



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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 3×10^8 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° whereas during half Moon, Moon is aligned at 90° 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 (O₃) 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 IInd 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 IInd 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: IInd 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. 21st March and 23rd 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?

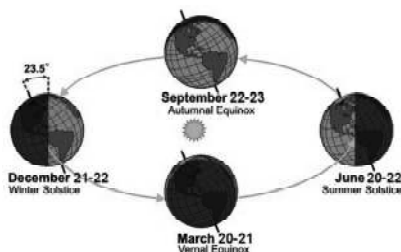
(A) Throughout the year (B) For six months

(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

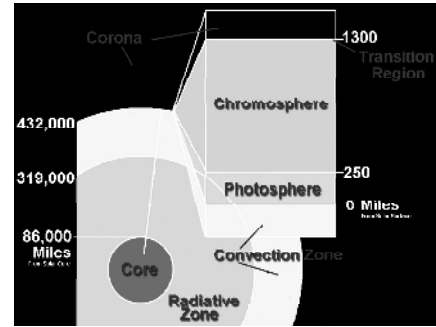
(B) Chromosphere

(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 (CO₂) 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 3×10^8 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 ($66 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N) circle & Antarctic circle ($66 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$) 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/s² & at poles it is 9.82 m/s² 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 22nd, 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) SiO₃ (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.

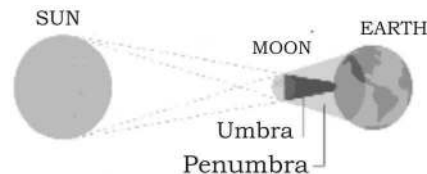
162. When does solar eclipse take place?

- (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/s² whereas at equator it is 9.7m/s². 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)

Exp: List I	List II
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 22nd 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)

Exp: List I	List II
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 Topograpy (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) 10th (B) 5th (C) 1/3rd (D) 6th

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2011)

Exp: The Earth is covered with 71% of water and rest 29% is land. Out of this 29%, 1/3rd 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) deltaregion

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 **298km²** 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 _____.

- (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 IInd 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 IInd 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) Hawaii (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 IInd comes Vietnam & IIIrd 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. Altopumulus
(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 & lightening.

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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 1st 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 1st 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 km². 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 miles² 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 Owashio 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)

Exp: Island	Size
Greenland (Denmark)	2.1 million km ²
New Guinea	0.78 million km ²
Borneo	0.74 million km ²
Madagascar	0.58 million km ²

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 mile², 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) Cancosoid

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 km² Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the largest union territory of India. Lakshadweep is smallest with an area of 32km².

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 km² 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 km² is as large as Poland which has an area of about 312,679 km².

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 7th largest country in World whereas Russia is the largest country. On the other hand in terms of population India is 2nd 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.

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

49. India has longest international border with which country?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

53. India has a land boundary of about _____ km.

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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





Physiography

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

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

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

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

2. The Eastern Coastal Plain is also named as-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC Steno. 2011)

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

3. The area of India is _____ times larger than the area of Pakistan-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2013)

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

4. Indian subcontinent was mainly a part of -

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

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

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

5. Which state has the largest area in India?

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

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: Rajasthan with an area of about 342, 239 km² is largest state of India in terms of area. It is followed by Madhya Pradesh having an area of 308, 245 km².

6. The Coast line of India is-

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

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

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

7. Where is Lakshadweep Island located?

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

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

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

8. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2005)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC DEO 2008)

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

12. Diu is an Island-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2011)

Exp: Diu Island which is separated from mainland by a tidal creek lies off the coast of Gujarat. The area of this island is about 40 km².

13. Zoji la pass connects-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno. 2010)

Exp: Zoji La pass is located on National highway 1D between Srinagar and Leh. It is located 11, 580 Ft. above the sea level.

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

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

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

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

15. A pass in Himachal Pradesh is -

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

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

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

16. Palakkad gap connects which of the following states-

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

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

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

17. Match with correct pairs-

List 1

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

List 2

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

A B C D

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

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno 2010)

Exp: Lake

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Pulicat lake | Tamilnadu |
| Chilka lake | Orissa |
| Wular lake | Kashmir |
| Sambhar lake | Rajasthan |

State

18. Which Himalayan peak is also called as Sagarmatha-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2013)

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

19. Which is the eastern most peak of Himalaya?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2014)

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

20. Godwin Austin is a -

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

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

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

21. Which is the highest peak in India?

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

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2013)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2011)

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

23. What is the another name of Greater Himalayas?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2013)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

26. Which statement is correct-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2015)

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

28. The highest mountain peak of peninsular India is-

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

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

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

29. Where is Anaimudi peak located?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2014)

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

30. Which of the following is the highest peak-

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

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

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

Peak	Height (m)
Kamet	7756
Nandadevi	7817
Kunlun	7649

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Baltoro glacier is located in-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

34. Himalayan mountain range is an Example of-

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

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

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

35. Indian desert is known as-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2010)

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

36. The outermost range of Himalayas is called.

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

In which outer most Himalaya is "shivaliks"

37. Where do the Western and Eastern Ghats meet?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

39. Nandadevi peak is located in State

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2006)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

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

42. Name the longest lake in India-

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2012)

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

43. Which State has the longest coastline?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2007)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2002)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2005)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2009)

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

47. Naga Khasi and Garo hills are located in

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2006)

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

48. Nallamala hills are located in the state of-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

49. Badland topography is characteristic of :

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans: (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

52. The highest peak in India-

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

Ans: (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

53. Which is Raisina Hills?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

54. Duncan passag is locatad between-

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

Ans.(A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

55. Where is the Saltoro Range located?

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

Ans. (C)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

59. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep ?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

60. The longitudinal valley lying between Lesser Himalaya and the _____ are known as Duns.

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

Ans (C) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

63. What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

65. The Patkai hills belong to which mountain ranges?

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

66. The northern plain of India is formed of _____

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2017)

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



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Drainage System

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2005)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2012)

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

3. **Find the odd one –**

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2014)

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

4. **“Loktak” is a –**

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2011)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC Steno 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2011)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2014)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2008)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2011)

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

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

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

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

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

Region	Local Name
Tibet	Tsangpo
Chinese	Yarlung Zangbo Jiang
Bangladesh	Jamuna

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

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

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

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

17. The Point of origin of Indus River is-

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2011)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2015)

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

20. Which of the following river originates beyond Himalaya?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2015)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

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

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

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

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

23. Where do river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet?

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

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

SSC MTS 2008)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno 2015)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2010)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2008)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2012)

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

31. Consider the following pairs-

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

Which of the following is correctly matched-

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

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

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

32. Which of the following river forms estuary ?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC DEO 2009)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2014)

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

34. Which river flows between Satpura and Vindhya?

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

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

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

35. Match the following-

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2011)

City	River
Jabalpur	Narmada
Paris	Seine
London	Thames
Lahore	Ravi

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012)

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

38. An important river of Indian desert is-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC DEO 2009)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC FCI 2012)

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

40. How many ports are there in India?

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

44. The largest irrigation canal in India

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

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

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

45. Bhakra Nangal Project is constructed across which river?

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

50. Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO SI 2003)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGI Pre 2011)

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

54. River Indus originates from-

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL pre 2011)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC 2006)

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

57. The originating point of river Godavari is-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CML Pre 1999)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CML pre 2000)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CML pre 2002)

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

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

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

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

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

61. Consider the following pairs:

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

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched

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

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

Exp: Tributary	Main river
Chambal	Yamuna
Son	Ganga
Manas	Brahmaputra

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2003)

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

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Pre 2004)

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2004)

Exp: Dam	River
Ukai	Tapti
Rana Pratap Sagar	Chambal
Thein	Ravi
Hirakund	Mahanadi

65. Which of the followings pairs is wrongly matched?

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2005)

Exp: Project	State
Koyana	Maharashtra
Sharavathy	Karnataka
Balimela	Odisha
Samarigiri	Kerala

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC Section Officer 2005)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC 2000)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC Tax Assistant 2006)

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

70. Where is Nathpa Jhakri power Project located?

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

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

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

71. Which dam of India is the highest?

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CML pre 2002)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CML Pre 2002)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CML Pre 2002)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CML Pre 2002)

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

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

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

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

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

77. Sivasamudram is an island formed by the river-

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

Ans. (D) (SSC HSL DEO 2009)

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

78. The longest dam in India is-

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CML Pre 2002)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Prelim 2004)

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

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

82. Name the longest river in India-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

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



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Climate and Natural Vegetation

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

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

2. The driest part of India is-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2009)

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

3. The climate of India is-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC FCI 2012)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2015)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2003)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2011)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2015)

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

10. (Nature of Forest)

(Area)

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

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

Ans. (C)

(SSC CGI 2012)

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

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

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

Ans. (C)

(SSC Sec. off. 2006)

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

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

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

Ans. (B)

(SSC MTS 2006)

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

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

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

Ans. (D)

(SSC FCI 2012)

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

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

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

Ans. (A)

(SSC CPO 2012)

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

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

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

Ans. (C)

(SSC Steno. 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (D)

(SSC MTS 2002)

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

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

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

Ans. (B)

(SSC CGL 2008)

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

18. The Paddy fields of India are located in the areas of ____ annual rainfall-

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

Ans.(C)

(SSC FCI 2012)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2011)

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

20. The Forest of Sundarban is called as-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2010)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC Steno 2014)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2014)

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

23. Where are Rain forests found?

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2014)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

29. A tropical deciduous plant special to the Deccan plateau is _____

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Pre 2001)

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

33. The south West Monsoon engulfs the entire India by

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2000)

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

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

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CISF ASI 2010)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 2002)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 2006)

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

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

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

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

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

38. Delhi gets winter rainfall due to _____

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

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

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

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

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

43. Norwesters' are thunder storms which are prominent in _____

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Pre 2017)

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



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Soil and Agriculture

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

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2008)

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

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

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

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

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

3. The Laterite soil is found in -

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

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

Exp: Laterite soils are formed by the process of leaching which is the flowing down of some minerals of soil along with water. Leaching requires high temperature and high rainfall.

4. How can soil erosion be controlled on hill slopes?

- (A) Forestation (B) Step farming
(C) Strip cropping
(D) Linear contour ploughing

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Exam, 2010)

Exp: To contour ploughing the mounds are made with digged zones adjacently at the edge of contours to control soil erosion. This practice takes place in hilly areas where land is not uniform.

5. The soil of northern plain of India is formed by-

- (A) Degradation (B) Aggradation
(C) Weathering in situ (D) Erosion

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2005, 2011)

Exp: Soil of northern plains is alluvial soil which is the result of deposition of sediments by the process of aggradation. These soils cover almost 40% of the area of India.

6. Which soil is best for the production of cotton?

- (A) Black soil (B) Loam soil
(C) Alluvial soil (D) Peaty soil

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

Exp: Black soils are found in Deccan plateau. These soils are rich in lime, iron and alumina and have high moisture retention capacity so these are best suited for cotton cultivation.

7. Which of the following crop grown in alluvial soil requires huge amount of water?

- (A) Tea (B) Wheat
(C) Rice (D) Peanut

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Rice is a kharif crop grown in alluvial soil and requires a huge amount of water specially during paddy transplantation. The rainfall must be around 150 cm.

8. The another name of acid or alkaline soil is-

- (A) Regur (B) Bangar
(C) Kallar (D) Khadar

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2012)

Exp: The another name of acid or alkaline soil is Kallar.

9. In which of the state land with maximum area an unusable?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2012)

Exp: Most part of Rajasthan contains sandy soil. Also, rainfall in this area is very low so it has maximum unusable area in terms of cultivation as well as habitation.

10. Petrology is the study of -

- (A) Land (B) Mineral
(C) Rock (D) Soil

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: Petrology is the study of rocks whereas pedology is the study of soil.

11. The salinity of soil is measured by-

- (A) Electrical Conductivity Meter
(B) Hygrometer
(C) Psychrometer (D) Scaler

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: The salinity of soil is measured by Electrical Conductivity Meter.

12. Edible crops include-

- (A) Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane
(B) Linseed, Castor, Turmeric
(C) Foodgrains, Pulses, Oilseeds
(D) Jute, Cotton, Chilli

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2014)

Exp: Edible crops include foodgrains, pulses & turmeric.

13. IR-20 and RATNA are two main variety of-

- (A) Wheat (B) Millet
(C) Jwar (D) Rice

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL, 2011)

Exp: IR - 20 and RATNA are the two important varieties of rice along with others such as Jamuna, Krishna and Jaya. India is the second largest producer of rice after China.

14. The Shifting cultivation is still prevalent in -

- (A) Mizoram (B) Nagaland
(C) Manipur (D) All of the above

Ans. (D) (SSC Tax Asst. 2007)

Exp: Shifting cultivation is the use of a land for cultivation and moving to another piece of land when fertility drops. It is mainly practiced by tribal people of North east India. It is also known as slash and burn or Jhum cultivation.

15. The Practice of shifting cultivation is used in-

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Central Highlands
(C) Coastal Tamil Nadu (D) Nagaland

Ans. (D) (SSC Tax Asst. 2007)

Exp: Shifting cultivation is mainly practiced by tribal people of north east region. It is known by different names such as jhumming, slash and burn agriculture.

16. "Jhoom" is -

- (A) A Folk Dance (B) A River
(C) A Tribe of North-East India
(D) A type of Cultivation

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: Jhoom cultivation is a type of shifting cultivation. In North East, it is locally known as Jhoom. It is also known as Bewar in Madhya Pradesh.

17. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of -

- (A) Cotton (B) Oilseeds
(C) Pulses (D) Maize

Ans. (*) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of pulses accounting for 22.4% of total production in the country. Gujarat is the largest producer of oilseeds. Although at the time of exam it was M.P. which was biggest producer of oilseeds.

