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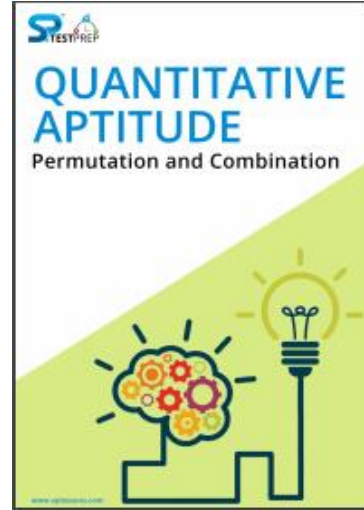
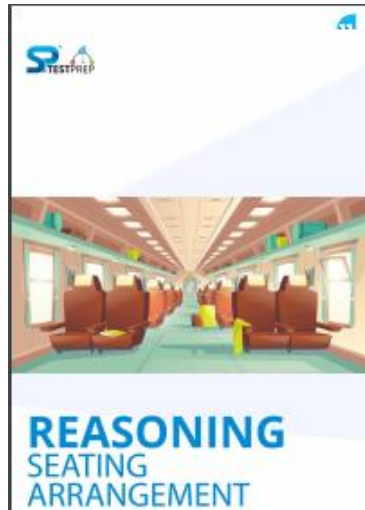
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1) Which one of the following are the oldest mountains in India according to the geographical history?

- A. Vindhyas
- B. Aravallis
- C. Nilgiris
- D. Satpuras

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Aravalli Range is a range of mountains running approximately 692 km in a southwest direction, starting in North India from Delhi and passing through southern Haryana, through to Western India across the states of Rajasthan and ending in Gujarat. The Aravalli Range is the oldest range of Fold Mountains in India.

2) Which of the following is the highest pass that falls on the boundary of Jammu and Kashmir and China?

- A. Banihal Pass
- B. Zoji La Pass
- C. Pir Panjal Pass
- D. Karakoram Pass

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Karakoram Pass is a 5,540 m or 18,176 ft mountain pass between India and China in the Karakoram Range. It is the highest pass on the ancient caravan route between Leh in Ladakh

and Yarkand in the Tarim Basin. The Karakoram Pass falls on the boundary of Indian administrative state of Jammu and Kashmir and China.

3) Which one of the following is the highest peak in Western Ghats and South-India?

- A. Mullayanagiri Peak
- B. Anamudi Peak
- C. Doddabetta Peak
- D. Sonsogor Peak

Answer: B

TM

Explanation:

Anamudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres. It is the highest point in India south of Himalayas. Thus, it is known as "Everest of South India".

4) Which of the following statement is not true with respect to the Indian Peninsular Plateau?

- A. The Malwa plateau dominates the Vindhyan scarps forming the northern flank of the plateau
- B. The Deccan lava plateau is an elevated tableland consisting of horizontally arranged lavasheets
- C. Plateau consists of broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills
- D. Rocks in the regions are responsible for formation of alluvial soil



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Answer: D

Explanation:

All the above statements are true except d). The most distinctive feature of the peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. The soil is of volcanic origin. Rocks in this region have denuded over a long time and are responsible for the formation of black soil.

5) Which of the following phenomenon is mainly responsible for the formation of the rift valley?

- A. The subsidence of the segment of Earth's crust
- B. Forces of tension in the earth's crust
- C. The deepening of a valley by action of ice
- D. The valley formed after the formation of Fold Mountains

Answer: A

Explanation:

Rift valley is any elongated trough formed by the subsidence of a segment of the Earth's crust between dip-slip, or normal, faults. Rift valleys are usually narrow and long, some measuring hundreds of kilometres in length. Their floors are relatively flat, owing in large part to volcanic deposition and marine or lacustrine sedimentation.

6) Which one of the following is the junction point of the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?

- A. Anamalai Hills
- B. Nilgiri Hills

- C. Ashambu Hills
- D. Palani Hills

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats at the Nilgiri hills, and the highest point is Doddabetta which is one of the highest peaks of the Nilgiri mountain range. It stands at a staggering height of 8650 feet.

