

World Geography

1. The Universe

1. is a well known constellation that can be seen in the evening. This constellation is also known as 'the Hunter'.
- (a) Cassiopeia (b) Draco
(c) Orion (d) Ursa Major

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Orion is a well known constellation that can be seen in the evening. This constellation is also known as the 'Hunter or Mriga'. Orion constellation is located on the celestial equator. It is the brightest and most beautiful of the winter constellation. Some of its stars including Betelgeuse and Rigel are the brightest stars.

2. Which is the constellation which is also called as the hunter?
- (a) Ursa Major (b) Scorpio
(c) Orion (d) Leo

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

3. The different patterns formed by different group of stars are called:
- (a) Planets (b) Stars
(c) Celestial bodies (d) Constellations

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The patterns of stars seen in the sky are usually called Constellations, although more accurately a group of stars that forms a pattern in the sky is called an Asterism. Astronomers use the term constellation to refer to an area of the sky.

4. Which of the following is not a constellation in the sky.
- (a) Ursa Major (b) Orion
(c) Sirius (d) Cassiopeia

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : A group of stars visible in night that appear in form of certain patterns are known as constellations. Orion, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, Great bear, Hydra, Crux etc. are the examples of the constellations. Sirius (Dog Star) is a biggest star in Earth's night sky. Sirius is highly visible in the Northern Hemisphere in winter night sky.

5. A group of stars, which has a recognisable shape is called as-
- (a) Constellation (b) Comet
(c) Meteorite (d) Meteoroid

RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : The group of stars which has a recognisable shape is called as Constellation.

6. A huge system of billions of stars and cloud of dust and gases is known as:
- (a) Universe (b) Galaxy
(c) Constellation (d) World

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : A Galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars and clouds of dust and gases. There are millions of such galaxies that make the universe. The milky way is the galaxy that includes our solar system.

7. The study of the universe is known as:
- (a) Anthropology (b) Etymology
(c) Cosmology (d) Anatomy

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Cosmology:- It is a branch of astronomy that involves the study of origin and evolution of the universe.

- **Anthropology:** It is the study of humanity through the application of biology, cultural studies, archaeology, linguistics, and other social sciences.
- **Etymology:** It is the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings.
- **Anatomy:** It is the science that studies the structure of the body.

8. Name the exoplanet which is considered as a pretty close cousin of Earth, and is also known as 'Earth 2.0'.
- (a) Kepler-452b (b) Europa-31
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kepler-452b is sometimes called "Earth's Cousin" or "Earth 2.0", and some astronomers have nicknamed it "Coruscant", which is the name of the home of the Galactic Empire in the Star Wars films.

9. Everything in this universe is made up of material which scientists have named:
- (a) Crystals (b) Solids
(c) Liquid (d) Matter

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Everything in this universe is made up of material which scientists have named 'matter'. It can be living or non-living. Example- human beings are matter as well as a duster is also a matter.

10. The nearest Spiral galaxy to Milky way is:
- (a) Dwarf galaxy (b) Sun flower galaxy
(c) Andromeda galaxy (d) Pinwheel galaxy

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The nearest spiral galaxy to the Milky way is Andromeda Galaxy. The Andromeda Spiral Galaxy is the closest galaxy to us. The Andromeda galaxy or Devayani Galaxy is a great constellation located 2500000 light years away from Earth, located in the Andromeda constellation which can be seen with the naked eye in clear skies.

11. What is Andromeda?

- (a) Galaxy neighboring Milky Way
- (b) Planet
- (c) Name of the Black hole
- (d) Comet

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

12. Which of the following is closest/nearest the galaxy to the milky way?

- (a) Whirlpool Galaxy (b) Cigar Galaxy
- (c) Andromeda Galaxy (d) Tadpole Galaxy

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans: (c) See the explanation of above question.

13. How old is our universe?

- (a) 13.6 billion years (b) 4.6 billion years
- (c) 5.8 billion years (d) 8.9 billion years

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Our universe is about 13.8 billion years old. Astronomers estimate the age of the universe in two ways:

- (a) by looking for the oldest stars; and
- (b) by measuring the rate of expansion of the universe and extrapolating back to the Big Bang.

14. George Lemaitre is associated with ____.

- (a) The Big Bang Theory
- (b) Invention of electric current
- (c) Deoxyribonucleic acid
- (d) Discovery of solar system

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): George Lemaitre is associated with discovery of the Big Bang Theory. Georges Edward Lemaitre was a Belgian astronomer and cosmologist. He was the first to propose the modern Big Bang Theory in 1927. According to the Big Bang Theory the expansion of the observable universe began with the explosion of a single particle at a definite point in time. According to this theory, the universe as we know it started with an infinitely hot and dense single point that inflated and stretched - first at unimaginable speeds, and then at a more measurable rate - over the with 13.7 billion years to the still expanding cosmos that we know today.

15. The Big Bang theory was propounded by:

- (a) Thomas Gold (b) Al- Biruni
- (c) George Lamaitre (d) Dr. Allen Sundes

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of the above question.

16. What is the Shape of Milky Way?

- (a) Regular (b) Elliptical
- (c) Spiral (d) Irregular

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Shape of Milky Way is Spiral. Our sun (a star) and all the planets around are part of a galaxy known as Milky Way. Galileo first resolved the band of light in individual stars with his telescope in the year 1610. Our galaxy is about 13.6 billion years old and made up of approximately 100 billion stars.

17. What is Milky way?

- (a) Nakshatra
- (b) Arrangements of planets
- (c) Galaxy
- (d) Shining star

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans: (c) Kindly refer the explanation of above question.

18. Which organisation is responsible for naming of the constellations?

- (a) International Institute for Space Law
- (b) International Astronomical Union
- (c) International Space Exploration Coordination Group
- (d) European Space Agency

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): International Astronomical Union (IAU) is an international association of professional astronomers at the PhD level and beyond, from all over the world. It was founded in 1919. Its mission is to promote and safeguard the science of astronomy in all its aspects, including research, communication, education through international cooperation, assign official name and designations to celestial bodies. Its headquarter is situated in Paris (France). Currently, the President of IAU is Debra Meloy. Elmegreen and General Secretary is Jose Miguel Rodriguez Espinosa.

19. How many constellations are there in the universe?

- (a) 88 (b) 99
- (c) 90 (d) 87

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): International Astronomical Union (IAU) recognizes 88 constellations covering the entire northern and southern sky in universe. The largest constellation in the sky is 'Hydra'. The smallest constellation in the sky is 'Crux'.

20. The stars are mainly made up of ____.

- (a) Oxygen and Hydrogen
- (b) Hydrogen and Carbon
- (c) Hydrogen and Helium
- (d) Oxygen and Helium

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The stars are mainly made up of Hydrogen and Helium. The gases present in stars are Hydrogen (70%), Helium (28%) and other gases (2.5%). The energy by a shining star is produced by thermonuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium in the stars core.

21. _____ is not one of the basic types of galaxies.

- (a) Regulars (b) Ellipticals
- (c) Spirals (d) Irregulars

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Regulars is not one of the basic type of galaxies. There are three basic forms of a galaxies:

(a) Spiral:- Spiral galaxies are flattened disc-shaped which contain spiral arms of interstellar matter.

(b) Irregular:- Irregular galaxies are those which do not have a common axis i.e. they do not spin regularly.

(c) Elliptical:- Elliptical galaxies have a symmetrical elliptical shape with no clearly defined internal structures.

Most of the stars in them are comparatively old red stars and no new stars are forming in them. There are approximately 100 billions galaxy in the universe and each galaxy consists of billions stars.

- 22. The name 'Great Bear' is a ____.**
 (a) Constellation (b) Satellite
 (c) Galaxy (d) Star

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): The Great Bear is a constellation in the northern sky. It is also known as 'Ursa Major'. It is primarily known from the asterism of its main seven star. It is visible throughout the year from most of the northern hemisphere, and appears circumpolar above the mid-northern latitudes and it can be seen by the unaided eye and the best time to see it is in the spring season when it is high above the north-eastern horizon.

- 23. Hubble's law is related to**
 (a) Heat (b) Sound
 (c) Astronomy (d) Pressure of wind

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): Hubble's law is related to astronomy. Hubble showed that galaxies are receding away from Earth with a velocity that is proportional to their distance from Earth. More distant galaxies recede faster than nearby galaxies. Hubble's law is used for understanding the motion of the astronomical objects due to the expansion of the universe.

- 24. Which is the second most abundant element in the universe?**
 (a) Hydrogen (b) Helium
 (c) Nitrogen (d) Iron

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In the universe the most common element is Hydrogen followed by Helium. About 70% of the Universe remains hydrogen. About 28% is helium, with 25% formed in the Big Bang and 3% from stellar fusion.

- 25. Which is the brightest star in the sky at night?**
 (a) Canopus (b) Sirius-A
 (c) Vega (d) Spica

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Sirius-A or Sirius is brightest star in the sky at night. It is close to Orion constellation. Sirius is also called the Dog star. It is officially called Alpha Canis Majoris, because of its designation and position in the Constellation Canis Major. Sirius is actually a binary star system which has a luminous main sequence star, Sirius.

- 26. Which star can be located with the help of the Orion constellation?**
 (a) Pole star
 (b) Alpha centauri
 (c) The corner start of the Ursa major
 (d) Sirius

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

- 27. The clouds of dust, hydrogen, helium and other ionized gases occupying the space between stars is known as ____.**

- (a) Galaxy (b) Supernova
 (c) Nebulae (d) Black hole

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The clouds of dust, hydrogen, helium and other ionized gases occupying the space between stars is known as Nebulae. The closest known nebulae to the earth is called the Helix nebula. It is approximately 700 light-years away from the earth. A nebula depends for its luminosity upon the presence of stars that have either arise from it or contained in it.

- 28. How do scientists represent the Milky Way with the use of arms?**

- (a) Cylindrical (b) Spiral
 (c) Circular (d) Elliptical

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Milky Way is a medium-sized barred spiral galaxy containing 100 billion stars. The earth is located in the solar system which situated in Milky Way. Most of scientists believe that the Milky Way galaxy is spiral in shape also and is constantly rotating as such the arms are moving through space.

- 29. Which of the constellation of northern hemisphere in sky known as Great Bear?**

- (a) Ursa Major (b) Ursa Minor
 (c) Pegasus (d) Cygnus

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Ursa Major is the constellation which is known as Great Bear. It can be seen throughout the year from northern hemisphere and it is generally called seven stars or 'Saptarishi'. These stars are named after Seven Sages of ancient times. These are Kratu, Pulah, Pulastya, Atri, Angiras, Vashishta and Marichi respectively.

- 30. The constellation that is visible during the early nights of the Summer Season is called ____.**

- (a) Cassiopeia (b) Ursa Major
 (c) Leo Major (d) Orion

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

- 31. Which of the following is not a celestial body?**

- (a) Sun (b) Star
 (c) Planet (d) Ocean

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Celestial body is a natural object outside of the Earth's atmosphere, for example- Moon, Sun, Stars and the other planets of our solar system. Else, ocean is not included in celestial body.

- 32. Which of the celestial body shines in the sky at night?**

- (a) Mars (b) Moon
 (c) Jupiter (d) Star

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) The celestial body that shines in the sky at night is Star. Stars are the celestial bodies made up of hot burning gases. A star's life begins with the gravitational collapse of a gaseous nebula of material composed primarily of hydrogen, along with helium and trace amounts of heavier elements.

2. The Solar System

33. The Brightest planet in the night sky

- (a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
(c) Saturn (d) Venus

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The brightest planet in the night sky is Venus which is also the brightest celestial object in the sky next to the Sun and the Moon seen by naked eye from earth surface. Venus is similar to the Earth in size, mass and density and hence it is considered as Earth's twin. It is our nearest planet in the solar system as well as it is known as Morning Star and Evening Star.

34. Our solar system is a part of which galaxy?

- (a) Bode's (b) Andromeda
(c) Milky Way (d) Triangulum

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Every Galaxy is a part of Super cluster of galaxies. Our solar system is located in an outer spiral arm of the Milky Way galaxy. Our solar system orbits the center of the Milky Way galaxy. It is significant that, our Milky Way galaxy will someday bump into Andromeda, our closest galactic neighbour, but it won't happen for about five billion years.

35. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Solar system is 2.3 billion years old.
(b) Planet Mercury is closest to the Sun.
(c) Planet Jupiter has maximum satellites in the solar system.
(d) Planet Venus has no natural satellite.

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The solar system is about 4.6 billion years old, so option (a) is incorrect Jupiter followed by Saturn has the maximum satellites in the solar system. Other than this, nearest planet to the sun of the solar system is Mercury. Mercury and Venus have no any satellite. In the solar system Mars is known as red planet.

36. Which of the following is not a part of our solar system?

- (a) Europa (b) Sun
(c) Moon (d) Dhruv Star

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dhruv Star (Pole Star) is not a part of our solar system. The pole star is north in the sky which is about 434 light years away from Earth. Our solar system includes 8 planets, many satellites, asteroids and meteorites. Moon is the satellite of Earth and Europa is a satellite of Jupiter.

37. What is the shape of a planet's orbit?

- (a) Spherical (b) Parabolic
(c) Elliptical (d) Conical

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The planets move in elliptical orbit. Earth revolves around the Sun in elliptical orbit. The given statement, may be well verified by Kepler's law's of planetary motion.

38. What is the fixed path on which a planet revolve around the sun?

- (a) Rings (b) Orbit
(c) Path (d) Axis

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : All the planets move around the sun in a fixed path which is known as orbit. Each planet has its own orbit and it is elliptical in shape.

39. The celestial bodies that revolve around the sun in a system is known as _____.

- (a) Milky way (b) Solar System
(c) Galaxy (Akashganga) (d) Constellation

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids revolve around the sun and collectively form the solar system. Solar system is bounded gravitationally, containing two category of planets:

Inner / Terrestrial Planets - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars.

Outer/ Jovian Planets - Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

40. Which of the following thing revolve around the Sun?

- (a) Planet (b) Satellite
(c) Star (d) Galaxy (Akashganga)

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : There are eight planets revolving around the Sun. According to International Astronomical Union, there are eight planets in our solar system namely Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Also there are some dwarf planet like Ceres Pluto and Eris.

41. Who proposed the first heliocentric model of solar system?

- (a) Johannes Kepler
(b) Galileo Galilie
(c) William Herschel
(d) Nicolaus Copernicus

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The motion that earth revolves around the sun is defined as 'heliocentrism'. The first heliocentric model of solar system was prepared by Nicolaus Copernicus. Copernicus is also known as the father of modern astronomy. He was the first man who told that Earth revolves around Sun.

(i) The Sun

42. The Outermost region of the Sun is known as :

- (a) Corona (b) Chromosphere
(c) Convection zone (d) Radiation field

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Corona is the outermost layer of the Sun. It experiences a very high temperature, about one million degree celsius. It starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere. Corona isn't visible from the earth (except during solar eclipse). Layers of the Sun are Photosphere, Chromosphere, Transition region, Corona.

43. What is the source of energy of the sun and other stars?

- (a) Combustion of Helium gas
- (b) Nuclear fusion
- (c) Nuclear fission
- (d) Combustion of Hydrogen gas

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Energy in the Sun and stars is generated by nuclear fusion. In nuclear fusion, two or more light nuclei join to form a heavy nucleus along with release of an extremely high amount of energy.

44. Glowing surface of the sun is known as:

- (a) lithosphere
- (b) photosphere
- (c) atmosphere
- (d) chromosphere

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The photosphere is the 'visible surface' of the Sun. The Sun is a giant ball of plasma, so it doesn't have a distinct, solid surface like Earth. Sunlight that is created by nuclear fusion in the Sun's core (center) gradually works its way outward, colliding over and over with atoms in the Sun's interior. After a million-year journey, the sunlight finally reaches a level where the plasma is less dense and photons stop running into atoms and can finally escape into space. This level is what we see as the 'glowing surface' of the Sun - the photosphere. It has a temperature of 6000°C. At some spots in the photosphere some colours are absorbed and black lines occur there. The lines are called "Fraunhofer" lines. Sun spots are also seen in the photosphere.

45. The glowing surface of the sun is called:

- (a) Photosphere
- (b) Lithosphere
- (c) Chromosphere
- (d) Corona

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

46. How much time is taken by sunlight to reach Earth?

- (a) 7 min 32 sec
- (b) 9 min 32 sec
- (c) 7 min 56 sec
- (d) 8 min 20 sec

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Sunlight travels at the speed of 3×10^8 m/s. Photons emitted from the surface of the Sun need to travel across the vacuum of space to reach our eyes. It takes sunlight an average 500 seconds, or 8 minutes and 20 seconds to travel from the Sun to the Earth. The distance between the Earth and the Sun is equal to 1.496×10^8 km.

47. What is the approximate distance between sun and earth?

- (a) 15.96×10^7 km.
- (b) 1.496×10^8 km.
- (c) 12.96×10^7 km.
- (d) 11.96×10^7 km.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

48. The principle element of sun is _____.

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Carbon
- (c) Hydrogen
- (d) Silicon

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The principle element of sun is hydrogen. The sun is in the centre of the solar system. It is huge and made up of extremely hot gases. Its main constituents are Hydrogen (70%), Helium (28%) and others (2%). The centre of the Sun is called Core and its temperature is about 1.5×10^7 °C and the temperature of outer surface of the Sun is about 6000°C. We know that the Sun is the ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system.

49. How much angle is formed by the sun with earth's surface?

- (a) 22 minute
- (b) 32 minute
- (c) 42 minute
- (d) 52 minute

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The sun is inclined at an angle of 32 minute with the earth's surface.

50. The Amount of the strength of sun that is blocked by the earth approximately _____.

- (a) 1.8×10^{17} MW
- (b) 1.8×10^8 MW
- (c) 1.8×10^{11} MW
- (d) 1.8×10^{14} MW

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The approximate strength that is blocked by the earth is about 1.8×10^{11} MW (megawatt).

51. What is called short burst of energy arising from the sun's photosphere?

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Solar flares
- (c) Sun Stain
- (d) Solar Wind

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Solar flares are a sudden explosion of energy caused by tangling crossing or reorganizing of magnetic field lines near sun spots. Solar flares release a lot of radiation into space. Sunspots are the areas that appear dark on the surface of the sun. They appear dark because they are cooler than other parts of the Sun's surface. the temperature of a sunspot is still very hot around 6,500 degree Fahrenheit.

52. Total solar eclipse occurs when _____.

- (a) Moon is at maximum distance from earth
- (b) Moon enters the earth's shadow
- (c) Sun, Moon and Earth are in a straight line
- (d) Sun, Moon and Earth should not be in a straight line

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): The total solar eclipse occurs when the Moon completely covers the sun and all three viz. the sun, the Moon and the Earth come in a straight line and it can only take place when the Moon is in near perigee (the point of the Moon's orbit closest to earth.)

53. When the new Moon comes between the sun and earth and block out the sun's rays this phenomenon is called as _____.

- (a) Solar eclipse
- (b) Lunar eclipse
- (c) Evening
- (d) Glasses eclipse

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans: (a) Kindly refer to the explanation of above question.

(ii) Mercury

54. With reference to space science, which of the following planets do NOT have even one moon?

(a) Venus and Mercury (b) Neptune and Mars
(c) Uranus and Neptune (d) Jupiter and Saturn

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : In our solar system, the planets Venus and Mercury do not have even one moon, while the rest 6 planets have moon. At present, the planet Jupiter has the maximum number of moons followed by Saturn.

55. Which planet in the solar system is closest to the sun?

(a) Earth (b) Mercury
(c) Venus (d) Mars

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Mercury is nearest to the sun at a distance of 0.39 AU. It takes only about 88 days to complete one round along its orbit and it completes one spin on its axis in about 59 days. Mercury is a rocky planet with a huge iron core which makes up a large part of its interior. There is absence of atmosphere because of its extreme temperature and low escape velocity. Mercury is the smallest planet of our solar system. Mercury does not have its own Moon and magnetic field is found here which is a specialty of mercury.

56. Which is the smallest planet in our solar system?

(a) Mercury (b) Mars
(c) Jupiter (d) Saturn

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

(iii) Venus

57. The thick white and yellowish clouds of the planet Venus is made up of which of the following acids?

(a) Sulphuric acid (b) Nitric acid
(c) Hydrochloric acid (d) Acetic acid

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The thick white and yellowish clouds of the planet Venus are made up of sulphuric acid. The atmosphere of Venus is mainly made up of carbon dioxide. Two planets in the solar system do not have a moon, they are Venus & Mercury.

58. Atmosphere of Venus mostly contains which of the following gases?

(a) Nitrogen (b) Hydrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Carbon dioxide

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

59. Which of the following planets does not have its own Moon (satellite)?

(a) Jupiter (b) Mars
(c) Venus (d) Neptune

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

60. Which of the following planets rotates in Clockwise direction ?

(a) Venus (b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn (d) Mars

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The planets in our solar system usually rotate from west to east, whereas only two planets have rotation from east to west (clockwise). Uranus and Venus spin on its axis from east to west.

61. All planets revolve anticlockwise except ____.

(a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
(c) Venus (d) Earth

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

62. Which planet is the nearest in size of earth?

(a) Mercury (b) Mars
(c) Venus (d) Saturn

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Venus is one of the four terrestrial planets in the solar system. It is similar to earth in size and mass, and is often described as 'earth's sister' or 'twin'. Venus is also known as evening star and morning star.

63. Which planet is known as the 'Earth's' Twin?

(a) Carla (b) Mars
(c) Moon (d) Venus

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

64. Which planet is known as The Evening/morning star?

(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Mars (d) Saturn

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans: (b) See the explanation of above question.

65. Which planet is named after a Roman goddess?

(a) Earth (b) Venus
(c) Saturn (d) Jupiter

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans: (b) Venus is the second closest planet to the sun. This planet has been named 'Venus' after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. It is the brightest natural object at night after the Moon, it moves in clockwise direction and this is the hottest planet of solar system.

66. Which of the following planet is hottest in the solar system?

(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Earth (d) Mars

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans: (b) See the explanation of above question.