18. The Step farming is performed on-

- (A) Slopes of Hills (B) In Dry Areas
(C) Terrace (D) Peak of the Hills

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Step farming is a technique which consists of different terraces on which cultivation is done. It is basically done to prevent soil erosion which is caused by flowing of water down the hill.

19. The crop which is produced largely/mostly in India-

- (A) Wheat (B) Jowar
(C) Maize (D) Rice

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2010)

Exp: Rice is produced largely in India and the major rice producing states are West Bengal, U.P., A.P., Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Bihar.

20. What is the name of the largest coffee producing state in India?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Goa
(C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (C) (SSC Steno 2005)

Exp: Karnataka is the largest coffee producing state of India. It accounts for 71% production with total of 8,200 tonnes.

21. In terms of money, which spice is exported most from India?

- (A) Pepper (B) Dry Red Chilli
(C) Turmeric (D) Cardamom

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: In terms of Monetary value dry red chilli is the highest value export among the given options. In 2016 its value of export was Rs. 399,743.97 lakh.

22. Which Crop is cultivated in Zaid season?

- (A) Watermelon (B) Soyabean
(C) Maize (D) Jute

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Zaid is short duration cropping season between rabi and kharif mainly from March to June. Examples of Zaid crops are watermelon, sugarcane, cucumber & sunflower etc.

23. Zaid crops are-

- (A) Green crops which are feed to animals for grazing.
(B) Substitute crops which are cropped when regular crops fail to grow
(C) Crops which are cropped to attract insecticides
(D) Crops which are cropped to attract such insects which are necessary to work as pesticides

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: Substitute crops are those crops which are cropped when regular crops fail to grow. They require warm dry weather for majority of growth period and longer day length for flowering.

24. Which of the following is not produced in the season of kharif?

- (A) Millet and Rice (B) Maize and Jowar
(C) Jau and Mustard (D) Jowar and Rice

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

Exp: Kharif crops are sown, when south-west monsoon reaches India and harvested at the time of its reversal. That means it is sown from the month of May to July and harvested from September to October-November. The main crops of kharif season are rice, millet, jute, maize and cotton.

25. Which of the following is not Rabi Crop in India?

- (A) Wheat (B) Jau
(C) Rape seed (D) Jute

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2010)

Exp: Wheat, Jau and Rape seed are crops of rabi season while jute is a crop of kharif season.

26. The state which tops in production of mustard seed is?

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: According to the figures of 2013-14, Rajasthan ranks first in Mustard production followed by Madhya Pradesh & Haryana.

27. The topography of plateau is best for-

- (A) Farming (B) Forestry
(C) Mining
(D) Hydropower generation

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

Exp: Plateaus are generally rich in minerals and due to availability of minerals they are best for mining. Plateaus are also suitable, for forestry but it depends on the ecology and climate of the plateau.

28. There is rainfall more than 200cm. In a sloppy mountainous tract of India. Which of the following crops can be farmed there?

- (A) Cotton (B) Jute
(C) Tobacco (D) Tea

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

Exp: Mountainous tract with annual rainfall of 200 cm or more is best suitable for tea plantation.

29. India is the largest producer and exporter of?

- (A) Cotton (B) Copper
(C) Tea (D) Mica

Ans. (*) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: According to figures of 2014-15, India ranks first in cotton production. India ranked behind China (6.48 million ton) with a production of 6.51 million ton. Chile ranks first in copper production, China in mica and tea.

30. Which of the following Indian state is not a producer of tea?

- (A) Assam (B) Kerala
(C) West Bengal (D) Chhattisgarh

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2014)

Exp: Chhattisgarh is not a tea producing state. According to data of 2013-14, Assam tea production is 629.05 million kg, West Bengal 312.1 million kg and Kerala 63.48 million kg.

31. Which of the following groups of states produce rubber on commercial scale?

- (A) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh
(B) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka
(C) Sikkim-Madhya Pradesh-Nagaland
(D) Orissa-Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2006)

Exp: As per new data, Kerala produces 87.6% of total Indian rubber. In current scenario, contribution of Kerala is 92%, Tamil Nadu 3.4% and Karnataka 2.1%.

32. Which of the following is a cash crop in India?

- (A) Maize (B) Gram
(C) Onion (D) Wheat

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

Exp: Onion is a cash crop in all of the above options.

33. The Plantation agriculture produces?

- (A) Only Food Crops (B) Plantation Crops
(C) Cash Crops (D) Four Crops

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Tea, coffee, pepper, cardamom and coconut are crops of plantation agriculture.

34. The share of food crops in India's total production is almost?

- (A) 50% (B) 60%
(C) 70% (D) 80%

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Under total cultivated area of India, food crops are produced on 70% area.

35. Which of the following state is the largest wheat producing state in India?

- (A) Punjab (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Haryana

Ans.(B) (SSC MTS 1999, 2008)

Exp: According to the figures of 2013-14, Uttar Pradesh ranks first in wheat production followed by Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

36. Which state is a jute abundant state?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS, Steno 2011)

Exp: West Bengal is the largest producer of jute in India. In year of 2013-14, Jute was cultivated on an area of 74.4% of total area. Jute is cultivated in nearly 7 states around the Ganga delta but majority of this falls in the state of West Bengal.

37. Which is the main competitor of India in jute production?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC Steno 2011)

Exp: Bangladesh is the main competitor of India in jute production. According to the data of 2013 of FAO, India ranks first in jute production followed by Bangladesh.

38. What is the rank of India in milk production in the world?

- (A) Fourth (B) Third
(C) Second (D) First

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: India tops the list of milk producing countries in the world. In India it is Uttar Pradesh with 23.3 MT production which ranks first followed by Rajasthan at second place.

39. Turpentine oil is obtained from-

- (A) Cashew nut shell (B) Pine tree
(C) Eucalyptus tree (D) Cinchona tree

Ans. (B) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Turpentine oil is an oil obtained from pine trees. The resins obtained from pine tree are used for this purpose.

40. Which of the following spice is obtained from the roots?

- (A) Cloves (B) Cinnamon
(C) Turmeric (D) None of these

Ans. (D) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Spice	Obtained from
Clove	Flower
Cinnamon	Inner bark
Turmeric	Stem

41. The term "Green Revolution" is used to show higher production of-

- (A) Grasslands (B) Tree plantation
(C) Per hectare agricultural output
(D) Gardening in urban centres

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst. 2009)

Exp: It was a period in India during 1966-70 in which new varieties of rice and wheat lead to a huge rise in agricultural output. New agronomic techniques were the reason for this growth.

42. During the period of _____, the production of food crops specially wheat increased very sharply-

- (A) 1954 (B) 1964
(C) 1965 (D) 1966

Ans. (D)

Exp: In 1966 new varieties of wheat such as Lerma, Roso and Sonora-64 were imported. This lead to a great rise in production of food crops and it was termed as green revolution.

43. Which of the following component was not the part of agricultural policy of Green Revolution?

- (A) High density of crops
(B) Guaranteed maximum price
(C) New agricultural technology
(D) Investment package

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2005)

Exp: Guaranteed maximum price instead of maximum price was a part of green revolution policy. Today it has taken the form of MSP i.e. Minimum Support Price and it is declared by ACP i.e. Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices.

44. The Green Revolution was most successful in-

- (A) Punjab and Tamil Nadu
(B) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
(C) Haryana
(D) Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2006)

Exp: Green revolution was most successful in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh as these states were abundant in water supply through well developed irrigation surmounted by highly fertile alluvial soil.

45. Choose the crops which were cropped by using high yielding seeds in India during Green Revolution?

- (A) Rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane
(B) Maize, gram, jowar, coffee and tea
(C) Rice, wheat, jowar, millet and maize
(D) Wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses and maize

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2013)

Exp: In 1966 during the time of green revolution high yielding variety seeds of wheat, rice, maize, jowar, millet were sown. It was most successful with fodder crops specially wheat and rice.

46. Green Revolution is related to which Crop-

- (A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Pulses (D) Sugercane

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2007,2016)

Exp: In "Green Revolution" new varieties of dwarf wheat such as Lerma, Roso and Sonora were imported and the yield was increased by 562% i.e. nearly 6 times. Although there were other crops like rice and millet but main thrust was with wheat.

47. Another name of Green Revolution in India is-

- (A) Seed, Fertilizer and Irrigation Revolution
(B) Food Security Revolution
(C) Agricultural Revolution
(D) Multi-crop Revolution

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: The main pillars of "Green Revolution" in India were high yielding variety seeds, use of fertilizers and improved irrigation. It was a combination of these components which made the "Green Revolution" a huge success.

48. HYV is also known _____ in India.

- (A) White revolution (B) Blue revolution
(C) Traditional revolution
(D) New agricultural policy

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: High yield variety (HYV) seed programme was the main component of Agricultural Policy in India in 1966 and hence it is often termed as New Agricultural Policy. In this imported varieties of high yielding seeds were sown.

49. Which state of India is known as "Sugar Bowl"?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Punjab
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Bihar

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2011)

Exp: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane followed by Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Sugarcane is a tropical crop. Brazil is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

50. Which state in India is known as "Rice Bowl"?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2013)

Exp: Andhra Pradesh is known as "Rice bowl of India" due to large production of rice. 77% of its total aerable area is under rice cultivation. Being the largest producer of eggs, it is also called egg bowl of Asia.

51. Which of the following factor affects the agriculture in India?

- (A) Temperature (B) Humidity
(C) Wind (D) Rain

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2010)

Exp: Among the options given above rain is the most important factor which affects the agriculture in India. Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon and the regional variations in production and type of agriculture are a manifestation of rainfall variations.

52. "Operation Flood" is related to which-

- (A) Milk production (B) Wheat production
(C) Flood control (D) Water conservation

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2002, DEO 2008)

Exp: "White Revolution" was launched in Anand city of old Kheda district in Gujarat. It was the indicative of cooperative farmers to increase the production of milk.

53. The area of food crops in total area of cropping in India is-

- (A) More than 70% (B) 60-70%
(C) 50-60% (D) Less than 50%

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2007)

Exp: Food crops in India accounts for nearly 65% area of total cropping area.

54. What is the percentage of Indian population engaged in agriculture?

- (A) 60% (B) 50%
(C) 70% (D) 80%

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: Although agriculture contributes only 14% towards GDP yet more than 60% of population is engaged in it. It is still considered as backbone of economy.

55. "Blue Revolution" is related to-

- (A) Fish production (B) Milk production
(C) Oil production (D) Food production

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2006, CGL 2006)

Exp: The rapid increase in the production of fish is termed as the "Blue Revolution". India ranks 3rd in the world after Peru and China.

56. "Yellow Revolution" in India is related to-

- (A) Rice production (B) Oilseed production
(C) Tea production (D) Flower production

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

Exp: "Yellow Revolution" is the rapid increase in the production of edible oil due to hybrid varieties such as GM mustard.

57. As per the classification by agriculture ministry, how many agro-climatic zones are in India?

- (A) 123 (B) 126
(C) 127 (D) 122

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2010)

Exp: Although planning commission has divided India into 15 agro climatic zones, Agricultural Ministry on the other hand has divided India into 127 zones.

58. Find the incorrect pair-

- (A) Tea-Assam (B) Peanut-Bihar
(C) Coconut-Kerala
(D) Sugarcane-Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2010)

Exp: Major peanut production of India occurs in Gujarat rather than Bihar. All the other options are matched correctly.

59. BT seed is related to-

- (A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Cotton (D) Oilseed

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2011)

Exp: BT cotton is Genetically Modified Crop. BT (Bacillus Thuringiensis) is a soil bacteria which is commonly used as a biological pesticide.

60. Social forestry is-

- (A) Growing plants of various species on private land
(B) Management of forests by co-operative council
(C) Growing plants of same species on public land
(D) Growing and managing useful plants on public land

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Social forestry as a concept was first used by National Commission on Agriculture in 1977. It is the management and Protection of barren land and afforestation leading to social development.

61. Which of the following state is considered as the traditional area for tank irrigation in India?

- (A) Gujarat (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Assam (D) Orissa

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: Tank irrigation is an important source of irrigation. It is widely prevalent in Karnataka plateau, eastern M.P. eastern Maharashtra, Bundelkhand, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Although practiced in areas of Gujarat and Orissa also but the traditional area is Tamil Nadu.

62. In which of the area of India, Non-Irrigated Farming is performed?

- (A) Kanera Field (B) Deccan Plateau
(C) Coromandal Field (D) Ganges Field

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Deccan Plateau is an area of low rainfall and there are only few rivers which too are seasonal so the preferred choice of people of this area is non irrigated farming.

63. Which of the following district of Tamil Nadu is not suitable for farming due to rising salinity in soil?

- (A) Tiruchirappalli (B) Nagapattinam
(C) Ramnathpuram (D) Coimbatore

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: It has been observed that in Tiruchirappalli which is located along the Kaveri river the salinity levels are increasing in the soil making it unfit for agriculture.

64. Match the followings-

Crop	Producing States
A. Tea	1. Himachal Pradesh
B. Sugarcane	2. Assam
C. Peanuts	3. Uttar Pradesh
D. Apple	4. Gujarat
(A) A-2,b-4,c-1,d-3	(B) A-2,b-3,c-4,d-1
(C) A-3,b-2,c-1,d-4	(D) A-4,b-3,c-1,d-2

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2011)

Exp: Crop	Producing States
Tea	Assam
Sugarcane	Uttar Pradesh
Peanuts	Gujarat
Apple	Himachal Pradesh

65. Soil factors are also known as-

- (A) Biological factors
(B) Geo Morphological factors
(C) Ecological factors (D) Edaphic factors

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2014)

Exp: Edaphic factors are those relating to or determined by conditions of soil. These abiotic factors are related to physical or chemical conditions of soil of a particular area.

