket of the World"?

- (A) Mid Latitude Grassland (B) Taiga  
(C) Mediterranean (D) Tropical Savanna

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

**Exp:** Mid Latitude Grasslands (prairies) termed as "Breadbasket of the world" as it is food grain rich region. As 'Wheat' is temperate food crop. It is grown in this region extensively in big farms for commercial purpose.

## 6. The Tropical grasslands are called-

- (A) Pampas (B) Llanos  
(C) Savanna (D) Veld

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

**Exp:** Savanna is the tropical grassland. It is characterised by widely spaced trees allowing the sunlight to reach earth surface which ultimately helps in growing grass.

## 7. Llanos are the grassland of -

- (A) Guyana highland (B) Brazilian highland  
(C) Argentina (D) Chile

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

**Exp:** A vast tropical grassland plain, Los Llanos is situated to the east of the Andes in Venezuela and Columbia in North West of South America. The whole region is flooded with Grassland and Savanna biome.

## 8. Word "Steppe" is related to which of the following biomes?

- (A) Grassland (B) Tropical Forest  
(C) Savanna (D) Coniferous Forest

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

**Exp:** Steppes are found in South Europe, Central Asia and parts of South America and Southern Africa etc. The complex climatic conditions like hot summers and cold winters, with an average of 250-500 mm rain. They are of two types: Sub Tropical and Temperate Steppes. Mostly shrubs occur here.

## 9. Which of the following man-made calamities is social calamity?

- (A) Landslide  
(B) Interpenetration of Salt Water  
(C) Home Cremation (D) Ozone Depletion

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

**Exp:** During Home Cremation lots of pollutant as gases and smoke are released in the atmosphere directly. This cultural process leads to environmental concerns.

## 10. What is the main natural cause of disruption of road in hilly areas?

- (A) Landslide (B) Falling of Trees  
(C) Traffic (D) Road Construction

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

**Exp:** Landslides occur naturally as the mass of earth collapses from the mountain. Hence it becomes cause of disruption of roads in hilly areas.

## 11. The Symmetrical patterns in a natural region are of-

- (A) Climate and Vegetation  
(B) Climate and Industry

- (C) Soil and Water-drainage  
(D) Economic Base and Species

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

**Exp:** When we talk about natural region, the symmetrical patterns are observed in terms of climate types and vegetations. 5 major types of vegetative regions are forest, grassland, tundra desert and ice sheets.

**12. Which of the following sequence is correct in their declining productivity?**

- (A) Mangrove, Ocean, Grassland, Lakes  
(B) Ocean, Lake, Grassland, Mangrove  
(C) Ocean, Mangrove, Lakes, Grassland  
(D) Mangrove, Grassland, Lake, Ocean

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

**Exp:** Ocean, Mangrove, Lakes, Grassland

**13. Which of the following forest is resistant to cyclones?**

- (A) Alpine Forest (B) Mangrove Forest  
(C) Evergreen forest (D) Monsoon forest

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

**Exp:** Mangroves grow in coastal areas of Tropical region and act as buffer in between land & sea. To a certain extent they can control ferocious winds & waves surging inwards during cyclones.

**14. Where are rare plantless forest found?**

- (A) Alpine (B) Tundra  
(C) Chaparral (D) Taiga

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

**Exp:** Tundra forests occur in polar regions and also in high altitudes (alpins) of Himalayas and Andes. These forests are composed of mosses & lichens which are small living organisms.

**15. The Amazon forests are a type of?**

- (A) Tropical Forest  
(B) Temperate Forest  
(C) Temperate Evergreen Forest  
(D) Tropical Seasonal Forest

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

**Exp:** These are Tropical Rain Forest lying with in the tropical zone in the Amazon basin of South America. It is enriched of many species.

**16. What is the percentage cover of tropical rain forest in the world?**

- (A) 2% (B) 7% (C) 10% (D) 15%

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

**Exp:** Tropical Forest comprise about 2% of Earth's total land surface. They are the most dense forests available on Earth and consists of 50% of Earth's flora and fauna.

**17. Which is the largest forest covering 25% of world's land?**

- (A) Tropical rain forest (B) Taiga forest of Siberia  
(C) Monsoon forest  
(D) Temperate forest of Europe

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

**Exp:** Also termed as Boreal Forest (snow forest), it lies in Eastern Siberia covering more than quarter of Russian territory. Amassed by coniferous trees it contains pines, spruces & larches.

**18. Evergreen forests are found in-**

- (A) Monsoon region (B) Deserted region  
(C) Mediterranean region (D) Equator region

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

**Exp:** In Equatorial region, convective rain occur throughout the year providing much needed water to plants which keeps them green throughout the year. The region lies within Tropic of Cancer & Tropic of Capricorn. It is multilayered dense forest. Few species are Western Red Cedar, Scots Pine, Jack Pine.

**19. Deciduous trees-**

- (A) Depend on others for its food  
(B) Lose their leaves every year  
(C) Do not lose their leaves  
(D) Do synthesis of their food

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2004)

**Exp:** Deciduous means "to fall off at maturity". It is used for trees that lose leaves seasonally, mostly in Autumn. eg. Teak, Oak, Maple, Elm.

**20. Which of the following forest is the forest with maximum bio diversity?**

- (A) Tropical (B) Temperate  
(C) Monsoon (D) Equatorial

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

**Exp:** Equatorial forests are also termed as Evergreen forests. They are a sub-type of tropical rain forests. They have maximum bio diversity.

**21. Which of the following gives the maximum Oxygen?**

- (A) Green Forest (B) Desert  
(C) Grassland (D) Phytoplankton

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

**Exp:** Phytoplanktons are the tiny ocean plants that live near the oceanic surface. These are responsible for maximum Oxygen present on Earth.

**22. Match the followings-**

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| A. Rosewood | 1. Garen forest     |
| B. Bushes   | 2. Alpine forest    |
| C. Birch    | 3. Deciduous forest |
| D. Sundari  | 4. Dry forest tree  |

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

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



**Exp:** Rosewood – Deciduous Forest  
 Bushes – Dry forest  
 Birch – Alpine forest  
 Sundari – Garen forest tree

Rose wood is slow growing hardwood of Deciduous forest. Bushes grow in semi arid & arid regions where rainfall is minimal. In the mountainous terrains Birch trees occur consistently. Sundari trees are the mangrove trees found in garen forest.

**23. Which country started the cultivation of potatoes in Europe?**

- (A) German (B) Spanish  
 (C) Dutch (D) Portuguese

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

**Exp:** Presumably sailors returning from South America brought Potato with themselves to Spain which were planted in the hinterland.

**24. In which form can the cultivable land be defined?**

- (A) The land which can grow the crops  
 (B) Waste land + fallow land  
 (C) Old fallow land+new follow land  
 (D) Total fallow land+net sown land

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

**Exp:** Cultivable land is the one in which food crops can be cultivated. These include fallow land which is used for farming normally but it is left alone for sometime in order to gain fertility & the net sown area is the land in which crops are grown presently.

**25. What is known as Soil-free Farming?**

- (A) Hydroponics (B) Humidity up gradation  
 (C) Interlude crops (D) Sericulture

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

**Exp:** Hydroponics is the process in which plants are grown in sand, gravel or liquid by adding nutrients but without soil.

**26. The biggest producer of Rice is-**

- (A) India (B) Pakistan  
 (C) China (D) Burma

**Ans. (C)** (SSC MTS 1999)

**Exp:** China tops the list with 144,560 million tons of rice production, India comes second.

**27. Which is the best variety of cotton in the world?**

- (A) Sea Island (B) Upland American  
 (C) Egyptian (D) Indian short fibres

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS 2001)

**Exp:** Sea Island cotton has extra long staple length upto 34 mm due to which it is considered the best cotton in the world.

**28. What is the most important edible crop of Australia?**

- (A) Maize (B) Barley (C) Wheat (D) Rice

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

**Exp:** Wheat is the temperate crop and it is grown vastly in Australia adding its value to Australian economy. Most of southern Australia lies in temperate zone.

**29. Which of the following country is not an exporter of tea?**

- (A) Srilanka (B) United Kingdom  
 (C) India (D) Kenya

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

**Exp:** Kenya, India & Sri Lanka are famous tea producing tropical spots of the world exporting tea throughout the globe. Hence, U.K. is the tea importing country.

**30. The largest producer of coffee in the world is-**

- (A) Ivory coast (B) Brazil  
 (C) India (D) Mexico

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2015, SSC MTS 2000, 2008)

**Exp:** Brazil lies in the tropical zone enriched by Amazon basin with humid climatic conditions through out the year. It is the largest producer of coffee in the world. On II<sup>nd</sup> comes Vietnam & III<sup>rd</sup> is Colombia.

**31. Which is the biggest coffee producing country in the world?**

- (A) India (B) Brazil  
 (C) Peru (D) Argentina

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

**Exp:** Same as above

**32. Which of the following pair is correctly matched-**

1. Northern China - Rice
  2. Southern China - Wheat
  3. Candy Basin - Coffee
  4. Malaysia - Natural Rubber
- (A) 1 (B) 2  
 (C) 3 (D) 4

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

**Exp:** Malaysia is the leading rubber producer. Wheat is grown in the North China & rice is grown in the South China.

**33. Match the followings -**

List 1		List 2	
A. Rice		1. Brazil	
B. Maize		2. Thailand	
C. Rubber		3. China	
D. Sugarcane		4. United States of America	
A	B	C	D
(A) 2	1	3	4
(B) 1	3	4	2
(C) 3	4	2	1
(D) 4	2	1	3

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

**Exp:** Rice – China  
 Maize – U.S.A  
 Rubber – Thailand  
 Sugarcane – Brazil

Brazil is the largest producer of sugar. Thailand is largest producer of rubber, the Eastern & Southern China is rice growing belt, U.S.A is the largest producer of Maize.