(iv) The Earth

67. The axis of the earth is inclined to the plane of ecliptic at an angle of:

(a) $68\frac{1}{2}$ degrees (b) $73\frac{3}{4}$ degrees
(c) $62\frac{1}{2}$ degrees (d) $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Angle made by Earth's rotation axis is of about 66.5 degrees with the plane of its orbit around the Sun, or about 23.5 degrees from the perpendicular to the ecliptic plane.

68. At what speed does the Earth revolve around the sun ?

- (a) 55,000 mph (b) 47,000 mph
(c) 67,000 mph (d) 20,000 mph

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Earth revolves around the sun at about 67,000 mph (110,000 km/h).

69. _____ is the closest star to the Earth.

- (a) Vega (b) Altair
(c) Sun (d) Moon

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Sun is the closest Star to the Earth. After Sun the nearest Star is Alpha Centauri. The distance between Sun and Earth is 147.47 million km.

70. The shape of earth is _____.

- (a) Circular (b) Flattened
(c) Spherical (d) Elongated (Geoid)

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The earth is the third nearest planet to the sun. It is the fifth largest planet in size. It is slightly flattened at the poles, that why its shape is described as geoid. Geoid means an earth-like shape. The earth has air and water and as 2/3rd water covered surface. It is also known as blue planet. It has tilted on $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ its axis, it completes one orbit around sun in 365 days and it complete spin on its axis in 24 hours.

71. How many natural satellite do earth has?

- (a) Four (b) Two
(c) Three (d) one

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The earth has one natural satellite which is called Moon.

72. Which one is the ultimate source of energy on the earth?

- (a) Moon (b) Water
(c) Atmosphere (d) Sun

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Sun is the ultimate source of energy on the earth and earth directly receives this energy in the form of solar radiation. This energy forms the basic life support system of earth.

73. What is approximate percentage of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere?

- (a) 17% (b) 21%
(c) 25% (d) 33%

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : The present composition of earth's atmosphere is primarily contributed by Nitrogen (78.84%), Oxygen (20.946%) and CO₂(0.03%) remaining Argon (0.93%) etc.

74. What type of celestial body is the earth?

- (a) Satellite (b) Planet
(c) Comets (d) Star

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Earth is planet in our solar system, there are eight planets according to IAU (The International Astronomical Union). These are as follows (as per distance from the sun) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Earth is also called blue planet because of 2/3rd of its surface is filled with water.

75. The mass of the earth is approximately–

- (a) 6×10^{22} kg (b) 6×10^{24} kg
(c) 6×10^{25} kg (d) 6×10^{23} kg

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Mass is a quantitative measure of inertia, the basic asset of all things. The weight of an object is determined by the gravitational force acting upon it and the same object in different place having different weight. Hence, there is the mass of earth but not weight. According to scientific estimation, the mass of earth is nearly 5.97219×10^{24} kg.

76. Apart from Neptune, which of the following planet is also known as "Blue planet"?

- (a) Saturn (b) Earth
(c) Mars (d) Pluto

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Apart from Neptune, the earth is also called as 'blue planet'. A total of 71% of the earth's surface is covered from water and when viewed from the space it looks blue therefore, it is called blue planet.

(v) Mars

77. Which of the following is also known as "red planet"?

- (a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Earth (d) Mars

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)

Ans. (d) : Mars is the fourth planet after earth in order of distance from the sun. It completes one revolution around the sun in 687 days. It appears red due to iron oxide which is present here that's why it is therefore also called red planet. The presence of atmosphere on the mars is extremely rare and the rotation speed of Mars is similar to the rotation speed of the earth.

78. The Mars is also known as:–

- (a) Morning star (b) Evening star
(c) Red planet (d) Blue planet

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans:(c) Kindly refer to the explanation of above question.

79. How many Moons does Mars have?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans:(b) Mars has two satellite as Phobos and Deimos. Deimos is the smallest satellite of solar system. The highest mountain of the planet is Olympus Mons which is three times higher than Everest in altitude.

(vi) Jupiter

80. How many galilean Moons are there which were discovered by Galileo on 13 January 1610?

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Galileo had discovered four Moons revolving around the Jupiter in January 1610. These Moons are 'Io', 'Europa', 'Ganymede' and 'Callisto'. Ganymede is the biggest among all the Moons of our solar system. All the galilean Moons are spherical in shape.

81. Which planet has a Moon named Ganymede?

- (a) Jupiter (b) Venus
(c) Mercury (d) Saturn

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system and its largest satellite is Ganymede, which is also the largest satellite of our solar system. Some other prominent satellites are Himalia, Europa, Ayo, IO, Callisto, Pasiphae etc. Among them Ganymede and Europa are the satellite having ice-beneath which is a reservoir. Europa has liquid water and the evidences of hydrogen para-oxide is also found there.

82. Which of the following is not the Moon of Jupiter?

- (a) Ayo (b) Titan
(c) Euporie (d) Ganymede

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans.(b) Titan is not the Moon of Jupiter. It is the largest Moon of Saturn and the second largest natural satellite in the solar system.

83. Which is the largest planet among the following as compared to the size of the earth?

- (a) Mars (b) Jupiter
(c) Uranus (d) Saturn

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans.(b) The largest Planet in our solar system is Jupiter, which beats out all the other Planets in both mass and volume. Jupiter's mass is more than 300 times that of Earth, and its diameter, at 140,000 km, is about 11 times Earth's diameter.

84. The giant storm known as the great red spot is associated with which planet?

- (a) Mars (b) Venus
(c) Pluto (d) Jupiter

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The great red spot is a continuous area of high pressure which produced by Jupiter as an asymmetric storm on this planet.

85. Which of the following planets is orange in colour and have a white stripes on it?

- (a) Mars (b) Saturn
(c) Jupiter (d) Venus

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Jupiter is orange in colour. There are white stripes on it and Jupiter is the fifth in order of distance from the sun. It is the largest planet of our solar system.

(vii) Uranus/Neptune/Pluto

86. Planet Pluto was discovered by:

- (a) John Adams (b) Johann Galle
(c) William Herschel (d) Clyde Tombaugh

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Pluto was the first Kuiper Belt object to be discovered and is the largest known dwarf planet or Plutoid. It was discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh and was classified for 75 year as the ninth planet of the solar system. It is second largest dwarf planet after Eris. After the discovery of 'Eris' in 2005, Pluto was demoted August 24, 2006 from a planet to dwarf planet status by International Astronomical Union's (IAU) definition. At present the total number of planets in the solar system is eight.

87. In which year pluto was discovered?

- (a) 1925 (b) 1930
(c) 1935 (d) 1940

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans:(b) See the explanation of above question.

88. Which celestial body was considered as a planet until 2006 and since then it is not considered as a planet?

- (a) Pluto (yam) (b) Venus
(c) Jupiter (d) Mercury

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a) See the explanation of above question.

89. Which of the following is not considered as a planet?

- (a) Jupiter (b) Pluto
(c) Saturn (d) Mercury

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

90. Which planet is called as "Dwarf Planet"?

- (a) Pluto (b) Ceres
(c) Neptune (d) Eris

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

91. What is the name of the Moon of pluto?

- (a) Charon (b) Ganymede
(c) Luna (d) Triton

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans:(a) Pluto has five Moons Charon, Styx, Nix, Kerberos, and Hydra. The Charon is the largest with a diameter just over half of Pluto. It is the biggest known Moon of a dwarf planet. It has a surface characterized of mountains valleys, and craters.

92. Who discovered the planet Uranus?

- (a) Galileo Galilee
(b) Christian Huygens
(c) Sir William Herschel
(d) Nicholas Copernicus

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Uranus has the seventh position in terms of distance from the sun in our solar system and it is third in terms of diameter and fourth in mass number. The discovery of Uranus was done by Astronomer Sir William Herschel in 1781.

93. Which of the following was the first planet discovered by man?
 (a) Neptune (b) Uranus
 (c) Pluto (d) Jupiter

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Uranus was the first planet discovered by man. It was the first planet found with the aid of a telescope.

(viii) The Moon

94. The time period between full Moon to another full Moon is:
 (a) 29 days (b) slightly longer than 29 days
 (c) 30 days (d) 28 days

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Everynight the size of Moon varies. The night when complete Moon is visible is called a full Moon. After this night the size of Moon continuously gets reduced. At 15th night from full Moon, the Moon disappears and this is known as new Moon. The duration between two full Moons is of 29. 53 days. It is called a synodic month.

95. How many days are taken by the Moon to complete a single rotation on its axis?
 (a) 25.6 earth days (b) 20 earth days
 (c) 27.3 earth days (d) 29.8 earth days

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The distance of the Moon from Earth is 3,84,403 kilometers. The Moon orbits the Earth once every 27.322 days. It also takes approximately 27 days for the Moon to rotate once on its axis. As a result, the Moon does not seem to be spinning but appears to observers from Earth to be keeping almost perfectly still. Scientists call this synchronous rotation.

96. When three quarter of Moon is visible what is it called?
 (a) Half Moon (b) Gibbous Moon
 (c) New Moon (d) Full Moon

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The phases of the Moon are the different ways the Moon looks from earth over about a month. As the Moons orbits around the earth, the half of the Moon that faces the sun will be lit up. The different shapes of the lit portion of the Moon that can be seen from earth are known as phases of the Moon. Each phases repeats itself in every 29.5 days.

- A new Moon is when the Moon can not be seen because we are looking at the half of the Moon. A new Moon occurs when the Moon is directly between the earth and sun.
- Gibbous Moon is occurs when 3/4 portion of the Moon is visible from the earth.
- A full Moon is occurs when we can see the entire lit portion of the Moon. The full Moon phase occurs when the Moon is on the opposite side of the earth from the sun.

97. In which phase of the Moon, is the Moon invisible?
 (a) Gibbous Moon (b) full Moon
 (c) Crescent Moon (d) New Moon

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

98. While considering the full Moon as first day on which day Moon becomes invisible?

- (a) Tenth day (b) Twelfth days
 (c) Thirteenth day (d) Fifteenth day

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): On the 15th day, there is earth between the Moon and the Sun. The entire illuminated part of the Moon is visible which is called the full Moon and on the 15th day from the full Moon date, the Moon is completely invisible which is called new Moon.

99. The lunar eclipse occurs only on _____.

- (a) first quarter day (b) new Moon day
 (c) full Moon day (d) last quarter day

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : When the earth comes between the sun and the Moon, the light of sun does not reach the Moon and due to shadow of the earth, there is darkness over the Moon. This situation is called lunar eclipse. The lunar eclipse always occurs on the full Moon night.

100. What is the brightest object in the night sky?

- (a) Star (b) Moon
 (c) Jupiter (d) mars

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans:(b) Moon is the brightest object in the night sky. It is also called a fossil planet.

101. How many times a half Moon appears in a month?

- (a) Once (b) Four times
 (c) Three times (d) Twice

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): In a lunar month, we may usually observe half Moon for twice.

102. What is that light on the makes Moon which it is visible to from the earth?

- (a) Sunlight falls on Moon and the illuminated part of the Moon is visible to us.
 (b) Moon get light from artificial satellite revolving around the earth.
 (c) Moon has its own light
 (d) Moon gets light from earth.

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Sun is a star and is the head of our solar system. All the planet and satellite of our solar system get shine with the light of sun. The Moon revolve around the earth in almost 27 days and 8 hours and in same time period. It also complete a rotation on its own axis that's why only one part of the Moon is always visible.

103. The Moon revolves around which celestial body?

- (a) Comet (b) Earth
 (c) Meteor (d) Star

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Moon is the fifth largest natural satellite of the solar system. It does not have its own light. It get illuminated by the sunlight and this is the only natural satellite that revolve around the earth.

104. What is 'Blue Moon'?

- (a) First full Moon of the month
 (b) Second full Moon of the month
 (c) Another name for the Moon
 (d) Moon during lunar eclipse

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The second full Moon that comes in the same month is known as 'Blue Moon'. According to Farmer's Almanac, the blue Moon is the occurrence of an extra full Moon in an astronomical season.

105. Which is the natural satellite of planet Earth?

- (a) Kalpana - 1 (b) INSAT
(c) Aryabhata (d) Moon

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (d) : Among, the following Moon is the only natural satellite of earth.

106. What are the celestial bodies revolving around the planets called as?

- (a) Satellites (b) Star
(c) Comets (d) Meteors

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : The celestial bodies revolving around the planets are called satellites. For example Moon revolves around earth in definite orbit, so Moon is a satellite of earth.

(ix) Asteroids

107. Which dwarf Asteroid planet is present in Asteroid belt?

- (a) Make (b) Pluto
(c) Ceres (d) Eris

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): There are some small celestial bodies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter which revolve around the sun that is called asteroid. Such asteroids are Ceres, Vesta, Pallas, Hygeia etc. In continuation dwarf planet Ceres is the largest object in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter are the only dwarf planet located in the inner solar system. It was the first member of the asteroid belt to be discovered by Giuseppe Piazzi in 1801.

(x) Comets, Meteors and Meteorites

108. Which comet appears every 76 years?

- (a) Halley (b) Holmes
(c) Donati (d) Alpha centaury.

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a) : Halley is the most famous comet. It is a periodic comet and returns to earth's vicinity about every 75 years making it possible for a human to see it twice in his/her lifetime the last time. It was observed last in 1986 and it is projected to return in 2061.

109. Halley's comet (Tail star) is visible approximately after how many year?

- (a) 84 (b) 75
(c) 24 (d) 48

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans: (b) See the explanation of above question.

110. When will the Halley's Comet be visible now?

- (a) 2061 (b) 2055
(c) 2075 (d) 2070

RRB J.E.-2014

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

111. ----- is an object which has an icy core with a tail of gas and dust which extends for millions of miles?

- (a) Comet (b) Asteroids
(c) Constellation (d) Meteors

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a) The word comet comes from the Greek Kometes, which means "long haired" star. Comets is a celestial object. The solid nucleus or core of a comet consist mostly of ice and dust coated with dark organic material and revolve around the sun in a orbit. When passes close to the sun, it warms and begins to release gases and produce a visible atmosphere or coma and sometimes also a tail. The tail of a comet points away from the sun.

112. The word 'Comet' comes from the ancient word, which means long-haired star.

- (a) French (b) Greek
(c) Latin (d) German

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

113. Which of the following celestial body consist of nucleus made up of dust and ice?

- (a) Star (b) Moon
(c) comet (d) Asteroid

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

114. In which direction does the tail of a comet points?

- (a) Away from the sun (b) Towards the sun
(c) Away from the earth (d) Towards the earth

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

115. Which of the following is appropriate to describe a shooting star?

- (a) Star (b) Planet
(c) Fragments and debris (d) Asteroids

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): A shooting star is really a small piece of rock or dust that hits Earth's atmosphere from space. Although shooting stars are not stars. They are called meteors. A meteor is usually a small object that occasionally enters the earth's atmosphere. At that time it has a very high speed. The friction due to the atmosphere heats it up. It glows and evaporates quickly. That is why the bright streak lasts for a very short time.

116. What are the small pieces of rock that revolve around the sun called?

- (a) Asteroids (b) Galaxy
(c) Geoids (d) Meteoroids

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun is known as meteoroids.

Meteoroids are lumps of rock or iron that orbit the sun, just as planets, asteroids, and comets do. Meteoroids, especially the tiny particles called micrometeoroids, are extremely common throughout the solar system. They orbit the sun among the rocky inner planets, as well as the gas giants that make up the outer planets. Meteoroids are even found on the edges of the solar system, in regions called the Kuiper belt.

3. The Earth

(i) Internal structure of the Earth

117. Asthenosphere is a part of:

- (a) Earth's Mantle (b) Earth's Crust– Mantle
(c) Earth's Crust (d) Earth's Core

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The asthenosphere is a denser, weaker layer beneath the lithospheric mantle. It lies between 100 km to 410 km beneath the Earth's surface and the beneath lithospheric mantle (A part of Earth's upper mantle).

118. Which branch of Physical Geography studies the earth's form and structure?

- (a) Biogeography (b) Climatology
(c) Hydrology (d) Geomorphology

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : Geomorphology (earth's form and structure) Hydrology (study of all forms of water underground, over-ground and in the cloud) Pedology (the study of Soils), Biogeography (Study of the geographic distribution of plants, animals and other forms of life).

119. The Earth's crust has only ____ carbon in the form of minerals.

- (a) 21% (b) 0.3%
(c) 0.02% (d) 7.8%

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : The amount of carbon present in the Earth's crust as minerals is 0.02%. In the earth's crust only 0.02% of carbon is found in the form of minerals like carbonates, hydrogen carbonates, coal and petroleum, and the atmosphere has 0.03% of carbon dioxide.

120. The molten material mixed with gases in the earth's mantle is called:

- (a) Core (b) Helium
(c) Lava (d) Magma

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Magma is a extremely hot liquid and semi-liquid rock located under earth's surface. A large portion of the earth mantle consists of magma. The high temperature and pressure under Earth's crust keep magma in its fluid state. When magma flows onto earth's surface, it is called lava.

121. What is the upper part of the earth's mantle called ?

- (a) Asthenosphere (b) Lithosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Asthenosphere is the part of upper mantle located below the crust of the Earth. The asthenosphere is a mechanically weak layer beneath the lithosphere characterized by low seismic wave velocities and high attenuation. Convection currents generated within the asthenosphere push magma upward through volcanic events and spreading centres to create new crust.

122. Which of the following is the location of the asthenosphere?

- (a) Below the atmosphere
(b) Below the lithosphere
(c) Above the lithosphere
(d) Above the atmosphere

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

123. The asthenosphere is the highly viscous, mechanically weak and ductilely deforming region of the upper of Earth.

- (a) crust (b) mantle
(c) crust and core (d) core

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

124. Which is the outermost part of the earth?

- (a) Crust (b) Asthenosphere
(c) Core (d) Mantle

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Earth's crust is a thin shell on the outside of Earth, accounting for less than 1% of Earth's volume. It is the top component of the lithosphere, a division of Earth's layers that includes the crust and the upper part of the mantle. The oceanic crust is 5 km to 10 km thick. The continental crust is typically from 30 km to 50 km .

125. What is the densest substance on Earth?

- (a) Osmium (b) Platinum
(c) Copper (d) Steel

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The densest known material is the metallic element Osmium, which packs 22 grams into 1 cubic cm or more than 100 grams into a teaspoonful. Even Osmium is full of fluff, however, in the form of electron clouds that separates the dense atomic nuclei.

126. What is the approximate contribution of mica in the formation of the earth's crust?

- (a) 24% (b) 4%
(c) 8% (d) 12%

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mica forms 4% of the Earth's Crust. It is made up of elements like potassium, aluminium, magnesium, iron, silicon etc. It is commonly found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Major elements to be found in Earth's Crust-

Elements	By Weight (%)
Oxygen	46.6
Silicon	27.72
Aluminium	8.13
Iron	5
Calcium	3.63
Sodium	2.83
Potassium	2.59
Magnesium	2.09
Others	1.41

127. With reference to abundant elements in Earth's Crust, which among the following is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust?

- (a) Titanium (b) Barium
(c) Aluminium (d) Manganese

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

128. What is the approximate percentage, by weight, of oxygen in the earth's crust?

- (a) 36.6% (b) 16.6%
(c) 19.6% (d) 46.6%

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

129. The second most abundant element found in the earth's crust is _____.

- (a) Aluminum (b) Silicon
(c) Iron (d) Oxygen

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

130. Which part of the earth is the main source of Magma

- (a) Inner crust (b) Outer crust
(c) Core (d) Mantle

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mantle of earth is the main source of magma. Magma is a mixture of molten and semi-molten rock found beneath the surface of the earth. The structure of the earth is divided into three major zones of varying properties - Crust, Mantle and Core.

131. Which is the most abundant metal found in the earth's crust?

- (a) Aluminium (b) Calcium
(c) Iron (d) Sodium

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): In the given options, the most abundant metal found on the earth's crust is aluminium. It's atomic number is 13 and an element of Boron family. It is not found independently in nature.

132. Study of Earth is also known as _____.

- (a) Ecology (b) Biology
(c) Ethics (d) Geology

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Geology is the scientific study of the Earth. Geology deals energy sources and sustainability, climate change, the impacts of developments on the environment, water management, mineral resources and natural hazards vastly.

133. Metal are found in _____.

- (a) Inner core (b) Atmosphere
(c) River water (d) Earth's crust

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Metals are found in the earth's crust and the most abundant element found in the crust is Oxygen. The topmost layer of the earth's surface is called crust of the earth. The mean thickness of oceanic crust is 5 km whereas that of the continental is around 30 km.

134. The most abundant element found in the earth's crust is _____.

- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon
(c) Silicon (d) Hydrogen

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

(ii) Latitudes

135. Which option can best describe equinox?

- (a) Earth is going around the sun.
(b) North pole is tilted towards sun.
(c) Neither of the poles is tilted towards sun.
(d) South pole is tilted towards sun.

RRB JE - 2014

Ans. (c) : Equinox is a situation in which sun is vertical over equator. It happens every year on 23rd September (autumnal equinox) and on 21st March (vernal equinox) such situation occurs during which the duration of day and night on earth becomes equal. As the sun is vertically over equator, hence neither of the poles is tilted towards sun. The inclination exists whenever sun is vertical over Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

136. On 21st March, to 23rd September sun rays are perpendicular on the Equator, due to which length of days and nights are equal. It is known as _____.

- (a) Equinox (b) Rotation
(c) Winter Solstice (d) Summer Solstice

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

137. How many times does equinox occur in a year?

- (a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Three (d) Four

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

138. What is called when the earth has equal hours of day and night?

- (a) Solar eclipse (b) Lunar eclipse
(c) Equinox (d) Aerial eclipse

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

139. Vernal Equinox (Equal length of Day & night) happens at

- (a) June, 22 (b) March, 21
(c) May, 20 (d) June, 20

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

140. The word "Equinox" refers to:

- (a) A uniform size
(b) Day and night are of equal duration
(c) Summer and winter are of equal duration
(d) The seasons are of similar duration

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

141. The sun's ray falls straight on the equator _____.

- (a) Four times in a year (b) Once a year
(c) The whole year (d) Twice a year

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

142. Which of the following cities lies on the equator?

- (a) Pontianak (b) Cairo
(c) Port Blair (d) Addis Ababa

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pontianak (Indonesia) is the city lies on the Equator. The countries lies on the equator East-West are respectively – Kiribati, Indonesia, Maldives, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador.