66. The Black soil is related to which of the following crop-

- (A) Cotton (B) Sugarcane
(C) Tea (D) Coffee

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: Black soil is related to cotton crop. It is also known as cotton soil. It is a self ploughing soil having high moisture retention capacity.

67. What is the name of the soil, rich in Calcium?

- (A) Pedocal (B) Pedalfer
(C) Podzol (D) Laterite

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014)

Exp: Pedocal is made up of two words pedo+cal here 'pedo' means soil and 'cal' means calcium i.e. soils which are rich in calcium are termed as pedocals.

68. Gray soil, like the Ash of Pine Forest, is also known as-

- (A) Red and peat soil (B) Tundra soil
(C) Podzol (D) Gray soil

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2015)

Exp: Podzol soils are also called lessive soils. These are mountain soils characterized by moderate leaching. These are ash grey in color.

69. Which is the best suited soil for the cultivation of rice?

- (A) Laterite soil (B) Red soil
(C) Alluvial soil (D) Black soil

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

Exp: Rice is a kharif crop which requires highly alluvial soil and a great amount of water. Major rice producing states are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

70. The red colour of red soil is due to-

- (A) Nitrogen (B) Humus
(C) Iron (D) Copper

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

Exp: In this type of soil the soil particles have a coating of ferric oxides. These iron oxides have haematite or hydrous ferric oxide which is red in color.

71. The soil which bleaches quickly due to rain, is called-

- (A) Red (B) Laterite
(C) Black (D) Alluvial

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

Exp: In lateritic soil the silica present on top percolates down with water and the process is known as leaching. Leaching requires high temperature and high rainfall.

72. The remedy for soil erosion region is-

1. Bordering the region
2. Crop regulation 3. Deforestation
4. Allowing animals for grazing
(A) 1,2 (B) 1,4
(C) 4,3 (D) 4,3

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

Exp: Here 1 and 2 are correct whereas deforestation and allowing animals for grazing exposes the topmost layer of soil to external agents like soil and wind to easily erode it.

73. Why is crop rotation necessary?

- (A) To increase the fertility of soil
(B) To increase the quantity of minerals
(C) To reduce the quantity of proteins
(D) To plough various types of crops

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

Exp: Soil contains many minerals and salts. Some of them are used by one type of crop while others by other crops. Crop rotation will help to regain those minerals and will prevent the over exploitation of one type of mineral.

74. Which of the following method does not help in conservation of the fertility and moisture of soil?

- (A) Contour ploughing (B) Dry farming
(C) Strip cropping (D) Shifting cultivation

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

Exp: Shifting cultivation also known as slash and burn farming, and is harmful for soil fertility in long term.

75. Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?

- (A) Drainage (B) Deforestation
(C) Weathering (D) Grazing

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst. 2008)

Exp: Weathering is a natural process of disintegration of rocks. This leads to the formation of soil rather than erosion.

76. The plantation in a huge manner to prevent soil erosion is called-

- (A) Shelter Belts (B) Contour Farming
(C) Strip Farming (D) Forestation

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

Exp: Plantation of protective belts of trees around a farmland prevents the action of external agents such as running water and wind on soil.

- 77. Soil erosion in desert area can be prevented –**
 (A) By strip ploughing (B) By using manure
 (C) By forestation (D) By shifting cultivation

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

Exp: Soil erosion in deserts is primarily because of wind and is also known as aeolian erosion. If trees are planted in the way then high speed winds can prevent the damage to soil.

- 78. The most ideal region for cultivation of cotton in India is**
 (A) The Brahmaputra Valley
 (B) The Deccan Plateau
 (C) The Indo Gangetic Valley
 (D) The Rann of Kutch

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Black soil is more suitable for cotton crop. Black soil is found in Deccan plateau region of Maharashtra & some part of Telangana, Madhya Pradesh etc.

- 79. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil water is called**
 (A) Percolation (B) Conduction
 (C) Leaching (D) Transpiration

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Leaching is the process by which the loss (or) extraction of essential material (like micro & macro nutrients) of soil occurs. It may be done through water, wind (or) other agents.

- 80. Growing agricultural crops between rows of planted trees is known as**
 (A) Social forestry (B) Jhum
 (C) Taungya system (D) Agro forestry

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Taungya is a system where by villagers and sometimes forest plantation workers are given the right to cultivate agricultural crops during the early stages of forest plantation establishment.

- 81. Red soil is normally found in India in which regions?**
 (A) Eastern region only
 (B) Southern region only
 (C) Eastern & southern part of the Deccan Plateau
 (D) None of these

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Red soil is found in Indian states such that Tamil Nadu, southern Karnataka, north-eastern Andhra and some parts of M.P., Chhattisgarh and Odisha. Hence, option C is correct.

- 82. Science dealing with study of soil is called**
 (A) Pedology (B) Pedagogy
 (C) Ecology (D) Pomology

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Pedology (pedon+logos) which means scientific study of soil. Pedology (derived from a Greek word "pedon" which means "soil" and "logos" means "study").

- 83. Which of the following states has the largest concentration of tea plantation in India?**

(A) Assam (B) Bihar
 (C) Meghalaya (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO S.I Pre 2003)

Exp: Assam accounts for over 51% of total production of tea in India. Firstly, tea plantation was imported to Assam from China and then it spread to Darjeeling and then to South India.

- 84. Which is the home of "Alphonso mango"?**
 (A) Ratnagiri (B) Banaras
 (C) Malda (D) Vijayawada

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2003)

Exp: Alphonso mango is the best variety of mangoes in India. It is mainly found in Ratnagiri of Karnataka. These mangoes ripe very well due to moisture provided by pre monsoon showers in Southern India.

- 85. Where is India's most prized tea grown?**
 (A) Jorhat (B) Darjeeling
 (C) Nilgiris (D) Munnar

Ans. (B) (SSC 2000)

Exp: Costing around Rs. 1 lakh per kg Mokaibari Tea has become one of the most expensive tea. It is grown by Mokaibari Tea Estate in Darjeeling.

- 86. Which of the following is the main spice producer?**
 (A) Deccan Trap (B) Malabar coast
 (C) Coromandal coast (D) Sunder delta

Ans. (b) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2005)

Exp: Malabar coast is the main spice producer comprising Kerala and Southern Tamil Nadu. As it lies in tropical conditions with ample rainfall. It is best suited for spice production.

- 87. In which of the following grouping of states of India is rubber grown on a commercial scale?**
 (A) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh
 (B) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka
 (C) Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh-Nagaland
 (D) Odisha-Madhy Pradesh-Maharashtra

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO S.I 2006)

Exp: Rubber is a tropical crop grown primarily in Kerala. Kerala accounts for 90% of total rubber production in India. Along with Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu also grows rubber on commercial scale.

- 88. Rotation of crops mean**
 (A) Growing of different crops in succession to maintain soil fertility
 (B) Some crops are grown again and again
 (C) Two or more crops are grown simultaneously to increase productivity
 (D) None of the above

Ans. (A) (SSC section officer (Audit) 2007)

Exp: The practice of growing different crops in successive seasons to maintain soil fertility is termed as crop rotation. As soil contains many types of nutrients and one type of crop will exhaust a particular type of nutrient that is why crop rotation is necessary.

89. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Coconut | 2. Black-pepper |
| 3. Rubber | 4. Rice |
| (A) 1, 2 and 3 | (B) 1, 2 and 4 |
| (C) 2, 3 and 4 | (D) 1 and 4 |

Ans. (A) (SSC CGI Pre 2015)

Exp: Various crops grown in Kerala are coconut rubber, tea, coffee and black pepper. Although rice is also grown here but the famous crops are coconut, rubber and black pepper.

90. Which one of the following is not a HYV of wheat ?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (A) Sonalika | (B) Ratna |
| (C) Kalyan Sona | (D) Girija |

Ans. (B) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

Exp: Jaya and Ratna were the rice varieties that were spread over the rice growing regions during "Green Revolution". Other given options are HYV varieties of wheat.

91. Which of the following is called "brown paper"?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (A) Jute | (B) Cotton |
| (C) Rubber | (D) Tea |

Ans. (A) (Fci Assistant Grade 2012)

Exp: Jute is also called "brown paper" as the colour of the jute fibres is brown. It is used in various fields such as making brown paper covers, sacks, jute bags etc.

92. Agricultural commodities are graded with:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A) ISI | (B) Eco-products |
| (C) AGMARK | (D) Green Product |

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2011)

Exp: AGMARK is a certification given to agricultural commodities in order to comply with Agricultural Products Act 1986. It is given for the assurance of quality.

93. Dry farming in India is extensively practised in

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Kanara Plains | (B) Deccan Plateau |
| (C) Coromandal Plains | (D) Ganga Plains |

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) DEO & LDC 2011)

Exp: Deccan plateau is a rain deficient region having rainfall less than 100cm. Dry land farming is farming technique in which we conserve water through proper cropping, irrigation and soil management techniques.

94. The soil found in the Eastern and Western coasts of India is ____.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (A) Red Rocky | (B) Laterite |
| (C) Black Cotton | (D) Alluvial |

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Lateritic soil which is formed by the process of leaching is predominant on the Eastern and Western coast of India. This soil is found in the regions having high temperature and high rainfall.



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Environment and Ecology

1. Which of the Organisation is mainly related with environmental planning?

- (A) CSIR (B) NEERI
(C) CIFRI (D) ICAR

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: NEERI stands for National Environmental Engineering Research Institute which is run by Government of India. It is situated in Nagpur and was established in 1958. It has 5 laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai.

2. Silent valley is located in-

- (A) Assam (B) Kerala
(C) Africa (D) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2010)

Exp: Silent valley is a National Park in Nilgiri Hills in Kerala's Palakkad District. It consists of tropical rain forests & moist deciduous forests. Alongwith Karimpuzha & Mukurthi National Park, it forms the part of Nilgiri International Biosphere Reserve.

3. Which kind of forest is found in Silent Valley of Kerala?

- (A) Mangrove Forest (B) Deciduous Forest
(C) Tropical Rain Forest
(D) Littoral and Swamp Forest

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2011)

Exp: Silent valley is a National Park in Nilgiri Hills in Kerala's Palakkad District. It consists of tropical rain forests & moist deciduous forests. Alongwith Karimpuzha & Mukurthi National Park, it forms the part of Nilgiri International Biosphere Reserve.

4. The "Valley of Flowers" is located in which state?

- (A) Uttarakhand (B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Kerala (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno 2012)

Exp: 'Valley of Flowers' is a National Park in state of Uttarakhand in Western Himalayas. eg. Asiatic black bear, snow leopard etc. are found. Valley of Flowers alongwith Nanda Devi National Park makes up Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

5. Which is the first national park of India?

- (A) Jim Corbett National Park
(B) Simlipal National Park
(C) Dachigam National Park
(D) Hazaribagh National Park

Ans. (A) (CISF SI, 2011, SSC (10+2) 2015)

Exp: Earlier known as Hailey National Park, Jim Corbett National Park got established in 1936. in Nainital to protect Bengal tiger.

6. How much geographical area of India is forest land?

- (A) 20% (B) 23%
(C) 26% (D) 28%

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: India has 20% of its land under forest. In recent times forest area has depleted.

7. In terms of area, which of the following Indian state has the largest forest cover?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Chattisgarh
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Orissa

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

Exp: Forest cover of M.P is 77,522 km² area of Arunachal Pradesh comes next with 67,321 km² area.

8. Which of the following state has the highest percentage of forest cover?

- (A) Punjab (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Manipur

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2005)

Exp: Due to moist & humid climatic conditions towards the North-East India, almost all states are rich in flora & fauna.

9. Which of the following state has the highest percentage of forest cover?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir (B) Haryana
(C) Mizoram (D) Assam

Ans. (C) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Mizoram has 90% (approx) of its area under forest which is the highest percentage wise. It is nearly followed by Lakshadweep.

10. Which state has the highest percentage of forest?

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: With 90% (approx) Mizoram has highest percentage of forest as per available options.

11. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary is located in which state?

- (A) Karnataka (B) Orissa
(C) Kerala (D) Rajasthan

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012, Steno 2015)

Exp: Bharatpur bird sanctuary is located in Rajasthan state & bordering with the state of Uttar Pradesh. Also known as Koeladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary or Koeladeo National Park. Being a World Heritage Site it is famous for migratory Siberian Cranes.

12. Which is a famous bird sanctuary located in Haryana?

- (A) Sultanpur (B) Bharatpur
(C) Rajaji (D) Sariska

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary lies between Gurugram and Delhi in the Northern state of Haryana. It is named after Rajput king Sultan Chauhan.

13. Namdapha is a national park in-

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO 2009)

Exp: Namdapha National Park is third largest in India. It is also a biodiversity hot spot in Eastern Himalayas. It is located in Arunachal Pradesh. It has tropical rain forests. It is a tiger reserve.

14. This is the only sanctuary where Kashmiri Deer are found?

- (A) Kanha (B) Dachigam
(C) Gir (D) Mudumalai

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2007)

Exp: Dachigam National Park is located near Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir. It has area of 141km². Dachigam is 'Das gaam' meaning '10 villages'. It is famous for Kashmir Stag also known as hangul.

15. Which of the following Bio-Reserves in India is the natural habitat for lions?

- (A) Nilgiri Bio-Reserve
(B) Kaziranga Bio-Reserve
(C) Mudumalai Bio-Reserve
(D) Gir Bio-Reserve

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Gir forests are natural habitat of Asiatic lions. Its known as Gir Forest National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary. It is located in Kathiawar region of Gujarat.

16. Where is famous "GIR" forest located?

- (A) Mysore (B) Kashmir
(C) Gujarat (D) Kerala

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2000, CPO 2008)

Exp: Same as above

17. Which of the following is the largest Biosphere Reserve of India?

- (A) Nilgiri (B) Nanda Devi
(C) Sundarban (D) Gulf of Mannar

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: This Biosphere Reserve is also known as Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. It is largest of biosphere reserves in India. It is located between India & Sri Lanka in Indian Ocean as shallow water body. A rare species dugong (Sea cow) is found here.

