

## GEOGRAPHY

**Q1. Why the Earth is having its own atmosphere?**

- (a) Winds
- (b) Clouds
- (c) Gravity
- (d) Rotation of the Earth

**Q2. A level of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions is called-**

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

**Q3. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called?**

- (a) Percolation
- (b) Conduction
- (c) Leaching
- (d) Transpiration

**Q4. Which place is said to be the Manchester of South India?**

- (a) Coimbatore
- (b) Salem
- (c) Thanjavur
- (d) Madurai

**Q5. Which state in India has the longest coastline?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Gujarat

**Q6. Khangchendzonga National Park, also known as Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve, is located in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Assam
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Meghalaya



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**Q7. Shimla is the capital of which Indian State?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh
- (b) Goa
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Jharkhand

**Q8. What is the capital of Denmark?**

- (a) Copenhagen
- (b) Stockholm
- (c) Vienna
- (d) Oslo

**Q9. Which planet is considered as the Dwarf planet?**

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

**Q10. The Indian State of Sikkim does not share a border with which neighbouring country?**

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) China

**Q11. How many states does India have as of June 2017?**

- (a) 26
- (b) 27
- (c) 28
- (d) 29

**Q12. "Saptarishi" is the Indian name of which Constellation?**

- (a) Draco
- (b) Orion
- (c) Ursa Minor
- (d) Ursa Major

**Q13. Marble is the metamorphosed form of**

- (a) Shale
- (b) Basalt
- (c) Sandstone
- (d) Limestone

**Q14. Trade winds blow from the**

- (a) Equatorial low pressure
- (b) Polar high pressure
- (c) Subtropical high pressure
- (d) Sub polar low pressure

**Q15. Which are the main gases present in Sun?**

- (a) Hydrogen and Carbon Dioxide
- (b) Argon and Helium
- (c) Hydrogen and Argon
- (d) Hydrogen and Helium

**Q16. The cyclone that brought devastation in Bangladesh in 2017 is named as**

- (a) Shary
- (b) Sidr
- (c) Wendy
- (d) Mora

**Q17. Which is the most stable ecosystem?**

- (a) Desert
- (b) Ocean
- (c) Mountain
- (d) Forest

**Q18. All vital atmospheric processes leading to various climatic and weather conditions take place in the :**

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

**Q19. Which planet takes the longest time to go around the sun?**

- (a) Earth
- (b) Jupiter
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Neptune

**Q20. The longest river of peninsular India is**

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Kaveri
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Godavari

**Q21. In 'annular' pattern, rivers flow**

- (a) From West to East
- (b) From North to South
- (c) Like a ring
- (d) In transverse direction

**Q22. Which of the following is called “brown paper”?**

- (a) Jute
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Rubber
- (d) Tea

**Q23. Project tiger programme was launched in:**

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1973
- (c) 1994
- (d) 1971

**Q24. The Bhilai Steel Plant has been established with the assistance of**

- (a) U. K.
- (b) U. S. A
- (c) Russia
- (d) Germany

**Q25. Which is the largest metals trading centre?**

- (a) Johannesburg
- (b) London
- (c) New York
- (d) Singapore

**Q26. Which is the closest star to our solar system?**

- (a) Alpha Centauri
- (b) Beta Centauri
- (c) Sirius
- (d) Procyon

**Q27. Which planet is known as red planet?**

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

**Q28. The number of biogeographical zones in India are -**

- (a) 2
- (b) 10
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

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**Q29. Which city is located on the banks of the river Brahmaputra?**

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Srinagar
- (c) Dibrugarh
- (d) Lucknow

**Q30. Manas National Park is in which state?**

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Assam
- (d) Sikkim

**Q31. Marble is a metamorphic rock of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Sandstone
- (b) Limestone
- (c) Granite
- (d) Clay

**Q32. On which planet would one witness sunrise in the west?**

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

**Q33. Which one of the following is not a metamorphic rock?**

- (a) Gneiss
- (b) Conglomerate
- (c) Quartzite
- (d) Schist

**Q34. The largest delta of the world is**

- (a) Amazon river delta
- (b) Congo river delta
- (c) Sunderban delta
- (d) Godavari river delta