**34. India is the largest producer and consumer of-**

- (A) Rice (B) Tea  
(C) Coffee (D) Sugar

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

**Exp:** In the Assam valley and upper West Bengal tea production is high. Also in the southern region of India in Nilgiri Ranges, Annamalai Hills etc. tea is produced. Tea requires humid & warm climate with around 25°C of temperature & hilly topography which India provides. Also tea is India's famous drink after water in the World over in which also India tops the list.

**35. Which of the following determines the quality of agro-products?**

- (A) I.S.I. (B) Eco Product  
(C) AGMARK (D) Green Product

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

**Exp:** AGMARK certifies agro products on the basis of set standards which are approved by Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, a Government of India agency eg. Darjeeling Tea, Basmati rice etc.

**36. I.R.20 is a high yielding variety of which of the following-**

- (A) Cotton (B) Rice  
(C) Wheat (D) Sugarcane

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

**Exp:** It is an Indian variety of modern rice developed in the state of Tamil Nadu.

**37. The region famous for various types of wine and champagne is-**

- (A) Eastern Europe (B) Western Europe  
(C) Mediterranean Sea (D) Grassland

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2010, 2014)

**Exp:** Region around the Mediterranean Sea is famous for growing citrus fruits such as oranges, grapes etc. from which wine & champagne are made. Countries like France is famous for its wine & champagne production.

**38. Which country produces the maximum amount of timber?**

- (A) United States of America  
(B) Brazil  
(C) Nigeria (D) Sweden

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

**Exp:** U.S.A produces maximum timber in the world. Most timber is produced from Coniferous forest of Alaska region like softwood timber of Pine, Fir, Spruce.

**39. The flower bud which is used as spice, is obtained from?**

- (A) Cinnamon (B) Cardamom  
(C) Clove (D) Coriander

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

**Exp:** Cloves are flower buds with aroma which are used as spice. Their native place is Maluku Island, Indonesia.

**40. Which of the following is a type of farming that involves both the growing of crops as well as raising of livestock?**

- (A) Intensive Farming (B) Mixed Farming  
(C) Dairy Farming (D) Dry Farming

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Steno 2005)

**Exp:** Mixed farming is a type of farming in which crops are grown along with raising of livestock such as cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats.

**41. In which country, slash and burn agriculture is known as "Milpa"?**

- (A) Venezuela (B) Brazil  
(C) Central America  
(D) Mexico and Central America

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

**Exp:** Slash and burn agriculture is also known as shifting agriculture. It is an old agricultural method followed in many tribal regions of the world. In India such a practise is termed 'Jhum' in the North-East.

**42. The type of rain in humid equatorial climate is-**

- (A) Cyclonic (B) Mountaineous  
(C) Convectional  
(D) Fluctuating and Cyclonic

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

**Exp:** In equatorial region Sun's rays fall vertically which heats up the land and sea surface hence more vapour formed and rises above due to which it expands and gets cool down it develops clouds through convection. Hence rain occurs almost every afternoon which is termed as convectional rainfall.

**43. The Mediterranean region is known for heavy rain-**

- (A) In spring season (B) In autumn  
(C) In winter (D) In summer

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

**Exp:** In winters the subpolar low pressure belt shifts downwards & lies in lower latitudes above Mediterranean Sea due to which weather activities such as rainfall occurs and winters are mild & rainy.

**44. Onshore breeze develops in-**

- (A) Day (B) Night  
(C) Both A and B (D) Season

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

**Exp:** As the land gets heated quickly when compared to water, the air above land rises upwards, the Sea breeze rushes to fill in the vacuum hence on shore breeze develops due to low pressure over land & high pressure over sea.

**45. Land breeze is a cold breeze which flows from land to-**

- (A) Sea (B) Forest  
(C) Desert (D) None of these

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

**Exp:** During the night hours, land cools quickly as compared to adjacent ocean. So low pressure develops over sea as air here rises up. Hence, the land breeze rushes to fill the vacuum towards sea surface as during night high pressure is maintained over land.

**46. How can the classification of climate based region be done-**

- (A) Distance from Equator  
(B) Height  
(C) Rain  
(D) Distance from sea

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

**Exp:** As we move away from the equator insolation decreases which leads to decrease in temperature hence rainfall also decreases. Temperature & rainfall are two pillars of climate thus option (A) is correct.

**47. What does acid rain contain which destroys plants?**

- (A) Nitrate  
(B) Ozone  
(C) Carbon Mono Oxide  
(D) Sulphuric Acid

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** The atmospheric pollution such as industrial coal burning & fossils harms forests & water bodies, gases such as oxides sulphur & nitrogen after combining with rain water form acids. Thus destroy plants.

**48. The Sea water is more salty than rain water, because-**

- (A) Sea creatures salt  
(B) Air around sea is salty  
(C) Rivers pour salt from the soil into sea  
(D) There are salt mines in sea surface

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016, SSC (10+2) 2012]

**Exp:** Rivers while passing through rocky places weather the rocks & erode them, during weathering of rocks, its mineral content in form of salt gets eroded which is dumped in sea along with river water.

**49. Which of the following winds changes its direction with the change of season?**

- (A) Recurring trapped Winds  
(B) Monsoon Winds  
(C) Polar Winds  
(D) Cyclonic Winds

**Ans. (B)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** With the movement of sun between the tropics, the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) i.e. equatorial low also shifts leading to shifting of trade winds (Monsoon winds). Hence, their direction changes.

**50. Dry winds (Harmattan) blows in Sahara Desert from-**

- (A) South to North  
(B) East to West  
(C) West to East  
(D) North to South

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

**Exp:** Harmattan (hot wind) blow from North East, East direction towards the western direction in the Sahara Desert of North Africa.

**51. What is the meaning of Willy-Willy?**

- (A) Tropical Cyclone near Australia  
(B) Earthquake  
(C) High Tide  
(D) Tropical Cyclone near India

**Ans. (A)** (SSC 10+2 2012, SSC Steno 2005)

**Exp:** In Australia a tropical cyclone is named as Willy Willy. In different parts of the world it is known by different names like, Hurricane in Caribbean Sea, U.S.A., Mexico; Typhoon in Japan China, Phillipines; Cyclone in South Asia.

**52. Typhoon comes in-**

- (A) Mexican gulf  
(B) Indian ocean  
(C) Arctic Ocean  
(D) China and Japan sea

**Ans. (D)** (SSC 10+2 2012)

**Exp:** Explained above

**53. Match the following and choose the correct option-**

List 1 (Country)	List 2 (Local Wind)
A. Australia	1. Hurricane
B. China	2. Willy-willy
C. France	3. Typhoon
D. West Ind.	4. Mistral

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

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

**Exp:** Australia - Willy Willy  
China - Typhoon  
France - Mistral  
West Indies - Hurricane

The cold air blowing from Southern France into Mediterranean Sea in North Western direction is called mistral. Other 3 are local names of cyclones w.r.t countries (given in answer).

**54. What is the reason of duration of cold wave in America?**

- (A) Biodiversity and Habitat  
(B) Climate and Energy  
(C) Political Administration  
(D) Polar Vortex

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

**Exp:** Polar Vortex is low pressure area lying in the Upper Tropospheric level near Earth's pole. The Southward shifting of such a low pressure area bring cold waves in America in winters.

**55. In which of the following region, it rains throughout the year?**

- (A) Mediterranean  
(B) Equatorial

(C) Tropical (D) Temperate

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

**Exp:** Convectional rainfall occurs in the Equatorial region throughout the year.

**56. The prediction of storm is made, when atmospheric pressure-**

- (A) Rises suddenly (B) Rises gradually  
(C) Decreases suddenly (D) Decreases gradually

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2004, (10+2) 2008)

**Exp:** The barometer drops suddenly depicting low pressure zone & unsettled weather system developing such as storm.

**57. The sudden decline in atmospheric pressure indicates-**

- (A) Clear Weather (B) Storm  
(C) Rain (D) Cold Weather

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

**Exp:** Same as above

**58. What is the meaning of "Cloud Burst"-**

- (A) Appearance of clouds in sky  
(B) Very heavy rain with heavy storm  
(C) Sowing of crop seeds in cloudy weather  
(D) Formation of artificial rain

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

**Exp:** Extremely heavy precipitation in short time period alongwith hail & thunder capable of bringing flood is termed as 'cloud burst'. Such a phenomenon is observed during monsoons in Uttarakhand.

**59. The clouds float in atmosphere because of -**

- (A) Low Temperature (B) Low Velocity  
(C) Low Pressure (D) Less Density

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

**Exp:** As we move upwards altitudewise the density of atmosphere decreases. Lower atmosphere is denser than upper atmosphere. Clouds are formed in upper tropospheric level hence are less dense when compared to lower tropospheric level (lower atmosphere).

**60. Which of the following instrument is used to measure humidity?**

- (A) Kata Thermometer (B) Anemometer  
(C) Sling Psychrometer (D) Medical thermometer

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

**Exp:** A hygrometer measures relative humidity. Sling psychrometer is a simple hygrometer consisting two thermometers : An ordinary thermometer & a wet bulb thermometer with its bulb covered by cloth wick; used to find relative humidity.

**61. The vertical speed of air is called-**

- (A) Wind (B) Air current  
(C) Air outburst (D) Velocity of air

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 10+2 2010)

**Exp:** Air currents can be horizontal as well as vertical currents. The vertical air currents can be mechanically and thermally induced. Mechanically induced are the ones which occur at convergence & divergence points of air on earth, also locally when air rises vertically due to topography, while thermally induced vertical air currents occur when air expands & rises due to heat & the above lying cooler air comes down.

**62. Which of the following cyclone had devastated Bangladesh in November 2007-**

- (A) Dean (B) Vutiye  
(C) Sidr (D) None of these

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

**Exp:** Sidr was the tropical cyclone in Indian Ocean which devastated Bangladesh coast in 2007. It was category 5 tropical storm on Saffire- Simpson Scale.