143. Which of the following is the longest line of latitude on the Globe ?

- (a) The arctic circle (b) Equator
(c) Tropic of cancer (d) Tropic of capricorn

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Equator is the longest circle of latitude also is a great circle. The equator is located at 0 degrees latitude, which means it is located at the circumference of the earth. As you know that shape of earth is spherical that's why the equator is the longest line of latitude. The world is divided into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere by the equator. The Equator is a line around the centre of a planet or other celestial body that is imaginary.

144. Which of the following is the longest line of latitude on the globe?

- (a) Equator (b) Tropic of Capricorn
(c) The Arctic Circle (d) Tropic of Cancer

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

145. On which date is India likely to experience the shortest day of the year?

- (a) 22 March (b) 22 June
(c) 22 December (d) 23 October

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : On 22nd December, every year the sun is vertical on Tropic of Capricorn and this incident is termed as "winter solstice". But in actual the incident spreads warm temperature over the southern hemisphere and cold/winter weather exists in Northern hemisphere. The day marks the longest day in southern hemisphere and the shortest day of northern hemisphere Hence, India will have shortest day on the same day as it lies in northern hemisphere. Summer solstice happens in June 21 and winter solstice happens on December 21.

146. The Tropic of Cancer is _____.

- (a) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitudes
(b) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South latitudes
(c) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitudes
(d) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South latitudes

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (c): The latitude of a place on the earth's surface is measurement of distance north or south of equator measured in angular distance of a point from the centre of the earth. The equator line divides the earth almost in two equal part.

In Northern hemisphere, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude is known as the Tropic of Cancer and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N' latitude line is called

Arctic circle. In southern hemisphere $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude line is known as Tropic of Capricorn.

147. The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through which of the following states?

- (a) Assam (b) Rajasthan
(c) Mizoram (d) Jharkhand

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line that is at an angle of 23.50 degrees. It is to the North of the Equator, which passes through the middle of India. Tropic of Cancer passes through 17 countries and India is one of them. The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states in India. These states are- Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Mizoram, and Tripura West to East respectively.

(iii) Longitude

148. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about longitudes and latitudes?

- (a) The latitude lines are parallel to each other
(b) Longitudes never intersect each other
(c) Latitudes never intersect each other
(d) 180° E and 180° W refer to the same longitudinal line

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Longitudes are imaginary lines that run around the earth vertically (up and down) and meet at the North and South Poles. These lines are known as meridians. As these lines meet at the North and South Poles, therefore we cannot say that these lines never intersect each other.

149. Indian Standard Time is determined taking the meridian of longitude 82.5° . East as the standard meridian that passes close to

- (a) Allahabad (b) Nagpur
(c) Nashik (d) Indore

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Indian Standard Time is determined by taking the longitude 82.5° E as the standard meridian that passes close to Naini, Prayagraj. Indian Standard Time is 5 hour 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time

150. _____ is the meridian on which Indian standard time (IST) is based?

- (a) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude (b) $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude
(c) $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude (d) $83\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

151. Which of the following correctly depicts Indian Standard time?

- (a) GMT + 4.30 (b) GMT - 5.30
(c) GMT - 4.30 (d) GMT + 5.30

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time zone observed through out India. It does not take into account daylight saving time along with other seasonal factors. Indian Standard Time is ahead of GMT by 5:30 hours (GMT+5:30). Greenwich Mean Time is the mean solar time at the Royal observatory in Greenwich London, counted from midnight.

152. Indian standard time (IST) is how many hours ahead of Greenwich Mean time (GMT)?

- (a) 6 Hour (b) 5 Hour
(c) 6:30 Hour (d) 5:30 Hour

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

153. The Indian standard meridian passes through five states. Which of the following is not one of those five states?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Chhatisgarh
(c) Odisha (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian Standard Time (IST) is based on longitude of 82.5°, which passes through Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The Standard Meridian of Indian passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is considered as the standard time for the whole country.

154. There is a time lag of _____ from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh.

- (a) 1 hours (b) 1.30 hours
(c) 2.30 hours (d) 2 hours

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : There is a four minute difference between the longitudes that are one degree apart. The difference between the longitude of Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh is thirty degrees. Hence the time lag from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh is two hours.

155. How many hours before sun rises in eastern most Arunachal Pradesh, as compared to in western most Gujarat?

- (a) one and a half hour
(b) two and a half hour
(c) one hour
(d) two hours

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

156. Which of the following country follow more than one time zones?

- (a) USA (b) Argentina
(c) India (d) China

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : A time zone is a region of the globe that observes a uniform standard time for legal, commercial, and social purposes. Time zones tend to follow the boundaries of countries and their subdivisions because it is convenient for areas in close commercial or other communication to keep the same time. France, including its overseas territories, has the most time zones with 12. Russia has 11 Time Zones. There are 6 time zones by law in the USA and its dependencies. So in accordance with question option (a) is correct.

157. Which of the following countries has more than one standard meridian ?

- (a) U.S.A (b) India
(c) Japan (d) Afghanistan

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation above question.

158. International Date line passes through_____.

- (a) 0° Greenwich (b) 180° Greenwich
(c) 90° Greenwich (d) 270° Greenwich

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : In the year of 1884, an international conference was organized at the Washington D.C. (United States of America) in which time zone of 1 hour was set up at 15° longitude. On the same time the International Date Line was also adopted which passes through the 180° meridian and it separates the whole world into two consecutive calendar days. It is not a perfectly straight line. It passes through the middle of Pacific ocean roughly following the 180° line of longitude. There is a difference of one day on either side of the 180° meridian. The time increases east of the prime meridian and decreases to its west. The maximum number of time zone is found in France as 12 time zone.

159. Which of the following longitudes is considered as the International Date Line?

- (a) 0° (b) 90° W
(c) 90° E (d) 180°

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

4. Rock

160. The downhill movement of rock and soil under the direct influence of gravity is called:

- (a) Solifluction (b) Mass wasting
(c) Soil creep (d) Hydraulic action

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Mass wasting also known as mass movement is the movement of rock and soil down slope under the influence of gravity. Rock falls, slumps and debris are all example of mass wasting.

161. Which of the following is NOT an example of rocks?

- (a) Asphalt (b) Schist
(c) Granite (d) Basalt

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals. The Rock can be divided into three main categories named as Sedimentary, Igneous and Metamorphic rock. In the given option Schist, Granite and Basalt are an example of rocks while Asphalt is a black or Brown Petroleum like material.

162. What is an aquifer?

- (a) Pockets of freshwater trapped in sandy beds in a desert
- (b) Water that flows through natural channels in a estuary
- (c) Sheets of frozen water found in rocky caves at high altitudes
- (d) Water stored underground between layers of hard rock

RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : An aquifer is a body of porous rock or sediment saturated with groundwater. Groundwater enters an aquifer as precipitation seeps through the soil. It can move through the aquifer and resurface through springs and wells.

163. The term 'Panthalassa' is related to which of the following?

- (a) Oceans
- (b) Soil
- (c) Mountains
- (d) Atmosphere

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The term 'Panthalassa' is related to Ocean. This super ocean (Panthalassa) has surrounded the super continent Pangaea, the latest in a series of super continents in the history of Earth.

164. Which of the following statements is correct about Petrology?

- (a) It is branch of science concerned with the origin, structure and composition of petroleum
- (b) It is the branch of science concerned with the origin, structure and composition of rocks.
- (c) It has been derived from a Latin word which means brick.
- (d) It is the sedimentary rock formed out of deposits of glaciers

RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Petrology is the branch of geology concerned with the compositions, structures and origin of rocks. Petrography, a sub discipline with the detailed description and classification of rocks.

165. The term 'lithification' is related to which of the following geographic elements ?

- (a) Rivers
- (b) Valleys
- (c) Seas
- (d) Rocks

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : Lithification refers to complex physical, chemical or biological processes whereby unconsolidated material (e.g. sand, silt and mud) gets converted to solid rocks.

166. Which mineral ore deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates?

- (a) Manganese
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Iron
- (d) Alumina

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : The Bauxite ore's deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.

167. Which type of rocks are Granite Rocks?

- (a) Sedimentary Rocks
- (b) Igneous Rocks
- (c) Schist Rocks
- (d) Metamorphic Rocks

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Granite is a light-colored igneous rock with grains large enough to be visible with the unaided eye. It forms from the slow crystallization of magma below Earth's surface. Granite is composed mainly of quartz and alkali feldspar with minor amounts of mica, amphiboles and other minerals.

168. Which of the following is a type of sedimentary rock?

- (a) Sandstone
- (b) Slate
- (c) Granite
- (d) Lignite

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : On the basis of origin rocks are divided into 3 type:

1. Igneous rocks → Granite, Basalt, Diorite etc.
2. Sedimentary rocks → Sandstone, Limestone etc.
3. Metamorphic rocks → Schist, Slate, Marble etc.

169. The quartzite is a _____ type of rock.

- (a) Sedimentary
- (b) Igneous
- (c) Basalt
- (d) Metamorphic

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Quartzite is a metamorphic rock. Pure quartzite is usually white brown in colour. However quartzites are often various shades of pink and red due to varying amounts of hematite.

170. The down fold in a rock is known as a/an:

- (a) Syncline
- (b) Backline
- (c) Anticline
- (d) Crestline

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : An upward fold is called an anticline while a downward fold is called a syncline. Synclines are formed when tectonic plates move toward each other, compressing the crust and forcing it upward.

171. Rocks which have solidified from molten magma are called

- (a) Metamorphic Rocks
- (b) Phyllite Rocks
- (c) Igneous Rocks
- (d) Sedimentary Rocks

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Rocks which have solidified from molten Magma are called Igneous rocks. They are generally harder and granular. Fossils are absent in such types of rocks. Gabbro, Granite, Basalt etc. are the some examples of Igneous Rocks.

172. Granite is an example of _____.

- (a) Metamorphic rock
- (b) Sedimentary rock
- (c) Igneous rock
- (d) Artificial stone

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Granite is an example of igneous rock. During volcanic eruption, lava emerge out from the earth's surface, spread out and cools down to form igneous rock. They are also called primary rocks due to their first formation. Apart from granite, basalt, pegmatite, diorite, pitchstone etc. are also other prominent example of such rocks.

173. Name the rock in which calcium present as the main mineral component?

- (a) Carbonate rock (b) Clayey rock
(c) Silicate rock (d) Sandy rock

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a) : Calcium rock consists mainly of Calcium carbonate such as limestone gypsum, marble rocks etc. Their strength is less than that of silicate rocks and it gets soon affected by the water.

174. Rocks are formed when magma (molten rock) emerged due to volcanic eruptions and takes the form of hard solid rocks:

- (a) Sedimentary (b) Metamorphic
(c) Komatite (d) Igneous

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans: (d) The molten rock, called magma, spewed out in volcanic eruptions during the earth's early life and solidified into hard rock's called igneous rocks. Magma is extremely hot liquid and semi-liquid rock located under earth's surface. The igneous rocks are composed of silicate minerals and also enriched in Magnesium Oxide (MgO) and Iron Oxide (FeO, Fe₂O₃ and Fe₃O₄). Igneous rocks are economically very rich class rocks.

5. Earthquake

175. Under which of the following Seismic Zones do the Andaman and Nicobar Islands fall?

- (a) Zone III (b) Zone IV
(c) Zone II (d) Zone V

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : As per the seismic zoning map of the country, the total area is classified into four seismic zones i.e. Zone V, Zone IV, Zone III and Zone II. Zone V is seismically the most active region, while zone II is the least.

Andaman & Nicobar Island falls under Zone V.

176. The destructive form of Tsunami, also called Seismic Sea Waves are usually caused by the earthquake having:

- (a) Magnitude 2-3 (b) Magnitude 5-6
(c) Magnitude 4-5 (d) Magnitude >7.5

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Usually, it takes an Earthquake with a Richter magnitude exceeding 7.5 to produce a destructive tsunami. A tsunami is a set of extraordinarily lengthy waves brought on by a significant and abrupt movement of the ocean.

Magnitude 4 – 4.9 → Light Earthquake

Magnitude 5 – 5.9 → Moderate Earthquake

Magnitude 2 – 2.9 → Rarely felt

177. Which of the following is the study of vibrations within Earth?

- (a) Seismology (b) Graphology
(c) Ichthyology (d) Selenology

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Seismology is the study of Earthquakes and seismic waves that move through and around the Earth.

178. Earthquakes that produced due to the sliding of rocks along a fault plane are known as:

- (a) Explosion Earthquakes
(b) Volcanic Earthquakes
(c) Collapse Earthquakes
(d) Tectonic Earthquakes

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Earthquakes that the produced due to the sliding of rocks along a fault plane are known as tectonic earthquakes.

179. Which of the following are the fastest seismic waves?

- (a) Primary waves (b) Secondary waves
(c) Surface waves (d) Tidal waves

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :- An earthquake in simple words is the shaking of the earth. It is a natural event. It is caused due to release of energy, which generates waves that travel in all directions. Earthquake waves can be classified under two categories: Body wave, surface wave. There are two types of body waves. They are called P and S-waves.

P-waves move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface. These are also called 'Primary waves'. The P-waves are similar to sound waves. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials.

S-waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. These are called Secondary waves. An important fact about S-waves is that they can travel only through solid materials. The waves interact with the surface rocks and generate a new set of waves called surface waves. These waves move along the surface.

180. Which of the following is NOT the cause of a tsunami?

- (a) Soil Erosion
(b) Earthquakes
(c) Volcanic Eruptions
(d) Submarine Landslides

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : A tsunami is a catastrophic ocean wave. It is Japanese word which means "Harbour wave". It is caused by sudden movement of the ocean surface due to earthquakes, landslides on the sea floor, land slumping into the ocean, large volcanic eruptions or meteorite impact in the ocean. Thus, soil erosion is not the cause of a tsunami among given alternatives.

181. Which of the following options can cause Tsunami (also known as harbour web)?

- (a) An Earthquake with in the sea
(b) Severe storm
(c) Volcanic eruption over Gerng
(d) Drought (famine)

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

182. Pulling of the earth gravitationally in the same direction by the sun and the Moon causes:

- (a) Neap tides (b) Spring tides
(c) High tides (d) Low tides

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The highest tides, called spring tides, are formed when the earth, the sun and the Moon are lined up in a row. This happens every two weeks during a new Moon or full Moon.

183. Which earthquake waves involve transverse displacement?

- (a) P-Waves (b) L-Waves
(c) S-Waves (d) Rayleigh surface Waves

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : S-Waves (S stands for secondary or shear or shake) also known as transverse waves, because particle motions are transverse to the direction of movement of the wavefront, or perpendicular to the ray. These waves involve shearing and rotation of the material as the wave passes through it, but donot change its volume.

184. Which earthquake waves involve transverse displacement?

- (a) P-Waves
(b) L- Waves
(c) S-Waves
(d) Rayleigh Surface Waves

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

185. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured in/on ____.

- (a) Bar (b) Richter Scale
(c) Pascal (d) Kilogram

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Richter Scale calculates an earthquake's magnitude (size) from the amplitude of the earthquake's largest seismic wave recorded by a seismograph. Magnitudes are based on a logarithmic scale (base10). The Mercalli scale is based on observable earthquake damage.

186. is the study of earthquakes.

- (a) Montology (b) Seismology
(c) Volcanology (d) Topography

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Seismology is the branch of physical geography under which the scientific study and factual analysis of earthquake is studied. Through the scientific study of earthquakes, information is obtained about the structure and location of the interior of the earth and other planets.

187. What waves occurs during an earthquake?

- (a) Cosmic waves (b) Seismic waves
(c) Surface waves (d) Sound waves

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Earthquake is the sudden violent movement of the Earth's surface caused by the passage of seismic waves through Earth's rock. This can happen for both natural and human reasons.

188. Which of the following natural phenomenon causes an Earthquake?

- (a) Locust attacks (b) Storm
(c) Lunar eclipse (d) Volcanic eruption

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): An earthquake may be result of a volcanic eruption. A volcano is a crater or mouth on the surface of the Earth, through which hot magma gas and ashes etc are come out within the earth's surface. Due to accumulation of these substances released by volcano formed a conical topography which in called volcanic mountain. The location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter and the place where it originate within the earth's surface in called focus.

189. Which of the following Indian cities lies in the lowest seismic zone?

- (a) Sri-Nagar (b) Raipur
(c) Delhi (d) Dehradun

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Raipur (Chhattisgarh) is located in the lowest seismic zone. Based on the past seismic history, Bureau of Indian Standards grouped the country divided into four seismic zones namely Zone-II, Zone-III, Zone-IV and Zone-V. Of all these four zones, Zone-V is the most seismic active region whereas Zone-II is the least.

190. Which of the following is a warning sign of Tsunami?

- (a) Stormy weather
(b) shower
(c) Water falling back quickly from the beach.
(d) Pets acting strangely

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): When the epicenter of an earthquake is set in a marine area, the water flowing in the sea becomes directionless causing the aqueous waves to collide and transform into high wave. These waves hits the coast and cause extreme destruction which is called Tsunami. Tsunami is a Japanese language word . A warning sign of Tsunami is water falling back quickly from the sea-coast.

191. What is the cause of an Earthquake?

- (a) Global warming of the earth's surface
(b) Population growth on earth
(c) Underground nuclear explosion test
(d) Motion of tectonic plate of earth.

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The inner part of the earth is made up of hard rocks. These hard blocks are called plates. The earth's lithosphere is divided into several plates and these are two kinds of plates; continental plate and oceanic plate. The width of continental plate is about 70 km below the earth's surface and the oceanic plate's width is about 150 km. These plates moves in different direction independently. The edges of the plates are called the plate boundaries. The plate boundaries are made up of many faults and most of the earthquakes around the world occur on these faults. Since the edges of the plates are rough, they get stuck while the rest of the plate keeps moving. Finally, when the plate has moved far enough, the edges unstick on one of the faults and there is an earthquake.

192. The estimation of a probable earthquake is not based on:

- (a) Depending the movement of plates within the earth
- (b) On the basis of fault zone
- (c) Depending on the position of planets
- (d) On the basis of earth quake history

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Scientists do not estimate the probability of an earthquake on planetary position basis. The position of planets are studied in Astronomy. The estimation of occurrence of an earthquake is basis on the movement of plates within the earth, on fault zone bases, and earthquake history basis.

6. Volcano

193. The name of the active volcano in India is:

- (a) Ross Island
- (b) Barren Island
- (c) Neill Island
- (d) Sentinel Island

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Barren Island is an island located in the Andaman Sea. It is the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia. Along with the rest of the Andaman Islands, it is a part of the Indian Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and lies about 138 km northeast of the territory's capital, Port Blair. Barren Island houses the only active volcano in India.

194. Which island is the only active volcano in India?

- (a) Barren
- (b) Oyster Rock
- (c) Viper
- (d) Havelock

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

195. In Africa Kilimanjaro is:

- (a) The longest river
- (b) The biggest grassland
- (c) The dense forest
- (d) Volcanic mountain

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mount Kilimanjaro is a volcano in Tanzania. It is the highest mountain in Africa and the highest single free standing mountain in the world. It is about 5,895 metres high above sea level. It has three volcanic cones: Kibo, Mawenzi, Shira

196. Which of the following is NOT a volcano?

- (a) Mount Etna
- (b) Mont Blanc
- (c) Cotopaxi
- (d) Mount Vesuvius

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps and Western Europe.

Some volcanoes are as follows

- (1) Mt Etna – Italy
- (2) Cotopaxi – Equador
- (3) Mt Vesuvius – Italy

197. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Pacific ring of Fire?

- (a) Its length is approximately 40,000 km.
- (b) 75% of Earth's volcanoes are located along the Ring of Fire.
- (c) The Pacific Rim covers the eastern shores of North America and South America.
- (d) It is a belt of active volcanoes.

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Pacific Ring of Fire does not cover the eastern coast of North America and South America because the chain runs up along the western coast of South and North America. The Ring of fire, also referred to as the circum-pacific Belt, is a path along the pacific ocean characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. The ring of fire is stretched to appropriately 40,000 km tracing boundaries between several tectonic plates including the Pacific, Juan de Fuca, Cocos, Indian- Australian, Nazca, North American, and Philippine plates. The ring of fire is home to more than 450 active and dormant volcanoes (75% of earth's total volcanoes) forming a semicircle or horse shoes around the rim of the pacific ocean.

198. Which of the following options is a volcanic mountain?

- (a) Appchachiyan
- (b) Himalyan
- (c) Ural
- (d) Fujiyama

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mt. Fujiyama, is a volcanic mountain located on the Japanese island of Honshu in one of the world's oldest example of stratovolcano. The movement of tectonic plates creates volcanoes along the edges of the plates and when volcanoes erupt they form mountains known as volcanic mountain.

199. Which of the following is a dormant volcano?

- (a) Sakurajima in Japan
- (b) Mt. Erebus in Antarctica
- (c) Etna in Italy
- (d) Mauna Kea in Hawaii

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dormant volcano are not extinct but have erupted in recent history. The dormant volcanoes may erupt in future. Mauna Kea in Hawaii, Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Mt. Fuji in Japan etc. are classified as dormant volcano.

200. Which active volcano is known as the Light House of the Mediterranean?

- (a) Mt Etna
- (b) Stromboli
- (c) Cotopaxi
- (d) Mount Vesuvius

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The volcanoes which are currently erupting from time to time are termed as active volcanoes. Stromboli is an active volcano of Italy on the Lipari islands. It is also known as the Light House of Mediterranean Sea.

201. Which is the largest volcano present on the earth? (with its mass and footprint basis.)

- (a) Ojos-del-Salado
- (b) Mt. Vesuvius
- (c) Tamu Massif
- (d) Mauna loa

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Tamu Massif is the largest shield volcano in the world in Pacific ocean around 1000 miles east of Japan. It covers an area of 120000 square miles roughly the size of New-Mexico. Ojos Del Salado lies in South America at the bordering country of Argentina and Chile, is the world's highest volcano. Mauna kea the 'tallest' mountain in the world and also the tallest volcano. Mauna kea is a volcano on the island of Hawaii.