**Q35. Which one of the following rivers of India does not make a delta?**

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Kaveri

**Q36. The river also known as Tsangpo in Tibet is**

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Indus
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) Teesta

**Q37. India is the largest producer and consumer of**

- (a) Paddy
- (b) Tea
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Sugar

**Q38. Black Forests are found in**

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Czech Republic
- (d) Romania

**Q39. The oldest oil field in India is in**

- (a) Haldia
- (b) Bombay High
- (c) Neyveli
- (d) Digboi

**Q40. Which from the following is a landlocked sea?**

- (a) Timor Sea
- (b) Arafura Sea
- (c) Greenland Sea
- (d) Aral Sea

**Q41. The world's largest island is**

- (a) New Guinea
- (b) Madagascar
- (c) Greenland
- (d) Iceland

**Q42. The largest freshwater lake by volume in the world is**

- (a) Lake Victoria
- (b) Lake Michigan
- (c) Lake Baikal
- (d) Lake Superior

**Q43. Which hill station's name means 'place of the thunderbolt'?**

- (a) Gangtok
- (b) Shillong
- (c) Aizawl
- (d) Darjeeling

**Q44. The Victoria Falls are on the river**

- (a) Niger
- (b) Congo
- (c) Zambezi
- (d) Orange

**Q45. Mariana Trench is found in**

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

**Q46. Hanging valleys are associated with**

- (a) Winds action
- (b) Glacial action
- (c) Wave action
- (d) River action

**Q47. In terms of area, India is the ..... largest country of the world.**

- (a) Second
- (b) Fourth
- (c) Sixth
- (d) Seventh

**Q48. India exports iron ore mainly to**

- (a) Japan
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Russia

**Q49. Sea breeze is formed during**

- (a) Day time
- (b) Night time
- (c) Both
- (d) Seasonal

**Q50. The 'Pacific Ring of Fire' is associated with**

- (a) Oil well fires
- (b) Thermal power station
- (c) Volcanoes and earthquakes
- (d) Forest fires

**Q51. Which of the following has maximum diurnal temperature difference?**

- (a) Desert
- (b) Mountains
- (b) Plateau
- (d) Ocean

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**Q52. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?**

- (a) Punjab
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

**Q53. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?**

- (a) It is a rain shadow area
- (b) It is located parallel to wind direction
- (c) It is away from the coast
- (d) Rain bearing clouds are absent

**Q54. Space between Earth and Moon is known as**

- (a) Cislunar
- (b) Fulalunar
- (c) Nebula
- (d) None of these

**Q55. Our solar system is located in which Galaxy?**

- (a) Peroxima Centauri
- (b) Alpha Centauri
- (c) Milky Way
- (d) Andromeda

**Q56. The deepest lake of the world is**

- (a) Baikal
- (b) Crater
- (c) Nyasa
- (d) Tanganyika

**Q57. Which one of the following is an example of a block mountain?**

- (a) Aravalli
- (b) Andes
- (c) Vosges Mountain
- (d) Caucasus

**Q58. The biggest island of the Indian Ocean is**

- (a) Maldives
- (b) Madagascar
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Sumatra

**Q59. Which one of the following ocean currents is different from others?**

- (a) Gulf stream
- (b) Kuroshio
- (c) North Atlantic Drift
- (d) Labrador

**Q60. Bhabar is an example of**

- (a) Peneplain
- (b) Piedmont plain
- (c) Till plain
- (d) Deltaic plain

**Q61. Where is the Blind valley found?**

- (a) River valley region
- (b) Arid region
- (c) Karst region
- (d) Glacier region

**Q62. During volcanic eruption deposition of lava in anticlines and synclines of folded mountains accounts for formation of**