18. What will be the effect of global warming on Mangrove forests?

- (A) They will grow in large number
(B) Big area of mangrove forest will be submerged

(C) Their role as carbon sinks will become more important

(D) Both A and C

Ans. (B) (SSC CGI 2012)

Exp: As the mangroves act as buffer between sea & land, being found in coastal regions they are considered most vulnerable to rising sea water level.

19. The Silent valley of Kerala -

- (A) Is only Evergreen Forest in India
(B) Has trees of expensive construction wood
(C) Is famous for picnic spot
(D) Has rare species of Flora and Fauna.

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO 2007)

Exp: 'Silent Valley' has tropical rain forests and temperate forests in higher reaches which are rare in this region. Most plant species are endemic to Western Ghats. Similarly, Nilgiri Tahr, Nilgiri Langur, lion tailed macaque are all endangered fauna species which are rare to be found.

20. Heri Tiera Fomes (sundari tree) is a type of which of the following plants?

- (A) Tidal Forest (B) Thorn Forest
(C) Mountain Forest (D) Taiga Forest

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Heritiera Fomes (sundari tree) is a type of mangrove tree mostly found in the Sundarban delta of Ganga Brahmaputra rivers. It constitutes over 70% of forest in this area.

21. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which state?

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam
(C) Jharkhand (D) Chattisgarh

Ans. (B) (SSC Steno 2011)

Exp: Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Assam. It is also a National Park and UNESCO World Heritage Site, Project Tiger & elephant reserve.

22. Which was the first scheme of "Biosphere Reserve Areas"?

- (A) Sundarban Biosphere Reserve
(B) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
(C) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
(D) Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

Ans. (B) (SSC Steno 2011)

Exp: 'Biosphere Reserve Areas' are the regions established by Indian government as 'Biosphere Reserve' in accordance with IUCN Category-V Protected areas. These are larger areas of natural habitat including one or more National Parks accompanied by buffer zones. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was first of this kind.

23. The objective of Biosphere Reserve is-

- (A) Preservation of flora and fauna of forest land
(B) Research and Development of forest product
(C) Research and Development of agro- product
(D) All of the above

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: All the above given options are correct in terms of objective of biosphere reserve. Hence (D) is right option.

24. Which of the following is considered as the “forest of world heritage”?

- (A) Nandankanan in Orissa
- (B) Kazirangain Assam
- (C) Sundarban in west Bengal
- (D) Indian botanic garden, shibupur in West Bengal

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: Sundarbans lie in Ganga Brahmaputra delta. They are one of the largest mangrove forests in the world. It was designated as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987.

25. India's Biosphere Reserve 'Nanda Devi' (UNESCO) is located in which state?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve comprises of Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers National Park. It is drained by Rishi Ganga river.

26. In which of the following wildlife sanctuary of India, where project of conservation of Rhinos is underway?

- (A) Bandipur
- (B) Periyar
- (C) Kaziranga
- (D) Gir

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2002, CML 2006)

Exp: Kaziranga National Park has about 2/3rd of world's great one horned rhinoceroses. It is situated in Assam as a renowned 'World Heritage Site'

27. Kaziranga National Park is famous for which of the following-

- (A) Rhinos
- (B) Tiger
- (C) deer
- (D) Elephant

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2002, Steno 2014, 2007)

Exp: Same as above

28. Sea-cow is found in which of the following biosphere reserve of India-

- (A) Nokrek
- (B) Gulf of Mannar
- (C) Manas
- (D) Sundarban

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: Gulf of Mannar is situated between Coromandal Coast of India & Sri Lanka. It is a shallow water zone. It has many endangered species which are native to this region. One such specie is dugong dugong, a herbivorous marine mammal.

29. Kanchenjunga National Park is located in-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: Kanchenjunga National Park, also known as Khangchendzonga National Park. It is also a biosphere reserve. It became the World Heritage Site on 17 July 2016. It has musk deer, snow leopard as an important species.

30. Shivpuri National Park of Madhya Pradesh is famous for which of the following?

- (A) Tiger and elephant
- (B) Wild Bison
- (C) Birds
- (D) Leopard and Spotted deer

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2011)

Exp: Shivpuri National Park of M.P. is also known as Madhav National Park named after Madho Rao Scindia, Raja of Gwalior. Set up in 1958, it is composed of dry deciduous & flat grasslands.

31. Where is Panchmari Biosphere Reserve located?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2015)

Exp: Panchmari Biosphere Reserve is located in midst of Satpura Ranges in Madhya Pradesh. It was designated as biosphere reserve in 2009 by UNESCO. It act as transition zone between forest species of western & eastern ghats. eg. wild boar gaur, cheetal deer.

32. Where is Kanha National Park?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: Kanha National Park is in Madhya Pradesh. Also known as Tiger Reserve, it has wild pigs, jackals & tigers.

33. World's only floating National Park is located in-

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Kuala Lumpur
- (C) Bilaspur
- (D) Dispur

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2011, CHSL 2015)

Exp: Keibul Lamjao National Park is situated on Lake Loktak in Bishnupur district of Manipur state in NE India and is the only floating park in the world.

34. Where is Nagarhole National Park?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Assam

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2009)

Exp: Nagarhole National Park is also called Rajiv Gandhi National Park. It is situated in Kogadu and Mysore districts of Karnataka. It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. It has many tigers, Indian bison and elephants.

35. Where are Rain forests found?

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

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

Exp: Rain forests found in North East Himalaya & Western Ghats are also called as Tropical Rain forests. These are evergreen as well as semi ever green. Ever green forests are found in the region with 200 to 250 cm of rain where as semi ever green has a mixture of Rain forests, creepers & deciduous forest with rain of 150 cm & above.

36. Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary is famous for-

- (A) Tiger (B) Bison
(C) Birds (D) Elephants

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for its tiger reserve, it lies in North west of Nilgiri Hills (Blue Mountains), Tamil Nadu sharing its boundaries with Kerala & Karnataka.

37. Total number of biosphere reserves in India are-

- (A) 11 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 18

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: There are 18 biosphere reserves in India. Of these only 4 are UNESCO acclaimed International Biosphere Reserves. These are Nanda Devi, Sundarban Nilgiri & Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserves.

38. Where was the first biosphere reserve established in India?

- (A) Nilgiri (B) Nanda Devi
(C) Hazaribagh (D) Kanha

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: Nilgiri is one of the International Biosphere Reserve in India. In the year 1987, it became the first biosphere reserve of India. Lying at juncture of 3 states it has endemic flora & fauna of Western Ghats.

39. Which of the following is known as "Bio-Diversity hotspot of India"?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2010)

Exp: Western Ghats have around 1800 endemic species. Most of them are endangered due to human activities in the region. Hence, it is made the biodiversity hot spot so as to save the receding species of this region.

40. Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which of the following state-

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: In Chamba city of Himachal Pradesh Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary is located at altitude of about 2195m to 5040m. It is India's largest sanctuary of Himachal Pradesh. It has snow leopard, musk marten brown langur etc.

41. Find the wrong pair-

- (A) Bandipur National Park - Karnataka
(B) Sariska National Park - Rajasthan
(C) Annamalai National Park - Tamil Nadu
(D) Periyar National Park - Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2014)

Exp: Periyar National Park is in Kerala in Western Ghats. It is also called Periyar Tiger Reserve. Apart tigers it has lion tailed macaques, leopards, Indian bison etc. To its North, it has 'Periyar lake'.

42. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Malaghat - Maharashtra
(B) Kanha - Madhya Pradesh
(C) Manas - Assam
(D) Periyar - Karnataka

Ans. (D) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Periyar - Kerala, explained in previous que.

43. The most dangerous effect of excessive deforestation is-

- (A) Loss of forest (B) Loss of other plants
(C) Destruction of habitat of wild animals
(D) Soil erosion

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: Destruction of habitat of wild animals. As the forests are shrinking due to deforestation, the wild animals are losing on their natural habitats risking survival.

44. "Chipko Andolan" is related to whom?

- (A) Wild Life Conservation
(B) Conservation of Forests
(C) Agro-Science (D) Deforestation

Ans. (B) (SSC Sec. Off. 2007)

Exp: Chipko Andolan is also termed as Chipko Movement. It was a forest conservation movement in Garhwal Himalayas which started in 1973.

45. Afforestation is the process of-

- (A) Cleaning forests (B) Plantation
(C) Cutting of forest
(D) Collecting forest resources

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Afforestation is the planting of trees in the area where there was no forest cover earlier. It can also be termed as establishment of forests.

46. The problem of arsenic in India is due to-

- (A) Overexploitation of surface water in affected areas
(B) Overexploitation of arsenopyrite in land
(C) Overexploitation of coal in Bihar and Bengal
(D) Overexploitation of ground water in affected areas

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL (Tier-1) 2014)

Exp: Being heavy the concentration of arsenic in the lower levels of underground water keeps on increasing. As the water table shrinks the concentration of Arsenic increases automatically which is hazardous to health. eg. in Ganga Brahmaputra basin

47. Which of the following has been declared as the marine park by Indian government for the conservation of Coral Reef?

- (A) Gulf of Kutch (B) Lakshadweep Island
(C) Andaman Islands (D) Gulf of Mannar

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

Exp: Gulf of Kutch is located near Gujarat state of India. It has fringing reefs which are a bit less developed due to high sea temperatures & high salinity. It has been declared as the Marine Park by Indian government for conservation of corals.

48. Which one of the following weeds is effective in controlling water pollution caused by industrial effluents?

- (A) Parthenium (B) Elephant grass
(C) Water hyacinth (D) Mogar grass

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Water Hyacinth grows rapidly & scavenges organic in organic water pollutants. This plant help purifying upto 40% polluted water.

49. The natural habitat of Rhinoceros in India is

- (A) Bharatpur (B) Gir forest
(C) Khaziranga (D) Nilgiris

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Khaziranga National Park with 2/3rd of one horned rhinoceros of the world is the natural habitat of rhinoceros in India.

50. Sariska and Ranthambore are the reserves for which of the following?

- (A) Lion (B) Deer
(C) Tiger (D) Bear

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Sariska Tiger Reserve is in Alwar & Ranthambore Tiger Reserve is in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan.

51. Which of the following region in India is now regarded as an "Ecological Hot Spot"?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Western Ghats have around 1800 endemic species. Most of them are endangered due to human activities in the region. Hence, it is made the biodiversity hot spot so as to save the receding species of this region.

52. First national park of India that was established in 1936 was named as-

- (A) Kanha National Park
(B) Bharatpur National Park
(C) Hailey National Park
(D) Rajaji National Park

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Hailey National Park which is also called as Jim Corbett National Park is in Nainital in Uttarakhand. It was established in 1936. It has tigers, elephants & hundreds of bird speies.

53. The study of relation of animals and plants to their surroundings is called as-

- (A) Ecology (B) Ethrology
(C) Genealogy (D) Iconology

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: It is Greek word made up of two words "Eco" & "Logy". 'Eco' mean 'environment' & 'logy' means 'study'. Ecology term was coined by Ernst Heckel. It studies the interaction of living beings with their environment.

54. Green House Effect' means

- (A) Pollution in houses in tropical region
(B) Prevention of ultra-violet radiation by the ozone layer
(C) Trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric gases
(D) Damage to green painted buildings

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Green houses are transparent glass made houses built in elevated mountainous regions to grow plants & crops by trapping solar light. Similar phenomenon is occurring throughout the globe due to increased level of pollution by release of harmful industrial gases especially CO₂ raising temperatures all across globe.

55. Which sanctuary in India is famous for Rhinoceros and in which state is it located?

- (A) Gir, Gujarat (B) Kaziranga, Assam
(C) Ranthambore, Rajasthan
(D) Corbett, Uttarakhand

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Already explained in Q. No. 51.

56. Red Data Book provides an account of

- (A) extinct animals only
(B) endangered plants & animals
(C) endangered plants only
(D) fossil plants

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Red Data Book released by International Union for Conservation of Nature is regarding endangered & vulnerable biotic species (plants and animals). It was started in 1964.

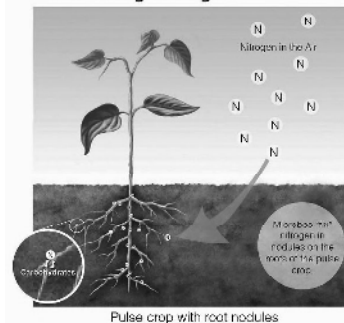
57. Symbiotic Bacteria responsible for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are present in

- (A) Peas (B) Wheat
(C) Corn (D) Oats

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Symbiotic Bacteria which is responsible for atmospheric nitrogen fixation is found in root nodules of pulses. The word 'symbiotic' is derived from 'symbiosis' which means 'living together'. Here, host (pea) & parasite 'bacteria' lives together. Bacteria fixes atmospheric N₂ as NH₃.

Plant Fixing Nitrogen



58. In which of the following States is Dampa Tiger Reserve situated?

- (A) Assam (B) Karnataka
(C) Mizoram (D) Orissa

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Dampah Tiger Reserve is the largest wildlife sanctuary of Mizoram. It is situated on the border of India with Bangladesh in western Mizoram.

59. The state which produces largest number of orchids in India is-

- (A) Assam (B) Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Meghalaya (D) Sikkim

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Largest number of orchids are produced by Sikkim in India, Arunachal Pradesh has the capability to surpass Sikkim in this aspect

60. Kanha National Park saving the rare and almost extinct species of the Swamp Deer, also known as-

- (A) Barasingha (B) Black Buck
(C) Chinkara (D) Nilgai

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Swamp deer is a deer species distributed in the Indian subcontinent. Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh is a home for this specie. Swamp deer is also known as "Barasingha".