202. Ninety east ridge which is an interstate volcano located in the ocean ____.

- (a) Pacific ocean (b) Atlantic ocean
(c) Indian ocean (d) Arctic ocean

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Ninety degree east ridge is a submarine volcano is located in the Indian ocean. This ridge is located in the eastern hemisphere at 90° meridian parallel.

203. The active mount Saint Helena volcanic Island is located in ____.

- (a) Japan (b) India
(c) U.S.A (d) Chile

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Mount Saint Helena is a peak in the Mayacamas mountains of California, USA.

7. Humidity and Rainfall

204. Which of the following terms refers to a climatic condition in the marine environment that results in a period of warming of the water body?

- (a) El Nino (b) El Mino
(c) La Mino (d) La Nina

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : El Nino term refers to a climatic condition in the marine environment that results in a period of warming of the water body. It can be understood as a natural phenomenon wherein the ocean temperatures rise especially in parts of the Pacific Ocean. It also weakens the trade winds of the affected region.

205. The word 'Monsoon' is derived from the ____ word 'mausim' which means 'season'

- (a) Arabic (b) Sanskrit
(c) French (d) Latin

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The word "monsoon" comes from the Arabic word mausim, meaning season. Basically, it describes a seasonal wind shift over a region that is usually accompanied by a dramatic increase in precipitation.

206. Select the odd one out of the following types of clouds.

Cumulus, Cirrus, cirrocumulus, Cirrostratus

- (a) Cirrocumulus (b) Cumulus
(c) Cirrus (d) Cirrostratus

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Cloud is a mass of minute water droplets or tiny crystals of ice formed by the condensation of water vapour in free air at a considerable elevation. According to their height expanse, density and transparency or opaqueness clouds are grouped under four types-

Cirrus : Formed at high altitudes (8000-12000) met.

Cumulus : Formed at a height of 4000-7000 met.

Stratus : Formed at low altitude.

Nimbus : Formed very near to earth's surface.

Hence, in the given options cirrus, cirrocumulus and cirro stratus are high altitude clouds while cumulus is middle altitude cloud.

207. Humidity is generally measured by:

- (a) Partial pressure by vapour
(b) Dry and humid temperature measurement.
(c) Physical transmission
(d) Evaporation

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : Amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere is called humidity. These water vapours are formed due to condensation and evaporation. It can be measured as relative humidity or absolute humidity. The instrument which measures humidity is known as Hygrometer. Dry and wet bulb thermometer and hygrometer are the instrument used to measure humidity.

208. Dew is formed:

- (a) Due to condensation of humid air on cold surface.
(b) Covering of the sky at the night.
(c) From the surface of the earth when to air is cold.
(d) Due to wind being very dry due to rain.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (a) Dew is formed due to condensation of humid air on cold surface. When humid air hits a cold surface, water is mixed with air in gaseous form or vapors. In winters, the temperature is decreased in the morning due to the dew form (Dew forms as temperatures drop and object cool down). It can be seen on the leaves of plants and grasses.

209. The water cycle of the earth is driven by:-

- (a) Air (b) Moon
(c) Sun (d) Earth

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Earth's water cycle is driven by the sun. It is also known as the hydrological cycle. Most of earth's water is in the oceans, rivers and lakes. The sun which drives the water cycle, heats water in the oceans rivers and lakes. Some amount of water evaporate as vapors into the air. Rising vapors cool and condense into cloud and cloud particles grow and fallout of the sky as precipitation. Most precipitation falls back into the oceans or onto land, where it flows over the ground as surface runoff. A portion of run off enters rivers and continues towards the ocean. Thus such cycle is formed, and repeating itself again and again.

210. Any form of water which fall from the cloud is called:

- (a) Evaporation (b) Condensation
(c) Precipitation (d) Transpiration

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans: (c) When cloud particles become too heavy to remain suspended in the air, condensed water vapor falls back to the Earth in various forms. This process is called as precipitation. Precipitation is very important for the life forms on the Earth. Precipitation occurs in three states

1. Solid state
2. Liquid state
3. Gaseous state

211. Which is main factor which provides rainfall in winter to north-west part of country?

- (a) Western disturbance
- (b) South west monsoon
- (c) South east monsoon
- (d) Eastern disturbance

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (a): Western disturbances are the cause of most winter and pre-monsoon season rainfall across north-west India. It has profound impact on climate and agriculture of India specially for Rabi-season crop.

8. Cyclone, Atmosphere

212. Which of the following is the lowermost layer of the earth's atmosphere?

- (a) Thermosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Troposphere

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The troposphere is the lowest layer of our atmosphere. It starts at the sea level and extends upward to 10 km.

Others layers of atmosphere–

Stratosphere	-	13-50 km
Mesosphere	-	50-80 km
Thermosphere	-	80-400 km

(Ionosphere is part of this layer)

Exosphere	-	400km-above
-----------	---	-------------

Exosphere is the highest layer of the atmosphere.

213. Which of the following represents the correct order of occurrence of the layers of the atmosphere, starting from the surface of the earth?

- (a) Troposphere - Stratosphere - Mesosphere - Ionosphere - Exosphere
- (b) Troposphere - Stratosphere - Exosphere - Ionosphere - Mesosphere
- (c) Troposphere- Mesosphere- Stratosphere - Ionosphere - Exosphere
- (d) Troposphere - Stratosphere - Ionosphere - Mesosphere - Exosphere

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

214. Which of the following is the highest layer of atmosphere?

- (a) Thermosphere
- (b) Exosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Mesosphere

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

215. What is the direction of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone in winter?

- (a) Westward
- (b) Southward
- (c) Northward
- (d) Eastward

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) follows the sun in that the position varies seasonally, its direction is towards the north in the summer (Northern hemisphere summer) and south in winter (Northern hemisphere winter). Therefore the ITCZ is responsible for the wet and dry seasons in the tropics.

216. 'Fani' was a type of:

- (a) Polar cyclone
- (b) Tropical cyclone
- (c) Mesocyclone
- (d) Non-polar cyclone

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Fani is a tropical cyclone. A tropical cyclone brings very violent winds, torrential rain, high waves and, in some cases, very destructive storm surges and coastal flooding. The winds blow counter clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Cyclone Fani hit the coast of Odisha then move towards the Bangladesh .

217. Which air mass is warm ?

- (a) Continental Polar
- (b) Continental Tropical
- (c) Maritime Polar
- (d) Continental Arctic

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Continental Tropical air masses are hot, dry and warm air masses originating in the lower latitudes over deserts or interiors of land masses.

They usually develop in summer.

Rest of the other air masses are cold and humid.

Continental polar and Arctic → Cold air mass

Maritime polar →Cold.

218. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is :

- (a) 71%
- (b) 21%
- (c) 0.03%
- (d) 0.3%

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : Different types of gases present in the air and their percentage-

Nitrogen – 78%

Oxygen – 21%

Argon – 0.93%

Carbon dioxide – 0.04%. 10.03%

219. ITCZ is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitudes. The full form of ITCZ is :

- (a) Inter Tropical Climate Zone
- (b) Inter Terrain Convergence Zone
- (c) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
- (d) Inner Tropical Convergence Zone

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) lies in the equatorial trough a permanent low pressure feature where surface trade winds, laden with heat and moisture, converge to form a zone of increased convection, cloudiness and precipitation.

220. The doldrums are an area of pressure around the equator, where prevailing winds are calm.

- (a) Constant (b) low
(c) high (d) fluctuating

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The doldrums are an area of low pressure around the equator, where prevailing winds are calm. In actuality it's the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) which is known as the doldrums by sailors, and is the place where trade winds from two different directions converge.

221. Which of the following is not a result of the ozone layer depletion?

- (a) The Earth gets more UV rays from the Sun
(b) Tsunami
(c) Immune deficiency disorders
(d) Skin cancer

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Among the given option, Tsunami is the one which is not a result of ozone layer depletion. Ozone layer depletion may result in more incoming UV rays over the earth. And these excess UV rays presence lead to many impacts on humans like immune deficiency disorders and skin cancer disease. Tsunami is related to earthquakes inside the Sea, a little bit of gravitational aspects also take part in this process.

222. What will happen if the ozone layer becomes thinner?

- (a) Temperature of Earth will increase
(b) Amount of surface ozone will increase
(c) Cases of skin cancer will increase
(d) The ozone hole will close by redistribution

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

223. At which of these places is the thickness of the troposphere the greatest?

- (a) Above Mountains (b) South Pole
(c) North Pole (d) Equator

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator. The Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator because heat is transported to great heights by strong convectional currents.

224. Where is the ozone hole located?

- (a) Over the North and South Poles
(b) Over industrialized Europe
(c) Over Antarctica
(d) Over the Equator

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The thinning of the protective Ozone layer over the stratosphere is known as the ozone depletion or ozone hole. It is observed in the Antarctica region.

225. Which zone separates the troposphere from the stratosphere?

- (a) Thermopause (b) Stratopause
(c) Tropopause (d) Mesopause

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The boundary between troposphere and stratosphere is called tropopause while the boundary between stratosphere and mesosphere is called stratopause, boundary between mesosphere and thermosphere is known as mesopause, and boundary between thermosphere and Exosphere is known as thermopause.

226. Chinook wind also known as 'snow eater' flows in which of the following continents?

- (a) Australia (b) Asia
(c) Africa (d) North America

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Chinook is warm dry wind descending the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains primarily in winter. Chinook wind flows in Northern America. When Chinook winds pass over snow-covered areas, the snow often vaporizes before it has a chance to melt. These winds can easily vaporize a foot of snow within hours. Because of this Chinook winds are often known as snow eaters.

227. Which of the following symbols is a correct representation for air mass above a hot and dry desert region?

- (a) mP (b) cP
(c) cT (d) cA

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : A hot dry air mass that originates over deserted regions is denoted by cT (Continental Tropical) air mass, generally formed over the desert South West and northern Mexico during summer.

An air mass is a large body of air with horizontal dimensions of several hundred to a couple of thousand miles, within which temperatures and moisture at the surface of air are uniform.

Meteorologists define air masses with designation like maritime or continental. There are mainly 5 types of air masses Maritime Tropical (mT), Continental-Tropical (cT), Continental- Polar (cP), Continental-Arctic (cA), Maritime Polar (mP).

228. In which layer of the atmosphere is ozone most concentrated?

- (a) Thermosphere (b) Troposphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Mesosphere

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Most atmospheric ozone is concentrated in a stratosphere layer, about 9 to 18 miles (15 to 30 km) above the Earth's surface.

229. Which of the following statements about the north polar flame (Aurora Borealis) is correct?

- (a) Auroras arise as a result of the emission of Nitrogen in to the earth's atmosphere
(b) It is also known as southern light
(c) It can be seen mainly in the equatorial regions
(d) It is a beautiful natural light visible in the sky of the earth

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A natural electrical phenomenon characterized by the appearance of streamers of reddish or greenish light in the sky especially near the northern or southern magnetic pole is called aurora. The effect is caused by the interaction of charged particles from sun with atoms in the upper atmosphere. In northern and southern regions it is respectively called Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights and Aurora Australis or Southern Light.

230. Which of the given layer of the atmosphere has the lowest density ?

- (a) Ionosphere (b) Exosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Mesosphere

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In all of the layers of atmosphere the exosphere has the lowest density while the troposphere holds the highest density among all.

231. Which gas can be fixed in the atmosphere by lightning?

- (a) Argon (b) Nitrogen
(c) Carbon Dioxide (d) Oxygen

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : During lightning, nitrogen and oxygen from the atmosphere combine together and form nitrogen oxides. These gases react with rainwater to form dilute nitric acid. The nitric acid then reacts with minerals present in the soil to form nitrates.

232. Which of the following gases in the atmosphere is used up in three processes : combustion, respiration and in the formation of oxides of nitrogen.

- (a) Carbon (b) Oxygen
(c) Hydrogen (d) Helium

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Oxygen is used in process of combustion, respiration and in the formation of oxides of nitrogen. Air contains Nitrogen (78%) Oxygen (21%), Argon (0.93%), Carbon dioxide (0.03%) and 0.4% other gases. Atmosphere is a layer of gas that envelope a planet and is held in place by the gravity.

233. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is approximately

- (a) 0.03% (b) 3.34%
(c) 0.054% (d) 0.38%

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
RRB J.E. (14.12.2014)**

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

234. What is amount percent of Nitrogen in our Atmosphere?

- (a) 78% (b) 72%
(c) 21% (d) 28%

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

235. Which of the following statements about Coriolis force is incorrect ?

- (a) It arises due to difference in atmospheric pressure
(b) It is directly proportional to the angle of latitude
(c) It is maximum at the poles
(d) It is not at the equator

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Coriolis Force is the wind deflection force originated due to rotation of earth not due to difference in atmospheric pressure. It is determined by weight of object and its rate of rotation and is somewhat directly proportional to angle of latitude. Usually, it is not observable at equator because this the belt of doldrum.

236. What protects the earth from the ultra violet radiation of the sun?

- (a) Ozone (b) Nitrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Magnesium

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Ozone layer lying in Stratosphere is very beneficial for existence of human beings. It prevents us from ultraviolet (UV) rays.

237. Which one is the nearest layer to the Earth's surface?

- (a) Stratosphere (b) Lithosphere
(c) Thermosphere (d) Troposphere

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Troposphere is the lowest layer of earth's atmosphere. Its height is upto 20 km on the equator and upto 7 km on poles. In this layer, dust particles and vapours are found and all weathering phenomenon occurs here. Temperature decreases at the rate of 1°C on 165 meters ongoing above from the earth's surface which is called as normal lapse rate.

238. What would you call air pressure?

- (a) Evaporation (b) Densification
(c) Atmospheric pressure (d) Temperature

IRIRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Air pressure may be called atmospheric pressure. It is expressed as force per unit area exerted by an atmospheric column. Atmospheric pressure can be measured with a Mercury BAROMETER that balances the weight of the column of atmosphere.

239. is present as protection layer that protect ultra violet rays on reaching the ground surface?

- (a) Troposphere (b) Mesosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Thermosphere

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The layer just above the troposphere called stratosphere. There is a average height over the middle latitude has been determined to be 25-30 kms on an average the upper limit of stratosphere is taken to be 50 km. There is concentration of ozone in a form of layer between the height of 15-30 kms that protect us from the incoming UV rays.

240. Which is the most abundant rare gases?

- (a) Helium (b) Argon
(c) Neon (d) Nitron

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Argon is the most abundant rare gas in the atmosphere. It is represented by the symbol Ar. It belongs to noble gas and makes up about 0.93% of Earth's atmosphere. It is the third most abundant gas in the atmosphere.

241. What is the study of Atmosphere called?

- (a) Atmospherology (b) Meteorology
(c) Ecology (d) Anthology

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The study of the atmosphere is called Meteorology. Ecology is study of relationship of man to its environment. The study of flowers and flowering plants is done under Anthology.

242. The radio communication is possible from which of the following layers of the atmosphere?

- (a) Troposphere (b) Thermosphere
(c) Ionosphere (d) Stratosphere

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The communication of radio is possible in the Ionosphere layer of the atmosphere because Ionosphere is composed of many ionized particles which transmits the radio waves.

243. Which of the following options has the correct types of planetary winds?

- (a) Local Winds and Periodic Winds
(b) Trade Winds and Periodic Winds
(c) Trade Winds, Westerlies and Polar Easterlies
(d) Polar Winds and Westerlies

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : There are three main types of planetary winds - the trade winds, the westerlies and the easterlies. Planetary or permanent winds blow from high pressure belts to low pressure belts in the same direction throughout the year. They blow over vast area of continents and oceans.

244. The downslope winds flowing from high elevations of mountains, plateaus, and hills down their slopes to the valleys or planes below are known as:

- (a) Katabatic winds (b) SaMoon winds
(c) Anabatic winds (d) Shamal winds

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : A Katabatic wind is a drainage wind, a wind that carries high-density air from a higher elevation down a slope under the force of gravity. Such winds are sometimes also called fall winds the spelling catabatic winds is also used. It is a dense cold wind.

245. What do we call the force which affects the direction of wind and is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis?

- (a) Coriolis force
(b) Gravitational force
(c) Pressure gradient force
(d) Frictional force

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Coriolis force is an inertial or fictitious force that acts on objects that are in motion within a frame of reference that rotates with respect to an inertial frame. In a reference frame with clockwise rotation, the force acts to the left of the motion of the object. Due to the coriolis force winds and currents tend to flow to the right of this direction north of the equator (anticlockwise) and to the left of this direction south of it (clockwise).

246. When the reading of the barometer suddenly decreases, it indicates that the weather.....

- (a) Will be very hot (b) Will be very pleasant
(c) Extremely cold (d) Extremely stormy

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) When the reading of a barometer suddenly decreases, it indicates that the weather will be extremely stormy. When barometer's reading falls slowly downward, it indicates the possibility of rainfall. When goes up slowly then it refers clear sky.

9. Continent/Island

247. What was the name of the giant single landmass which had split to form the present continents of the world?

- (a) Pangaea (b) Panthalassa
(c) Gondwana (d) Tethys

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : According to Continental Drift Theory, all the Continents formed a single continental mass name Pangaea. Pangaea break-up into Gondwanaland and Laurasia.

248. Who among the following is considered as the father of Plate Tectonics?

- (a) Antonie Philips Van Leeuwenhoek
(b) James Rennell
(c) Antoine Lavoisier
(d) Alfred Wegener

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Alfred Wegner is considered as 'Father of Plate Tectonics'. Continental Drift Theory and Plate Tectonic theory explains the origin and evolution of the Continents and the Oceans.

249. In which continent is the archipelago Tierra del Fuego located?

- (a) Africa (b) Europe
(c) North America (d) South America

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Tierra del Fuego archipelago is located at the southern extremity of South America. In shape the main island, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan, is a triangle with its base on Beagle Channel.

250. In which of the following continent are the 6 most populated countries located?

- (a) Asia (b) North America
(c) South America (d) Africa

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Asia is the largest and most populous continent of the world. Six most populated countries of the world are located in Asian continent. The Top 6 most populated countries of Asian continent are : China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan.

251. Which among the following was NOT a part of the ancient supercontinent called Gondwanaland?

- (a) Australia (b) India
(c) France (d) South Africa

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Some 200 million years ago, Antarctica was joined to South America, Africa, India, and Australia in a single large continent called Gondwanaland. France was not the part of Gondwanaland.

252. Which is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea?

- (a) Malta (b) Valetta
(c) Sicily (d) Crete

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea which is separated from Italy through Messina Strait. Mt. Etna, a volcano is situated on Sicily Island.

253. Which is the smallest continent?

- (a) Australia (b) Antarctica
(c) Africa (d) South America

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Australia is the smallest continent having an area of 76,92,024 sq. km.

254. What is Archipelago?

- (a) Group of Island or chains
(b) Junction of land and sea
(c) An Architects Vacancy
(d) A Kind of church.

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): An archipelago is an area that contains a chain or group of islands scattered in lakes, rivers, or the ocean.

255. Where is the island of Seychelles located?

- (a) Indian ocean (b) Pacific ocean
(c) Atlantic ocean (d) Southern ocean

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The republic of Seychelles is an archipelago nation of 115 islands, located in the Indian ocean about a 1,500 kilometer east of the African mainland and in the north east of Madagascar.

256. Which of the following is a island state of United States of America?

- (a) Bali Islands (b) Santorini Islands
(c) Fiji Islands (d) Hawaiian Island

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Hawaiian Island is the islands of United State of America. This state is located in the north of the Pacific ocean. This is the only province/state of America that is completely inhabited by the islands. Its capital is "Honolulu".

257. What is the capital of Hawaiian island?

- (a) Junu (b) Male
(c) Nihau (d) Honolulu

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

258. A major tectonic plate- the Indian plate (where India is situated) split off from which ancient continent?

- (a) Rodinia (b) Panocia
(c) Pangaea (d) Gondwana land

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): A major tectonic plate- the Indian plate (where India is situated) split off from Gondwana land. India was still a part of the supercontinent called Gondwana some 140 million years ago. The Gondwana was composed of modern South America, Africa, Antarctica, and Australia. When this supercontinent split up, a tectonic plate composed of India and modern Madagascar started to drift away. Then, India split from Madagascar and drifted north-eastward with a velocity of about 20 cm/year. Nowadays, India is still moving in the same direction but with a lower velocity of about 4 cm/year.

259. Which one of the following is an example of Major Tectonic Plate?

- (a) Cocos Plate (b) Arabian Plate
(c) Pacific Plate (d) Nazca Plate

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Earth's lithosphere is divided into 7 major and some minor plates. Young Fold Mountain ridges, Oceanic trenches and/or transform fault surround the major plates. Major plates include :- Antarctic plate, Pacific plate, North American plate, South American Plate, India-Australia-New Zealand plate, The Africa with the eastern Atlantic floor plate and Eurasia & the Adjacent oceanic plate whereas Cocos plate, Nazca plate, Arabian plates, Fuji plate & Caroline plate etc. are included in minor plates.

260. Chile is part of which continent?

- (a) Asia (b) South America
(c) North America (d) Europe

Ans. (b) : Chile is a long, narrow country of South America lying between Andes mountain and Pacific Ocean.

261. Where is located the island of manitoulin?

- (a) Canada
(b) United state of America
(c) Australia
(d) United Kingdom.

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Manitoulin island is located in Canada. It is the largest lake island in the world. Manitoulin island is widely referred to as Heart of the Great lakes.

10. Hydrosphere

(i) Relief of the Ocean Floor

262. Which is the deepest trench of the Indian Ocean?

- (a) Seychelles deep (b) Diamantina Trench
(c) Java Trench (d) Antarctic Trench

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Indian Ocean's average depth is 12,274 feet (3,741 metres), and its deepest point, in the Sunda Deep of the Java Trench off the southern coast of the island of Java (Indonesia), is 24,442 feet (7,450 metres).

263. The Challenger Deep in the is considered to be the deepest point known on Earth.

- (a) Java Trench (b) Lake Eyre
(c) Puerto Rico Trench (d) Mariana Trench

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench is considered to be the deepest known point on earth. It is located in the Pacific Ocean. It's depth is 11,034 meters (36,200 ft). Tonga Trench is located in the south-west Pacific ocean. It is the second deepest Trench of the world.