- (a) Phacolith
- (b) Lopolith
- (c) Batholith
- (d) Lacolith

**Q63. The coast that belongs to Tamilnadu is known as**

- (a) Konkan coast
- (b) Malabar coast
- (c) Coromandel coast
- (d) Canara coast

**Q64. Which of the following latitudes passes through India?**

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

**Q65. Nathula Pass is in**

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Manipur

**Q66. Which one of the following soils is suitable for cotton production?**

- (a) Regur
- (b) Red
- (c) Bhangar
- (d) Khadar

**Q67. Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the state of**

- (a) Assam
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

**Q68. The only National Park where Kashmiri stag is found is**

- (a) Kanha
- (b) Dachigam
- (c) Manas
- (d) Nanda devi

**Q69. The sea bed sloping gradually and bordering the continent is known as:**

- (a) Coast
- (b) Continental Shelf
- (c) Continental Platform
- (d) Continental Slope

**Q70. The term 'epicentre' is associated with**

- (a) Earthquakes
- (b) Volcanoes
- (c) Cyclones
- (d) Landslides

**Q71. The busiest ocean trade route of the world is in**

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

**Q72. Atlas Mountain is in which continent?**

- (a) Africa
- (b) Europe
- (c) Asia
- (d) Australia

**Q73. Which foreign country is closest to Andaman Islands?**

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Pakistan



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**Q74. Kakrapara Multipurpose project is constructed on which of the following rivers?**

- (a) Tapti
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Krishna

**Q75. The largest brackish water lake of India is in the state of**

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

**Q76. Which of the following continents has the smallest land area?**

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

**Q77. The Yellow river passes through which country?**

- (a) Russia
- (b) China
- (c) USA
- (d) Australia

**Q78. Sunderbans Tiger Reserve is in which state?**

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) West Bengal

**Q79. What is the approximate circumference of earth?**

- (a) 40,000 Km
- (b) 60,000 Km
- (c) 80,000 Km
- (d) 1,00,000 Km

**Q80. In terms of size, Mars ranks no. \_\_\_ in our Solar System.**

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

**Q81. Which of the following region is covered by tropical evergreen forest?**

- (a) Eastern Ghat
- (b) Vindhyanchal
- (c) Aravalli
- (d) Western Ghat

**Q82. The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Magnetosphere
- (b) Ionosphere
- (c) Mesopause
- (d) Karman line

**Q83. Which neighbouring country of India is also referred as 'Druk Yul'?**

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Maldives
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Afghanistan

**Q84. Which of the following imaginary lines join places with same level of rainfalls?**

- (a) Contour lines
- (b) Isobaths lines
- (c) Isohyets lines
- (d) Isobar lines

**Q85. How many Indian states share their boundaries with Nepal?**

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 5

**Q86. Which Indian state has the largest share of the Wastelands in India?**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

**Q87. Which is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar islands?**

- (a) Mount Koya
- (b) Mount Diavolo
- (c) Saddle Peak
- (d) Mount Thuiller

**Q88. Which of the following neighbouring country of India is not a landlocked country?**

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Afghanistan

**Q89. The northern plain of India has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely- the Indus, the Ganga and the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Mahanadi

**Q90. Which country is not a member of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)?**

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

**Q91. The group of stars arranged in a definite pattern is called**

- (a) Milky way
- (b) Constellation
- (b) Andromeda
- (c) Solar system

**Q92. Which planet takes the longest time to go around the sun?**

- (a) Earth
- (b) Jupiter
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Neptune

**Q93. The Earth is at maximum distance from the sun on**

- (a) January 3rd
- (b) December 22nd
- (c) September 22nd
- (d) July 4th

**Q94. In which of the following eras the earth was nearly covered with snow and ice?**

- (a) Cretaceous Era
- (b) Pliocene Era
- (c) Pleistocene Era
- (d) Tertiary Era

**Q95. Ox-bow lake is a feature formed by**

- (a) River erosion in youthful stage
- (b) Transportation action of the river
- (c) River erosion in mature stage
- (d) Deposition in old stage of a river

**Q96. Which one of the following local winds is different from the other three?**

- (a) Khamsin
- (b) Foehn
- (c) Sirocco
- (d) Mistral

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**Q97. Which one of the following is not a tropical desert?**