**63. Fog is an Example of-**

- (A) Gas in dispersed gas  
(B) Gas in dispersed liquid  
(C) Gas in dispersed solid  
(D) Liquid in dispersed solid

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2009)

**Exp:** Fog is an example of naturally occurring aerosole. A colloid of liquid droplets in air or gas is termed as aerosol.

**64. A form of condensation which reduces the visibility and causes breathing problems, is-**

- (A) Dew (B) Frost  
(C) Smoke fog (D) Fog

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

**Exp:** In the foggy conditions mostly during winters the smoke released from industries combine with fog to form smoke fog, also known as smog. It is highly polluted & causes breathing problem.

**65. Smog is a Mixture of-**

- (A) Air and Water Vapour  
(B) Water and Smoke  
(C) Fire and Water (D) Smoke and Fog

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

**Exp:** Explained above

**66. Deliquescence rises in-**

- (A) Warm, Moist and Airy Condition  
(B) Cold, Moist and Airy Condition  
(C) Cold, Dry and Still Condition  
(D) Warm, Dry and Airy Condition

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

**Exp:** The process in which a substance absorbs moisture from atmosphere till the moment it gets totally dissolved in that moisture & forms solution is called deliquescence. For such an activity warm, moist & airy conditions are required.

**67. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Orographic rainfall (B) Cyclonic rainfall



(C) Frontal rainfall (D) Convectional rainfall

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

**Exp:** Convectional rainfall occurs when air gets heated & rise up producing clouds responsible for thunderstorm & lightning. Such a weather phenomenon is common in equatorial region where sun rays fall vertically over head throughout the year. Hence afternoon rain occurs almost everyday in this region.

**68. The country which tops in the production of cocoa is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Ghana (B) Brazil.  
(C) Ivory Coast (D) Nigeria

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

**Exp:** Cocoa is tropical crop and is vastly produced in western African countries. Ivory Coast is the tropical country leading in production of cocoa. It is main cash crop of Ghana. Ghana alongwith Ivory coast, Nigeria, Cameroun & Togo collectively supply 2/3 of cocoa to world.

**69. Precipitation in the form of a mixture of rain and snow is called**

- (A) Drizzle (B) Hail  
(C) Sleet (D) Snow

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

**Exp:** When the temperatures near the ground surface are lower than temperatures of above lying layers. Then precipitation occurs in the form of sleet as raindrops freezes into ice while falling. It happens mostly in winters.

**70. The polar regions are sparsely populated because of-**

- (A) Lack of minerals  
(B) Unsuitable climatic conditions  
(C) Infertile land  
(D) Mountainous topography

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

**Exp:** Polar regions have extreme climatic conditions such as permanently frozen land, very low temperature (in negatives) etc which are unsuitable for large settlements.

**71. Which of the following is/are 'rain cloud'?**

1. Cirrus 2. Nimbostratus  
3. Cumulonimbus 4. Altostratus  
(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 3 only  
(C) 3 and 4 only (D) 1 and 4 only

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

**Exp:** The word 'nimbus' signifies clouds, literally meaning rain clouds.

Cumulonimbus are the clouds which expand vertically and cause heavy rainfall with thunderstorm & lightning.

**72. The place on the Earth's surface above the focus is called the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Focus (B) Incentre  
(C) Epicentre (D) Circumcentre

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

**Exp:** During an earthquake the energy stored in earth are released from focus. Epicenter is the point on earth's surface that lies directly above focus.

**73. Instrument for measuring rainfall is called**

- (A) Lucimeter (B) Galactometer  
(C) Hyetometer (D) Hygrometer

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

**Exp:** Instrument for measuring rainfall is called Hyetometer

List I	List II
Name	Instrument used for measuring
Lucimeter	Light intensity
Galactometer	Relative density of milk
Hyetometer	Rain
Hygrometer	Humidity

**74. Instrument for measuring blueness of the sky or ocean is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Bathymeter (B) Ceraunograph  
(C) Cyanometer (D) Barometer

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

Instrument	Used of measuring
Bathymeter	Depth of water in seas or lakes
Ceraunograph	Thunder and lightening
Cyanometer	Blueness of sky
Barometer	Atmospheric Pressure

**75. The rainfall due to upward movement of air caused by convergence of cold air masses against warm air masses is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Cyclonic rainfall (B) Orographic rainfall  
(C) Frontal rainfall (D) Convectional rainfall

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

**Exp:** When a warm front and a cold front converges, warm front rises over cold front and this causes rainfall which is called frontal rainfall.

**76. \_\_\_\_\_ affect the rate of humus formation of soil.**

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

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

**Exp:** Humus is the biotic component of soil and without humus soil is just a rock in crushed form. Humus is the life giving component of soil and is formed by the decomposition of flora and fauna.

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

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

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

**Exp:** The process of forming contour strips with the help of stones, grass and soil which intercept the downslope flowing of water is done to prevent soil erosion in hilly terrains. These strips of stone, grass and soil are called contour barriers.

(C) Psychrometer (D) Anemometer

**Ans: (B)**

Exp. List I	List II
Instrument	(used for)
Hydrometer	Measuring density of liquid
Hygrometer	Humidity
Psychrometer	Relative humidity
Anemometer	Speed of wind.

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

- (A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers  
(C) Rockdam (D) Terrace farming

**Ans: (A)**

**Exp:** Mulching is the process of forming a protective covering of rotting vegetable (organic) matter to reduce evaporation and soil erosion.

**79. \_\_\_\_\_ determines colour, texture, chemical properties, mineral content and permeability of soil.**

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

**Ans: (D)**

**Exp:** The most important abiotic factor in formation of soil is regarded as parent rock as the color, texture and permeability of soil are shaped according to parent rock.

**80. Which of the following trees shed their leaves once in a year?**

- (A) Deciduous trees (B) Coniferous trees  
(C) Evergreen trees  
(D) Both deciduous and coniferous trees

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

**Exp:** Tropical deciduous forests are those which shed their leaves for a specific period of time. Tropical deciduous forests are widely spread in India specially in states of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P, Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana.

**81. Fog, clouds, mist are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Aerosol (B) Solid sol  
(C) Foam (D) Gel

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

**Exp:** An aerosol is a cloud of solid or liquid particle in a gas. Fog, clouds and mist are examples of aerosol as these formed in atmosphere around solid or liquid particles.

**82. \_\_\_\_\_ influences the rate of weathering and humus in soil formation.**

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

**Ans: (D)**

**Exp:** Although amount of humus content depends on flora and fauna but rate of formation also depends upon climate. Weathering also is a insitu degradation of rocks due to erosional agents such as air, water and ice.

**83. Which of the following device is used to measure humidity?**

- (A) Hydrometer (B) Hygrometer

**84. Which of the following is most important for absorption of heat radiated from the Sun as well as from the Earth?**

- (A) Carbon dioxide (B) Oxygen  
(C) Carbon monoxide (D) Nitrogen

**Ans: (A)**

**Exp:** Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas which helps in absorption of heat radiated from sun as well as earth. Carbon dioxide is one of the gases which absorb and re-emit infrared radiations.

**85. What is the full form of ITCZ?**

- (A) Inter Tropical Converter Zone  
(B) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone  
(C) Inter Tropical Centre Zone  
(D) None of these

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

**Exp:** ITCZ i.e. Inter Tropical Convergence Zone is a low pressure belt generally near the equator. As trade winds converge in this zone and it is relatively a calm zone it is also known as doldrum.

**86. Doldrums pressure belts lies in between which of the following latitudes?**

- (A) 5° N to 5° S (B) 35° to 60° N and S  
(C) 25° to 35° N and S (D) 35° to 45° N and S

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

**Exp:** Doldrum is an Equatorial region (5°N to 5°S) of calm weather and gentle winds. Around this zone vertical movement of winds dominates over horizontal movement.

**87. Soil having high content of aluminum and iron oxide is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Meadow soil (B) Pedalfer soil  
(C) Chernozem soil (D) Podzols oil

**Ans: (B)**

**Exp:** Pedalfer is sub-division of zonal classification of soil with high aluminium and iron oxides. It occurs in humid regions of earth's surface.

**88. Which of the following has maximum bio-diversity?**

- (A) Desert (B) River  
(C) Polar Region (D) Tropical Region

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

**Exp:** Biodiversity refers to variety of life (both animal and plant) in world or in a particular habitat. It includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystem. Tropical region have highest bio-diversity and deserts has lowest.

**89. Which of the following has maximum diurnal temperature difference?**

- (A) Desert (B) Mountains  
(C) Plateau (D) Ocean

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

**Exp:** Diurnal temperature difference represent the daily range of temperature in a given region/location. Desert has maximum diurnal temperature range as the sand absorb and loose heat very quickly and is unable to store heat for long time.

**90. Which of the following winds are hot dust laden and blow from Sahara desert towards Mediterranean Region?**

- (A) Sirocco (B) Loo  
(C) Foehn (D) Mistral

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

**Exp:** Sirocco is a type of local wind which affect small geographical area and is result of local level conditions (such as pressure difference between two locations). Other such local winds are loo, Harmattan (doctor winds) etc.

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

- (A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers

(C) Rock dam

(D) Shelter belts

**Ans. (D)**

(SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** Shelter belts are arrangement of trees in coastal, dry region to prevent soil erosion. The roots of trees bind the soil and prevent the removal of top layer of soil from action of water or wind.

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

- (A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers  
(C) Rockdam (D) Terrace Farming

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Rock dam is a simple approach to prevent the flow of water and prevent undercutting and erosion along the river craned. eg. Manills River has split rock dam in North western slopes region of new south Wales, Australia.