61. Which state in India has the largest cover area of forest?

- (A) Uttarakhand (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Kerala (D) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Madhya Pradesh with a forest cover of about 77,462 square kilometers ranks first in the list of forest cover. It is followed by Arunachal Pradesh with a forest cover of about 67,248 sq. km.

62. Corbett National Park was established to protect which animal?

- (A) Bengal Tigers (B) Snow Leopards
(C) Asiatic Lions (D) One-Horned Rhinos

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: To protect the endangered Bengal Tiger, Jim Corbett National Park was established in 1936 in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand. It is the oldest national park of India.

63. Keoladeo Ghana National Park in Rajasthan was formerly called as-

- (A) Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
(B) Khijadia Bird Sanctuary
(C) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary
(D) Mayani Bird Sanctuary

Ans. (C) (SSC, SO 2005, CHSL 2016)

Exp: Keoladeo Ghana National Park in Rajasthan was formerly known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. This National Park is home to diverse bird species including the Siberian Crane.

64. Bandipur National Park is in which state?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan
(C) Karnataka (D) Chhattisgarh

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Bandipur National Park is situated in Chamara janagar district of Karnataka. This National Park is famous for its small population of tigers.

65. Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is in which state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Declared as 17th tiger reserve of India, Kalkad Mundathurai tiger reserve (KMTR) is the 2nd largest reserve area of Tamil Nadu. It was established in 1988.

66. The Great Himalayan National Park is in which state?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Great Himalayan national Park is located in Kullu region of Himachal Pradesh. It is a UNESCO world Heritage site conserving some globally threatened species such as Musk deer and western Horned tragopan.

67. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is in which state?

- (A) Orissa (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Karnataka

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Karnataka. Under the project tiger Anshi National Park and Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary were collectively declared as Dandeli National Park.

68. Melghat Tiger Reserve is in which state?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Rajasthan
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Melghat tiger reserve which is located in the Amravati district of Maharashtra was among the nine tiger reserves which were declared under the first phase of project tiger in 1973-74.

69. Asiatic black bear and snow leopard is found in which of the following places?

- (A) Sundarbans National Park
(B) Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks
(C) Keoladeo National Park
(D) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers both National Parks are located in Uttarakhand state of India. Apart from a wide variety of flora these include fauna like Snow leopard & Asiatic black bear.

70. Indravati Tiger Reserve is in which state?

- (A) Telangana (B) Rajasthan
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) West Bengal

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Indravati Tiger Reserve is located in Dantewada district of Chattisgarh. This National Park is the best potential habitat for the wild buffalo.

71. Simlipal Tiger Reserve is in which state?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Odisha

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Simlipal tiger reserve (also a National Park) is situated in Mayurbhaj district of Odisha. This tiger reserve derived its name 'Similipal' from 'Simul' tree i.e. Silk Cotton tree.

72. Anamalai Tiger Reserve is in which state?

- (A) Telangana (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Anamalai Tiger reserve is a 950 sq. km reserve spread over Western Ghats in Kerala. It was declared a tiger reserve in 2007.

73. Where is the Bandipur National Park?

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka (D) Assam

Ans. (C) (SSC Sec Offic 2001)

Exp: Bandipur National Park is situated in Karnataka. It was established in 1974. It was private hunting ground for Maharaja of Mysore.

74. Where is the Forest Research Institute located?

- (A) Dehradun (B) Bhopal
(C) Lucknow (D) Delhi

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2011)

Exp: Forest Research Institute is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It is operated by Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education.

75. Mudumalai Wild-life Sanctuary is located in the state of

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

Ans. (C) (SSC Sec Offic 2006)

Exp: Mudumalai National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Nilgiri District in Tamil Nadu. It shares boundaries with neighboring states of Kerala & Karnataka.

76. The only sanctuary where kasturi stag is found is-

- (A) Kanha (B) Dachigam
(C) Gir (D) Mudumalai

Ans. (B) (SSC 2006)

Exp: Dachigam National Park located 22 km north of Srinagar in J & K has musk deer (Kasturi Mrig). Dachigam is made up of 10 Villages (Das Gaam).

77. The Gir Forest is noted for its-

- (A) Lion Sanctuary (B) Deer park
(C) Tiger sanctuary (D) Crocodile Park

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO S.I 2007)

Exp: Gir Forest is located in Kathiawar Peninsular region. These are famous for Asiatic lions. It lies in state of Gujarat.

78. Namdhapa National Park is in

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO S.I 2009)

Exp: Namdhapa National Park is situated in Arunachal Pradesh in North East India. It is the third largest National Park of India in terms of area.

79. Manas Sanctuary in Assam is known for

- (A) Elephants (B) Bears
(C) Tigers (D) Wild ass

Ans. (A) (SSC SAS Pre C & D 2011)

Exp: Manas Sanctuary is famous for elephants. It is situated in Assam. It is also famous for Project Tiger.

80. Where was the first Bio-reserve established in India?

- (A) Nokrek (B) Kanha
(C) Nilgiris (D) Periyal

Ans. (C) (SSC CML Pre 2002)

Exp: It became biosphere reserve in 1986. It is the southern part of Western Ghats. It is at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu.

81. In which state is the Kanger Ghati National Park?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chhattisgarh

Ans. (D) (SSC CML Pre 2006)

Exp: Kanger Ghati National Park is situated in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh in Bastar region. It became a National Park in 1982. It has Bastar hill myna as one of the prominent species.



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Natural Resources, Industries & Transport



1. Which of the port is not a Natural Port?

- (A) Chennai (B) Mumbai
(C) Cochin (D) Paradip

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2006)

Exp: Chennai Port is an artificial deep seaport as it has been prepared artificially by cutting crust of continental shelf lying under shallow sea zone. Natural deep sea ports are found on Western Ghats of India due to thin coast line where as due to wide continental shelf on eastern side, ports here are artificially built.

2. India's longest tunnel Jawahar tunnel is located in which state?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Karnataka (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2008, Sec. off. 2007)

Exp: Jawahar Tunnel in Jammu & Kashmir was named after Ist P.M. Jawahar Lal Nehru. It is also known as Banihal Tunnel as it links Qazigund with Banihal. It lies on NH44.

3. A Hydro Power Project on Lake Loktak is situated in which state-

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Manipur
(C) Meghalaya (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2008)

Exp: Lake Loktak is situated in Manipur. Loktak Hydroelectric Power Plant constructed on it is owned by NHPC Ltd.

4. Jadugoda is famous for?

- (A) Mining of iron (B) Mining of mica
(C) Mining of uranium (D) Mining of copper

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst. 2006, 2007, CGL 1999)

Exp: Jadugoda is the village in Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state. It was first uranium mine of India operationalised in 1967.

5. The Huge deposit of uranium are found recently in-

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Kanrataka
(C) Kerala (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2010)

Exp: Tummalapalle of Andhra Pradesh has one of the largest uranium reserves of the world. This report was concluded by Atomic Energy Commission of India after conducting the research in 2011.

6. Where is the biggest reserve of mica?

- (A) In South Africa (B) In India
(C) In USA (D) In Australia

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2001, 2008)

Exp: Biggest reserve of mica is in India. It is in Koderma District of Jharkhand. About 95% of mica reserves in India are located in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan state.

7. The main mineral found in upper Brahmaputra valley is-

- (A) Coal (B) Iron ore
(C) Petroleum (D) Manganese

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Main mineral found in upper Brahmaputra valley is petroleum. British in 1901 started extracting petroleum in Digboi district of Assam. It is oldest petroleum refinery in India.

8. Raniganj in West Bengal is concerned with-

- (A) Coal (B) Iron ore
(C) Manganese (D) Copper

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 1991, 2000, Steno Exam, 2010)

Exp: Raniganj coal field is located in Durgapur & Asansol sub divisions of Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal. This coal belt stretches to neighbouring state of Jharkhand.

9. Which is the largest producer of lignite in India?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: Lignite coal is obtained from Gujarat & Tamil Nadu in India. Neyveli which is located in South Arcol district of Tamil Nadu is largest mine of lignite coal. It supplies fuel to thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu.

10. "Panna" is an important place in Madhya Pradesh. It is famous for mines of-

- (A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Diamond (D) Iron

Ans. (C) (SSC Steno 2010)

Exp: 'Panna' district of Madhya Pradesh is famous for diamond mining. It also has tiger reserve known as 'Panna National Park' Diamond Mining Project of National Mineral Development Corporation manages diamond mines in Panna.

11. Diamond mines are found in -

- (A) Panna, Madhya Pradesh
(B) Mysore, Karnataka
(C) Waltair, Andhra Pradesh
(D) Ajmer, Rajasthan

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: Explained above

12. Which is the destination of the slurry brought by pipeline from Kudremukh?

- (A) Koyali (B) Jagdishpur
(C) Mangalore (D) Udaipur

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2012)

Exp: Iron ore is mined from the hills of Kudremukh in Chikmagalur District of Karnataka in Western Ghats. From here it is transported to the port of Mangalore in the form of slurry through pipeline for exports.

13. Iron ore produced from the mines of Kudremukh is exported from which of the following?

- (A) Marmagao (B) Kochin
(C) Mangalore (D) Chennai

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2000, LDC 2005)

Exp: Same as above

14. India mainly exports iron ore to which country?

- (A) Japan (B) Bhutan
(C) Indonesia (D) Russia

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

Exp: India has large reserves of iron ore while Japan is highly industrialised with big automobile industry which requires iron ore. So, India has been exporting iron to Japan since end of second world war. From eastern port of Vizag most of the iron is exported to Japan & other East Asian economies.

15. Khetri is famous for-

- (A) Aluminium (B) Fertilizers
(C) Copper (D) Gold

Ans. (C) (SSC DEO 2009, MTS 2001, 2002)

Exp: Khetri in Rajasthan is very well known for copper. It is the town in Jhunjhunu district.

16. Where is the oldest working 'Refinery'?

- (A) Bahamas (B) Basra
(C) Digboi (D) Texas

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2005, SSC MTS Exam, 2002)

Exp: Oldest working petroleum refinery is in Digboi, Assam. It was started in the year 1901 by British. It was infact first oil well drilled in Asia. It is also known as 'Oil city'.

17. The First refinery in India was established in-

- (A) Barauni (B) Vishakhapatnam
(C) Digboi (D) Mumbai

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: Answered above

18. The Total number of refinery working in Assam is/are-

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

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: Digboi Refinery in 1901, Noonmati in Guwahati in 1962, Dhaligaon near Bongaigaon, 1962 Numaligarh, Golaghat district, 1999.

19. "Mumbai High" is related to-

- (A) Iron (B) Petroleum
(C) Tomb (D) Jute

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: Mumbai High also known as Bombay High is an off shore region beyond Mumbai coast from where petroleum is drilled.

20. Where is Mumbai High located-

- (A) Continental Shelf of Arabian sea
(B) Western Coastal Plain
(C) Western Ghat
(D) Internal Plains of South

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2012)

Exp: In an off shore region of the coast of Mumbai. The petroleum reserves are available under sea on the continental shelf of Arabian Sea.

21. The First port developed after independence was-

- (A) New Mangalore (B) Mumbai
(C) Nhava Sheva (D) Kandla

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2012)

Exp: Kandla was developed as an off spring port. As due to partition India lost important Karachi port to Pakistan so Mumbai port was over burdened with excess work. This effect was neutralised by diverting trade to Kandla port which is situated in Kutch district of Gujarat.

22. The construction of Tehri dam is done across which river-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC, CGL 2016, Steno 2007)

Exp: Tehri Dam built across river Bhagirathi in Tehri, Uttarakhand is a 1000 megawatt power project. It also holds a water reservoir for irrigation & municipal water supply.

23. Tehri Hydro Power complex is constructed on which of the following river-

- (A) Alaknanda (B) Mandakini
(C) Dhaul Ganga (D) Bhagirathi

Ans. (D) (SSC Tax Asst. 2009)

Exp: Bhagirathi originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakashi district of Garhwal region. Tehri Power Project is built on this river.

24. The contribution of Hydro-Power in India's total power is almost-

- (A) Half (B) One-third
(C) One-fourth (D) One-fifth

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS Exam, 2006)

Exp: In India most of the electricity is produced through thermal power stations where mostly coal is used as raw material. Although, India has a great potential to produce hydroelectricity but still it has not harnessed it properly & only 1/5 of it contributes to total energy consumption.

25. The name of India biggest Irrigation Canal is-

- (A) Yamuna Canal (B) Indira Gandhi Canal
(C) Sirhind Canal (D) Upper Doab River

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

Exp: Indira Gandhi Canal starts from Harike Barrage south of confluence zone of Sutlej & Beas. It is the biggest irrigation canal in India which passes through the states of Punjab, Haryana into Rajasthan, providing much needed water to deserts of Rajasthan for irrigation. Earlier it was termed "Rajasthan Canal".

26. The Indira Gandhi canal gets water from which river-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Same as above.

27. Which of the following pair is correct in context of thermal power projects?

- (A) Korba-Uttar Pradesh
(B) Ramagundam-Tamil Nadu
(C) Talchar-Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kawas-Gujarat

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2004, MTS 2013)

Exp: Thermal power station in Kawas, Gujarat is gas-based power plant. Its total installed capacity is 645MW. It is one out of 7 gas-based power station of NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation).

28. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed on which river-

- (A) Kaveri (B) Krishna
(C) Godavari (D) Indus

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2001, DEO 2009, CGL 2012)

Exp: Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built on Krishna river forming boundary between Nalgonda of Telangana & Guntur of Andhra Pradesh. It is a multi purpose project.

29. In which state, the Koyna Hydro-Power Project is located?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Bihar
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno 2014)

Exp: Koyna Power Project is a complex hydropower project with 4 dams. One of the dams is built across river Koyna in Satara district in Maharashtra. Hence, gaining its name.