- (a) Atacama
- (b) Arabia
- (c) Gobi
- (d) Kalahari

**Q98. Among oceanic trenches the deepest trench is**

- (a) Kurile trench
- (b) Japan trench
- (c) Mariana trench
- (d) Tonga trench

**Q99. Jet stream is**

- (a) Fast blowing westerlies in upper part of Troposphere.
- (b) Ocean current
- (c) Monsoon winds
- (d) None of these

**Q100. Tropical cyclones in Australia are called**

- (a) Willy willy
- (b) Hurricanes
- (c) Easterly waves
- (d) Typhoon

## Solutions

**S1. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** An atmosphere, meaning is a layer of gases surrounding a planet or other material body, which is held in place by the gravity of that body. Earth also has its own environment due to gravity.

**S2. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Ionosphere is the layer of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions.

**S3. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called leaching.

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Coimbatore is referred to as the "Manchester of South India" due to its cotton production and textile industries.

**S5. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Gujarat forms the longest coastline of all Indian states. The total length of coastline of Gujarat is 1214.7 Km.

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Kanchenjunga National Park is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim, India. It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list on July 17, 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India.

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Shimla is the capital of the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, it is in the Himalayan foothills.

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Copenhagen is the capital and most populous city of Denmark.

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. That is, it is in direct orbit of a star, and is massive enough for its gravity to crush it into a hydrostatically equilibrium shape (usually a spheroid), but has not cleared the neighborhood of other material around its orbit. The International Astronomical Union (IAU) currently recognizes five dwarf planets: Ceres; Pluto; Haumea; Makemake; and Eris.

**S10. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Indian State of Sikkim shares its border with three neighbouring countries Bhutan, China (Tibet) and Nepal.

**S11. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** India has 29 states on June 2017.

**S12. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Saptarishi are the seven rishis who are extolled at many places in the Vedas and Hindu literature. The names of the current Saptarshis are: Kashyapa, Atri, Vasistha, Vishvmitra, Gautama Maharishi, Jamadagni and Bharadvaja. It is Indian name of Ursa Major.

**S13. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Marble is a metamorphic rock that developed from limestone. Most of the material is calcite (a crystalline form of calcium carbonate,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) and dolomite. It is often used for sculpture, as a building material, and for many other purposes.

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The surface air that flows from these subtropical high-pressure belts toward the Equator is deflected toward the west in both hemispheres by the Coriolis Effect. These winds blow predominantly from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere and from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.

**S15. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Sun is a big ball of gas and plasma. Most of the gas is hydrogen or helium, but there are also small amounts of other elements such as oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, magnesium and iron.

**S16. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Cyclone Mora was a tropical cyclone that caused widespread devastation and severe flooding in Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Northeast India in May 2017.

**S17. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A stable ecosystem is the ecosystem in which the structure and function remain unaltered over a long period of time. Oceans are considered to be the most stable ecosystem in nature.

**S18. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The troposphere is the lowest portion of Earth's atmosphere and is also where nearly all weather process takes place.

**S19. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Neptune takes the longest time to go around the sun. Neptune orbits the Sun at an average distance of 4.5 billion km. Like all the planets in the Solar System, Neptune follows an elliptical path around the Sun, varying its distance to the Sun at different points along its orbit.

**S20. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Godavari, also known as 'Dakshin Ganga' – the South Ganges, the second longest river of India after the Ganges, is the longest river of peninsular India.

**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In an annular drainage pattern streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a belt of weak rock, resembling in plan a ring like pattern.

**S22. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jute is a long, soft, shiny vegetable fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. Jute is in great demand due to its cheapness, softness, length, lustre and uniformity of its fiber. It is called the 'brown paper bag' as it is also used to store rice, wheat, grains, etc. It is also called the 'golden fiber' due to its versatile nature.

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.