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

- (A) Mulching (B) Intercropping  
(C) Rockdam (D) Terrace farming

**Ans: (B)**

(SSC CGL 2017)

**Exp:** In inter cropping the agricultural field is utilised for growing two or more crops in a specific pattern. The benefits of it are growing more types of crops per unit agricultural land and full utilisation of nutrients available in field which otherwise can't be utilised if single crop is grown.



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# Environment and Ecology

1. The Earth summit was organised by-

- (A) UNESCO (B) UNCED  
(C) WHO (D) UNICEF

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2009)

**Exp:** Earth Summit was organised by UNCED i.e. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in the year 1992. It is also known as Rio Summit and Rio Conference.

2. Environment includes-

- (A) Abiotic component (B) Biotic component  
(C) Oxygen and Nitrogen  
(D) Abiotic and Biotic component

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** The non-living chemical and physical parts; and the living beings that build up an ecosystem are termed abiotic and biotic components of environment respectively. e.g. water & air (abiotic), flora and fauna (biotic).

3. The World's largest bio-fuel plant has been established with a production capacity of 100 million liters per year, is located in-

- (A) China (B) India  
(C) Brazil (D) USA

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2008)

**Exp:** As bio diversity is pretty high in tropical Brazil, hence the raw material for bio fuel is easily available.

4. What is the cause of 'Green house effect'?

- (A) Nitrogen (B) Carbon Dioxide  
(C) Carbon Monoxide (D) Nitrogen Dioxide

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

**Exp:** As CO<sub>2</sub> shows green house tendency i.e. it allows the solar light to reach earth but does not allow it to escape back into space & leads to global warming (Green house effect) through rise in temperature.

5. Which of the following is an important Green-house Gas?

- (A) Carbon Dioxide (B) Chlorofluorocarbon  
(C) Carbon Monoxide (D) Freon

Ans. (A) (SSC Sec. off 2007)

**Exp:** Explained above.

6. The cause of reduction of forest coverage is-

- (A) Agriculture (B) Manufacturing Industry  
(C) Rising Population (D) Tourism and Pilgrimage

Ans. (C) (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** With the rise in population, the needs and requirements of humans are rising and available land is shrinking. Hence, much of the brunt is faced by forests as human settlements are encroaching nearby forest areas.

7. Where is the secretariat of the Conference on Biological Diversity?

- (A) London (B) Italy  
(C) Montreal (D) Toronto

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

**Exp:** The secretariat of Conference on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Montreal was established to support goals of Earth Summit which happened in Brazil in 1992. Its functions are: organizing meetings, preparing reports, assisting member countries and work collectively with other international organisations.

8. When was the World Wildlife Fund founded?

- (A) 1969 (B) 1992  
(C) 1961 (D) 1965

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2015)

**Exp:** World Wildlife Fund was founded on 29 April 1961 and its first office was opened on 11 September. Its head quarter (HQ) is in Morges, Switzerland.

9. What is the ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationships?

- (A) Total Wild Life (B) Biosphere  
(C) Lithosphere (D) Hydrosphere

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Biosphere is the zone in which life thrives i.e. all biological processes occur in this zone. The 3 spheres of life i.e. atmosphere + hydrosphere + lithosphere all combine to form biosphere.

10. The largest ecosystem of earth is-

- (A) Biome (B) Hydrosphere  
(C) Lithosphere (D) Biosphere

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** Since, water covers about 70% of Earth's surface, it also is the largest biome (ecosystem) on Earth with wide range of flora and fauna. Water bodies combined together are considered hydrosphere.

11. For which of the following reason, it is necessary to secure a large area for forest?

- (A) Absorption of carbon dioxide  
(B) Conservation of wild life  
(C) More rain (D) Ecological balance

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2012)



**Exp:** In order to maintain ecosystem on land area where human beings have already damaged most of the habitats especially forest biomes, ecological balance can only be maintained by increasing forest area.

**12. Soil is eroded heavily due to deforestation, it affects the flowing of surface water badly. Which of the following is badly affected by these causes-**

- (A) Human-Resource (B) Ecological System  
(C) Climate (D) Local Plants

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

**Exp:** An ecosystem or ecological system is the base of habitats of species. In an ecosystem biotic beings (living organisms) interact with abiotic beings (non living things). Deforestation leads to soil erosion vanishing the habitats thus damaging ecosystem.

**13. Which of the following aquatic plant is effective in preventing the water-pollution caused by industrial waste?**

- (A) Water Hyacinth (B) Elephant Grass  
(C) Parthenium (D) (B) and (C)

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

**Exp:** Water hyacinth multiplies rapidly in polluted environments & easily scavenges some inorganic & organic compounds from water.

**14. Which has the maximum rate of deforestation?**

- (A) Tropical Zone (B) Desert Zone  
(C) Temperate Zone (D) Northern Forest

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

**Exp:** Maximum deforestation occurs in tropical zone, mostly in Amazon rain forests due to animal (cattle) ranching equalling 14% of world's total annual deforestation.

**15. Due to growing demand of which of the following product, tropical forest are being damaged the most-**

- (A) Pork (B) Sugar  
(C) Meat of Goat (D) Beef

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

**Exp:** International beef & trade industry is depleting tropical forest land for cattle ranching by incentivising tropical nations.

**16. What is the benefit of rain water storage?**

- (A) Recharging ground water level  
(B) Respite from floods  
(C) Reduce the scarcity of water  
(D) Protection from soil-erosion

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Rainwater storage is also known as rain water harvesting. The water when stored in tanks dug in ground surface seeps through the pores and recharges ground water level.

**17. What are the five main indicators of global climate change of our planet?**

- (A) Sea level, rising temperature, rain, nitrogen and Arctic ocean ice  
(B) None of these  
(C) Arctic ocean ice, carbon dioxide, global temperature, sea level, surface ice  
(D) Antarctica ice, oxygen, rain, drought and sea level

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

**Exp:** Environmentalists observed that Arctic ice is melting or retreating at tremendous rate leading to rising sea level. This has happened due to increased concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> leading to green house effect. Also glaciers are diminishing in size. (This option is most appropriate when compared to other option)

**18. What is the reason of degradation of climate of Maldives?**

- (A) Continuous soil erosion  
(B) High population density  
(C) Industrial pollution of air and water  
(D) All of these

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

**Exp:** All the above given reasons add to environmental hazard caused by various factors including humans.

**19. El-Nino is-**

- (A) Warm Ocean Current (B) Sea Storm  
(C) Tropical Disturbance  
(D) Another name of Typhoon

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

**Exp:** The warmest of the waters of western tropical Pacific Ocean when shifts towards the North Western coast of South America all along equator. They piled up off the coast of South America. These warm waters are termed as El-Nino current. During normal monsoon years, these pile up near Indonesian coast bringing good monsoons to India.

**20. The Ozone hole over Antarctica was discovered in-**

- (A) 1975 (B) 1985 (C) 1978 (D) 1987

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

**Exp:** British scientists discovered this hole in ozone in Antarctica in 1985. The major concerns about environment increased globally after this discovery.

**21. What is the biggest source of pollution in the world?**

- (A) Sewage and Garbage  
(B) Automobile Laxity  
(C) Herbicide and Insecticide  
(D) Industrial Tributaries

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

**Exp:** Due to increase in population world wide the untreated sewage discharge in lakes & rivers has increased. Even the garbage has increased manifold on daily basis. This was assessed during World Water Week by United Nations Environment Programme.

**22. The Biosphere is a region of earth which supports life. It includes-**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Hydrosphere  | 2. Lithosphere |
| 3. Stratosphere | 4. Troposphere |
| (A) 1 and 3     | (B) 1,2, and 4 |
| (C) 1 and 4     | (D) 2,3,and 4  |

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

**Exp:** Life on earth is found in seas, oceans (water); on land surface (crust) & in air. These 3 combined together to form biosphere.

**23. Global warming is expected to result in**

- (A) Increase in sea level  
(B) Change in crop pattern  
(C) Change in coastal line  
(D) All of these

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

**Exp:** Due to global warming, glaciers in polar regions are melting rapidly and consequently sea level is increasing. Rapid increase in sea level lead to inundation of coastal areas by sea water changing coastline. The overall climate world over has been affected by global warming leading to change in crop pattern

**24. Rio Summit is associated with**

- (A) Convention on Biological Diversity  
(B) Green house gases  
(C) Ozone depletion (D) Wet lands

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

**Exp:** Earth Summit also known as Rio summit held in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. About 100 head of states became signatories to Convention on Biological Diversity in this conference.

**25. Which of the following is least likely to be an effect of global warming?**

- (A) Increased frequency of hurricanes  
(B) Loss of fertile delta region as for agriculture  
(C) Decreased rate of photosynthesis in vegetation  
(D) Shrinking of the polar ice regions

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

**Exp:** As the other 3 given options are more likely to be an effect of global warming option 'C' is still being searched out to get final conclusion.

**26. The first protocol to ban the emissions of chloro fluorocarbons in the atmosphere was made in**

- (A) Montreal (B) Osaka  
(C) Geneva (D) Florida

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

**Exp:** Montreal Protocol was 1<sup>st</sup> protocol to ban the production and use of Chloro Fluoro Carbon responsible for Ozone depletion. It was signed on 14-16 september 1987 & become effective from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1989.



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## Hydrosphere (Oceans & Currents)

1. The deepest trench of the Indian Ocean is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Java Trench (B) Aleutian Trench  
(C) Atacama Trench (D) Tizard Trench

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** With the depth of 5450m, Java Trench is the deepest trench of Indian Ocean near Indonesia.

2. Which is the largest reservoir of sweet water?

- (A) Underground Water (B) Pond  
(C) Lakes (D) Glacier

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Earth's sweet water (fresh water) is reserved in glaciers. They are the largest source of fresh water on Earth.