264. Mariana Trench is situated in which ocean basin?

- (a) Atlantic ocean (b) Pacific ocean
(c) Indian ocean (d) Southern ocean

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

265. Deepest sea trenches are found in _____.

- (a) Indian ocean (b) Pacific ocean
(c) Arctic ocean (d) Atlantic ocean

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

(ii) Ocean/Sea

266. Of the given options, which is the saltiest sea in the world ?

- (a) Celebes Sea (b) Black Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) Red Sea

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : All the oceans and seas have salty water. However, the Dead Sea is considered to be the saltiest of all of them. In the given option the Red Sea is the saltiest water body.

Black Sea→ 1.3 – 2.3%

Baltic Sea→ 1.0%

Red Sea→ 3.6 – 4%

267. Where is the famous Bermuda triangle located?

- (a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Caspian Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) South China Sea

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Bermuda triangle, section of the North Atlantic Ocean of North America, whose boundaries are not universally agreed upon, has a vaguely triangular shape marked by the Atlantic coast of the Florida Panhandle (in the united states), Bermuda and the Greater Antilles.

268. The ocean covers _____ percentage of Earth's surface.

- (a) 91% (b) 51%
(c) 71% (d) 61%

RRB JE 2014

Ans. (c) : The 71% of earth's surface is covered by ocean.

269. What is the average temperature of the surface water of the oceans?

- (a) 32 degrees Celsius (b) 27 degrees Celsius
(c) 20 degrees Celsius (d) 17 degrees Celsius

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The average temperature of the surface water of the oceans is about 17 degrees Celsius (62.6 degrees Fahrenheit). 90% of the total volume of ocean is found below the thermocline in the deep ocean.

270. Which one is largest aquatic body of world?

- (a) Huron (b) Caspian sea
(c) Eri (d) Michigan

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The Caspian (lake) sea is the world's largest aquatic body. It has an area of 1,43,200 sq. miles. (3,71000 square kms). Kazakhstan is located to the north-east of Caspian sea. Russia is located to the north-west, Azerbaijan to the west, Iran to the south and Turkmenistan is located in the south-east.

271. The Arabian sea is located in India:

- (a) South (b) West
(c) North (d) East

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Arabian sea lies to the west of India. Its total area is about 3.862000 sq. kms and depth around 4652 mtr. The ancient Indian name of the Arabian sea is 'Sindhu Sagar'. Indus, Narmada and Tapi are west flowing rivers that fall into the Arabian sea.

(iii) Oceanic Currents

272. The water currents flowing from tropical zones of lower latitudes to higher temperate and sub-polar zones are known as _____.

- (a) warm currents (b) cold currents
(c) water drift (d) tides

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Warm currents are those currents which flow from the low latitudes in tropical zones towards the high latitudes in the temperate and sub-polar zones. Examples: Gulf Stream, Kuroshio Current etc.

273. Kuroshio current flows in which of the following oceans?

- (a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Southern Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Kuroshio current is also known as black current or Japan current. It is a warm current of Pacific Ocean. It is the second largest ocean current in the world.

274. Which of the following fishing grounds is located on the confluence of the Labrador Current and Gulf Stream?

- (a) Falkland island
(b) Oyashio fishing ground
(c) Southwest African Coast
(d) Newfoundland

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Grand Bank of Newfoundland is one of the world's richest fishing ground. It is located at the confluence of the Labrador Current and The Gulf stream. When the cold Labrador Current mixes with the warm water of the Gulf Stream then it lifts nutrients to the surface which helps to create one of the richest fishing grounds in the world.

275. El Nino, the event during which warm ocean current flows along the Peruvian coast in which ocean?

- (a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Indian Ocean

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : El-Nino is a natural phenomenon under which parts of the Pacific Ocean witness an increase in temperature (warm ocean current appearing along the Peru coast. It replaces the cold Peru ocean current flowing along the Peru coast in normal year) which affects the pressure conditions over the Indian Ocean. This results in lesser rainfall during the monsoon in India.

276. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about El Nino?

- (a) It is unusual cooling of surface waters in the Pacific Ocean.
- (b) India is not affected by El Nino.
- (c) It originates from the Mediterranean Sea.
- (d) It is unusual warming of surface waters in the Pacific Ocean

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The oceanic event responsible for changes in sea temperature and atmospheric conditions in the equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean is called El Nino. As a result, the sea surface water temperature rises above normal, it occurs off the coast of Ecuador and Peru, located on the west coast of South America. The effect of El Nino is that it changes the main areas of rainfall. As a result, regions of the world receiving more rainfall receive less rainfall and regions with less rainfall receive more rainfall.

277. El-Nino.....the Temperature in the ocean refers to.

- (a) Indian ocean
- (b) Pacific ocean
- (c) Southern ocean
- (d) Atlantic ocean

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

278. From which language is the word 'El-Nino' derived?

- (a) Spanish
- (b) French
- (c) Italian
- (d) Dutch

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : El Niño was originally recognized by fisherman of the coast of South America as the appearance of unusually warm water in the Pacific Ocean, occurring near the beginning of the year. El Niño means 'The Little Boy or Christ Child in Spanish. This name was used for the tendency of the phenomenon to arrive around Christmas.

279. Gulf Streams emanate from the gulf of:

- (a) Kuwait
- (b) Oman
- (c) Mexico
- (d) Saudi Arabia

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Gulf Stream emanates from the Gulf of Mexico. It flows in the north-east direction upto European coast. It is warm and major ocean current of North Atlantic Ocean, those currents which flow away from the equatorial region and move towards the poles or latitudes are called Warm Ocean Currents.

280. Which of the following is NOT a hot water stream?

- (a) Humboldt Current
- (b) Kuroshio Current
- (c) Tsushima Current
- (d) Alaskan Current

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Humboldt Ocean Current is also known as Peru Current as it runs parallel to Peru coasts. It runs in southern Pacific Ocean from south to north direction. It is a cold ocean current.

Ocean current	Ocean	Warm/Cold
Kuroshio	Pacific Ocean	Warm
Alaskan	Pacific Ocean	Warm
Gulf Stream	Atlantic Ocean	Warm

(iv) Channel/ Strait

281. _____ is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Jaffna District of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka.

- (a) Strait of Malacca
- (b) Palk Strait
- (c) Bering Strait
- (d) Strait of Hormuz

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The Palk Strait is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Jaffna District of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with Palk Bay in the southwest. Several rivers flow into it, including the Vaigai River of Tamil Nadu. A Strait is a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that connects two larger bodies of water. It most commonly refers to a channel of water that lies between two land masses.

282. Which two land masses does the Palk Strait separate?

- (a) North America and South America
- (b) Malay Peninsula and Indonesian Island of Sumatra
- (c) India and Sri Lanka
- (d) Africa and Europe

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

283. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea called the _____.

- (a) Malacca Strait
- (b) Sunda Strait
- (c) Palk Strait
- (d) Otranto Strait

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

284. The inlet of the Bay of Bengal between south-eastern India and northern Sri Lanka is called:

- (a) Palk Strait
- (b) Palk Passage
- (c) Palk Channel
- (d) Palk Canal

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

285. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by :

- (a) The Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar
- (b) Only the Palk Strait
- (c) Strait of Malacca
- (d) Only the Gulf of Mannar

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea which is formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. The Palk Strait connects India (Tamil Nadu) with Sri Lanka (Jaffna).

286. The "10 Degree Channel" is related to.....

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Gulf of Kachch
- (c) Lakshadweep islands
- (d) Malabar Coast

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 10 degree channel separates the (Little Andman) Andaman islands and the (Car Nicobar) Nicobar islands from each other in Bay of Bengal. It is so named as it lies on the 10 degree line of latitude, north of the equator whereas 9 degree channel separates the islands of Minicoy form the main Lakshadweep archipelago. The maritime boundary between the Maldives and India runs through the eight degree channel. It separates the island of Minicoy and Lakshadweep.

287. The channel separating the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is

- (a) Cardiya channel
- (b) 10° channel
- (c) 9° channel
- (d) Monjambique channel

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

288. Which one of the following channel separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- (a) Hindenberg Channel
- (b) Eight Degrees Channel
- (c) Ten Degrees Channel
- (d) Nine Degree Channel

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

289. The Bay of Bengal's islands of Andaman in the north and Nicobar in the south are separated by a water body which is called the channel.

- (a) twenty degree
- (b) forty degree
- (c) ten degree
- (d) thirty degree

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

290. Which strait lies between Russia and a state of the United States of America?

- (a) Palk Strait
- (b) Strait of Magellan
- (c) Strait of Dover
- (d) Bering Strait

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Some major straits of the world.

Strait	Connects	Location
Dover Strait	English Channel and North Sea	England-France
Bering Strait	Bering Sea and Chuksi sea	Alaska (US) - Russia
Palk Strait	Palk Bay and Bay of Bengal	India-Sri Lanka
Magellan Strait	Pacific Ocean and South Atlantic Ocean	Chile
North Channel	Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean	Ireland-England
Florida Strait	Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean	USA-Cuba

291. Name the major strait that joins the English Channel and North Sea.

- (a) Dover Strait
- (b) Florida Strait
- (c) North Channel
- (d) Palk Strait

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

292. Which of the following strait connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean?

- (a) The Strait of Malacca
- (b) The Strait of Dardenelles
- (c) Palk Straits
- (d) The Strait of Magellan

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Strait of Magellan connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. The Spanish traveller, Ferdinand Magellan was the first European to travel to the Strait of Magellan in 1520. It is situated in the southern coasts of South America. It is adjacent to some parts of Argentina and rest to southern Chile.

293. The Bering Strait connects the:

- (a) Indian Ocean and Java Sea
- (b) Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- (c) Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean
- (d) Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Hudson

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Straits	Connects	Location
Bering Strait	Alaska & Russia	Arctic Ocean & Pacific Ocean
Bosporous Strait	Black Sea and Marmara Sea	Turkey
Davis Strait	Baffin Bay and Atlantic Ocean	Greenland-Canada
Sunda Strait	Java Sea and Indian Ocean	Indonesia
Gibraltar Strait	Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean	Spain-Morocco
Hudson Strait	Gulf of Hudson and Atlantic Ocean	Canada

294. Which of the following straits connects the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean?

- (a) Palk Strait
- (b) Norwegian Strait
- (c) Beaufort Strait
- (d) Bering Strait

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

295. Name the strait that divides Morocco and Spain

- (a) Bering Strait
- (b) English Channel
- (c) Hudson Strait
- (d) Strait of Gibraltar

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

296. Sunda strait is located between two island among them one is Java, then which one is another?

- (a) Borneo
- (b) Molucca
- (c) Sumatra
- (d) Sulawesi

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Sunda strait is located between two island namely Java and Sumatra island. It connects Java sea to Indian ocean.

297. What is the name of the southern end of the continent of South America where the Pacific and Atlantic oceans meets?

- (a) Cape Town (b) Cape of Good hope
(c) Cape Horn (d) Cape Canaveral

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The southern end of the continent of South American is named as Cape Horn. This is where the Pacific and Atlantic ocean meet.

The Cape of Good hope is located at the for southern end of Africa. Cape Canaveral is a city located in Florida while Cape town is a city of South Africa.

298. Which one of the following water bodies separates Australia from New-Zealand?

- (a) Baltic sea (b) Bering sea
(c) Red sea (d) Tasman sea

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) The Tasman sea is located in the south-eastern Pacific ocean that separates Australia from New Zealand.

299. Cook strait is located in which of the following countries?

- (a) Russia (b) Australia
(c) Iran (d) New-Zealand

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d) : Cook strait lies in New-Zealand and surrounded by Tasman sea. It Separates North and South Island of New Zealand.

11. Major Lake and Waterfall of the World

300. The Dead Sea, a highly saline water body is located in which of the following continents?

- (a) Africa (b) North America
(c) Europe (d) Asia

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The Dead Sea, also known as Salt Sea, is located on the left side of Jordan and right side of Jerusalem.

Lake Van of Turkiye has the highest salinity in the world at (330%), next is Dead Sea, Israel (240%).

301. Where is the world's highest waterfall the 'Angel falls', located?

- (a) China (b) Venezuela
(c) Belgium (d) Australia

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The world's highest waterfall is Angel falls, also known as Kerepakupai Meru, or waterfall of the deepest place which is located in Venezuela with the height of 979 meters. The waterfall is located at Rio Churun River while Kunchikal which is located on the Varahi River with the height of 455 meters in the Shimoga district of Karnataka is the highest waterfall of India.

302. Lake Pangong Tso is the water body shared by India and ____.

- (a) Nepal (b) Myanmar
(c) Bhutan (d) China

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Lake Pangong Tso is the water body which is shared by Ladakh (India) and West Tibet (China). It is an endorheic lake.

303. Which country is known as "Land of Thousand Lakes"

- (a) Norway (b) Finland
(c) Sweden (d) Denmark

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (b) : Finland is called the "Land of Thousand Lakes" there are approximately 168,000 Lakes.

304. On which river is Victoria Falls located in Africa?

- (a) Zambezi (b) Niger
(c) Nile (d) Congo

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Victoria Falls is located in southern Africa, about midway along the course of the Zambezi River, at the border between Zambia to the North and Zimbabwe to the South. The most popular name for the waterfall is Mosi-oa-Tunya, which means "the smoke that thunders" in the local languages.

305. Victoria waterfalls is located in ____.

- (a) U.S.A (b) Britain
(c) France (d) Africa

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation above question.

306. The deepest lake of the world is ____.

- (a) Baikal (b) Nyasa
(c) Crater (d) Tanganyika

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Lake Baikal in Siberia, holds the distinction of being the deepest lake in the world, holding more than 20% of the unfrozen fresh water on the surface of Earth.

307. Which is the world's largest freshwater lake in terms of volume ?

- (a) Caspian Sea
(b) Lake Superior
(c) Lake Baikal
(d) Lake Michigan-Huron

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Lake Baikal is the largest fresh water lake by volume in the world and it is also the world's deepest lake. It is located in South Siberia, Russia. In 1996 it was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

308. Niagra falls is situated on the border of:

- (a) Canada and USA
(b) France and Germany
(c) Mexico and Gautemala
(d) USA and Mexico

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Niagara Falls is the collective name for three waterfalls that straddle the international border between the Canadian province of Ontario and the American state of New York. They form the southern end of the Niagara Gorge. From largest to smallest, the three waterfalls are the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls. The Horseshoe Falls lie on the border of the United States and Canada with the American Falls entirely on the United States' side, separated by Goat Island. The smaller Bridal Veil Falls are also on the United States' side, separated from the American Falls by Luna Island.

309. Which famous landmark is present between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie?

- (a) Niagara Falls (b) Angel Falls
(c) Rhine Falls (d) Iguazu Falls

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Niagara is a large waterfall on the Niagara River which is situated on the international border between the United States of New York and the Canadian province of Ontario. Niagara Water falls can be classified into three waterfalls. The three waterfalls are Horseshoe falls (also known as Canadian falls), American waterfalls, and the smaller one, Bridal Veil Falls which is separated by an island called Luna Island from the main waterfall. Niagara has more falling water than any other waterfall in North America. It has a vertical drop of more than 50 m (160 ft).

310. Which one of the world's largest salt water lake?

- (a) Aral sea (b) Red sea
(c) Dead sea (d) Caspian sea

RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Caspian Sea lies to the east of the Caucasus Mountains and to the west of the vast steppe of central Asia. It is the world's largest inland body of water and the world's largest salt lake. The Caspian Sea is bordered by five countries: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Azerbaijan and Russia.

311. Which is the largest lake in South America?

- (a) Pape lake (b) Titicaca lake
(c) Valencia lake (d) Tannin lake

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The lake Titicaca is located on the border of Peru and Bolivia. It is situated at a elevation of 3812 meters above mean sea level. This lake is the largest lake in South America by volume of water. It is also rated as the highest attitude navigable lake in the world.

312. Where is the Angel falls?

- (a) Venezuela (b) Brazil
(c) USA (d) China

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Angel falls is located in Venezuela. It is the highest waterfalls in the world which has height of 979 meters and a depth of 807 meters. Angel Falls is located in the Canaima National Park, which lies within the Bolivar State of southeastern Venezuela. The park is treasured so much that it has been named a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

313. Which is the largest fresh water lake in the world?

- (a) Victoria lake (b) Erie lake
(c) Superior lake (d) Ontario lake

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Lake Superior covers an area of about 82,103 sq. km and is the largest of the five Great Lakes of North America as well as the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area. Lake Superior is also the third-largest lake by volume and holds about 10% of the surface freshwater of the world.

12. Topography

314. What is a river known as when it enters the plains where it twists and turns forming large bends?

- (a) Ox-bow lake (b) Flood plains
(c) Meanders (d) Lakes

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Meanders is defined as curve or loop formed by rivers during its course. In large flood and delta plains, rivers rarely flow in straight courses. Loop-like pattern (meanders) are developed by rivers over flood and delta plains.

315. The study of landforms and their evolution is called:

- (a) Geomorphology (b) Soil Geography
(c) Hydrology (d) Climatology

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Geomorphology is the science dealing with the study and interpretation of the origin and development of landforms on the earth's surface. Geomorphology is an aid to resource evolution, engineering contractions and plannings. It includes the study of the landforms and of the processes operating on them.

316. Which branch of Physical Geography is devoted to the study of landforms, their evolution and related processes?

- (a) Soil Geography (b) Climatology
(c) Hydrology (d) Geomorphology

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Geomorphology is devoted to the study of landforms, their evolution and related processes. Climatology is the study of structure of atmosphere and elements of weather and climate and climatic types and regions.

Hydrology studies the realm of water over the surface of the earth including oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies and its effect on different life forms including human life and their activities.

Soil Geography study the processes of soil formation, soil types, their fertility status, distribution and use.

(i) Major Mountain and Plateau of the World

317. Atlas mountain range lies in which of the following continents?

- (a) Asia (b) North America
(c) Europe (d) Africa

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Atlas mountain range is located in African continent. It extends across northwestern Africa, Spanning Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

318. Mount Fuji, the highest peak in Japan is a type of

- (a) fold mountain peak
(b) block mountain peak
(c) volcanic peak
(d) relict peak

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : A mountain with a hole at the top through which hot liquid rock forwards is called volcanic peak. Japan's Mt. Fuji is an active Volcano. It is the country's tallest peak. It is located on Honshu island.

319. Which of the following mountain ranges is considered the boundary between Asia and Europe?

- (a) Urals
(b) The Great Dividing Range
(c) Atlas
(d) Alps

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The Urals mountains in western Russia forms the boundary between Asia and Europe. The Atlas Mountain is a young fold mountain located in North-Western part of Africa. Alps are the mountain range of Europe, and Great Dividing Range is located in Australia.

320. The Appalachians mountain region is a part of which continent?

- (a) South America (b) Asia
(c) North America (d) Africa

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Appalachian Mountains are great high land system of mountains in eastern to northeastern North America and the Eastern part of the Rocky Mountains. It was formed in Ordovician period.

Andes Mountains, one of the longest continental mountain range in the world, forming a continuous highland along the western edge of South America. Atlas Mountains, Marrah Mountains, Nuba Mountains, Simein Mountains are found in Africa.

321. What type of mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically?

- (a) Block mountains
(b) Range
(c) Volcanic mountains
(d) Fold mountains

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Block mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts and the lowered blocks are called grabber. 5 types of mountains are:–

1. Fold Mountains 2. Fault Block Mountains 3. Dome Mountains 4. Volcanic Mountains 5. Plateau Mountains

322. The Tibetan Plateau is the best example of a/an _____.

- (a) Volcanic Plateau (b) Erosional Plateau
(c) Intermontane Plateau (d) Doomed Plateau

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Tibetan Plateau is the best example of an intermontane Plateau. When plateaus are enclosed by hills and mountains almost from all sides, they are known as intermontane plateau. e.g. Tibetan plateau (known as the roof of the world) between the Himalayas and the Kunlun Mountain and Bolivian plateau between two ranges of Andes.

Volcanic plateau are formed by the deposition of huge amount of lava flows. eg. Columbia - Snake plateau (USA).

Erosional plateau also called Dissected Plateau is formed by continual process of weathering, for example Scottish Highlands.

Doomed plateau is formed when the landmass is uplifted in such a manner that the middle portion is upward and the sides are rounded. eg. Ozark plateau (USA).

323. In which of the following continents Mount Vinson is located?

- (a) Australia (b) South America
(c) Asia (d) Antarctica

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mount Vinson (Vinson Massif) is a large mountain in Antarctica that is 21 km long and 13 km wide and lies within Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. The height of this peak is 4892m.

324. Which of the following is the highest non-Asian mountain peak?

- (a) Mount Elbrus (b) Mount McKinley
(c) Mount Aconcagua (d) Mount Kilimanjaro

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Aconcagua has a summit elevation of 6,960.8 meters (22,837 ft). It is located in the Andes mountain ranges in Mendoza Province, Argentina. It is the highest mountain outside Asia.

325. Kamet, Namcha Barwa, Gurla Mandhata are the names of

- (a) Rivers flowing through the Himalayas
(b) Volcanoes in the Himalayas
(c) Tribes living in the Himalayas
(d) Mountain Peaks in the Himalayas

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Kamet, Namcha Barwa, Gurla Mandhata etc. are the mountain peaks of the Himalayas. Mount Everest, 8848.86m, is the highest mountain peak of the world located in the Himalayas range. Nine of the ten highest peaks in the world are located in the Himalayas.

326. Which of the following mountain ranges is an example of fold mountains?

- (a) Sierra Nevada (b) Himalayas
(c) Harz (d) Vosges

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mountain is a land surface that rises higher than the surrounding area and a steep hill with an elevation of more than 600 meters is termed a mountain. Based on formation, the mountains can be divided into three types - Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, and Volcanic Mountains.

Fold mountain- Fold mountains are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. They occur by convergent or compressional plate boundaries. Plate movement creates fold mountains as the plates move towards each other. Examples of fold mountains- Himalayas (Newest) – Asia, Aravalis –Asia, Alps – Europe, Andes –South America, Rockies –North America, Urals –Asia and Europe.