**S24. Ans.(c)**

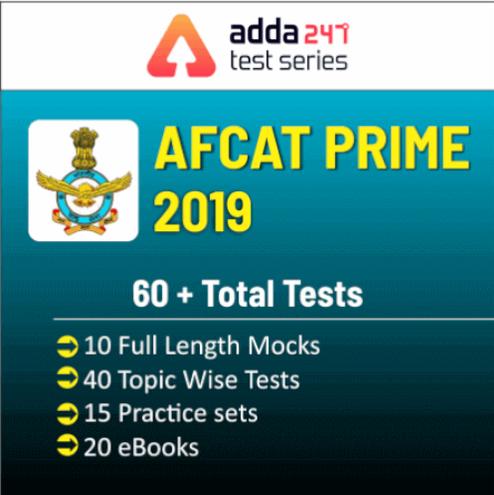
**Sol.** Bhilai Steel Plant was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955.

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** London is the largest metal trading centre.

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Alpha centauri is the closest star to our solar system.



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**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Mars is known as Red planet.

**S28. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Biogeographic classification of India is the division of India according to biogeographic characteristics. There are ten biogeographic zones in India.

**S29. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Dibrugarh is located on the banks of the river Brahmaputra.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Manas National park is situated in the foothills of Himalayas in Assam, India and was designated as a tiger reserve in 1973.

**S31. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Marble is a metamorphic rock formed when limestone is exposed to high temperatures and pressures.

**S32. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The direction of the sunrise depends upon the direction of the rotation of the earth on its axis. Any planet rotation on its axis from west to east will experience sunrise in the east and viceversa. Venus rotates on its axis from east to west and thus experiences sunrise in the west.

**S33. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Conglomerate is not a metamorphic rock. Conglomerates are sedimentary rocks consisting of rounded fragments and are thus differentiated from breccias.

**S34. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Sunderban forest lies in the vast delta on the Bay of Bengal formed by the super confluence of the Padma, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers across southern Bangladesh.

**S35. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Narmada is a river in central India and the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent. It is the third longest river that flows entirely within India, after the Godavari and the Krishna. It does not form but form estuary.

**S36. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** About 1,800 miles (2,900 km) long, the Brahmaputra is an important river for irrigation and transportation.

**S37. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** India is the world's largest producer as well as consumer of pulses. In case of tea, largest producer is China.

**S38. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Black Forest is a large forested mountain range in the state of Baden-Württemberg in southwestern Germany. It is bounded by the Rhine valley to the west and south.

**S39. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Digboi has the distinction of being India's oldest continuously producing oilfield. Digboi refinery, now a division of Indian Oil Corporation, had a capacity of about 0.65 MMTPA as of 2003. Digboi is now Headquarter of Assam Oil Division of Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

**S40. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Aral Sea is a landlocked sea lying between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the middle of a semi-arid and desert region.

**S41. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Greenland is the world's largest island covering 2,175,597 square kilometers.

**S42. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world.

**S43. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The name Darjeeling comes from the Tibetan words, Dorje (thunderbolt) and Ling (place or land), meaning the land of the thunderbolt.

**S44. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Victoria Falls, or Mosi-oa-Tunya is a waterfall in southern Africa on the Zambezi River at the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**S45. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, an average of 200 kilometres (124 mi) to the east of the Mariana Islands, in the Western Pacific East of Philippines.

**S46. Ans.(b)**

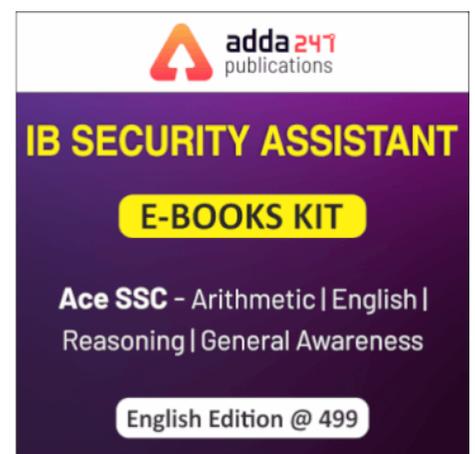
**Sol.** A hanging valley can be formed when the lower valley has a greater rate of erosion. This can be caused by 2 glacier flows, one feeding the other.

**S47. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** India is the seventh largest country on the basis of land area of 32,87,263 sq.km.