3. Which is a type of erosion caused by hydraulic action?

- (A) Flowing Water (B) Wind  
(C) Glacier (D) None Of These

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2014)

**Exp:** When moving water strikes against the surface of rock, it produces mechanical weathering. Hence, erosion of rocky material occurs.

4. The best way of conservation of water resources is-

- (A) Storage of rain water  
(B) Sustainable water consumption  
(C) Encouraging reformation of natural plants  
(D) All of the above

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** All the above given points are worthy so as to conserve water. As rain water is the pure water, it can be stored & utilized as per the needs. Hence underground water tanks in Rajasthan, overhead tanks in Tamil Nadu are compulsory. Over utilisation such as over irrigation depletes water resources, hence should be controlled & water be used wisely. Natural water bodies be replenished through reformation.

5. Which of the following is incorrect about rain water harvesting?

- (A) It is helpful in raising water level  
(B) It increases the harms of flow  
(C) It is a mode of water conservation  
(D) It is helpful in fulfilling the growing demands of water

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** "Harms of flow" means surface run off of water during rainy season in plain region which leads to eroding away of surface layer of soil where as rain water harvesting avoids such occurrences.

6. The largest ocean is-

- (A) Atlantic Ocean (B) Indian Ocean  
(C) Arctic Ocean (D) Pacific Ocean

Ans. (D) (SSC Tax Asst. 2007, (10+2) 2014)

**Exp:** Area of Pacific Ocean is 161.8 million km<sup>2</sup>. Descending order of Oceans (in terms of area) Pacific Ocean > Atlantic Ocean > Indian Ocean > Arctic Ocean.

7. What percentage of World's fresh water is stored in the form of glacier ice-

- (A) 50% (B) 10%  
(C) 70% (D) 30%

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of world's total fresh water is stored in form of ice in glaciers. Hence, making them the largest fresh water source of the world.

8. Water exists in how much part of the world?

- (A) 70% (B) 80% (C) 25% (D) 55%

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) 2015)

**Exp:** Much of the earth surface is covered by water making it the Blue planet. About  $\frac{2}{3}$  of earth surface comprises of water i.e equivalent to 70%.

9. The melting down of glacier is normal event regarding the rising sea level. Most of the glaciers are found in-

- (A) Green Land (B) South Pole  
(C) Himalaya (D) North Pole

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2013)

**Exp:** Antarctica, the southernmost continent is filled of ice in form of vast glaciers. The Antarctica lies in South Pole.

10. The main part of water in coastal areas of ocean which is located near the main region of continents are called-

- (A) Topography (B) Ocean Peak  
(C) Continental Shelf (D) Continental Slope

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2001, DEO 2008)

**Exp:** Continental shelf is one of the features of continental landmass submerged under shallow sea water. Its average width is approximately 80 km, and depth varies to about 150m.

11. Which is the biggest Gulf of the World?

- (A) Gulf of Mexico (B) Gulf of Persia  
(C) Bay of Bengal (D) Hudson bay

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

**Exp:** Area of Gulf of Mexico is about 600,000 miles<sup>2</sup> which is largest for any gulf in the world. It is surrounded by Mexico, U.S.A & Cuba.

**12. To which of the following, Grand Bank and Dogger Bank are related?**

- (A) Tidal power plants  
(B) Main fish catching zone  
(C) Scuba diving (D) Shipping

**Ans. (B)** (SSC LDC 2005)

**Exp:** These are the shallow sea zones where cold and warm water currents mix well making them great breeding grounds for fishes. At Grand Bank cold Labrador and warm Gulf Stream meets. Dogger Bank in North Sea is shallow sea water zone which receives ample sunlight preparing grounds for fish breeding.

**13. The deepest surface depression on earth is-**

- (A) Kuri Trench (B) Mariana Trench  
(C) Tonga-Kermadec Trench  
(D) Bentley Subglacial Trench

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

**Exp:** Located off the coast of Phillipines in Pacific Ocean, it is about 11 Kilometers in depth. Hence making it the deepest depression on earth.

**14. Where is world's deepest trench "Mariana Trench" located?**

- (A) In Indian Ocean (B) In Atlantic Ocean  
(C) In Arctic Ocean (D) In Pacific Ocean

**Ans. (D)** (SSC DEO 2006, CGL 2004)

**Exp:** Same as above

**15. Where is Sunda Trench?**

- (A) Indian Ocean (B) Pacific Ocean  
(C) Atlantic Ocean (D) Gulf of Mexico

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

**Exp:** Sunda Trench also termed as Java Trench is near Sumatra, Indonesia in Indian Ocean.

**16. Which of the following lake is known as "Honeymoon Lake"?**

- (A) Nyasa (B) Chad  
(C) Titicaca (D) Toba

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

**Exp:** Lake Titicaca is famous among honeymoon couples due to its scenic features. Situated in Andes range it marks border of Bolivia & Peru. It is large & deep lake. The largest in South America.

**17. The stagnated water in the surface of lake is known as-**

- (A) Epilimnion (B) Metalimnion  
(C) Thermocline (D) Hypolimnion

**Ans.(D)** (SSC (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** Hypolimnion is the layer of water at lower level in a lake. It has cooler temperature as compared to above lying layers remaining relatively stagnant.

**18. Which of the following sea is landlocked?**

- (A) Red Sea (B) Timor Sea  
(C) Northern Sea (D) Aral Sea

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2009, CGL 2004, 2011)

**Exp:** Aral Sea is a lake lying between South Kazakhstan and North Uzbekistan in Central Asia.

**19. The Marine cliffs are formed mainly due to-**

- (A) Ocean Currents (B) Structure of Shall  
(C) Coast of Sea (D) Depth of The Ocean

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

**Exp:** Moving water works as degradational agent (erosional). As oceanic currents move constantly in their definite path. They erode away rocks against which they strike.

**20. What is the narrow strip which connects two water bodies or Sea or Ocean?**

- (A) Gulf (B) Strait  
(C) Peninsula (D) Isthmus

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS 2000, SSC Sec. off. 2006)

**Exp:** A narrow strip which connects two water bodies (sea or ocean) is called a strait eg. Palk Strait connects Gulf of Mannar & Bay of Bengal.

**21. The Coast of Norway is an example of-**

- (A) Dalmatian Coast (B) Fjord Coast  
(C) Ria Coast (D) Pelagic Coast

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Due to segregation of ice & abrasion, glacier cut's a U-shaped valley which is mostly deeper than near by sea. Such a feature is called fjord (fiord). It later on gets filled up by sea water. This feature is mostly found in higher latitudes along coastal margins of continents.

**22. Which of the following is a tropical ocean current?**

- (A) Curriel (B) Canary  
(C) Labrador (D) Gulf Stream

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

**Exp:** When North Equatorial Current in Atlantic reaches Gulf of Mexico it curves & moves upwards along Eastern coast of U.S.A where it is known as Gulf Stream.

**23. Which is the longest current known as "Black Current" due to its black colour?**

- (A) Gulf Stream (B) Kuroshio  
(C) California Current (D) Antarctica Current

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

**Exp:** Also termed as "Japan Current", in Japanese it means 'Black Current'. It is a warm current. After meeting cold Owasio Current it leads to major fishing ground in North West Pacific Ocean.

**24. Find the odd-**

- (A) Dead Sea (B) Red Sea  
(C) Black Sea (D) Caspian Sea

**Ans.(A)** (SSC 10+2 2012)

**Exp:** In terms of salinity, the water of Dead Sea is highly saline when being compared to the other 3 given options.



**25. What is coral island?**

- (A) Sand Dune (B) Lake  
(C) Sand Coast (D) Terrestrial Sea

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

**Exp:** Coral islands are formed by the growing corals in shallow sea water with gentle temperatures. These are mostly found in tropical and sub-tropical zones. New corals develop on pre-existing corals which leads to formation of islands. Corals are living beings and are rich in calcium.

**26. Why are the ports of Baltic sea opened for trade in winter?**

- (A) It is tropical belt  
(B) North Atlantic warm currents flow in this region  
(C) Local factors keep it warm  
(D) Western disturbances increase the temperature.

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

**Exp:** Extended Gulf stream current above 40°N latitude in Atlantic is termed as North Atlantic Drift, a warm water current, flowing from tropics towards pole affecting climate of near by coastal regions. Hence, sea ports in West Europe between 50°– 60°N Latitude remain open in winters also.

**27. "Tsunami" is the name given to which of the following?**

- (A) Earthquake (B) Cyclone  
(C) Tidal Waves (D) Undersea Waves

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

**Exp:** Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. These are tidal waves which occur during earthquake whose epicentre is under sea. Also called seismic sea wave which inundate & devastate coastal areas.

**28. Which of the following separates Asia and North America?**

- (A) Bass Strait (B) Dover Strait  
(C) Bering Strait (D) Cook Strait

**Ans.(C)** (SSC 10+2, 2013)

**Exp:** Bering Strait lies between Eastern Russia & Alaska (U.S.A). It connects Arctic Ocean with Pacific Ocean. Also, International Date Line passes through it.

**29. The full name of OTEC-**

- (A) Offshore Thermal Energy Conservation  
(B) Ocean Terminal Energy Conservation  
(C) Oil and Thermal Energy Conservation  
(D) Ocean Thermal Energy Conservation

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

**Exp:** It is a process to produce electricity with the help of difference between deep cold ocean water and warm tropical surface water.

**30. Which of the following current is responsible for rise in temperature in western Europe?**

- (A) Labrador Current (B) Gulf Stream  
(C) Canary Current (D) North Equatorial

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

**Exp:** The water currents are responsible to influence the climate of their nearby regions. Gulf Stream is warm water current, its extension North Atlantic Drift passes by European shores raising the temperature of the region.

**31. Which of the following ocean current is not found in Atlantic ocean?**

- (A) Gulf Stream (B) Brazilian Stream  
(C) Peru Current (D) Canary Current

**Ans.(C)** (SSC 10+2 2010)

**Exp:** Peru Current also known as Humboldt Current is a cold water current in Pacific Ocean, the rest of the currents are of Atlantic Ocean.