327. Which of the following is the new folded mountain system of India?

- (a) Arawali Mountain (b) Eastern Ghats
(c) Himalayas (d) Western Ghats

RRB J.E.–2014

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

328. Andes mountain range is located in:

- (a) Europe (b) Australia
(c) South America (d) Africa

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Andes mountain range is located on the South America. It is the longest mountain range in the world. The highest peak of this mountain range is Mount Aconcagua. South America is the fourth largest continent in terms of area.

329. Africa's highest mountain Kilimanjaro is located in which county?

- (a) Tanzania (b) Nigeria
(c) Ghana (d) South Africa

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano in north-eastern Tanzania with its three volcanic cones Kibo Mawenzi and Shira. It is highest mountain of Africa.

330. Which is the highest mountain in the African continent?

- (a) Mount Kosciuszko (b) Mount Elbrus
(c) Mount Kilimajaro (d) Mount Everest

ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - II)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

331. Which is the second highest peak in the world?

- (a) Mount Everest (b) Anamudi
(c) K-2 (d) Mount Abu

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): K-2 is the second highest mountain in the world. This is located in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pak-occupied Kashmir (POK). The height is estimated of 8611 mts. Mount Everest is the world's highest peak and located in Nepal.

332. In which country will the Chiapas plateau be found?

- (a) Turkey (b) Germany
(c) China (d) Mexico

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chiapas Plateau is located on the coast of Pacific ocean in South Mexico. It borders the states of Oaxaca to the west, Veracruz to the northwest and Tabasco to the north and the peten, Quiche, Huehuetenango, and San Marcos departments of Guatemala to the east and southeast. It is a fertile temperate plateau.

333. Which of the following is the highest plateau of world?

- (a) East African plateau (b) Western plateau
(c) Tibetan plateau (d) Deccan's plateau

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Tibbati plateau is known as the "roof of the world" as it's highest and largest plateau on earth. Its average height is 4500 m and it is the birth place of several of the world's major rivers in South Asia and East Asia.

334. Which mountain range is not included in the range of the main mountains of India?

- (a) Hindu Kush (b) Vindhya
(c) Aravalli (d) Satpura

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Hindu Kush mountain range is situated between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Rests are main mountain ranges of India.

335. The Ural ranges separate and

- (a) North America, South America
(b) Africa, India
(c) Africa, Europe
(d) Asia, Europe

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Europe and Asia are separated by the Ural mountains. The combined and together landmass of Europe and Asia is called Eurasia. It runs for about 1,500 km throughout the western section of Russia, starting from the coast of Arctic Ocean and it stretches to the northwestern part of Kazakhstan. The mountains serve as a boundary, separating the continents of Asia and Europe Ural mountains: The Urals are amongst the world's oldest existing mountain ranges. With its age of 250 to 300 million years, the elevation of the mountains is remarkably high.

336. Mount Everest is located in

- (a) Tibet (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Bhutan

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Mount Everest is a Peak in the Himalayan mountain range. It is located between Nepal and Tibet, an autonomous region of China. At 8,849 meters, it is considered the tallest point on Earth.

337. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECT?

- (a) Sutlej river-India and Pakistan
(b) Andes mountains-Argentina and Brazil
(c) Nile river-Egypt and Sudan
(d) Niagara Falls-USA and Canada

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Andes Mountains is the world's longest mountain range that stretches for more than 6,999 km along the western margin of the South America continent. The Andes Mountains have an average height of 4,000 m and a maximum width of 200 to 700 km, and are considered as the highest mountain range that is situated outside of the Asian continent. It doesn't extend to Brazil.

(ii) Major Deserts of the World

338. Which of the following features is associated with deserts?

- (a) Barchans (b) Alluvial fan
(c) Moraines (d) Tarn pools

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Barchans are a typical feature of the Indian desert. Barchans are crescent-shaped dunes that cover a large area. Thar desert receives an annual rainfall of 150 mm. A Moraine is a material left behind by a moving glacier. This material is usually soil and rock. Just as rivers carry along all sorts of debris and silt that eventually builds up to form deltas, glaciers transport all sorts of dirt and boulders that build up to form moraines.

339. Select the pair that is NOT matched correctly (the desert to its location).

- (a) Kalahari Desert – India
(b) Great Victoria Desert – Australia
(c) Patagonian Desert – Argentina
(d) Sahara Desert – African continent

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :

Desert	—	Location
Kalahari Desert	—	South Africa
Great Victoria Desert	—	Australia
Patagonian Desert	—	Argentina
Sahara Desert	—	African continent

340. The Great Victoria Desert is located in :

- (a) The United Kingdom (b) South Africa
(c) The United States (d) Australia

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Great Victoria Desert is a sparsely populated desert ecoregion and interim Australian bioregion in Western Australia and South Australia. It is the largest desert in Australia.

341. The largest salt desert of the world is:

- (a) Salar de Uyuni (b) Sahara desert
(c) Negev desert (d) Thar desert

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The world's largest salt desert is the Salar De Uyuni in Bolivia. The 12,000 sq. km. salt encrusted prehistoric lakebed is located in Potosi, southwest Bolivia, near the crest of the Andes, 3660m above sea level. It is also the most popular tourist place in Bolivia.

342. Where is the Sahara desert located?

- (a) Iran (b) South Africa
(c) North Africa (d) Australia

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Sahara desert is located in the North Africa. It is the world's largest and hottest desert in the world. The Sahara desert's climate is one of the harshest climates in the planet. It covers approximately 25% of the African desert.

343. In which country is the Taklamakan desert located?

- (a) Iraq (b) Yaman
(c) Mongolia (d) China

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :

Deserts	Related Country
Atacama	Chile
Thar	India and Pakistan
Gobi	China and Mongolia
Taklamakan	China
Kalahari	Botswana, Namibia and South Africa
Pantagonian	Argentina

344. In which of the following continents is the Gobi desert located?

- (a) Europe (b) North America
(c) Africa (d) Asia

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Gobi desert lies between the area of China and Mongolia. It is the world's 5th biggest desert and the biggest in Asia. Altai mountains lie north of it, while Takla Makan desert lies in south west direction.

345. Where is the "Black Rock" desert located?

- (a) United states (b) Egypt
(c) China (d) South Africa

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Black Rock Desert is located in north-western Nevada, U.S.A with the area of about 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kms).

346. Where is the Registan desert located?

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) Nepal

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) The Registan desert is arid plateau region located between the Helmand and Kandahar district of south-west Afghanistan.

347. Where is the Taklamakan desert located?

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Namibia
(c) China (d) United states

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Taklamakan Desert, also known as the "Place of Ruins" or the "Sea of Death", is the largest desert in China, at over 620mi (1000 km) long an 250 mi (400 km) wide.

348. What is called the desert related with the Thar desert in Pakistan?

- (a) Gobi (b) Cholistan
(c) Sukkur (d) Mirpur

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The desert associated with the Thar desert in Pakistan is called Cholistan. It is also called Rohi in the local language. It extended up to the Punjab province of Pakistan and state of Rajasthan in India. It is a desert and semi arid region that spread over these neighboring areas. Gobi is the largest desert of Asia.

349. Which is the largest non-polar desert in the world?

- (a) Kalahari (b) Gobi
(c) Sahara (d) Great Australian

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The largest non-polar desert of the world is Sahara. It is located in the continent of Africa. The Gobi desert is a cold desert that extends into China and Mongolia.

350. In which country is the Bledow desert located?

- (a) Iceland (b) New Zealand
(c) Greenland (d) Poland

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Bledow Desert is located between Bledow and the village Klucze in Poland. With an area of 3259 km, it is the largest accumulation of loose sand away from any sea in central Europe.

351. Where is the Namib Desert located?

- (a) Brazil (b) United states
(c) Southern Africa (d) Afghanistan

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Namibia (Namib) desert is a coastal desert in Namibia at Southern Africa. It extends from the Carunjabma River in Angola to the Olifants River. It is one of the oldest desert in the world.

352. Gobi desert separates the borders of two countries one of them is China. Which one is another country?

- (a) U.S.A (b) Mongolia
(c) India (d) Afghanistan

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Gobi Desert is a large desert or brushland region in East Asia. It covers Part of Northern and Northeastern China and of southern Mongolia.

353. Which of the following the World's driest desert?

- (a) Pantagonia Desert (b) Atacama Desert
(c) Thar Desert (d) Sahara Desert

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : The Atacama Desert is the driest desert of the World.

25. Grasslands

354. Pampas, Steppes, Savanna and Prairies are all names of famous:

- (a) waterfalls (b) cyclones
(c) lakes in America (d) grasslands

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :

Famous Grasslands	Location
Pampas	South America
Steppes	Central Asia and Eastern Europe
Savanna	Africa
Prairies	North America

355. Which of the following is paired incorrectly (region-Grassland)?

- (a) Argentina – Prairies
(b) Australia – Downs
(c) Central Asia – Steppe
(d) South Africa – Veld

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Important famous grassland of the world–

Grassland	Region
Prairies –	North America
Pampas –	Argentina
Velds –	South Africa
Downs –	Australia
Steppe –	North Asia, Europe
Pustaz –	Hungary
Canterbury –	New Zealand

356. Which of the following is NOT a 'grassland'?

- (a) Savanna (b) Fen
(c) Prairie (d) Steppe

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : A fen is a type of peat-accumulating wetland fed by mineral-rich ground or surface water. It is one of the main types of wetlands along with marshes, swamps, and bogs. Bogs and fens, both peat-forming ecosystems, are also known as mires.

- 1) Prairie found in North America.
2) Savana – Tropical grasslands are found mainly in the Sahel south of the Sahara, in East Africa, and in Australia.
3) Steppe – Grass land of Central Asia.

13. Major Canals of the World

357. The Mediterranean Sea is connected with the _____ through the Suez Canal.

- (a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Black sea (d) Red Sea

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The Mediterranean Sea is connected with the Red Sea through the Suez Canal, with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar and with the Black Sea by the Sea of Marmara and Bosphorus Strait.

358. The longest Canal in the world is:

- (a) Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal
(b) Erie Canal
(c) Sutlej-Yamuna-link Canal
(d) Indira Gandhi Canal

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal in China is the longest canal in the world. Popularly known as the Grand Canal, it is a series of waterways in eastern and northern China starting at Beijing and ending at the city of Hangzhou in Zhejiang province, linking the Yellow River with the Yangtze River. Stretching some 1800 km, it is the world's longest man-made waterway.

359. In the year the Suez Canal was opened and this further strengthen Bombay's link with the world economy.

- (a) 1896 (b) 1869
(c) 1886 (d) 1888

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Suez Canal is 193.30 km long and is an artificial sea level waterway which is situated in Egypt and it connects the Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea. The canal separated the bulk of Egypt from the Sinai Peninsula. It took 10 years to build. It was opened in

November 17, 1869. It is one of the busiest shipping routes in the world. This canal also separates Asia from the African continent and offers a shortest sea route between Europe, Indian ocean and Western Pacific ocean.

360. Suez canal is an artificial waterway that connects which of the following seas?

- (a) Black sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (b) Caspian sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (c) Black sea and Red Sea
- (d) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

361. The Suez Canal, which is very significant for commerce, was constructed in which of the following countries?

- (a) Egypt
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Argentina
- (d) Oman

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

362. The canal that links the mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea is:

- (a) Panama Canal
- (b) Suez Canal
- (c) Welland Canal
- (d) Soo Canal

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

363. What is the name of canal that connect the pacific ocean to the Atlantic ocean. and was launched in the year of 1914?

- (a) Kiel canal
- (b) Panama canal
- (c) White sea canal
- (d) Suez canal

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (b): Panama canal is located in Panama. It was started in the year 1914 and its total length is about 82kms Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.

364. The Panama Canal is located in which of the following regions?

- (a) East Europe
- (b) South Asia
- (c) Central America
- (d) Arabian Peninsula

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

365. Which canal connects the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean?

- (a) Corinth Canal
- (b) Kiel Canal
- (c) Panama Canal
- (d) Suez Canal

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Panama Canal is one of the most important canals in the western region and it provides a link between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans across the Isthmus of Panama, a narrow strip separating the Caribbean from the Pacific ocean.

Major Canals of the World:-

Suez Canal - It is an artificiaial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the mediterranean sea to Red sea.

The Kiel Canal connects the North Sea (canal entrance at the mouth of the Elbe River estuary) to the Baltic Sea at the Kiel Fjord.

Corinth Canal (Greece) connects the central Mediterranean Sea (via the Gulf of Corinth) to the Aegean Sea (via the Saronic Gulf).

14. Major Rivers of the World

366. Which of the third-longest river in the world?

- (a) Yangtze
- (b) Nile
- (c) Parana
- (d) Yellow River

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Yangtze River is the largest river in Asia flowing in China and the third largest river in the world. Its length is 6300 km. This river is also known as Chenziyang in China. The World's first and second largest rivers are the Nile (6650 km) and Amazon (6400 km) respectively.

367. Which is the largest river by volume in the world?

- (a) Amazon
- (b) Nile
- (c) Hwang Ho
- (d) Indus

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Amazon River is 6,400 kilometres long, according to the U.S. National Park Service, it is, however, the world's largest river by volume Starting from Rio Apurimac, Mismi Peak in Peru, Amazon flows through Brazil and empties out into the Atlantic Ocean. The river also boasts the largest river drainage basin on the planet, which includes portions of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

368. Through which of the following cities does Hudson River flow?

- (a) Bonn
- (b) Bangkok
- (c) New York
- (d) London

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Hudson River flows from north to south primarily through eastern New York in the United States. The river originates in the Adirondack Mountains of Upstate New York, flows through the Hudson Valley, and eventually drains into the Atlantic Ocean, between New York City and Jersey City.

369. Which river is known as the Yellow River?

- (a) Huang Ho
- (b) Yangtze
- (c) Mekong
- (d) Mmur

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Huáng Ho River (about 5400 km) is the second largest river of China. Due to the excess of silt the colour of the water becomes yellowish-brown. Hence it is called 'Yellow River'. When the river overflows, it leaves behind a yellow depression. It helps in creating fertile land, which is suitable for farming. This river damages habitat and crops in the plains of northern China and important agricultural areas, that is why it is also called 'Sorrow of China'. It source is Bayen Har Mountain in Western China.

370. Which of the following rivers is NOT in Africa?

- (a) Nile
- (b) Niger
- (c) Orange
- (d) Amazon

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Amazon river doesn't flow in Africa. It flows in the northern portion of South America flowing from west to east. The river system originates from the Montaro River in Peru and travels through Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and Brazil. It drains into the Atlantic Ocean. The Amazon River is the second-longest river in the world after the Nile. Its length is approximately 6400 km.

371. Which is the longest River in Europe?

- (a) Danube (b) Ural
(c) Volga (d) Rhine

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Volga is the longest (3690 km) river in Europe. This river originates from the Valdai hills and falls in the Caspian sea. Danube is second longest river of Europe.

372. Which of the following is the largest delta in the world?

- (a) Nile
(b) Congo
(c) Amazon
(d) Ganges-Brahmaputra

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Ganges and Brahmaputra Delta, the world's largest delta, in the South Asia area of Bangladesh and India. The delta plain, about 350-km wide along the Bay of Bengal, is formed by the confluence of the rivers the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and Meghna. It is also known as Sundarban Delta.

373. Which river flows through London?

- (a) Hudson (b) Thames
(c) Rhine (d) Potomac

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The River Thames, known alternatively in parts as the River Isis, is a river that flows through southern England including London
Some rivers are as follows:-

Rivers	Cities
Hudson	Newyork(USA)
Rhine	Germany
Potomac	Washington (USA)

374. The world's largest drainage basin is:

- (a) Amazon Basin (b) Ganga Basin
(c) Nile Basin (d) Mississippi Basin

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : As of 2021, the Amazon basin, located in northern South America, was the largest drainage basin in the world. The Amazon River and its tributaries drain an area nearly seven million square kilometers. The river system originates in the Andes Mountain of Peru and travels through Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and Brazil before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

375. The Magdalena River is one of the largest river basin in South America. It flows through which country?

- (a) Brazil (b) Colombia
(c) Chile (d) Argentina

RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Magdalena is main river of Colombia. Its total length is about 1528 km. It is the fifth longest river in South America, originates from the Andes Mountains and drains into the Caribbean sea.

376. Which of the following rivers are mainly flows in South Africa?

- (a) Niger River (b) Orange River
(c) Congo River (d) Nile River

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (b): River	Drainage area
Niger	Western Africa
Orange	Southern Africa
Congo	Central Africa
Nile	North-East Africa

377. By which Urdu name Indus river is addressed in Pakistan?

- (a) Sindhu (b) Nahr-al-Sindh
(c) Darya-e-Sindh (d) Sindh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Indus river is known as "Darya-e-Sindh" in Pakistan. It flows through Tibet, India and Pakistan. It is the longest and national river of Pakistan.

378. In which of the following countries the Indus river does not flow?

- (a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) China (d) Afghanistan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The Indus river does not flow in Afghanistan. The origin of Indus river is located near Monsarovar lake, China. The length of this river is approximately 3200 km and it flows through Tibet, India and Pakistan.

379. The world's tallest bridge the Millau Viaduct is built on which river?

- (a) Shein river (b) Tarn
(c) Durance (d) Loire

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): At 2,460 meters the Millau Viaduct is the longest cable-stayed bridge in the world. It crosses over the Tarn River in the south of France at a height of 270 meters. At present, the Duge Bridge is the highest in the world. It is situated on the border between the provinces of Guizhou and Yunnan of China.

380.an aqueduct river Hamza found below which river that is nearly as long as the river?

- (a) Amazon (b) Nile
(c) Platte (d) Arkansas

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The river Hamza flows below the Amazon river which is nearly as long as the river. Hamza river and Amazon rivers are a twin river system at different levels of the earth's crust which is an extraordinary example of geological form of the system.

381. Which of the following rivers passes through most countries?

- (a) Denube (b) Ganges
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Rhine

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Denube River passes through most countries as Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine via Romania. It starts from south Germany and runs into the Black sea through Romania. It is the second-longest river in Europe after the Volga with a length of 2,850 kilometers.

382. Which of the following river does not flow in India?

- (a) Kosi (b) Teesta
(c) Ravi (d) Kelani

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Kelani River is major river flowing in Sri-Lanka with a length of 145 km. It is the fourth longest river in Sri Lanka that originates from Sri Pada mountain range of Colombo. This river provides 80% of water to Sri-Lanka Capital Colombo.

15. Major Countries of the World

383. Which of the following countries does NOT have direct access to the sea?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Myanmar (d) Nepal

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : In the given options Nepal is a land-locked country hence it does not have direct access to the sea while Bangladesh and Myanmar have direct access to the sea through the Bay of Bengal and Pakistan has direct access to sea through the Arabian Sea.

384. A major population of Israel

- (a) Toda (b) Jewish
(c) Lurish (d) Beja

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The country Israel is situated between Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It is bordered by Lebanon to the north, Syria to the northeast, Jordan to the east, Egypt to the southwest and the Palestinian territories- the west bank along the east and the Gaza Strip along the Southwest about 79% Population of Israel are Jews and 21.1% are Arabs while remaining 5% are defined as others.

385. Abyssinia is the old name of which country from the following ?

- (a) Italy (b) Ethiopia
(c) Germany (d) Japan

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Ethiopia was formerly known by the name Abyssinia. Ethiopia is the second largest populated country of Africa and its capital is Addis Ababa .

386. Which country is known as 'Hermit Kingdom'?

- (a) North Korea (b) Australia
(c) Japan (d) Thailand

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The term hermit kingdom is used to refer to any country, organization or society which with fully walls itself off, either metaphorically or physically, from the rest of the world. The East Asian country of North Korea is commonly regarded as a prime example of a hermit kingdom, and the term is contemporarily used to describe that country.

387. In which of the following continents is the country Mongolia located?

- (a) Antarctica (b) Asia
(c) Europe (d) Africa

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mongolia is a landlocked country in the East Asia. It is situated between South of Russia and North of China. Its capital city is Ulaanbaatar. Mongolia is also known as "The land of the blue sky", due to its arid climate that doesn't promote cloud formation and rainy days. The Mongolian sky is cloudless for more than two thirds of the year.

388. Which is the sixth largest country of the world in terms of area?

- (a) China (b) Australia
(c) India (d) Brazil

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Seven largest countries in the World are (by area) :-

Country

1. Russia 2. Canada 3. China 4. United States
5. Brazil 6. Australia 7. India

Note- Vatican city is the smallest country in the world.

389. Which among the following countries has the largest land area?

- (a) Brazil (b) China
(c) Australia (d) Canada

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

390. Which one is the smallest country in terms of area?

- (a) Brazil (b) India
(c) Canada (d) Russia

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

391. Which is the second largest country in term of Area?

- (a) Russia (b) Canada
(c) India (d) China

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

392. Which is the largest country in South America.

- (a) Brazil (b) Argentina
(c) Bolivia (d) Columbia

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The largest country in South America is Brazil, which spans over 8,515,767 km². Brazil has a population of over 211 million people. Brazil is also the fifth largest country in the world, right behind the United States.

393. Durand Line divides which two countries?

- (a) Pakistan-China
(b) Afghanistan-Pakistan
(c) India - Bangladesh
(d) India-Nepal

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Name of Lines	Between
McMahon Line	China and India
Durand Line	Pakistan and Afghanistan
Radcliffe Line	India and Pakistan
Maginot Line	Germany and France
Mannerheim Line	Russia and Finland
Oder-Neisse Line	Poland and Germany

394. 49th parallel is a boundary between:

- (a) North Korea and South Korea
- (b) France and Germany
- (c) USA and Canada
- (d) India and Pakistan

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Name of Lines/ Boundaries	Between Countries
49th Parallel	USA and Canada
38th Parallel	South Korea and North Korea
Siegfried Line	France and Germany
Hindenburg Line	Poland and Germany
Blue Line	Lebanon and Israel

395. Which among the following is the largest country in the Europe according to land area (in sq. km)?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Italy
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Romania

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a)		
Countries		Land Area (in sq. km)
♦ Russia	-	16376870
♦ Italy	-	294140
♦ United Kingdom	-	241930
♦ Romania	-	230170

396. Which of the following is/are the transcontinental country/countries?

- (a) Trinidad and Tobago
- (b) Saint Lucia
- (c) Turkey and Georgia
- (d) Laos

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Transcontinental nations are countries which are located on more than one continent. They are also known as intercontinental states. The transcontinental countries are known to be part of a particular continent but a portion of or its overseas territories lie in another continent. Examples are Russia, Kazakhstan, Egypt, Turkey, United States, Yemen, Iceland, Georgia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Denmark, Netherlands etc.