7) Which of the following States has the most critical problem of erosion of its coastal areas by the sea?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Karnataka
- C. Kerala
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: C

Explanation:

Kerala has the most critical problem of erosion of its coastal areas by the sea. Of the 560 km long coast of Kerala, about 32 km stretch consisting of sandy beaches is subjected to severe sea erosion. Erosion of beaches along the Kerala coast is evidenced by uprooting of coconut trees.

8) Which of the following rivers of the Indian sub- continent covers the longest distance from its source to the sea into which it drains?

- A. Ganga
- B. Godavari
- C. Indus
- D. Brahmaputra



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Answer: A

Explanation:

The Ganges or Ganga is a trans-boundary river of the Indian subcontinent which flows through the nations of India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India. It covers the longest distance from the source to the sea into which it drains.

9) What is the approximate length of India's land border with the neighbouring countries?

- A. 10 thousand km
- B. 15 thousand km
- C. 12 thousand km
- D. 18 thousand km

Answer: B

Explanation:

India is a very large country and it shares its land borders with 7 countries. India has approximately 15,106.7 km of land border with the neighbouring countries.

10) What is the term used for very violent and serious type of winds which bring a lot of disaster?

- A. Stratus
- B. Hurricane
- C. Trade-Winds
- D. Cirrus

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hurricane is a violent, tropical, cyclonic storm of the western North Atlantic, having wind speeds of or in excess of 72 miles per hour (32 m/sec). It is a storm of the most intense severity.

11) Which of the following is the major rubber producing state in India?

- A. West-Bengal
- B. Karnataka
- C. Tamil-Nadu
- D. Kerala

Answer: D

Explanation: TM

Kerala is the largest producer of rubber in India. Kerala accounts for more than 90 per cent of the total rubber production in the country. The total area under rubber cultivation in the state is 5.45 lakh hectares. Rest of the natural rubber is produced in Tamil Nadu and North East states.

12) Which of the following is not one of the reasons for concentration of jute mills in Kolkata?

- A. Industry requires a lot of water which is easily available from the Hugli River
- B. Availability of coal
- C. Cheap and abundant power supply
- D. The port of Kolkata can easily export all the jute goods

Answer: A

Explanation:



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West Bengal is the store house of jute producing the highest number of bales of jute fibre. This industry requires a lot of water which is easily available from the Hugli River. Iron and coal which are required for running of jute factories are also available from the nearby mines of Raniganj. Calcutta is a good harbour which can easily export the jute manufactures to other countries of the world through its great network of ships.

13) Which one of the following regions of India is now regarded as an 'ecological hot spot'?

- A. Eastern Ghats
- B. Eastern Himalayas
- C. Western Ghats
- D. Western Himalayas

Answer: C

Explanation:

Western Ghats also known as Sahyadri is a mountain range. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity in the world. It is sometimes called the Great Escarpment of India. It is a biodiversity hotspot that contains a large proportion of the country's flora and fauna; many of which are only found in India and nowhere else in the world.

14) Which one of the following is the most important source of energy in India?

- A. Coal
- B. Petroleum
- C. Natural Gas
- D. Hydroelectricity

Answer: A

Explanation:

Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock, formed as rock strata called coal seams. It is the most abundantly available and used fossil fuel in India. The major uses of coal in India are for generation of power, supply energy in the industries and other domestic uses.

15) Which of the following non-conventional sources of energy holds out the maximum importance in India?

- A. Tidal Energy
- B. Wind Energy
- C. Geothermal Energy
- D. Solar Energy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Solar energy is an essential energy of all non-conventional sources, but its usage amount is very less. It is the most important non-conventional source of energy and it gives non-polluting environment-friendly output and is available in abundant.

16) Which dam in India has the distinction of being the longest mainstream dam in the world?

- A. Bhakra Nangal Dam
- B. Tehri Dam
- C. Sardar Sarovar Dam
- D. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Answer: B



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Explanation:

The Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India and one of the highest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India.

17) Which of the following types of soils is most suited for Tea cultivation?