**32. In which of the ocean is Sargasso Sea?**

- (A) Atlantic Ocean (B) Pacific Ocean  
(C) Indian Ocean (D) Arctic Ocean

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

**Exp:** Sargasso sea forms the Atlantic Ocean Gyre being bounded by 4 water currents, namely, North Atlantic Drift in the North, Canary Current in the east, Gulf Stream in the west & North Equatorial Current in the South.

**33. Mongla port is located in-**

- (A) Srilanka (B) Bangladesh  
(C) Bhutan (D) India

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 10+2 2010)

**Exp:** Mongla port in Bagerhat District of Bangladesh is the main sea port of this country.

**34. A wide inlet of the sea usually concave in shape, is termed as a-**

- (A) Strait (B) Sound  
(C) Bay (D) Fjord

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

**Exp:** Due to action of water, inundation of shoreline takes place and such an inundation with a wide inlet and concave shape is called bay. Example Hudson Bay.

**35. Sea water is saltier than rain water because-**

- (A) Sea animals are salt producing  
(B) The air around the sea is saltish  
(C) Rivers wash away salts from earth and pour them into the sea  
(D) Sea beds have salt producing mines

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

**Exp:** Rivers denude rocks through which they flow carrying their minerals in form of salt solutions depositing them in sea where as rain water is pure with no such mineral content.

**36. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called-**

- (A) Delta (B) Levee  
(C) Flood Plain (D) Dune

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

**Exp:** During floods the material carried by river is deposited at its banks forming a ridge like structure termed as natural levees. These occur as irregular ridges with mounds at certain places.

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

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

**Exp:** The rise & fall of sea water due to gravity is termed as tide. It is combined effect of gravitational forces of moon and sun. As moon is closer to Earth than Sun, its gravitational pull is more as compared to that of Sun.

38. Ring of Fire is found commonly in
- (A) Pacific Ocean
  - (B) Atlantic Ocean
  - (C) Indian Ocean
  - (D) Arctic Ocean

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

**Exp:** Also termed as Circum-Pacific Belt, it is the result of tectonic plate movement. 90% of earthquakes and volcanoes occur here. It lies around Pacific Ocean

39. A stretch of sea water, partly or fully separated by a narrow strip from the main sea is called-
- (A) Bay
  - (B) Isthmus
  - (C) Lagoon
  - (D) Strait

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

**Exp:** Lagoon is a relief feature in which shallow water body is separated from larger water body by barrier island or reef.

40. Among the world oceans, which ocean is having the widest continental shelf ?
- (A) Antarctic ocean
  - (B) Arctic Ocean
  - (C) Indian Ocean
  - (D) Atlantic ocean

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

**Exp:** The Siberian continental shelf form the world's widest continental shelf in Arctic Ocean.



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## Miscellaneous

1. In hydro power station, the motion produced in turbines is due to-

(A) Flow of water (B) Burning of coal  
(C) Burning of diesel (D) Production of steam

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

**Exp:** Hydro power Projects work on the principle of harnessing the potential energy of water stored at some height. As the water is released from the dam through narrow channel it falls on the turbine and produces motion in turbine to produce electricity.

2. The New name of Burma is Myanmar and its capital is-

(A) Naypyitaw (B) Arakan  
(C) Rangoon (D) Ava

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

**Exp:** In the north of former capital, Yangon, lies the new capital of Myanmar named as Naypyitaw.

3. Corsica Island is related to-

(A) Mussolini (B) Hitler  
(C) Napoleon Bonaparte (D) Churchill

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

**Exp:** Corsica is French Island lying in Mediterranean Sea to the North of Italian Island Sardinia.

4. The World's biggest concrete structure "Three Gorges Dam" is located in which of the following countries?

(A) China (B) Taiwan  
(C) Malaysia (D) Thailand

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

**Exp:** "Three Gorges Dam" is a hydroelectric dam built across Yangtze River in Hubei Province of China.

5. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

(A) Hevea tree - Brazil  
(B) Sumatra storm - Malaysia  
(C) River kayan - Borneo  
(D) Dekke toba fish - Brazil

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

**Exp:** Its a fish found in Lake Toba in Sumatra, Indonesia.

6. Which of the followings is not correctly matched?

(A) Indonesia - Jakarta  
(B) Maldives - male

(C) North Korea - Seoul  
(D) Zimbabwe - Harare

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

**Exp:** In all other 3 options countries are correctly matched with their capitals. Seoul is the capital of South Korea whereas Pyongyang is the capital of North Korea.

7. Match the following countries with their capitals-

Country	Capital
A. Argentina	1. Bogota
B. Columbia	2. Harare
C. Egypt	3. Buenos Aires
D. Zimbabwe	4. Cairo

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

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

Country	Capital
Argentina	- Buenos Aires
Columbia	- Bogota
Egypt	- Cairo
Zimbabwe	- Harare

8. Heligoland is an archipelago of which of the following nations?

(A) Britain (B) Germany  
(C) USA (D) Indonesia

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO Exam, 2006)

**Exp:** Heligoland is an archipelago which at present is administered by Germany in North Sea. Earlier these were occupied by Denmark & later by Britain.

9. Which of the following continent is located in Northern-Southern and Eastern-Western hemisphere of the earth?

(A) Australia (B) Africa  
(C) Europe (D) South America

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

**Exp:** Africa lies beyond 30°N & 30° S Latitudes & from 50° E (approx) to beyond 10° W Longitude. Hence it lies in Northern Southern & Eastern Western Hemisphere.

10. "Dark Continent" is-

(A) Africa (B) South America

(C) Australia (D) Asia

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2007)

**Exp:** It was said so, as little was known about Africa hence the resources were not explored & utilised properly.

**11. "Tin Bigha" corridor connects-**

- (A) India and Pakistan (B) India and China  
(C) Bangladesh and Pakistan  
(D) Bangladesh and India

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO Exam, 2009)

**Exp:** Tin Bigha Corridor is a strip of land in West Bengal on Indian border which was leased to Bangladesh in 2011 so as to provide it access to its Dahagram-Angarpota enclaves.

**12. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC.**

- (A) Bhutan (B) Nepal  
(C) Singapore (D) Maldives

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. The members of SAARC are Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka & Maldives.

**13. Greenland is the largest island of the world. It is an integral part of-**

- (A) Norway (B) North America  
(C) Denmark (D) Canada

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst 2006, CPO 2003, SSC MTS 2002)

**Exp:** Greenland is a territory of Denmark lying between North Atlantic Ocean & Arctic Ocean in Northern Hemisphere.

**14. Which is the largest island of the world?**

- (A) New Guinea (B) Madagascar  
(C) Greenland (D) Iceland

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

<b>Exp: Island</b>	<b>Size</b>
Greenland (Denmark)	2.1 million km <sup>2</sup>
New Guinea	0.78 million km <sup>2</sup>
Borneo	0.74 million km <sup>2</sup>
Madagascar	0.58 million km <sup>2</sup>

**15. Which is the smallest (in area) member of United Nations?**

- (A) Papua New Guinea (B) Cuba  
(C) Vatican (D) Seychelles

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

**Exp:** With an archipelago of 115 islands in Indian Ocean in East of African continent lies Seychelles which is smaller than other 3 given options.

**16. Which of the following countries does not share its border with Iraq?**

- (A) Jordan (B) Syria  
(C) Turkey (D) Lebanon

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

**Exp:** Iraq forms border with Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran.

**17. Which is the smallest Country (in population)?**

- (A) Vatican city (B) Nauru  
(C) Monaco (D) Palau

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

**Exp:** With the population of around 500, European country Vatican City has smallest population in the world.

**18. What is the modern name of "Siam"?**

- (A) Myanmar (B) Thailand  
(C) Philippines (D) Cambodia

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

**Exp:** The south eastern Asian country of Thailand was earlier known by the name of Siam.

**19. The Famous Kruger National Park is located in-**

- (A) Saudi Arabia (B) South Africa  
(C) Sudan (D) Tanzania

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

**Exp:** Kruger National Park is in South Africa. Mainly lions, leopards, rhinos, elephants & buffalos are found in abundance. It is situated in N.E. South Africa.

**20. The coast of which of the following country are not touched by Arabian sea?**

- (A) Saudi Arabia (B) Oman  
(C) Kenya (D) Iran

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

**Exp:** Saudi Arabia has Persian Gulf at its Northern margin and Red Sea at its Southern margin.

**21. In which of the following country, the first iron bridge was constructed?**

- (A) England (B) Italy  
(C) Greece (D) France

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

**Exp:** Industrial Revolution first occurred in England. Then iron was started to be used on wide scale for building bridges.

**22. Peshawar is nearer to which of the following?**

- (A) Karakoram Pass (B) Zojila Pass  
(C) Namika La Pass (D) Khybar Pass

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

**Exp:** With the meagre distance of 50km, Khyber Pass stands closer to Peshawar as compared to other passes.

**23. The world's most humid continent is-**

- (A) Asia (B) Europe  
(C) North America (D) South America

**Ans. (D)** (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** As most of the South America lies in humid temperate zone & also the fact that equator passes through South America, the climate is mostly humid.

**24. Which is the largest country of the Africa?**

- (A) South Africa (B) Sudan  
(C) Algeria (D) Egypt

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



**Exp:** With an area of about 919,595 mile<sup>2</sup>, Algeria stands to be the largest country in Africa. Earlier, Sudan had this tag until South Sudan detached itself from mother country & became a new nation.