397. Which of the following countries does not share land boundaries with India?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Pakistan

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Sri Lanka does not shares land boundaries with India. Palk strait (Gulf of Mannar) is situated between India and Sri Lanka which separates the two countries. India has a terrestrial border with the rest of Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan. India also shares borders with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

398. Which one country of the following was not a part of former USSR?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Finland
- (c) Georgia
- (d) Moldova

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : On December 31, 1991, dissolution of USSR (world's first communist state), into 15 independent countries took place which are: Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

399. Which of the following two countries of South America are land locked?

- (a) Paraguay and Bolivia
- (b) Chile and Ecuador
- (c) Guyana and Suriname
- (d) Brazil and Venezuela

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Paraguay and Bolivia are the two landlocked countries of South America. Those countries who do not share their boundaries with water bodies. There are, at present, 44 countries of the world who are landlocked. No any landlocked countries are present in North America and Australia.

400. Which of the following is a land locked country of South America?

- (a) Peru
- (b) Paraguay
- (c) Argentina
- (d) Brazil

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

401. Indonesia is the largest _____ country in the world.

- (a) Island
- (b) Hill
- (c) Mountains
- (d) Forests

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Indonesia is the largest Island country in the world. It is the country located in South-East Asia, lying between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It consists of about 17508 islands. It is the world's fourth most populated country and its capital is Jakarta.

402. The Gulf of Bothania lies between two countries from them one is Finland. Which one is another country?

- (a) Denmark
- (b) Russia
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Norway

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The Gulf of Bothania lies between the western coast of Finland and eastern coast of Sweden.

403. In which of the following oceans Republic of Seychelles is situated?

- (a) Indian ocean
- (b) Atlantic ocean
- (c) Arctic ocean
- (d) Pacific ocean

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) The Republic of Seychelles, an archipelagic nation of 115 islands is located in the Indian ocean about 2500 km east of the African mainland and north-west of Madagascar. Its capital is Victoria.

404. What is the old name of Singapore?

- (a) Temasek
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Ceylon
- (d) Bohemia

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The old name of Singapore is Temasek and Persia is the old name of Iran. The old name of Ethiopia is Abyssinia and the old name of Ghana is Gold coast.

405. How many red and white stripes are included in the flag of Malaysia?

- (a) 20
- (b) 18
- (c) 16
- (d) 14

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Malaysia is a country in south-east Asia. Its capital is Kuala Lumpur and the currency is the "Malaysian Ringgit". Its flag includes red and white stripes of total 14. It is also called "Strips of Glory". This flag was adopted on 26 May 1950. It was designed by Mohamed Hamzah.

406. If you are on the island of Filithayo in which country will be?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Lakshadweep
(c) Maldives (d) Thailand

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Filithayo island is a natural tropical island located in the Maldives. Filithayo island is also known as "Paradise for scuba divers". This island is rich in flora. There is a variety of vegetation found as rubber, palm and mangroves etc.

407. The kingdom of Bhutan is located in Himalaya?

- (a) Northern (b) Eastern
(c) Western (d) Middle

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The kingdom of Bhutan is located in the eastern Himalayas and its capital is Thimphu and its currency is Ngultrum.

408. North Korea was founded under the leadership of:

- (a) Kim Jong-Un (b) Kim Jong-Il
(c) Kim II-Sung (d) Tu-Bong

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): North Korea is a country with a population of 25 million people, located on the northern part of Korean peninsula between the East sea (sea of Japan) and Yellow sea. It is formally known as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). It was founded in 1948 under the leadership of Kim II-Sung.

16. Capital and Currency of the Countries of the World

409. What is the capital of Uzbekistan

- (a) Abu Dhabi (b) Taskent
(c) Baghdad (d) Ankara

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) :	
Country	Their Capital
Uzbekistan	Tashkent
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
Iraq	Baghdad
Turkey	Ankara

410. Which of the following is NOT a correct pair of a country and its capital?

- (a) Kazakhstan - Bishkek
(b) Libya - Tripoli
(c) Bahamas - Nassau
(d) Belgium - Brussels

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Some countries and their capital:

Country	Capital
Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek

Libya	Tripoli
Cuba	Havana
Portugal	Lisbon
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Bahamas	Nassau
Belgium	Brussels

411. Which of the following is NOT the capital of the corresponding country?

- (a) Cairo, Egypt (b) New Delhi, India
(c) Ottawa, Canada (d) Sydney, Australia

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Capital	Country
Cairo	- Egypt
New Delhi	- India
Ottawa	- Canada
Canberra	- Australia

412. Which of the following is the administrative capital of South Africa ?

- (a) Durban (b) Cape Town
(c) Pretoria (d) Bloemfontein

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Pretoria is the administrative capital of South Africa. Cape Town is the legislative and Bloemfontein is the Judicial capital of South Africa.

413. 'Pataca' is the currency of which country?

- (a) Macao (b) Panama
(c) Laos (d) Mexico

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Country	Currency
Macao	Pataca
Panama	Balboa/US dollar
Laos	Kip
Mexico	Peso

414. Which of the following is the currency of Italy?

- (a) Peso (b) Rupee
(c) Dinar (d) Euro

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (d) :	
Country	Currency
Italy	Euro
India	Rupee
Philippines	Peso
Kuwait	Dinar

415. The currency of Malaysia is ———.

- (a) Ringgit (b) Peso
(c) Kwacha (d) Euro

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :	
Country	Currency
Malaysia	Ringgit
Mexico	Peso
Malawi, Zambia	Kwacha
European Union	Euro

416. Yen is the currency of:

- (a) Maldives (b) Japan
(c) Bali (d) South Korea

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Yen is the legal tender in Japan, and after the Euro and the US Dollar it is the most valued currency in the global market.

417. Kuna is the currency of which one of the following countries?

- (a) Croatia
- (b) United Arab Emirates
- (c) Kenya
- (d) Sudan

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a)	
<u>Countries</u>	<u>Currency</u>
Croatia -	Kuna
UAE -	Dirham
Kenya -	Shilling
Sudan -	Sudanese Pound

418. Nassau is the capital of which country?

- (a) Bahamas
- (b) Barbados
- (c) Belize
- (d) Botswana

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The country of Bahamas is consists of a combination of small island (Lucayan islands) and is located in the Caribbean region of north America. It's capital is Nassau.

419. The Capital of Albania is:-

- (a) Tirana
- (b) Algeria
- (c) Luanda
- (d) Hamilton

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (a) : Country Capital	
Albania	Tirana
Algeria	Algiers
Angola	Luanda
Bermuda	Hamilton

420. Which of the following is the capital of Belarus?

- (a) Minsk
- (b) Brussels
- (c) Baku
- (d) Moronic

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Country Capital	
Belarus	Minsk
Azerbaijan	Baku
Belgium	Brussels
Comoros	Moroni

421. Which of the following is currency of Botswana?

- (a) Pula
- (b) Dollar
- (c) Drama
- (d) Riyal

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Currency Country	
Pula	Botswana
Yen	Japan
Dollar	U.S.A
Pound Sterling	Britain

422. Which of the following is the official currency of the European Union?

- (a) Euro
- (b) Yen
- (c) Pound
- (d) Dollar

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Euro is the official currency of the European Union (EU). Euro is the official currency of 19 countries out of 27 EU member countries which together constitute the Eurozone, officially called the Euro area.

423. Whose currency is Euro?

- (a) U.K
- (b) Sweden
- (c) European zone
- (d) Denmark

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

424. Which of the following is the capital of Ireland?

- (a) Cardiff
- (b) Edinburgh
- (c) Dublin
- (d) New Port

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The capital of Ireland is Dublin and it is the third largest island county in the European continent.

425. What is the name of the currency of Finland?

- (a) Lira
- (b) Dollor
- (c) Euro
- (d) Pound Sterling

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Finland is Northern European nation. Its Currnecy is Euro and its capital is Helsinki.

426. Pyongyang is the capital of which of the folloeing countries?

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) North Korea
- (c) South Korea
- (d) Vietnam

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Country Capital	
North Korea	Pyongyang
Combodia	Phnom Penh
South Korea	Seoul
Vietnam	Hanoi
Kazakhstan	Nur sultan
Uzbekistan	Tashkent

427. Which one is the capital city of France?

- (a) Paris
- (b) Kathmandu
- (c) Berlin
- (d) London

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Paris is the largest city and the capital city of France. It is one the most prominent centre for finance, economics, fashion and science in 17th century. It is situated at the banks of Seine river and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is also considered to be the capital of the world's fashion and glamour.

428. Colombo is the capital of which country?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Sri Lanka

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Colombo is the largest city and commercial Capital of Sri Lanka. Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte is now the official capital of Sri Lanka. This city is mixture of congested, noisy, busy and vibrant with a mixture of modern life and colonial buildings.

429. Which is the capital of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Colombo
- (b) Candy
- (c) Jayawardenepura
- (d) Anuradhapura

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of the above question.

430. Recently the prime minister of India visited Jordan which is the capital city of this country.

- (a) Moscow
- (b) Tokyo
- (c) Amman
- (d) Bijjing

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Country	Capital
Jordan	Amman
Japan	Tokyo
Russia	Moscow
China	Beijing

431. Manat is the currency of which country?

- (a) Andorra (b) Armenia
(c) Albania (d) Azerbaijan

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Country	Currency
Armenia	Armenian Dram
Albania	Albanian lek
Azerbaijan	Manat
Bulgaria	Lev

432. 'Baht' is the currency of

- (a) Tanzania (b) Tajikistan
(c) Thailand (d) Togo

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): 'Thai Baht' is the currency of Thailand and capital city of Thailand is 'Bangkok'. The currencies of other countries are as follow:

Tanzania	–	Shilling
Togo	–	West African CFA Franc
Nigeria	–	Naira

433. Which of the following is the currency of Thailand?

- (a) Rupee (b) Ringgit
(c) Baht (d) Yuan

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans:(c) Kindly refer explanation of the above question.

434. Which is the capital of Syria?

- (a) Damascus (b) Bahrain
(c) Addis Ababa (d) Doha

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The capital of Syria is Damascus. It's language is Arabic and currency is Pound.

Country	Capital
Bahrain	Manama
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Qatar	Doha

435. Name the country whose currency is not Rupee?

- (a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Myanmar

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Myanmar is the country whose currency is not Rupee.

Country	Capital	Currency
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupee
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee
Sri Lanka	Jayawardenepura Kotte	Rupee
Myanmar	Naypyidaw	Kyat

436. Name the capital of Pakistan.

- (a) Rawalpindi (b) Islamabad
(c) Karachi (d) Lahore

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Kindly refer explanation of the above question.

437. Which was the first capital of Sri-Lankan Nation?

- (a) Jaffna (b) Plotaruva
(c) Anuradhapuram (d) Candy

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The first capital of ancient Sri Lanka was 'Anuradhapuram'. In ancient times, it was known as Anuradhapura kingdom. Until 1972, Sri Lanka was known with name of Ceylon. Sri Lanka is also called the "Pearl of Indian ocean".

438. "Real" is the currency of which country?

- (a) China (b) Cuba
(c) Brazil (d) Gambia

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Country	Currency
Brazil	Real
Cuba	Peso
Gambia	Dalasi

439. What is the name of the capital of Denmark?

- (a) Copenhagen (b) Bristol
(c) Sydney (d) Canberra

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The capital of Denmark is Copenhagen and it's currency is 'Krone' while 'Canberra' is the capital of Australia and its official currency is Australian Dollar.

440. What is the capital of Cyprus?

- (a) Nicosia (b) Polis
(c) Lamaka (d) Aradippou

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Nicosia is the capital of Cyprus. It is also the largest city of Cyprus.

441. What is the name of the capital of Uganda?

- (a) Mogadishu (b) Kampala
(c) Lusaka (d) Bullengo

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The capital of Uganda is Kampala while Lusaka is the capital of Zambia and Mogadishu is the capital of Somalia.

442. 'Male' is the capital of which country?

- (a) Mauritius (b) Lakshadweep
(c) Maldives (d) Malaysia

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans:(c) Male is the capital of Maldives. The capital of Mauritius is Port Louis.

443. In which of these country the smallest coins is not said to be paisa?

- (a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The official currency of Sri Lanka is "Rupee". This currency is divided into 'cent', exp:- 1 Sri Lankan Rupees in equal to 100 'cents'. Therefore, the smallest coin in Sri Lanka is called "cent".

444. Thimphu is the capital of which neighbouring country of India ?

- (a) Myanmar (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Bangladesh

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Thimphu is the capital city of the India's neighbouring country 'Bhutan'. Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal and Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh.

17. Major Cities of the World

445. Which is the largest city of Brazil?

- (a) Sao Paulo (b) Fortaleza
(c) Rio-de-Jeneiro (d) Salvador

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Sao Paulo is the largest city of Brazil. It is the hub of South American Brazilian coffee production that is traded from this city which exported from the Santos Port. It is important to note that Brazil is the fifth largest country in terms of both as population and area.

446. Baguio city is also known as "Pines City". It is situated in which country?

- (a) India (b) Philippines
(c) Brazil (d) Belgium

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Baguio city is also known as 'Pines City' because of pines tree forests are found abundantly here. Baguio city is located on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. The city of Baguio is known as the summer capital of Philippines. This city is famous for its beauty and well-planned development.

447. Which of the following important city is situated on the bank of Nile River?

- (a) Budapest (b) Alexandria
(c) Bagdad (d) London

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The city of Alexandria is located on the banks of the Nile river. Budapest is located on the bank of 'Danube' river in Hungary. Baghdad is situated on the bank of Tigris river in Iraq and London on the banks of Thames river.

448. Where is the 'Forbidden City' located in China?

- (a) Guilin (b) Beijing
(c) Shanghai (d) Guenjo

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) The Forbidden City is located in Beijing, China. The place located here is one of the example of Chinese feudalism in the world. In 1987, this 'Forbidden city' was established in the world and was declared as a heritage site by UNESCO. This city is known for tourism.

449. The famous forbidden city is located in

- (a) France (b) Italy
(c) China (d) U.S.A.

Ans: (c) Kindly refer to explanation of the above question.

450. The holy city 'Mecca' is located in

- (a) UAE (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Qatar (d) Abudhabi

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The holy city of 'Mecca' is located in Saudi Arabia. This city is very holy for Islamic religion. The Kaaba Shrine and Masjid-al-Haram situated here.

451. Which is the most densely populated city of Australia?

- (a) Canberra (b) Sydney
(c) Melbourne (d) Perth

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Sydney is most densely populated city of Australia. Sydney is the country's largest city and, with its magnificent harbour and strategic position, is one of the most important ports in the South Pacific.

18. Major Languages of the World

452. Sinhala is a major language in which of the following countries ?

- (a) Indonesia (b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Malaysia

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Sinhala also known as Sinhalese is an Indo-Aryan language and is mainly spoken in Sri-Lanka by the Sinhalese people.

453. What is the official language of Bhutan?

- (a) English (b) Hindi
(c) Dzongkha (d) Khmer

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan used mainly in the country's western region. Hindi is the official language of India, but it was previously used in Bhutanese classrooms. Bhutan is a multilingual country where approximately 20 language are commonly spoken.

454. Which of the following languages is most spoken by local people and called castellano?

- (a) Italian (b) Spanish
(c) Greek (d) Portuguese

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Spanish is spoken by the most local people and it is also called castellano. It is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

455. Dari language, which is a form of Persian language is an official language of which country?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) Afghanistan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Dari language, a form of Persian language, is an official language of Afghanistan. It covers about fifty percent Afghan's people as a mother language. The national language of Pakistan is Urdu and Bangla for Bangladesh.

456. Which one is the official language of Brazil?

- (a) Portuguese (b) German
(c) Italian (d) Brazili

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The official language of Brazil is Portuguese. Its capital is Brasilia. 'Sao Paulo' is the largest city of Brazil.

457. Which of the following is the second largest language spoken in the world?

- (a) Mandarin (b) Spanish
(c) English (d) Hindi

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans: (b) Spanish is the second largest language spoken in the world. Mandarin is first largest language spoken in the world. Mandarin is the most common of more than 30 Chinese languages/dialects, and is sponsored by the government as the official language of China.

19. Major Tribes of the World

458. Maasai people are the natives of which of the following continents?

- (a) Africa (b) Europe
(c) Australia (d) South America

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Maasai people are the natives to the continent of Africa. They are nomadic and pastoral communities that traditionally depends on milk and meat for their livelihood.

459. To which country does the famous 'Zulu' tribe belong?

- (a) Pakistan (b) South Africa
(c) India (d) China

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Country	-	Tribes
Pakistan	-	Pashtuns, Sindhis
South Africa	-	Zulu
India	-	Gonds, Bhils, Munda
China	-	Manchu, Hui

460. Kurdish people are related to an ethnic community. They belong to which country?

- (a) Iraq (b) Yemen
(c) Pakistan (d) Bangladesh

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Kurdish people are an ethnic group whose origins are in the Middle East. The Kurds are one of the indigenous peoples of the Mesopotamian plains and the highlands in what are now south-eastern Turkey, north-eastern Syria, northern Iraq, north-western Iran and south-western Armenia.

461. Rohingya is an ethnic community. Which of the following country belongs to Rohingya?

- (a) Thailand (b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Rohingya is an ethnic community of Myanmar. These people are generally muslim. They were prohibited from obtaining the citizenship in Myanmar under the Myanmar Nationality Act of 1982.

462. What is called a conical shape tent formed by the animals leather traditionally on wooden poles.

- (a) Tipi (b) Igloo
(c) Stilt (d) Toad hut

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The conical shape tent formed traditionally from animal leather on wooden poles is called Tipi. Igloo is a snow-sheltered structure originally made by inuit tribes.

463. Where do the people "Madhesi" community reside?

- (a) Bhutan (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Maldives

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The plain area of the southern part of Nepal is called Madhesi and the Nepali people living here are known as 'Madhesi'. This is the community which opposes the new constitution of Nepal.

464. Where is the Masai tribe found?

- (a) Europe (b) Antarctica
(c) Africa (d) South America

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Masai people live in the African countries of Kenya and Tanzania. Their traditional way of life is centered on cattle. For more than 400 years, the Masai have lived a lifestyle based around their cattle herds.

Other major African Tribes are:

- Himba of northwest Namibia.
- Zulu of South Africa.
- Bushman, San or Khoisan, of Southern Africa.
- Southern Ndebele tribe of South Africa.
- Samburu of Northern Kenya.

20. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

465. Which country is the biggest producer of Coffee in the world?

- (a) Vietnam (b) Colombia
(c) Brazil (d) India

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The highest producer of Coffee (3,01,9051 tones per year) is Brazil. Vietnam and Indonesia stand second and third respectively. India holds sixth position in coffee production. Coffee plantations are called Fezandas in Brazil.

466. Which of the following region is 'Viticulture' a speciality?

- (a) Australia
(b) Mediterranean region
(c) North California
(d) Austria

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Viticulture in the Mediterranean region has been improved by agronomic methods based on ecophysiological and genetic knowledge of the species and varieties cultivated. Viticulture is the science related to production and study of grapes.

467. Which country is the largest producer of wheat in the world?

- (a) USA (b) Russia
(c) China (d) India

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : China is the largest producer of wheat followed by India.

468. The Helmand province of Afghanistan is famous for cultivation of:

- (a) Opium (b) Tea
(c) Rice (d) Wheat

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Helmand is believed to be one of the world's largest opium producing regions, responsible for around 39% of the world's illicit opium production. This is believed to be more than the whole of Burma, which is the second largest producing nation after Afghanistan.

469. In Brazil, coffee plantations are known as :

- (a) Miranda (b) Fazenda
(c) Torino (d) Tarzana

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In Brazil, coffee plantation are known as Fazenda. Brazilian coffee is now as famous as Samba, Caipirinhas and Capoeira. Brazil is the largest coffee producer in the world. Brazil's coffee production represents one third of the world's coffee production.

470. Name the largest milk-producing country in the world.

- (a) U.S.A. (b) China
(c) India (d) England

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : India is the world's largest milk producer with 22 percent of global production, followed by the United States of America, China, Pakistan and Brazil. World Milk Day is celebrated every year on June 1 in all over the world.

471. Which option correctly describes the taungya system?

- (a) It is the system of growing agricultural crops between rows of planted trees
(b) It is setting up a fire to a piece of land to increase fertility of soil
(c) It is the system of growing trees or shrubs around or among crops or pastureland
(d) It is the management and protection of forests and achieving of forestation on barren lands

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Taungya is a system of growing agricultural crops between the rows of planted trees. It is very famous in Myanmar. It is a kind of Jhoom agriculture. It was firstly introduced in 19th century.

472. The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as :

- (a) Culturable waste-land (b) Fallow
(c) Net sown area (d) Current fallow

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area. Other than this, any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is known as Culturable Waste-Land.

473. The crops that increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation are known as

- (a) Cash crops (b) Legume crops
(c) Horticulture crops (d) Fibre crops

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The crops that increase the natural fertility of the soil through nitrogen fixation area called legume crops. These crops can fix atmospheric nitrogen through their root nodules. This reduces the use of chemical fertilisers like urea and ammonium nitrate. It is significant that, growing legume crops for the natural fixation of atmospheric nitrogen was an age-old practice of traditional farmers.

474. When the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season it is referred to as :

- (a) Wetland farming (b) Intensive farming
(c) Extensive farming (d) Dryland farming

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Wetland farming is a type of rainfed farming in which the main source of soil moisture for cultivation is rainfall. It is done in the areas having sufficient rainfall to provide sufficient moisture to soil for growing crops. Wetland farming areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

475. The region where farmers specialize in vegetables only, this type of farming is known as:

- (a) Cooperative farming (b) Collective farming
(c) Mixed farming (d) Truck farming

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The regions where farmers specialize in vegetables farming only is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that truck can cover overnight, hence the name is truck farming.

476. Land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is known as:

- (a) current fallow (b) net sown area
(c) culturable waste land (d) waste land

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Land uncultivated for a agricultural year or less is called fallow land or present fallow land. Keeping the land fallow is a cultural practice to maintain the quality of the land. By this method the depleted fertility or nutritional value of the land is returned naturally.