**S48. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** India is the fifth largest exporter of iron ore in the world. We export about 50 to 60 per cent of our total iron ore production to countries like Japan, Korea, European countries and lately to Gulf countries. Japan is the biggest buyer of Indian iron ore accounting for about three-fourths of our total exports.



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**S49. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** During the day, the land surface heats up faster than the water surface. The air above the land is warmer than the air above the ocean. As the warm air over the land is rising, the cooler air over the ocean is flowing over the land surface to replace the rising warm air. This is the sea breeze.

**S50. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. It is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and/or plate movements.

**S51. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The diurnal temperature range (DTR) is the difference between the daily maximum and minimum temperature. Desert areas typically have the greatest diurnal temperature variations.

**S52. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies, and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winters but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances.

**S53. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A rain shadow is a dry area on the leeward side of a mountainous area (away from the wind). Deccan Plateau falls in a rain shadow area thus it receives scanty rainfall.

**S54. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Space between Earth and Moon is known as Cislunar. Pertaining to the space between the earth and the orbit of the moon.

**S55. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Our solar system is located in Milky Way Galaxy. The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our from its appearance as a dim glowing band arching across the night sky in which the naked eye cannot distinguish individual stars.

**S56. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The deepest lake of the world is Baikal. Lake Baikal is a rift lake in the south of the Russian region of Siberia.

**S57. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Vosges mountain is an example of a block mountain.

**S58. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The biggest Island of the Indian ocean is Madagascar. Madagascar, officially the Republic of Madagascar and previously known as the Malagasy Republic, is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Southeast Africa.

**S59. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Labrador is different from other ocean currents. It is cold in nature. The Labrador Current is a cold current in the North Atlantic Ocean which flows from the Arctic Ocean south along the coast of Labrador and passes around Newfoundland, continuing south along the east coast of Nova Scotia.

**S60. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Bhabar is an example of piedmont plain.

**S61. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Blind valley is found in the karst region. Karst topography is a geological formation shaped by the dissolution of a layer or layers of soluble bedrock, usually carbonate rock such as limestone or dolomite, but also in gypsum.

**S62. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** During volcanic eruption deposition of lava in anticlines and synclines of folded mountains accounts for formation of phacolith.

**S63. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Coromandel Coast is the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Kanyakumari and False Divi Point.

**S64. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith.

**S65. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

**S66. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Black soil is a rich soil that is good for crops like cotton. It is found in various places around the world. It is most abundantly found in western central India.

**S67. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the state of Assam.

**S68. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 square kilometers. It is only National Park where Kashmiri Stag is found.

**S69. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The term "continental shelf" is used by geologists generally to mean that part of the continental margin which is between the shoreline and the shelf break or, where there is no noticeable slope, between the shoreline and the point where the depth of the superjacent water is approximately between 100 and 200 metres.

**S70. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates.

**S71. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Atlantic Ocean is the busiest ocean of all Oceans. It connects the South America to North America (Panama Canal), Africa to Europe and Europe to Asia (through Gibraltar Strait connecting Mediterranean Sea). It is the trade route between the continents and is always full of cargo ships being carried around continent

**S72. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Atlas Mountains, series of mountain ranges in northwestern Africa, running generally southwest to northeast to form the geologic backbone of the countries of the Maghrib (the western region of the Arab world)—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

**S73. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Andaman & Nicobar is a group of islands, so for each island in the group, there will be a country which is close to it. Myanmar is the most nearest country to Andaman & Nicobar following with India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Malaysia.

**S74. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kakrapara Project is situated on the Tapti near Kakrapara, 80 km upstream of Surat. The project is financed by the Gujarat Government.

**S75. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The brackish water lagoon or Chilika Lake of Odisha is largest coastal lagoon in India which is home to a number of threatened species of plants and animals. Chilika Lake is the second largest lagoon in the world and largest wintering ground for migratory birds, it also supports a unique life of marine, brackish and freshwater species.

**S76. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Australia with 2,967,909 square miles (7,686,884 square km) total area, is the smallest Continent.

**S77. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Yellow river passes through China.

**S78. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Sunderban National Park is a world heritage site, tiger reserve and biosphere reserve located in the Sunderban delta of West Bengal in India.