**25. What is the capital of Rwanda?**

- (A) Libreville (B) Kigali  
(C) Copenhagen (D) Bogota

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

**Exp:** The East African country Rwanda is the land locked country with capital Kigali.

**26. Which of the following separates Asia and Africa?**

- (A) Panama Canal (B) Suez Canal  
(C) Nile River (D) Buckingham River

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Steno 2005)

**Exp:** Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea & separates African continent from Asia continent.

**27. Which of the following has to be crossed over to reach Colombo from Kanyakumari?**

- (A) Palk Strait (B) Gulf of Palk  
(C) Gulf of Mannar (D) Cook Strait

**Ans. (C)** (SSC 10+2 2013)

**Exp:** Colombo lies on the western side of Sri Lanka where lies the water body of Gulf of Mannar. So, Gulf of Mannar has to be crossed to reach Kanyakumari.

**28. Which of the following is India's north station?**

- (A) Dakshin Gangotri (B) Maitri  
(C) Himadri (D) None of These

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

**Exp:** Inaugurated on 1st July 2008 by Ministry of Earth Sciences, India, Himadri is first Arctic station of India.

**29. Which of the following set of country is known as "Golden Crescent", world's largest opium Industry?**

- (A) Myanmar, Laos and Thailand  
(B) Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq  
(C) Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran  
(D) Myanmar, Malaysia and Thailand

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

**Exp:** These three countries are opium producing countries located strategically between Central, Southern & Western Asia. Hence named as "Golden Crescent".

**30. The capital of South Sudan is-**

- (A) Suva (B) Juba  
(C) Khartoum (D) Taichung

**Ans. (B)** (SSC 10+2 2012)

**Exp:** Juba is capital and the largest city of South Sudan and also a provincial capital.

**31. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?**

- (A) Pacific Ocean (B) Indian Ocean  
(C) Atlantic Ocean (D) Arctic Ocean

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

**Exp:** Great Barrier Reef is located on the off shore region of Eastern Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It runs parallel to eastern coast of Australia.

**32. India is developing Chabahar Port in which of the following countries?**

- (A) Iraq (B) Oman  
(C) Iran (D) Afghanistan

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

**Exp:** As the counter measure to the Gwadar port being developed by rival nations China & Pakistan in Pakistan, India is developing the strategically important Chabahar port in Iran. This port will provide India an access to Central Asian countries & Afghanistan.

**33. "Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest Coral reef is located in**

- (A) Caribbean Islands (B) Australia  
(C) Philippines (D) Indonesia

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

**Exp:** "Great barrier Reef" is located parallel to the Eastern coast of Australia.

**34. Suez Canal connects-**

- (A) Red Sea and Arabian Sea  
(B) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea  
(C) Arabian Sea and Mediterranean Sea  
(D) North Sea and Baltic Sea

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

**Exp:** An artificial sea canal built by English in 19th century to shorten the trading route between Asia & Europe connects Red Sea with Mediterranean Sea.

**35. Strait of Gibraltar connects which of the following?**

- (A) Red Sea - Mediterranean Sea  
(B) Red Sea - Arabian Sea  
(C) Atlantic Ocean - Mediterranean Sea  
(D) Mediterranean Sea - Black Sea

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

**Exp:** Situated on Iberian Peninsula (Spain) Strait of Gibraltar separates Europe from Africa & connects two large water bodies, Atlantic Ocean & Mediterranean Sea.

**36. Black forest is found in-**

- (A) France (B) Germany  
(C) Czechoslovakia (D) Romania

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

**Exp:** It is a mountainous region with dense, evergreen forests in South West Germany bordering France & surrounded by Rhine Valley.

**37. The nuclear reactor, where the leak of radioactive substance was detected in Japan following the tsunami of March 11, 2011, are in-**

- (A) Fukushima (B) Kyoto  
(C) Tokyo (D) None of These

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2011)

**Exp:** It was most powerful earthquake ever recorded in Japan with magnitude of 9.1 (approx). Its epicentre was under sea due to which Tsunami originated and devastated the coastal areas. Even Fukushima nuclear reactors got damaged leading to radioactive radiations.

**38. Which of the following are related with "Red Indian"?**

- (A) New Zealand (B) Srilanka  
(C) North America (D) Kenya

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

**Exp:** Red Indians are the Native American tribes of U.S.A

**39. Which of the following tribe performs animal husbandry?**

- (A) Bodo (B) Maasai  
(C) Pygmy (D) Eskimo

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

**Exp:** Maasai tribe is found in Africa on the border region of Kenya & Tanzania. This tribe performs animal husbandry. They build circular huts with sticks & bushes & keep zebu cattle.

**40. Bara (kral) is used for which of the following-**

- (A) House of Maasai shepherd  
(B) Village of Maasai shepherd  
(C) Stockyard of kikuyu (D) Tent of Kirgiz

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

**Exp:** Maasai tribe of African origin is found in the border region of Kenya and Tanzania. It lives in patchy settlements termed as Bara (Village).

**41. Pale colour, medium height, epicanthic eye are the characteristics of -**

- (A) Australoid (B) Negroid  
(C) Mongoloid (D) Cacosoid

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

**Exp:** Mongoloids are Indigenous people of East, Central South East & North Asia. They are also found in Arctic, Americas and Pacific. They are of medium height & pale colour.

**42. In population, high growth rate is a characteristics of-**

- (A) High birth and High mortality rate  
(B) High birth and Low mortality rate  
(C) Low birth and Low mortality rate  
(D) Low birth and High mortality rate

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

**Exp:** High birth rate (annual no. of birth/1000 population) along with low mortality rate (annual no. of death/1000 population) is a condition responsible for huge population growth. It is mostly found in developing countries. e.g. Bangladesh and India.

**43. When total land is divided by total population, we get?**

- (A) Population Density (B) Nutritional Density

(C) Agriculture Density (D) Industrial Density

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2012)

**Exp:** Population density is given by population per unit area.

**44. The Density of population in any region is measured by numbers of-**

- (A) People (B) Children  
(C) Families (D) Houses

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** Population density

$$= \frac{\text{No. of people}}{\text{Unit Area}}$$

**45. In which of the following country has the maximum population of Muslims?**

- (A) India (B) Pakistan  
(C) Indonesia (D) Saudi Arabia

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

**Exp:** Indonesia has world's largest Muslim population i.e. 202.9 million (approx) which is 87.2% of its total population.

**46. In demographic features, India is sorted out in which of the following stage of population cycle?**

- (A) Early expanding stage  
(B) High stationary  
(C) Late expanding stage  
(D) Declining stage

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst 2006)

**Exp:** In this stage birth rate falls & death rate declines further but population still grows as birth rate exceeds death rate. e.g. India, China

**47. Arrange the following countries of south-Asia in their descending order of literacy of people-**

1. Bangladesh 2. India  
3. Pakistan 4. Srilanka  
(A) 1,4,3,2 (B) 3,2,4,1  
(C) 4,2,3,1 (D) 4,3,2,1

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst 2006)

**Exp:** Descending order of countries in literacy rate : Sri Lanka > India > Pakistan > Bangladesh (in 2006). At present, Sri Lanka (92%) > India (72%) > Bangladesh (61%) > Pakistan (56%)

**48. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of uranium in the world?**

- (A) Canada (B) South Africa  
(C) Namibia (D) USA

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

**Exp:** Canada was largest producer of Uranium (till 2006). Presently, Kazakhstan with a production of 23,800 tonnes (approx) is largest producer of Uranium.



# Political Geography

## 1. The Standard Meridian of India is-

- (A) 75.5 E longitude (B) 82.5 E longitude  
(C) 90.5 E longitude (D) 0 longitude

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL, CPO Exam, 2016, 2003)

**Exp:** Standard Meridian of India used as a baseline for time calculation in India is 82.5° E. It passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

## 2. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by-

- (A) 5.30 hours (B) 4:30 hours  
(C) 4 hours (D) 5 hours

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

**Exp:** Indian standard time is calculated as per the Standard Meridian i.e. 82.5° E longitude it is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich mean time.

## 3. Which of the following will not get direct rays of sun?

- (A) Mumbai (B) Chennai  
(C) Thiruvananthapuram  
(D) Srinagar

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

**Exp:** From the given options Srinagar lies above the Tropic of Cancer and Sun's apparent movement takes place between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

## 4. Which of the following city located on Northern most Latitude?

- (A) Patna (B) Allahabad  
(C) Panchmarhi (D) Ahmedabad

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

**Exp:** Patna with a latitude of 25.5° North is Northernmost latitude among the given options.

## 5. What is the name of India's Southern Tip?

- (A) Kanyakumari (B) Point Calimere  
(C) Indira Point (D) Kovalam

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL, MTS 2008, 1994)

**Exp:** Also known as Pygmalion point, Indira point is located 6.78° North. It is the southernmost point of India although it got submerged in 2004 tsunami.

## 6. Which of the nations are connected with Palk Strait?

- (A) India and Sri Lanka  
(B) North Korea and South Korea  
(C) Pakistan and China (D) Britain and France

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

**Exp:** A strait is a narrow channel of the water joining two larger bodies of water, Palk Strait connects Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar separating India and Sri Lanka.

## 7. Which district of Himachal Pradesh touches the border of China?

- (A) Kinnaur (B) Chamba  
(C) Kullu (D) Sirmaur

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

**Exp:** Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh touches the China border Pin Valley National Park is located near it. It lies above the Gangotri glacier.

## 8. Which of the following is the largest union territory of India?

- (A) Chandigarh (B) Puducherry  
(C) Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
(D) Lakshadweep

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) 2010)

**Exp:** With an area of about 8,249 km<sup>2</sup> Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the largest union territory of India. Lakshadweep is smallest with an area of 32km<sup>2</sup>.

## 9. Which state is the protectorate of India?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Nagaland  
(C) Meghalaya (D) Sikkim

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

**Exp:** After 1947, popular vote for Sikkim to join the Indian Union failed and a special protectorate status was provided to it by Jawaharlal Nehru. In 1975 by a Referendum Sikkim became the part of India.