30. Match the followings-

Dam	River
A. Hirakund	1. Ravi
B. Pong dam	2. Bhagirathi
C. Tehri dam	3. Beas
D. Thein dam	4. Mahanadi

A B C D

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: Hirakund - Mahanadi (15 km from Sambalpur in Odisha)
Pong dam - Beas (Also called Maharana Pratap Sagar, Kangra, H.P.)
Tehri Dam - Bhagirathi (Tehri, Uttarakhand)
Thein Dam - Ravi (Ranjit Sagar Dam, near Pathankot, Punjab)

31. The oldest river valley project in India is-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2006, 2008)

Exp: Once known as 'Sorrow of West Bengal' because of its devastating floods, the Damodar river was curtailed (tamed) by building of Multi Purpose River Valley Project, a series of dams and canals. Idea was taken from Tennessees River Valley Project, U.S.A.

32. Where was the first Nuclear Power Plant Constructed in India?

- (A) Kaiga (B) Tarapur
(C) Narora (D) Kota

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: First nuclear power station in India is Tarapur nuclear power plant located in Swayam, Maharastra. It is largest nuclear plant of India. It was constructed under 123 Agreement between India, USA & IAEA in 1963.

33. Find the odd one-

- (A) Tarapur (B) Trambe
(C) Kalpakkam (D) Narora

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: India's first nuclear research facility was setup at Trombay (Trambe) namely BARC, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, whereas Tarapur, Narora & Kalpakkam are nuclear power stations.

34. Which of the following Hydro Power Project is not in Tamil Nadu?

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

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

Exp: Iddukki is a place in Kerala. It lies in Western Ghats. It is the biggest hydropower project in Kerala. All the other 3 options are of Tamil Nadu.

35. In which of the following places, power is generated through hydro power?

- (A) Neyveli (B) Annore
(C) Tuticorin (D) Mettur

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO 2010)

Exp: In Neyveli, Annore & Tuticorin electricity is generated through thermal power plants, whereas, in Mettur it is generated through hydroelectric as well as thermal power plant.

36. In which state, Salal Hyro Power Project is located?

- (A) Haryana (B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Punjab

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2013)

Exp: Salal Hydro Power Project is located in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir on river Chenab.

37. The Umiam Hydro Power Project Dam is located few kilometres north to which of the following-

- (A) Kohima (B) Imphal
(C) Guwahati (D) Shillong

Ans. (D)

Exp: Umiam hydro Power Project is on Umiam lake which is located about 15 kms north of Shillong in Meghalaya state. A dam was created across Umiam river in early 1960s, to create this lake.

38. Which states are related with the dispute of "Mullaperiyar dam"-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2000 CHSL 2012)

Exp: Mullaperiyar Dam is also called Mullaiperiyar Dam. It lies on Periyar river in Idukki district, Kerala. Periyar National Park in Thekkady is located around dam's reservoir. The location of dam is in Kerala but it is operated & maintained by Tamil Nadu.

39. Which state irrigation is done by Rihand Dam project?

- (A) Gujarat and Maharashtra
(B) Orissa and West Bengal
(C) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(D) Kerala and Karnataka

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Exam, 2011)

Exp: Rihand Dam also called as Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is built across river Rihand. It is located in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. Its reservoir lies on boundary between Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh. Rihand is the tributary of Son river.

40. There is always shortage of electricity in India for a long time, because-

- (A) There is fluctuation in hydro-power generation
(B) Demand for electricity is increasing while its generation and distribution has not been increased
(C) The objective of getting new capacity is not achieved
(D) None of the above

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: As the population increases, the demand for almost all commodities & energy sources increases, same is the case in India, even rapid industrialisation requires power supply. But till date energy produced in terms of electricity is less than what is required to be consumed.

41. There is a project in India which is similar to T.V.A. (Tenacy Valley Authority) of USA, it is-

- (A) Ramganga Multi-Purpose Project
(B) Idukki Project
(C) Damodar Valley Project
(D) Mahanadi Delta Project

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO Exam, 2012)

Exp: Damodar Valley Project is the Multipurpose River Valley Project which is based on Tennessee (River) Valley Authority of U.S.A. This project serves multi dimensional aspects such as hydroelectricity, irrigation, flood control, recreational reservoir etc.

42. The energy generated through coal commercially is called-

- (A) Light Energy (B) Kinetic Energy
(C) Thermal Energy (D) Static Energy

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007)

Exp: Energy generated by the use of coal, oil, gas is called thermal energy. In this process, the water is heated by use of coal, oil & gas (as fuel) which then turns the turbine to generate electricity known as thermal electricity.

43. Which of the following is untraditional sources of Energy?

- (A) Coal (B) Fuel
(C) Petroleum (D) Biogas

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2001,2006)

Exp: Coal, petroleum & forest fuel such as wood has been used by humans since ages. They are the direct source of energy hence they were more exploited, whereas biogas is a concept of clean energy. The gas produced from animal & human waste is used in various manners as fuel. Conventional sources were direct fuels whereas biogas is first produced from organic waste & then utilised as fuel.

44. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?

- (A) Water (B) Petroleum
(C) Coal (D) Natural gas

Ans. (A) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Renewable sources of energy are the ones which can be renewed or recycled. In the given options, water is the energy source which can be used again after recycling.

45. Consider the following statements-

1. NTPC has entered in the area of hydro-power
2. Power Grid Corporation has entered in Telecom Industry

Which of the above statement is correct?

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: NTPC stands for National Thermal Power Corporation. It generates electricity mainly by utilisation of fossil fuels. But, as the reserves of fossil fuels are limited the organisation is building hydroelectric power plants also. On the other hand, Power Grid Corporation is involved in Telecom industry as similar infrastructure can be used there also.

46. Which of the following city is the centre for manufacturing of Penicillin?

- (A) Sindri (B) Delhi
(C) Pimpri (D) Alwaye

Ans. (C) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: Pimpri is the suburban metropolis region in Pune Maharashtra. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) is set up there by Government of India to produce Penicillin.

47. In which of the following City, Hindustan Machine and Tool Industry is located?

- (A) Mumbai (B) Chennai
(C) Hyderabad (D) Bengaluru

Ans. (D) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Hindustan Machine & Tool Industry is located in Bengaluru, Karnataka. It was founded in 1953 and comes under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises.

48. Talcher is important for which of the following?

- (A) Cable Industry
(B) Hydro Power Generation
(C) Atomic Reactor (D) Heavy Water Plant

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2015)

Exp: Heavy water (D_2O) is used as moderator & coolant in nuclear reactors. Department of Atomic Energy of Government of India has the responsibility to produce D_2O for nuclear reactors. One such production plant is in Talcher, Odisha.

49. In which of the following state, fertilizer complex "Paradip Phosphate Ltd" is located?

- (A) Jharkhand (B) Bihar
(C) West Bengal (D) Orissa

Ans. (D) (SSC LDC 2005)

Exp: Fertilizer complex "Paradip Phosphate Ltd." is located in Paradip, Odisha. It was founded in year 1981. It imports raw material from Jordan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco & CIS countries.

50. Match the followings-

Industry	Area
A. Basic industry	1. Fertilizers
B. Strategic industry	2. Petroleum
C. Critical industry	3. Automobile
D. Goods based industry	4. Arms and ammunition

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

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Exam, 2005)

Exp: Basic industry - Petroleum

Strategic Industry - Arms & Ammunition

Critical Industry - Automobile

Goods based Industry- Fertilizers

Basic industry is the one which acts as base for other industries such as iron ore industry in which iron is produced from which machines are made later. Strategic industry is the one which is concerned with the security of the nation & considered important for economic development.

51. Match the followings-

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Tiruchirappalli | 1. Locomotive |
| B. Vishakhapatnam | 2. Tank Factory |
| C. Avadi | 3. Heavy Electrical Industry |
| D. Chittaranjan | 4. Ship Building |

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO Exam, 2012)

Exp: Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu)-Heavy Electrical Industry
Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) - Ship building
Avadi (Tamil Nadu) - Tank Factory
Chittaranjan (West Bengal) - Locomotive

52. Which of the following sea Port is nearest to Rourkela Steel Plant?

- (A) Haldia (B) Vishakhapatnam
(C) Kandla (D) Paradip

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS Exam, 2006)

Exp: Rourkela Steel Plant is located in Rourkela, Odisha. It is closer to Paradip port when compared with other ports. As iron is heavy and weighty, it is exported from nearby Paradip port, Odisha.

53. HBJ pipeline transports-

- (A) Crude Oil (B) Natural Gas
(C) Petroleum (D) Iron Ore in slurry form

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2006)

Exp: HBJ pipeline also known as HVJ pipeline was started in 1986 by GAIL (India) Limited to transport gas to fertilizer plants in U.P.
HBJ stands for Hazira - Vijaipur - Jagdishpur. Vijaypur is also termed as Bijaypur.

54. Which ports are located on the Eastern coast of India?

- (A) Kandla and Haldia (B) Haldia and Kochin
(C) Paradip and Kandla (D) Paradip and Haldia

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2010)

Exp: Kandla & Kochi are located on the west coast of India. Kandla in Gujarat, Kochi in Kerala whereas Paradip is in Odisha & Haldia is in West Bengal on Eastern Coast.

55. Which of the following is an important port of Eastern coast of India?

- (A) Kandla (B) Visakhapatnam
(C) Karaikal (D) Puducherry

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO Exam, 2011)

Exp: Vishakhapatnam (Vizag) is used for bulk transportation of iron to East Asian countries such as Japan & South Korea.

56. Where is Kandla Port located in?

- (A) Gulf of Kutch (B) Kori Creek
(C) Gulf of Khambhat (D) None of the above

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2004)

Exp: Kandla port is located in Kutch, Gujarat near Gandhidham city on Gulf of Kutch. It was built to compensate the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan.

57. Where is Jawaharlal Nehru Port?

- (A) Paradip (B) Kochin
(C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2014)

Exp: Jawahar Lal Nehru port is also known as Nhava Sheva port. It is located to the east of Mumbai, Maharashtra on Arabian Sea.

58. Kolkata Port is an Example of which type of port?

- (A) Naval (B) Oil
(C) Riverine (D) Natural

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2015)

Exp: Riverine ports are the one's which are further inside from the sea coasts along the stream of a river. Such as Kolkata port is riverine port on river Hooghly.

59. Which National Highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Varanasi-

- (A) NH4 (B) NH2
(C) NH10 (D) NH6

Ans. (B) (SSC, CHSL 2014, CGL 2013)

Exp: National Highway (NH2) connects 6 states of North India i.e. Delhi, Haryana, U.P. Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal constituting a portion of Grand Trunk Road.

60. Where are the coaches of trains manufactured in India?

- (A) Jamshedpur and Perambur
(B) Kapurthala and Perambur
(C) Hyderabad and Perambur
(D) Varanasi and Perambur

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS 2011)

Exp: Kapurthala in Punjab has Rail Coach Factory located on Jalandhar - Firozpur line. Perambur is a suburban zone in Chennai, Tamil Nadu has Integral Coach Factory.

61. The Integral coach factory is in-

- (A) Perambur (Chennai) (B) Bengaluru
(C) Varanasi (D) Hawrah (Kolkata)

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2012, Tax Asst. 2008)

Exp: Integral Coach Factory is located in Perambur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

62. Which of the following newly manufacturing unit is going to be established by Indian railway?

- (A) Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala
(B) Wheel Factory, Chapra
(C) Wheel and Axle Plant, Durgapur
(D) Rail Wheel Factory, Bengaluru

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2005)

Exp: Rail Wheel Factory was setup in the year 2008 in Saran district of Bihar. It was inaugurated by the then Railway Minister Sh. Lalu Prasad Yadav. It is first indigenously developed sophisticated factory of its type in India. It is developed by Larsen & Tourbo.

63. Which of the following city has the largest number of registered vehicles?

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2010)

Exp: Due to rapid urbanisation the number of registered vehicles in Delhi is the largest. This data is the outcome of Barclays report titled 'Megatrends Accelerating urbanisation in India'.

64. Which city is the headquarter of two Railway zones in India?

- (A) Hubli (B) New Delhi
(C) Mumbai (D) Jabalpur

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: There are overall 18 zones & 69 divisions of Indian Railways. Of these Mumbai is the headquarter of two zones. They are Central Railway & Western Railway.

65. "Rail Bandhu" is-

- (A) Website of every rail division
(B) Medical officer in every train to fight in any medical emergency
(C) Security guard in all air conditioned coaches of rajdhani/shatabadi and duranto trains
(D) A magazine available of Indian rail available in all Rajdhani/Shatabadi/AC Duranto Trains

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2011)

Exp: 'Rail Bandhu' is a monthly magazine from railway. Its target audience is passengers who travel by Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi express & Duranto Express.

66. Konkan Railway connects-

- (A) Goa-Mangalore (B) Roha-Mangalore
(C) Kanyakumari-Mangalore
(D) Kanyakumari-Mumbai

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2011)

Exp: Roha lies in Maharashtra & Mangalore lies in Karnataka. These two are end points of Konkan Railway. Konkan Railway passes through Maharashtra, Goa & Karnataka.

67. Which of the following resource is abiotic and renewable?

- (A) Iron Ore (B) Livestock
(C) Water (D) Forest

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Exam, 2008)

Exp: Water is abiotic i.e. non-living & renewable that is recyclable & reusable.

68. The best quality coal is –

- (A) Lignite (B) Peat
(C) Bituminous (D) Anthracite

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO 2007)

Exp: Anthracite is the best quality coal available. It has got the highest carbon content (about 90%). It is mostly used in metallurgical processes of metals.

69. In which of the following places, steel and iron industry was set up with the help of Germany?

- (A) Durgapur (B) Bhilai
(C) Rourkela (D) Bhadravati

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2005)

Exp: The first integrated steel plant of India of public sector was setup in Rourkela, Odisha with German collaboration. Steel Authority of India operates it.