**S79. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The approximate circumference of earth is 40,000 Km.

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**S80. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Mars is the 7th largest planet in our solar system. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the seventh largest. Mars is also referred to as the Red Planet.

**S81. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** In India, tropical evergreen forests are found in the western slopes of the Western Ghats in States such as Kerala and Karnataka.

**S82. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Karman line, lies at an altitude of 100 km above Earth's sea level and commonly represents the boundary between Earth's atmosphere and outer space.

**S83. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Bhutan is called Druk Yul - Land of Thunder Dragon. Because of the violent and large thunderstorms that whip down through the valleys from the Himalayas, Bhutan is known as the Land of Thunder Dragon.

**S84. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A line drawn on a weather map connecting points that receive equal amounts of precipitation (rainfall, snow etc) during a given period of time is called Isohyets.

**S85. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Five Indian state share their boundaries with Nepal. The Indian states that touch the border with Nepal are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Sikkim

**S86. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan has the largest share of wasteland in India with an area of 84,929 sq.km in wasteland.

**S87. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Saddle Peak is the highest point of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**S88. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan are India's neighbouring landlocked countries. Myanmar is not a landlocked country.

**S89. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The northern plain of India has been formed by the interplay of three main rivers of the Northern plains are the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.

**S90. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is an international organisation involving a group of countries in South Asia and South East Asia. These are: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal. The BIMSTEC states are among the countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.

**S91. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The group of stars arranged in a definite pattern is called constellation. In modern astronomy, a constellation is an internationally defined area of the celestial sphere.

**S92. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Neptune takes the longest time to go around the sun. Neptune orbits the Sun at an average distance of 4.5 billion km. Like all the planets in the Solar System, Neptune follows an elliptical path around the Sun, varying its distance to the Sun at different points along its orbit.

**S93. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Earth becomes maximum distance from the sun on 22nd December. The aphelion is the point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is farthest from the Sun. The Earth reaches its aphelion when the Northern Hemisphere is experiencing summer.

**S94. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The earth was nearly covered with snow and ice in pleistocene Era. The Pleistocene is the geological epoch which lasted from about 2,588,000 to 11,700 years ago, spanning the world's recent period of repeated glaciations.

**S95. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Ox-bow lake is a feature formed by River erosion in mature stage. An ox-bow is a crescent-shaped lake lying alongside a winding river. The ox-bow lake is created over time as erosion and deposits of soil change the river's course.

**S96. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Mistral the local wind is different from the others. The mistral is a strong, cold and usually dry regional wind in France, coming from the north or northwest, which accelerates when it passes through the valleys of the Rhone and the Durance Rivers to the coast of the Mediterranean around the Camargue region.

**S97. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Gobi is not a tropical desert. It is a temperate desert partly located in northern China and partly in Mongolia.

**S98. Ans.(c)**

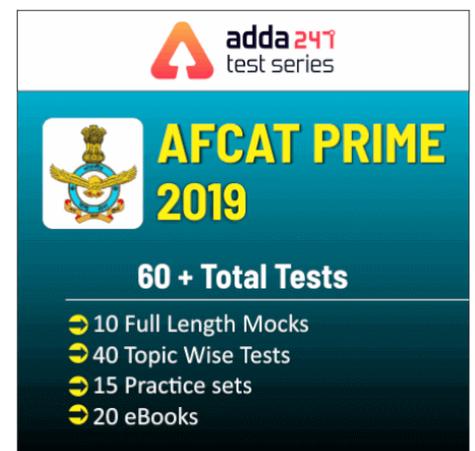
**Sol.** Mariana trench is the deepest trench located in the Pacific Ocean near Japan.

**S99. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jet stream is fast blowing westerlies in upper part of troposphere. Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmospheres of some planets, including Earth.

**S100. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Tropical cyclones in Australia are called Willy-willy. Willy-willy is a small windstorm that mostly occurs in dry, outback areas. The term Willy-Willy is of Aboriginal origin. Willy willies are normally tropical cyclones.



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