## 10. Which group of following states shares the boundary with Nagaland?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya  
(B) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur  
(C) Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur  
(D) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Mizoram

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

**Exp:** States sharing their borders with Nagaland are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Manipur. Its capital is Kohima.

## 11. Which of the following state does not share boundary with Myanmar?

- (A) Assam (B) Manipur  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Nagaland

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

**Exp:** The states bordering Myanmar are Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur Nagaland and Mizoram

**12. Which is not correctly matched?**

- (A) Darjeeling - West Bengal
- (B) Mount Abu - Rajasthan
- (C) Kodaikanal - Tamil Nadu
- (D) Shimla - Uttar Pradesh

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

**Exp:** Shimla is the capital of Himachal Pradesh.

**13. Correct pair of the state and its capital is -**

- (A) Nagaland - Shillong
- (B) Jharkhand - Ranchi
- (C) Uttarakhand - Nainital
- (D) Chattisgarh - Bilaspur

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

Exp: State	Capital
Nagaland	Kohima
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Uttarakhand	Dehradun
Chattisgarh	Raipur

**14. Which of the following state land is situated on eastern and western coasts?**

- (A) Puducherry
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

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

**Exp:** Pondicherry is spread over following regions.

Yanam	:	Andhra Pradesh
Pondicherry	:	Tamilnadu
Karaikal	:	Tamilnadu
Mahe	:	Kerala

**15. Which state has the largest coastline in India?**

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Tamil Nadu

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2009, CGL 2011)

**Exp:** From the given options Andhra Pradesh has the largest coastline with a length of about 974 km. Overall in India, Gujarat has the longest coast line.

**16. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by which of the following?**

- (A) Ten degree channel
- (B) Great Channel
- (C) Bay of Bengal
- (D) Andaman Sea

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 2008, Steno 2012)

**Exp:** 10° Channel separates the Andaman group of Islands from Nicobar group of Islands whereas 9° channel separates Laccadive from Minicoy.

**17. Where is Saddle Peak in Andaman and Nicobar Island situated?**

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

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

**Exp:** Surrounded by Saddle Peak National Park at an height of about 732 m, Saddle Peak is located on North Andaman Island.

**18. West Bengal makes borders with how many countries?**

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2006)

**Exp:** West Bengal shares its borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.

**19. The border of Union Territory of Puducherry does not meet with -**

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

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** Puducherry is spread over 3 states :-

Yanam	:	Andhra Pradesh
Puducherry & Karaikal	:	Tamil Nadu
Mahe	:	Kerala

**20. Match these-**

Port	State
A. Bhatkal	1. Kerala
B. Alleppey	2. Tamil Nadu
C. Kakinada	3. Karnataka
D. Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	4. Andhra Pradesh

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

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

Exp: Part	State
Bhatkal	Karnataka
Alleppey	Kerala
Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu

**21. Which of the following state is the member of "Seven Sisters"?**

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Bihar

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

**Exp:** Seven Sisters include Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalya and Assam.

**22. What is the name of the disputed coastal area located far from Gujarat coast in between India and Pakistan?**

- (A) Gulf of Cambay
- (B) Sir Creek
- (C) Gulf of Khambhat
- (D) Mouth of Indus

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

**Exp:** Sir Creek is the disputed territory forming a tidal estuary of 96 km between India and Pakistan. It lies in Rann of Kuchh.



**23. Which of the following union territory of India has four districts but the border of its district do not meet with other district?**

- (A) Chandigarh (B) Puducherry  
(C) Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
(D) Andaman and Nicobar islands

**Ans. (B)** (SSC (10+2) 2013)

**Exp:** The union territory puducherry has four districts namely Yanam, Puducherry, Karaikal and Mahe. These four districts do not share any border with each other.

**24. Which border line separates India from Pakistan?**

- (A) McMohan Line (B) Radcliffe Line  
(C) 17th Parallel Line (D) Durand Line

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

**Exp:** Radcliffe line demarcates the boundary between India & Pakistan. It runs from mountainous Kashmir to riverine Punjab & then through sandy Rajasthan. It was published on 17 August 1947 just after Independence.

**25. The nations, separated by McMohan line are-**

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

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2007)

**Exp:** Mc.Mohan line separates India from China. It stretches from eastern border of Bhutan to Brahmaputra Gorge in the easternmost part of India near Namcha Barua.

**26. India's neighbour country with minimum area is-**

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

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

**Exp:** Bhutan with an area of about 38,394 km<sup>2</sup> has the smallest area from the given options.

**27. Which of the following countries shares the longest border with India?**

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

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Asst. 2008, CHSL 2016)

**Exp:** India shares a 4,096 km long border with Bangladesh. States sharing their border with Bangladesh are as following :

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Assam (262 km)        | 2. Tripura (856. km)  |
| 3. Mizoram (180 km)      | 4. Meghalaya (44. km) |
| 5. West Bengal (2,217km) |                       |

**28. The dispute over Siachen Glacier is between**

- (A) India and China (B) India and Afghanistan  
(C) India and Pakistan (D) India and Nepal

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

**Exp:** The dispute over Siachen Glacier is between India and Pakistan. They also fought war for this disputed territory in 1984. Siachen Glacier is the 2nd longest glacier in the world's non-polar area (76km).

**29. 'Sun Temple' is situated in the state of**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Odisha (D) Tamil Nadu

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

**Exp:** Sun temple is at Konark in Odisha. It is also called "Black Pagoda" and it is listed in UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**30. On which date is India likely to experience the shortest day?**

- (A) December 22 (B) March 21  
(C) June 22 (D) September 23

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

**Exp:** Shortest day in Northern Hemisphere is on December 22. We know India lies in Northern Hemisphere.

**31. With which country, India has the longest international boundary?**

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

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 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	POK (disputed area) 106 km.

**32. Arrange the following cities in an order from North to South**

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| (1) Bhubaneshwar | (2) Chennai |
| (3) Hyderabad    | (4) Cochin  |
| (A) 1,3,2,4      | (B) 1,2,3,4 |
| (C) 1,2,4,3      | (D) 1,3,4,2 |

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

**Exp:** Search these cities in map by yourself and try to mug up the location(East to west,North to South) of capital cities and important cities of India and the World.

**33. Which of following city is situated in the farthest east?**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Jablapur  
(C) Hyderabad (D) Chennai

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

**Exp:** Lucknow is the farthest east city among the given options. The longitude of Lucknow is 80°55'E while that of Jabalpur's is 79°56'E, Hyderabad is 78°48'E and Chennai is 80°16'E.

**34. Which among the following districts is not situated in the terai of Uttar pradesh?**

- (A) Pilibhit (B) Bahraich  
(C) Lakhimpur (D) Hardoi

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

**Exp:** Hardoi district of Lucknow administrative division does not fall in the terai of UP. **Terai** is a water logged region having small sized sediments good for agriculture and lies just below the Bhabar region.

**35. Which of the following Indian States is broadly as large as the European nation Poland?**

- (A) Bihar (B) Odisha  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh

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

**Exp:** Indian state Madhya Pradesh with an area of about 308, 252 km<sup>2</sup> is as large as Poland which has an area of about 312,679 km<sup>2</sup>.

**36. West Bengal shares boundaries with how many countries?**

- (A) one (B) Two  
(C) Three (D) Four

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

**Exp:** Apart from sharing border with Sikkim, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha, Indian State West Bengal shares its border with 3 countries. Its international border has Bangladesh in the East, Bhutan in Northeast and Nepal in North.

**37. Which state does not share a common border with Chhattisgarh?**

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Odisha  
(C) Jharkhand (D) Maharashtra

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

**Exp:** The border of Chattisgarh is shared by Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Telangana, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

**38. The latitudes of main land of India extends between \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

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

**Exp:** Indian mainland extends from 8°4' N to 37°6' N. Kanya Kumari or Cape Comorin is Southernmost point of Indian mainland.

**39. Bangladesh does not share its border with which Indian state?**

- (A) Assam (B) Tripura  
(C) Jharkand (D) Meghalaya

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

**Exp:** Indian states that shares their border with Bangladesh are: West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

**40. Nepal shares a border with which other country besides India?**

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

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

**Exp:** Nepal shares its boundaries with China besides India. It acts as a buffer state between India and Nepal.

**41. The longitudes of main land of India extends between \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

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

**Exp:** Longitudes of mainland India extends from 68°7'E to 97°25'E. Easternmost point of India is Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh and westernmost point of India is Guhar Moti in Gujarat.

**42. In the north-west, India shares its land boundaries with which country?**

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

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

**Exp:** In northwest, India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan running through hilly terrain in J&K, Riverine parts of Punjab, marshy Rann of Kutch and sandy wastelands of Rajasthan.

**43. The latitude which passes through Sikkim also passes through \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Haryana (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Himachal Pradesh

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

**Exp:** The latitudinal extent of Rajasthan is roughly 23°N to 30°N and that of Sikkim is 27°N to 28°N.

**44. India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.**

- (A) 3rd (B) 5th  
(C) 7th (D) 9th

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

**Exp:** In terms of area India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country in World whereas Russia is the largest country. On the other hand in terms of population India is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest just after China.

**45. Name the estuary on the border of India and Pakistan?**

- (A) Daman Creek (B) Sir Creek  
(C) Karwar Creek (D) Mandovi Creek

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

**Exp:** Sir creek is an estuary between Gujarat state (India) and Sind province (Pakistan). The dispute between India & Pakistan is mainly because of the presence of high reserves of oil and gas.

**46. The Indian State of Sikkim does not share a border with which neighbouring country?**

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

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

**Exp:** Indian state of Sikkim share border with only 3 countries : China, Nepal and Bhutan.

**47. Which of the following country is not a member of BRICS association?**

- (A) Brazil (B) Russia  
(C) Iceland (D) China

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

**Exp:** BRICS is acronym for association of five member countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. This association was set up in 2009 after Yekaterinburg summit in Russia.