Net Sown Area – The land on which crops are grown and harvested is called net sown area.

Cultivable barren land– The land which is fallow or uncultivable for the last five years or more is called cultivable barren land. It is made cultivable by land reclamation techniques.

Barren land– The land which cannot be made cultivable with the help of technology, is called barren or waste land such as desert, barren mountainous terrain, ravine etc.

477. Which crop is required waterlogged for cultivation?

- (a) Tea (b) Coffee
(c) Rice (d) Mustard

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (c): Rice crop requires waterlogging. Rice is a crop that can flourish in flooded Soils. So, flooding of rice Paddies is an important way to control weeds in rice fields.

478. The largest producer of coffee in the world is:

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Brazil
(c) India (d) China

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans. (b): The largest producer of coffee in the world is Brazil. Top four coffee producing countries in the world are -

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Brazil | 3. Colombia |
| 2. Vietnam | 4. Indonesia |

479. Pemba island is famous for the cultivation of which crop?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) Wheat | (b) Rice |
| (c) Clove | (d) Coffee |

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Pemba island is famous for clove cultivation, and also for export. It is situated in the Swahili coastal region in Indian ocean. It is a semi-autonomous region of the Zanzibar archipelago of Tanzania (coast of East Africa).

480. Where is the origin place of silk?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Egypt | (b) China |
| (c) Japan | (d) India |

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): The origin place of silk is China. It is believed that Lady Hsi-Ling-shi had started silk-farming in China. It is the largest producer of silk in the world.

481. Which cropping pattern is most suitable for soil fertility to restore itself?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Contour tillage | (b) Terraced farming |
| (c) Crop rotation | (d) Ploughing |

RRB J.E. 2014

Ans. (c): Crop rotation is growing a series of different types of crops in the same area across a sequence of growing seasons. It has reduced the soil erosion and has enriched the soil fertility & productivity of crops.

482. What is Siberian ibex?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Mountain lion | (b) large and heavy goat |
| (c) Mountain deer | (d) A kind of horse |

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Siberian ibex is a type of big and heavy goats. However, they vary large in size. The male goat has a height of 88 to 110 cm and its weight 60 to 130 kg while female goat has the height of 67 to 92 cm and weight 34 to 56 kg.

483. Geographical Indication (GI) is related to having unique geographic origin and evolution over centuries:

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| (a) Hills | (b) Mountain range |
| (c) Plains | (d) Products |

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Geographical Indication (GI) is related to products having unique geographic origin and evolution over centuries. It means a sign that identifies the objects such as agricultural products, natural goods or manufactured products.

484. Which country is the largest producer of cocoa a key ingredient in making chocolate?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a). Brazil | (b) Switzerland |
| (c). Ivory Coast | (d). Ghana |

ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - I)

Ans. (c) : Ivory Coast is the largest producer of cocoa in the world. About 70% of the world's cocoa beans come from four West African countries: Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon.

21. Minerals/Industrial Centres

485. What kind of resources are the fossil fuels coal and petroleum?

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Inexhaustible |
| (b) Exhaustible and non-renewable |
| (c) Exhaustible and renewable |
| (d) Renewable |

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Fossil energy sources, including oil, coal and natural gas, are non-renewable resources that are formed when prehistoric plants and animals died and were gradually buried by layers of rock.

486. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT with respect to coal and petroleum?

- | |
|--|
| (a) They cause environmental pollution. |
| (b) Their use leads to global warming. |
| (c) They have been formed by the degradation of living organisms over millions of years. |
| (d) These are unlimited resources on Earth. |

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Coal and Petroleum have been formed by the degradation of living organisms over millions of years. They cause environmental pollution and their use leads to global warming.

These resources are limited on Earth.

487. The Ural Industrial region is located in which country?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) USA | (b) Britain |
| (c) Russia | (d) China |

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : The Ural Industrial region is located in Russia. It is one of the twelve economic regions of Russia located in central and partly in southern and northern parts of Urals but also includes the parts of the East European and West Siberian Plain. The area is rich in various ores and minerals, such as Chalcopyrite, Nickel Oxides, Chromite, Magnetite, Bauxite, Potassium salts, Manganese, Aluminium, Gold, Platinum as well as Coal, Oil and Natural gases.

488. Pittsburgh Industrial Area located in ?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) USA | (b) England |
| (c) Japan | (d) Germany |

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Pittsburgh is a city in the state of Pennsylvania in the United States. Pittsburgh Industrial Area is famous for the iron and steel industry.

489. The region is responsible for 80% of Germany's total steel production.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Munich | (b) Stuttgart |
| (c) Hanover | (d) Ruhr |

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Ruhr region is a highly industrialized densely populated region of Western Germany. The Ruhr region is responsible for 80% of Germany's total steel production. The Ruhr region is famous for economy centered on coal mining, coal power generation and coal reliant heavy industries especially steel.

490. What is black gold?

- (a) Unrefined gold (b) Petroleum
(c) Coal (d) Corbon

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Petroleum is called 'black gold' because when the crude oil is extracted from the soil below, it is black in colour. It is very expensive like gold. Comparing its high value with gold in terms of properties and moneywise; it is regarded as 'black gold'. Many components of crude oil have commercial importance. The main petroleum producing countries are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Qatar etc.

491. Which country in the world has the highest natural gas reserves?

- (a) Russia (b) UAE
(c) Iran (d) Eraq

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Russia has the largest proved natural gas reserves in the world. As of 2020, it has 37.4 trillion cubic meters worth of the fossil fuel.

2nd Rank Iran (32 trillion cubic meters)

3rd Rank-Qatar (24.7 trillion cubic meters)

492. Which one of the following is a form of renewable energy?

- (a) Solar energy (b) Electrical energy
(c) Potential energy (d) Chemical energy

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The most popular renewable energy sources currently are : Solar energy, Wind energy, Hydro energy, Tidal energy, Geothermal energy and Biomass energy. On the contrary, Non-renewable can be described as conventional energy sources for example coal, petroleum and natural gas. Renewable energy are also often referred to as "Green Energy" or "clean energy".

22. Transport

493. Santos Port also known as the 'coffee port' of the world is located in ____.

- (a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) The United Kingdom (d) France

RRB NTPC (State-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Santos port also known as the coffee port of the world is located in Brazil. Brazil is the Top coffee producing country accounting for 40% of the global coffee supply. The top five coffee producing nations are Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Indonesia and Ethiopia account for 75% of the world's total coffee production.

494. Which of the following was used as a highway for foreign trade between India and Britain, as its opening in 1869 reduced the cost of transportation and made access to the Indian market easier?

- (a) Corinth Canal
(b) White Sea- Baltic Sea Canal
(c) Suez Canal
(d) Panama Canal

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Suez Canal was used as a highway for foreign trade between India and Britain, as its opening in 1869 reduced the cost of transportation and made access to the Indian market easier.

495. Which of the following ports is NOT located in Asia?

- (a) Osaka (b) Singapore
(c) Rotterdam (d) Shanghai

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : In the given options Osaka (Japan), Singapore and Shanghai (China) ports are located in Asia while Rotterdam (Netherland) port is located in Europe. The Port of Rotterdam is the largest seaport outside of East Asia.

496. The Big Inch pipeline transports which among the following?

- (a) Edible Oil (b) Water
(c) Petroleum (d) Sugar Syrup

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Big Inch pipeline, carries petroleum from the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern states in USA. About 17% of all freight per tonne-km. is carried through pipelines in USA. It is significant that, two 1943 oil pipelines from Texas to the East Coast helped to win World War II. "Big Inch" carried oil from East Texas oil fields. "Little Big Inch" carried gasoline, heating oil, diesel oil, and kerosene. Construction of the Big Inch began August 3, 1942, and was completed on August 14, 1943. Little Big Inch construction began April 23, 1943, with the placing of the last pipe on the East Coast on October 8.

497. Which is the busiest sea port in Europe?

- (a) Le Havre (b) Antwerp
(c) Rotterdam (d) Southampton

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Port of Rotterdam is by far the largest and busiest port in Europe and the 11th busiest port in the world. Rotterdam is a major port city in the Dutch province of South Holland.

Some busiest port of the world

Le Havre – France

Antwerp – Belgium

Southampton – England

498. Which sea route is the busiest in the world?

- (a) The North Pacific sea route
(b) Cape of Good Hope sea route
(c) The South Pacific sea route
(d) The North Atlantic sea route

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The North Atlantic sea route is the busiest sea route in the world, which connects important European and North American ports such as New York, Boston, Toronto, London etc.

499. Which is the longest railway line in the world?

- (a) Trans-Siberian Railway
(b) Trans-Canadian Railway
(c) The Union-Pacific Railway
(d) The Australian Trans-Continental Railway

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest and one of the busiest railway lines in the world with a length of 9, 289 km whereas the USA has the longest railway network in the world.

500. The Hambantota port is located in which country?

- (a) India (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Myanmar (d) Bangladesh

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) The port of Hambantota is major sea port located in Sri Lanka. It was handed over to China for 99 year of lease by Sri Lankan government so that the ambitious plan "One Belt One Road" of China may be joined with this port.

501. The Chabahar port is located in:

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan
(c) Muscat (d) Iran

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Chabahar port is located in Iran. It is a joint effort of India and Iran to provide trade route to central Asia. The Chabahar port located in next to the Gulf of Oman and at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz. It is the only Iranian port with direct access to the Indian Ocean. Being close to Afghanistan and the Central Asian countries of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and others, it has been termed as the "Golden Gate" to these landlocked countries.

502. The Chabahar port which is being constructed by India is located in which country?

- (a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Bangladesh (d) Thailand

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

503. Which of the following countries is a port devoid country?

- (a) Azarbaijan (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Pakistan (d) Bangladesh

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Kazakhstan is a port devoid country because it is the largest land-locked country in the world. A country which is bounded by land boundary from all sides is known as land-locked country.

23. Cartography

504. The line connecting the point of equal height above the datum page is called.....:

- (a) Contour interval (b) Contour surface
(c) Contour line (d) Contour gradient

2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)

Ans. (c) : The line joining the point of equal height from the surface in called contour line. The perpendicular distance between the contours line is called contour interval whose value remains constant. The surface joining the contour points is called the "contour surface".

505. What is the study of map called?

- (a) Calligraphy (b) Geography
(c) Geology (d) Cartography

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) Cartography- Cartography or map making is the study and practice of making maps.

Calligraphy- Calligraphy is the study of handwriting.

Geography- Geography is the study of Earth's surface and its natural relief.

Geology- Geology is the study of structure evolution and dynamic process of the Earth.

506. An imaginary line or a line on a map or chart that connects all points having the same depth below a water surface such as sea water is called:

- (a) Isogloss (b) Isobath
(c) Isohaline (d) Isobar

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : An imaginary line that connects all points having the same depth below a water surface is called isobath. It is a line representing points of equal depth under water.

An isogloss is a line on a map that marks the boundary between areas where language features are different.

Isobar is a line representing points of equal atmospheric pressure and isohaline represents connecting points having the same duration of sunshine.

24. Miscellaneous

507. The Amazon Rainforest which is well known as the lungs of the earth are located in ____.

- (a) South America (b) Asia
(c) Africa (d) North America

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The Amazon rainforest is a moist tropical rainforest that covers most of the Amazon basin of South America. The Amazon rainforest absorbs 25% of atmospheric CO₂ and produces large amount of Oxygen. So this forest is called the lungs of the Earth.

508. Borneo, Java and Sumatra are islands in which of the following archipelagos?

- (a) Seychelles (b) Mauritius
(c) Maldives (d) Indonesia

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Borneo, Java and Sumatra are the islands of Indonesia's archipelago.

509. Who coined the term 'Geography' ?

- (a) Karl Ritter
(b) Ullisse Aldrovandi
(c) Alexander von Humboldt
(d) Eratosthenes

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Eratosthenes, who was a versatile genius, coined the term 'Geography'. He is known as the 'Father of Methodical Geography'. Hecataeus is considered as the 'Father of Geography'. He is known best for measuring the circumference of the earth. He is also the one who calculated the inclination of the Earth's axis to the orbital plane of the earth. He is also the calculator of distance from the Earth to the sun and also invented the leap day.

510. Who is considered as the 'Father of Geography'?

- (a) Aristotle (b) Ptolemy
(c) Eratosthenese (d) Thales

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

511. Who among the following coined the term 'geography'?

- (a) Carl Ritter (b) Eratosthenes
(c) Al Idrisi (d) Ptolemy

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

512. Which of the following methods prevents or reduces wind erosion of soil in open areas?

- (a) Using pots to grow vegetables at home
(b) Covering up open areas with tiles or cement
(c) Following crop rotation in agriculture
(d) Using trees or large shrubs as fences for a garden

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Wind Erosion is the natural process of transportation and deposition of soil by the wind. Using trees or large shrubs as fences for a garden is an effective method to prevent or reduce wind erosion of the soil in open areas.

513. Which of the following should be done to conserve coal and petroleum?

- (a) Avoid substituting CFL bulbs for standard incandescent bulbs.
(b) Solar cookers should be avoided at all costs.
(c) Avoid using public transportation or joining a carpool.
(d) Do not overuse air conditioning or heating systems.

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Overusing air conditioning and heating systems increases a big load upon natural resources such as coal and petroleum because these resources are directly or indirectly involved in the production of electricity, which is the power source for air conditioning and heating systems.

514. Which set of the statement is true about land use?

- (1) The use of land is determined by physical factors such as topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water.
(2) Human factors such as population and technology are not determinants of land use patterns.
(3) People and their demands are ever growing but the availability of land is limited.
(4) Expansion of construction activities is one of the reasons for land degradation, landslides and soil erosion.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : "Land use" is the term used to describe the human use of land.

Human factors such as population and technology are the determinants of land use patterns while rest of the given statements about land use are correct.

515. Geomorphology, the branch of Physical Geography is devoted to the study of which of the following fields?

- (a) Study of soil
(b) Study of water
(c) Study of landforms
(d) Study of the atmosphere

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Geomorphology is the science of landforms, with an emphasis on their origin, evaluation, form and distribution across the physical landscape. Geomorphology works within disciplines such as physical geography, geology, geodesy, archaeology, climatology and geotechnical engineering.

516. In which country the headquarters of International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is located?

- (a) Malaysia (b) Philippines
(c) China (d) Japan

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) :

Institute	Headquarters
International Rice Research Institute	Philippines (Los Banos)
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	New Delhi
Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Coimbatore
National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal (Haryana)

517. Which state in the United States of America was once Russian land?

- (a) Hawaii (b) Nevada
(c) California (d) Alaska

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Alaska, constituent state of the US. It was admitted to the union as the 49th state on January 31, 1959. Treaty of Cession of 1867, which declared the transfer of Alaska from Russia to U.S.

518. Which of the following is the largest Glacier in the world ?

- (a) Siachen Glacier
(b) Lambert-Fisher Glacier
(c) Greenland ice sheet
(d) Perito Moreno Glacier

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Lambert Glacier, Antarctica, is the largest glacier in the world. Siachen glacier is the second largest non-polar glacier in Asia.

519. The Siachen Glacier area lies in which of the following regions?

- (a) Shivalik Hills (b) Aksai chin
(c) Karakoram ranges (d) Jammu Area

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Siachen Glacier, one of the world's largest mountain glaciers, lying in the Karakoram range system of Kashmir near the India-Pakistan border. It is second largest Non-Polar Glaciers in the world. It is significant that, Fedchenko Glacier (Tajikistan) is the largest non-polar glaciers in the world.

520. In which natural region as a similarity?

- (a) Climate and business
- (b) Soil and drainage
- (c) Climate and natural vegetation
- (d) Economic basis and costly

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (c) : A natural region is known as a geographical unit. A natural region has a similarity of climate and natural vegetation. Most natural region comes under the homogenous ecosystem.

521. The origin of caste is happen when this is a difference of.....

- (a) Geographical Isolation
- (b) Climate change
- (c) Change due to earthquake
- (d) Change due to cyclone

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : When there is a variation with geographical isolation, there originates caste. Geographical isolation refers to the population of plants or organism which belongs to a single species and to exchange the genetic material with others. Usually, geographical isolation is result of co-incident.

522. The nuclear power plant CHASHMA - III is located in?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) India

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The CHASHMA-III Nuclear Power Plant (or CHASNUPP-III), is a large commercial nuclear power plant located in the vicinities of Chashma colony and Kundian in Punjab, Pakistan. It is made by Pakistan with the help of China. Its capacity is about 340 MW.

523. Name of the country that does NOT possess nuclear weapons.

- (a) Russia
- (b) France
- (c) Japan
- (d) China

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Japan does not have a single nuclear weapon. Number of nuclear warheads by country in November 2021:-

Country	No. of Nuclear warheads
Russia	6,257
United States	5,550
China	350
France	290
United Kingdom	225
Pakistan	165
India	156

524. Which country is not the part of proposed TAPI gas pipeline ?

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Iran
- (c) Turkmenistan
- (d) India

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The TAPI project is a key transnational scheme aimed to carry natural gas from Turkmenistan to India through Afghanistan and Pakistan.

T-Turkmenistan

A-Afghanistan

P- Pakistan

I-India

This pipeline being developed by the Galkynysh – TAPI Pipeline Company Limited with participation of the Asian Development Bank.

526. Which one of the following statement is not correct?

- (a) An estuary consists of the sea at one end and a river at the other.
- (b) Water is saltier than a river in a creek.
- (c) A creek is a producer of a wide variety of biodiversity.
- (d) The bay can also be completely surrounded.

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A bay is a body of water partially surrounded by land. A bay is usually smaller and less enclosed than a gulf. The mouth of the bay, where meets the ocean or lake, is typically wider than that of a gulf. Thus, statement (d) is not correct.

527. How many zodiac sign in Astronomy?

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In Astronomy, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs as following as-Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.

528. Which one of the following option does not come under the zodiac sign?

- (a) Ophiuchus
- (b) Aquarius
- (c) Libra
- (d) Pisces

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ophiuchus does not fall under twelve zodiac signs. Ophiuchus is a large constellation straddling the celestial equator. It commonly represents as a man grasping a snake.

529. What is called a deep crack in a glacier?

- (a) Crevice
- (b) Crevasse
- (c) Crack
- (d) Cleft

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The deep crack in a glacier called Crevasse. A crack in glacier can appear when glacier moves causing stress and strain on top layer of ice causing a deep crack.

530. What do we call those people who study the land, facilities and residents?

- (a) Historian
- (b) Farmers
- (c) Geographer
- (d) Biographer

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): A geographer is a scientist who deals with study of earth, natural environment and human society. A historian is who is person specializes in the discipline of history. A farmer is a person engaged in agriculture. A biographer is writer who specializes in true stories of other people's lives.

531. Tundra ecosystem is an example of-

- (a) No tree region (b) Micro biological
(c) Marine (d) All of the options

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Tundra ecosystem has a chief characteristic of being no tree region.

532. Which of the following is a part of 'Global commons'?

- (a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) Asia (d) Antarctica

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : International law defines traditionally five global commons: high seas, the deep-sea bed, the atmosphere, Antarctica and Outer Space. Recently, this list has been extended and also includes new resources such as the subsurface, which is increasingly being used as an energy resource and storage space.

533. Travelling from the Arctic north Arctic Circle to the Equator what sequence of biomes would a person pass through?

- (a) Tropical Rain Forests, Temperate Forests, Taiga, Tundra
(b) Taiga, Tundra, Temperate Forests, Tropical Rain Forests
(c) Tundra, Taiga, Temperate Forests, Tropical Rain Forests
(d) Tundra, Temperate Forests, Taiga, Tropical Rain Forests

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : • Tundra are found in the highest latitudes, mostly in northern hemisphere.

- Taiga is situated just below the Tundra.
 - Temperate broadleaf forests are found in mid latitudes along the coasts.
 - Tropical rain forests are situated at the equator and up to around 10 degrees North or South.
- Hence, the sequence followed by person will be Tundra, Taiga, Temperate forests, Tropical rainforests.

534. Glacier is formed by:

- (a) Melting snow
(b) Snow accumulation
(c) Heavy Hail fall
(d) Mono lake

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Glaciers begin to form when snow remains in the same area year-round, where enough snow accumulates to transform into ice. Each year, new layers of snow bury and compress the previous layers. This compression forces the snow to re-crystallize, forming grains similar in size and shape to grains of sugar.

535. Bolan pass is located in :

- (a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Pakistan (d) China

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Bolan pass is located in Pakistan. This pass is a major pass of Balochistan in western Pakistan, connects Quetta and Toba Kakar provinces. Bolan pass was also used as a gateway for traders.

536. To whom does the Khyber pass connect Pakistan?

- (a) India (b) Afghanistan
(c) Iran (d) Uzbekistan

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : Khyber pass is a historical pass in the white coat mountain range of Hindu Kush between the border of north-west Pakistan and Kabulistan plain of Afghanistan. Throughout ancient time, it has been an important trade route between central Asia and Indian sub-continent.

537. Which of the following is not a part of the main topographic regions of Nepal?

- (a) Terai (b) Hills
(c) Deccan (d) Mountain

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The main topographic region of Nepal do not contain Deccan plateau. Nepal is a landlocked country in Asia. Nepal falls in the temperate zone north of the Tropic of cancer. Nepal is divided into three geographical region namely.

- (1) Himalayan region (2) Mid hill region
(3) Lowland Terai.

538. _____ dam on the river Congo has the capacity to produce up to 40,000 MW of electric power.

- (a) Inga (b) Kouga
(c) Acosombo (d) Bloemhof

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Inga Dams are two hydroelectric dams connected to one of the largest waterfalls in the world, Inga Falls. They are located in the western Democratic Republic of the Congo and 140 miles southwest of Kinshasa. The Grand Inga project, if completed, would be the largest hydro-electric power generating facility in the world which is equivalent to a generating capacity of ~38.9 GW.

539. The Cape Canaveral, is the place from which spacecraft are launched, is located on the coast of _____.

- (a) North Carolina (b) South carolina
(c) Florida (d) Verginia

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (c) : Cape Canaveral, the place from which spacecraft are launched, is located on the coast of Florida. Florida is situated the southeast part of U.S.A . It is 37th founding state of U.S.A.