70. The atomic power station in Rajasthan is situated at:

- (A) Pokhran (B) Suratgarh
(C) Rawatbhata (D) Chittorgarh

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: The atomic power station in Rajasthan is situated in Rawatbhata. It is also known as Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. It was commissioned on 16 December 1973 & is operated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

71. Which of the following is the cleanest source of energy?

- (A) Biofuel (B) Fossil fuel
(C) Nuclear power (D) Wind energy

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: It is the cleanest source of energy since it creates no pollution while moving the turbine to produce electricity whereas all other given sources produce some percentage of pollution.

72. The Kowada Nuclear Park project is proposed to be setup in which State?

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: There is a proposal to set up Kowada Nuclear Park in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. It would be jointly developed under Indo-U.S.A. Nuclear agreement.

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

- (A) Bramhaputra Valley (B) Damodar Valley
(C) Mahanadi Valley (D) Godavari Valley

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Damodar Valley lies in the Chhota Nagpur region. It has massive blocks of coal fields in its central basin. It is also termed as 'Ruhr of India'.

74. Which one of the following industries is known as Sunrise Industry?

- (A) Iron & Steel (B) Cotton Textile
(C) Information Technology
(D) Tea & Coffee

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Sunrise industries are those new industries which have seen rise in their growth and will become important industries of future. One such industry is IT industry.

75. The Ghatampur thermal power plant recently approved by Cabinet is to be setup in?

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Ghatampur Thermal Power Plant will be set up in Ghatampur, Kanpur district, U.P. Fuel used will be coal. It is co owned (joint venture) by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (51%) & Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam (49%).

76. Which place is said to be the Manchester of South India?

- (A) Coimbatore (B) Salem
(C) Thanjavur (D) Madurai

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Coimbatore is 'Manchester of South India'. As it has thousands of small, medium, large industries & textile mills.

77. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?

- (A) Mineral Oil (B) Natural Gas
(C) Uranium (D) Coal

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Most of the power generation in India happens through thermal power stations in which coal is used majorly as fuel. As most of the coal available in India is of poor quality with low carbon content and therefore it's useless for metallurgical processes of metals.

78. Highest percentage of carbon is found in which form of coal?

- (A) Anthracite (B) Bituminous
(C) Peat (D) lignite

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: About 90% of carbon content is available in anthracite due to which it has low ash & smoke formations. It is best coal available for metallurgical process.

79. Which of the following is a commercial source of energy?

- (A) Agricultural waste (B) Dried dung
(C) Sun (D) Natural gas

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Natural gas occurs along with the belt of other fossil fuels in sedimentary rocks. It is also a good source of clean energy as due to good carbon content it has high calorific value with low residue.

80. Golden Quadrilateral Project for the development of National Highways was initiated by-

- (A) P V Narasimha Rao
- (B) I K Gujral
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Golden Quadrilateral Project was initiated by former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Its main objective is to connect major industrial areas (regions) of the country to assist smooth transportation and communication. It connects Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.

81. Which of the following sources has the largest share in power generation in India?

- (A) Atomic power
- (B) Thermal power
- (C) Hydro power
- (D) Wind power

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Most of the electricity produced in India is thermal electricity. It is about 67% (approx). In thermal power stations coal, gas & oil (petroleum) are used as fuels.

82. In India, the Black Revolution is related to the manufacturing of which product?

- (A) Charcoal
- (B) Crude petroleum
- (C) Diamond
- (D) Black gram

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Crude petroleum is originally found in black colour. It is also known as 'Black Gold'. In order to increase the production of crude oil, the term "Black Revolution" was coined in India.

83. Which is the highest quality of hard coal?

- (A) Anthracite
- (B) Bituminous
- (C) Lignite
- (D) Peat

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Explanation is given above.

84. Which among the following cities in India is not located in Golden Quadrilateral Road Network?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Chandigarh

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Golden Quadrilateral Road network connects 4 major metropolis cities of India i.e. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai & Mumbai to enhance communication & transportation.

85. What is the source of natural energy of the hot springs at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh?

- (A) Geothermal Energy
- (B) Biomass Energy
- (C) Thermal Energy
- (D) Hydro Energy

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Geothermal energy is the heat energy produced within Earth's surface. Sometimes magma from inside come near to Earth surface heating up the rocks at shallow depth. The rocks instead heat the water body which comes in their contact. Similar tendencies prevail in Himachal Pradesh. Here, hot spring is situated near Parbati river spreading to a distance of 1.3 km.

86. Which State of India is leading in solar energy generation?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Recently, Tamil Nadu surpassed Rajasthan to become number one producer of solar energy. A 648 MW plant of solar energy is set up in Kamuthi, Tamil Nadu by Adani Power. It is world's second largest solar park.

87. Sextant is an instrument used in which of the following?

- (A) Gynaecology
- (B) Navigation
- (C) Birth control
- (D) Medical treatment

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: The angular distances between two visible objects is measured with the help of sextant. Later on this measurement is used for purpose of navigation & surveying. It is primarily used to measure angle between earth's horizon & astronomical objects.

88. Which of the following is not commercial source of energy?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural Gas
- (D) Firewood

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Commercial source of energy such as coal, petroleum & natural gas are obtained commercially whereas fire wood is obtained non-commercially by people from wastelands, forestlands in terms of twigs, sticks etc.

89. The largest producer of Lac in India is-

- (A) Chattisgarh
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Gujarat

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Lac is resinous secretion of wide range of lac insects. Most common species is Kerria lacca utilized for lac production. In India Jharkhand is the leading producer of lac followed by Chattisgarh, West Bengal & Maharashtra. It is used to make dyes & bangles, filling of hollow silver and gold ornaments.

90. The largest solar power plant in India is located at-

- (A) Nagercoil
- (B) Jaisalmer
- (C) Madhapur
- (D) Rann of Kutch

Ans. (*) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Presently, Kamuthy in Tamil Nadu has the largest solar power plant of India with power generating capacity of 648 MW.

91. Which is the longest National Highway in India?

- (A) NH4 (B) NH44
(C) NH10 (D) NH5

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: NH44 with a length of about 3,745 km is the longest national highway in India. Although NH7 running over 2,369 km is longest "Single" national highway in India. NH44 is a merger of different national highways and runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

92. Asia's first underground Hydel Project is located in which of the following States in India?

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Pre 2002)

Exp: Nathpa Jhakri Dam on river Sutlej is the mega underground dam in Himachal Pradesh with 27.4 km long tunnel. It produces 1500 MW hydro-electricity.

93. The most important uranium mine of India is located at:

- (A) Manavalakurichi (B) Gauribidanur
(C) Vashi (D) Jadugoda

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Pre 1999)

Exp: Jadugoda Mines of uranium lies in Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. It started functioning in 1967 as first uranium mine of India.

94. Which State of India has the largest reserves of monazite with a high thorium content?

- (A) Kerala (B) Karnataka
(C) Gujarat (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO S.I 2003)

Exp: The southern state of Kerala has largest reserves of monazite in coastal regions with high thorium content. Thorium 232 is most stable isotope of thorium.

95. Singhbhum is famous for-

- (A) Coal (B) Iron
(C) Copper (D) Aluminium

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Singhbhum is famous for iron ore deposits. It is situated in state of Jharkhand.

96. Which one of the following States produces the Maximum manganese in India?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Odisha

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2014)

Exp: Madhya Pradesh produces maximum manganese in India. M.P. along with Maharashtra produces more than half of manganese in India.

97. Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because

- (A) It has extensive dry coast
(B) Its coastal waters are very saline
(C) It has extensive shallow
(D) Besides producing salt from saline water, it has reserves of rock salt

Ans. (A) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2005)

Exp: Gujarat lies in sub tropical high pressure zone towards west India. It is characterized by semi - arid & arid conditions. The coastal zone of the state remains dry during most part of the year. Hence, salt production is high.

98. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Natural gas is found in Dharwar rock formation
(B) Mica is found in Koderma
(C) Cuddapah series is famous for diamonds
(D) Petroleum reserves are found in Aravali hills

Ans. (B) (SSC Tas Assistant (C.E) 2005)

Exp: Koderma is a mineral rich district. It's located in Southern Jharkhand and termed as Great Mica Belt of Jharkhand.

99. Which State Possesses biggest coal reserve?

- (A) Bihar (B) Jharkhand
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Odisha

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Pre 2002, Tax Assistant 2008)

Exp: Biggest coal reserve lies in Jharkhand. As most of the Chhota Nagpur Region lies in this state. It comprises of big coal fields in Damodar Valley.

100. Tummalapalle, where huge reserves of Uranium have mission is July, 2011, lies in the state of

- (A) Jharkhand (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Gujarat

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2011, FCI Assistant 2012)

Exp: Tumallapalle lies in Andhra Pradesh . The Atomic Energy Commission confirmed that it might have world's largest uranium reserves.

101. "Panna" is an important place in Madhya Pradesh. It is famous for:

- (A) Gold mines (B) Silver mines
(C) Diamond mines (D) Iron mines

Ans. (C) (SSC Steno Grf.C&D)2010)

Exp: Panna in an important Diamond mining place in Madhya Pradesh. It lies to the North East of Vindhya Ranges extended to about 240 km known as Panna group

102. Where has the Geological Survey of India located most of India's Chromite?

- (A) Cuttack (B) Singhbhum
(C) Manipur (D) Hubli

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Pre 2002)

Exp: In India most of chromate deposits (about 93%) are located in Sukinda Valley of Cuttack district in Odisha.

103. The oldest oil-field in India is in

- (A) Haldia (B) Bombay High
(C) Neyveli (D) Digboi

Ans. (D) (SSC CML Pre 2002)

Exp: The oldest oil field in India is in Digboi Assam. In the year 1901, Britishers had set the oil refinery in this region naming it as Assam Oil Company Limited.

104. In India, there are many coal fields found in

- (A) Cauvery Valley (B) Krishna Valley
(C) Ganga Valley (D) Damodar Valley

Ans. (D) (SSC CGI Pre 2014)

Exp: Damodar river flows through Chhota Nagpur Plateau which has many reserves of coal and most of the coal fields lie in Damodar Valley from Jharkhand to West Bengal.

105. Which National highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varansi

- (A) NH4 (B) NH2
(C) NH2 (D) NH6

Ans. (B) (SSC CGI Pre 2014)

Exp: Also known as Sher Shah Suri Marg and Grand Trunk road, NH2 connects Delhi with Kolkata. It is currently upgraded as the part of "Golden Quadrilateral Project".

106. Which two of the following are connected by the North South Corridor?

- (A) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
(B) Mumbai and Chennai
(C) Amritsar and Kolkata
(D) Hyderabad and Bhopal

Ans. (A) (SSC CGI Pre 2013)

Exp: The North South Corridor & East West Corridor are being developed to enhance the transportation & communication throughout the country. The North South Corridor runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

107. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of which type of resource?

- (A) Unnatural resources
(B) Actual resources
(C) Potential resources
(D) Biotic resources

Ans. (C) (SSC CGI Pre 2017)

Exp: Potential resources are those resources which at present can't be exploited due to lack of technology, capital, manpower etc. but with advancement of technology these can be harnessed in future.

108. Which among the following neighbouring country of India is the largest producer of Opium in the World?

- (A) Pakistan (B) Afghanistan
(C) Sri Lanka (D) Maldives

Ans. (B) (SSC CGI Pre 2017)

Exp: Afghanistan is largest opium producer of world and is part of Golden crescent which includes Pakistan and Afghanistan both.





Population & Tribes

1. The Growth rate of population means-

- (A) Difference between the growth of male and female
- (B) Difference between the population of urban and rural areas
- (C) No. of births per thousand persons
- (D) Difference between birth rate and death rate

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Tier -I 2014)

Exp: Population can be said to be growing when no of individuals increase in it. It can be best calculated by calculating difference between birth rate and death rate.

2. The Birth rate measures the birth during an year per-

- (A) 100 populace
- (B) 1000 populace
- (C) 10000 populace
- (D) 100000 populace

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Exam, 2008)

Exp: A birth rate can be best described as number of live births per thousand of population per year.

3. Which of the following Indian state has the most no. of Scheduled Tribal population?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Assam
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Orissa

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2013)

Exp: With 46 recognized scheduled tribes, Madhya Pradesh has maximum no. of tribes from the given options. 21.1% of state's population is shared by tribal's.

4. In context of population, which of the following describes the correct meaning of "Sex-Ratio"-

- (A) Number of males per 1000 females
- (B) Number of females per 1000 males
- (C) Number of female per 1000 populace
- (D) Number of female per 1000 sample of persons

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2012, CGL 2016)

Exp: Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. As per census of 2011 sex ratio in India is 940.

5. The Density of population in India is defined as-

- (A) Number of persons in an area of one mile square
- (B) Number of persons in an area of one lakh mile square
- (C) Number of persons in an area of one lakh km square
- (D) Number of persons in an area of one km square

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

Exp: No. of persons in an area of one Km square population density can be defined as the number of persons in an area of one Km square. In 2011 population density has gone up to 382 persons per square km.

6. In India, the state with highest density of Population is-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Haryana

Ans. (B) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: Bihar with a population density of 1,102/km² is most densely populated state of India (2017).

7. As per the census 2011, what is the density in India?

- (A) 325
- (B) 352
- (C) 372
- (D) 382

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) 2011, CGL 2016)

Exp: The population density of India of India has risen to 382 persons square km. In 2001 the figure was 325.

8. Find the name of the state which has the lowest density?

- (A) Meghalaya
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2006)

Exp: Arunachal Pradesh with a population density of about 12-15 persons square per square km has the minimum population density.

9. According to census 2001, the highest density of population is in the state of-

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Delhi

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2006)

Exp: According to census 2001 Delhi: was most densely Populated State. In 2011 also Delhi has the density of 11,297 persons per square Kilometre.

10. According to census 2011, which union territory records the highest density?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Chandigarh
- (C) Puducherry
- (D) West Bengal

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) DEO & LDC 2011)

Exp: Delhi with an average increase of 20% of population every year and presently holding 11,297 persons per square km is most densely populated.

11. Which of the following is called the biggest leap forward in the history of Indian population?

- (A) 1921-1931
- (B) 1941-1951
- (C) 1951-1961
- (D) 1961-1971

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2008)

Exp: 1961-1971 is termed as the decade of population explosion or big leap forward as population went up drastically high.

12. Child Sex Ratio as per the provisional results of the 2011 Census in India is-

- (A) 927 (B) 924
(C) 917 (D) 914

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) 2011, CGL 2012)

Exp: As per the census 2011, child sex ratio has shown a decline from last census with 927 females per 1000 males.

13. The Indian state with lowest sex- ratio is-

- (A) Haryana (B) Punjab
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2010)

Exp: According to census 2011 the sex ratio in Haryana is 879. Although government has claimed to touch 950 mark.

14. According to the census 2001, which was the largest state of India demographically?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Bihar
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) West Bengal

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst., 2009)

Exp: As per the Census of 2011. Uttar Pradesh is demographically largest state of India with a population of about 20 Crores.

15. Which state of India has the largest percentage of poors?

- (A) Bihar (B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Orissa (D) Jharkhand

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2007, CGL 2016)

Exp: As per RBI estimates Chhattisgarh has highest poverty level with 39% people living Below poverty line.

16. What percentage of Indian population is below poverty line?

- (A) Less than 30% (B) 30% to 35%
(C) More than 35% but less than 40%
(D) 40% to 45%

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2007)

Exp: According to official release of government of India in 2012. 22% of its population was below the poverty line. World Bank in 2011 estimated it to be 23.6%.

17. According to census 2001, the average annual growth rate during 1991-2001 is almost-

- (A) 1.22% (B) 1.93%
(C) 2.13% (D) 2.24%

Ans. (B) (SSC MTS Exam, 2008)

Exp: According to Census 2011, the average annual growth rate during 2001-2011 is almost 2%.

18. According to the data, released by housing and urban poverty alleviation ministry, which state has the maximum number of slums?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) West Bengal
(C) Maharashtra (D) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (C) (SSC (10+2) 2010)

Exp: According to Census 2011, Maharashtra has highest number of slum blocks in the Country. According to ministry reports out of 1 lakh slum blocks 21,000 lies in Maharashtra.

19. Which pair is not twin-cities?

- (A) Durgapur-Asansol
(B) Hyderabad-Secunderabad
(C) Kolkata-Hawrah (D) Delhi-New Delhi

Ans. (D) (SSC CPO 2008)

Exp: New Delhi which is Indian capital is a territory inside Delhi. It is a part of big territory i.e. Delhi.

20. The most literate union territory in India is-

- (A) Delhi (B) Lakshadweep
(C) Chandigarh (D) Puducherry

Ans. (B) (SSC Section off 2007)

Exp: As per the Census of 2011 the literacy rate in Lakshadweep is 91.85 percent. Male literacy rate is 95.56% while for females it is 87.95%.

21. According to the latest figures, literacy in India is-

- (A) 63% (B) 65%
(C) 67% (D) 68%

Ans. (*) (SSC CGL, 2006, off, 2007)

Exp: According to census 2011, effective literacy rate has risen to 74.01% from 64.8% in 2001.

22. What is the main reason behind the faster population growth in India-

- (A) Low Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate
(B) High Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate
(C) Faster Birth Rate and Faster Mortality Rate
(D) High Birth Rate and High Mortality Rate

Ans. (B) (SSC CPO 2006, CHSL (10+2) 2012)

Exp: Due to increased health facilities along with the development the mortality rates have gone down but still proper family planning has not been able to evolve leading to high birth rates.

23. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the lack of female population in India?

- (A) Political Factors (B) Economic Factors
(C) Social Factors (D) Superstitions

Ans. (C) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: Social factors such as dowry and patriarchal mindset along with other prejudices are responsible for lack of population of females.

24. As per the data released in July 2011, what is the percentage of population living in Indian villages?

- (A) 80% (B) 75%
(C) 70% (D) 60%

Ans. (C) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: According to Census 2011, approximately 83.3 crore people out of 121 crore population lives in villages which is nearly 70%.

25. As per the data released in July 2011, Sex -Ratio in Rural Areas is _____ less than urban areas-

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

Ans. (B) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: According to Census 2011. Female sex ratio in rural India is 947 but in urban areas it falls to 926.

26. As per the Census 2011, which state has the lowest population in India?

- (A) Manipur (B) Tripura
(C) Puducherry (D) Sikkim

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) DEO & LDC 2011, FCI (10+2) 2011)

Exp: As per the Census of 2011 the population of Sikkim is 619,000 which is lowest in India. Sikkim is located at trijunction of India with China(Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan.

27. According to the figure of census 2011, which of the union territories is last ranked in child-sex ratio-

- (A) Dadar and Nagar Haveli
(B) Daman and Diu
(C) Chandigarh
(D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: Union territory	Child sex ratio
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	924
Daman and Div	909
Chandigarh	867
Andaman and Nicobar	966
Delhi	866
Lakshadweep	908

28. In which state, female literacy rate is the highest?

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

Ans. (A) (SSC MTS 2014)

Exp: State	Female literacy rate (%)
Kerala	91.98
Maharashtra	75.48
Tamil Nadu	73.86
West Bengal	71.16

29. According to the figures of Census 2011, which state has the maximum difference in the male and female literacy-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2012)

Exp: State	Female literacy rate(%)	Male literacy rate(%)
Rajasthan	52.66	80.51
Kerala	91.98	96.02
U.P	59.26	79.24
M.P	60.02	78.73

30. Match the following-

Tribes	States
A. Bhil	1. Terai
B. Tharu	2. Nilgiri
C. Gond	3. Bastar
D. Toda	4. Malwa

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

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) 2011)

Exp: Malwa	-	Bhil
Terai	-	Tharu
Bastar	-	Gond
Nilgiri	-	Toda

31. Kuki is related to which state-

- (A) Nagaland (B) Meghalaya
(C) Manipur (D) Tripura

Ans. (C) (SSC FCI 2012)

Exp: Kukitribe is an ethnic group spread over North eastern regions like Manipur and foothills of Chittagong hills. This tribe is mainly a follower of Christianity.

32. Where are Khasi and Garo tribes mainly found in-

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Nagaland
(C) Mizoram (D) Manipur

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 1999, CHSL 2016)

Exp: Garo and Khasi tribes are mainly found in hilly regions of Meghalaya. The dominance of these tribes is so profound that hills like Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are named after them.

33. India's biggest tribal group is-

- (A) Bhil (B) Gond
(C) Santhal (D) Tharu

Ans. (A) (SSC (10+2) 2010)

Exp: According to 2011 Census, Bhil is the most populous tribe having a population of 4,618,068 which is 37% of ST population. It is mainly found in Malwa region.

34. Where are homogenous group "Mangolab" found in India?

- (A) South-Region
(B) Southern-Central Region
(C) North-Western Region
(D) North -East Region

Ans. (D) (SSC FCI, 2012)

Exp: Mangolabs migrated from China and Mangolia to Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland; Manipur has a racial division including people of Central and eastern Asia.

35. Among the following states, the literacy rate is highest in

- (A) Odisha (B) Punjab
(C) Maharashtra (D) Mizoram

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: In the given options the literacy of the following states are:-

1. Odisha	72.87%
2. Punjab	75.84%
3. Maharastra	82.34%
4. Mizoram	91.33%

- 36. India's population growth is characterized by**
 (A) An increase in rate of death
 (B) An increase in ratio of females
 (C) An increase in the birth rate and declining death rate
 (D) Increasing number of old people

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: India's population growth is characterised by decadal (on every 10 year basis) growth of population on every census basis, which is based on an increase in the birth rate and decrease in death rate.

- 37. Among the following States, _____ has the lowest birth rate in India.**

- (A) Kerala (B) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Bihar (D) West Bengal

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: According to the census 2011, Kerala has the lowest birth rate in India and recent survey also shows that there is decline in the crude birth rate (CBR) in Kerala (14.7) according to 2013 survey.

- 38. Which of the following states has the lowest literacy rate?**

- (A) Kerala (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Bihar (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Bihar has the lowest literacy rate in India. It is about 61.80% according to census 2011 report.

- 39. What is the Stage in the population cycle in which India is classified on the basis of its demographic characteristics?**

- (A) Early expanding stage (B) High stationary stage
 (C) Late expanding stage (D) Declining Stage

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Pre 2006)

Exp: Late expanding stage is the 3rd stage of Demographic Transition. In this, both, the birth rate & the death rate fall, though population still rises but at much lower rate.

- 40. Census data released on July 15, 2011 reflects that 13.48 percent urban population lives in**

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

Ans. (C) (FCI Assistant 2012)

Exp: As per census 2011, Maharashtra has 13.48% of urban population. About 70% of population of India lives in rural areas. Goa & Mizoram are 1st in terms of being urban whereas Himachal Pradesh has 90% rural population, the most in India.

- 41. In the history of India population, which duration period is referred to as 'A great leap forward'?**

- (A) 1921-1931
 (B) 1941-1951
 (C) 1951-1961
 (D) 1971-1981

Ans. (C) (SSC CML Pre 2008)

Exp: 'A great leap forward' in context of Indian population census is considered the decadal growth from 1951 to 1961.



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Miscellaneous

1. What is the name of India's permanent research station in Southern Hemisphere Antarctica-

(A) Dakshin Bharat (B) Dakshin Niwas
(C) Dakshin Chitra (D) Dakshin Gangotri

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

Exp: Dakshin Gangotri is the name of India's permanent research station in Southern Hemisphere Antarctica.

2. When did India adopt the International Tsunami Warning System-

(A) 2004 (B) 2005
(C) 2006 (D) 2007

Ans. (C) (SSC CPO 2011)

Exp: India agreed to "Ocean Tsunami Warning System" in a United Nations Conference held in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan. As an initiation towards an International Early Warning Programme after the disastrous tsunami of 2004 due to Indian Ocean earthquake.

3. National Flood Commission is related to-

(A) Flood
(B) Disaster Management
(C) Drought and flood
(D) Poverty Alleviation

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2012)

Exp: National Flood Commission also called as "Rashtriya Barh Ayog" was established in 1976 to evolve a coordinative, integral and scientific approach to the problems arising in controlling floods in the country and to strategise a national plan to fix priorities so as to implement them in the future.

4. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(A) The Mahakaal Temple - Ujjain
(B) Sringeri Matha - Chikkmangalur district
(C) The Sun Temple - Konark
(D) Jain Temples - Khajuraho

Ans. (D) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: The Jain temples were built by Vastapul Tejpal, a Jain laymen between the 11th and 13th centuries A.D. and are world-famous for their stunning use of marble. These temples are situated over Mount Abu hills. Mount Abu is the only hill station in Rajasthan.

5. Which of the following is India's military offensive against Pakistan in the Kargil war?

(A) Operation Kargil (B) Operation LOC
(C) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Success

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: The Indian military operation against Pakistan in the Kargil war was "Operation Vijay" to clear the Kargil sector. The Kargil sector was reoccupied by Indian military on July 1999.

6. Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which State?

(A) Maharashtra (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat (D) Jharkhand

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the popular National Parks in India located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh. The density of the tiger population at Bandhavgarh is one of the highest known in India. It has a large breeding population of leopards and various species of deer.

7. Which is called the "Lake District of India"?

(A) Nainital (B) Shimla
(C) Sikkim (D) Matheran

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2016)

Exp: Nainital Lake is called the "Lake district of India". Nainital Lake is one of the four lakes of Kumaon Hills, the other three lakes are Sattal Lake, the Bhimtal Lake and Naukuchiyatal Lake, these lakes are of "tectonic origin". The district of Nainital is in the Kumaon region of India's Uttarakhand state. Nainital is named after the Hindu diety "Naina Devi", whose temple is situated on the northern shore of "Nainital Lake".

8. The longest railway platform in India

(A) Amritsar (B) Gorakhpur
(C) Kathgodam (D) Kanpur

Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Gorakhpur Junction's railway platform is the longest railway platform in India. Length of this platform is 1.3 km. Before this Khadagpur was the longest platform with a length of about 1074 m.

9. In which of the following states the first Synagogue is built in India?

(A) Maharashtra (B) West Bengal
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Kerala has the 1st Synagogue built in India. Paradesi Synagogue is the oldest of the 7 Synagogue built by Jewish communities in Kerala.

10. Jawahar Tunnel, the largest in India is located in the State of

(A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Maharashtra
(C) Karnataka (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Jawahar Tunnel also known as Banihal Tunnel is on NH 44 facilitating commutation from Jammu to Srinagar.

11. Which hill station's name means 'place of the thunderbolt'?

- (A) Gangtok (B) Shillong
(C) Ootacamund (D) Darjeeling

Ans.(D) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Darjeeling is derived from the word 'Dorje' meaning 'thunderbolt' & 'ling' meaning 'place or land'. Both 'Dorje' & 'ling' are Tibetan words.

12. National Waterway-1 is on which water system?

- (A) West Coast Canal
(B) River Brahmaputra
(C) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river
(D) Sundarbans Waterways

Ans.(C) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: National waterway is a national waterway between Allahabad and Haldia. This has been developed on Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly river system. It became operative in 1986.

13. What was Norway's rank in 2016 Human Development Index published by the United Nations Development Programme?

- (A) 1 (B) 10
(C) 100 (D) 200

Ans.(A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Human Development Index is published by United Nations development programme (UNDP). It was developed by combined effort of Amartya Sen and Mehboob-ul-Haq in 1990. India in 2016 was placed at 131 rank.



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