- A. Alluvial Soil
- B. Laterite Soil
- C. Black Soil
- D. Red Soil

Answer: B

Explanation:

Laterite is a soil and rock type rich in iron and aluminium and is commonly considered to have formed in hot and wet tropical areas. This soil are not very fertile and is used in cotton growing, rice cultivation, wheat cultivation, pulses growing, cultivation of tea, growing coffee, coconut and cashews.

18) Which of the following Indian state is popularly known as the 'Garden of Spices'?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kerala is known as India's Spice Garden or spice garden of India. Kerala is very famous for the exotic spices grown in the region. Spices of Kerala that grow well in this region are cardamom, cinnamon, clove, ginger, vanilla, nutmeg, black pepper etc.

19) Which part of India receives rainfall from both the South-West and North-West monsoons?

- A. Lakshadweep Islands
- B. Chandigarh
- C. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- D. Kerala

Answer: C TM

Explanation:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands climate is a warm tropical climate, with the presence of irregular rainfall during the south-west monsoon. Andaman and Nicobar Islands experience monsoon season in two phases: May to mid – September and November to mid – December. It is the part of India that receives rainfall from both the South-west and North-West Monsoons.

20) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which of the following Indian state?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Manipur

Answer: D

Explanation:



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The Tropic of Cancer is the circle marking the latitude 23.5 degrees north of the equator. It passes through 8 Indian States. They are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Tripura, and Mizoram.

21) Which one of the following are the most important commercial forests of India?

- A. Coniferous Forests
- B. Tropical Deciduous Forests
- C. Tropical Evergreen Forests
- D. Mangrove Forests

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tropical deciduous forests are the most commercially important tropical forest type found in India. The Moist Tropical Deciduous forests cover nearly the entire country. Here annual rainfall varies from 100 to 200 cms. They grow abundantly on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, Chota Nagpur Plateau (east M.P., south Bihar, west Orissa), and on the Shivaliks.

22) The Hirakud Project harnesses the water of which one of the following rivers?

- A. Mahanadi
- B. Ganga
- C. Sutlej
- D. Godavari

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 kilometres from Sambalpur in the state

of Odisha in India. Behind the dam extends a lake, Hirakud Reservoir, 55 km long. It is one of the first major multipurpose river valley projects started after India's independence.

23) The Nagarjuna Sagar Project is an important multipurpose project on the river in the district of Andhra Pradesh?

- A. Krishna, Nalgonda
- B. Godavari, West Godavari
- C. Tungabhadra, East Godavari
- D. Mahanadi, Krishna

Answer: A

Explanation: TM

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is one of the world's largest and tallest dams built across the Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar which is in Nalgonda District, Telangana State, India. It is also one of the earliest multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India.

24) Black soil derived from volcanic rocks with humus is suitable for growing which of the following crop?

- A. Maize
- B. Cotton
- C. Rice
- D. Sugarcane

Answer: B

Explanation:

Black soils are most suitable for the cotton crop hence it is also known as black cotton soil. These soils have been formed due to the solidification



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of lava spread over large areas during volcanic activity in the Deccan Plateau, thousands of years ago. Besides cotton, the soil is suitable for the cultivation of crops like wheat, groundnut, chillies, tobacco and jowar.

25) What is the main attraction of Kaziranga National Park located in Assam?

- A. Great Indian One Horned Rhinoceros
- B. Indian Bison
- C. Spotted Deer
- D. Wild Elephant

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kaziranga National Park is situated on the banks of the river Brahmaputra, in the northeast state of Assam.

Kaziranga National Park serves as home to a large number of wild animals and birds. In fact, the largest population of the Great Indian One Horned Rhinoceros, Wild Asiatic Water Buffalo and the Eastern Swamp Deer can be found residing within this park. A large number of migratory birds, game birds as well as predators can also be found within the vicinity of the park.

26) Which of the following represents the southernmost geographical unit of India?

- A. Rameshwaram
- B. Lakshadweep islands
- C. Great Nicobar Islands
- D. Kanyakumari

Answer: C

Explanation:

Great Nicobar is the southernmost and largest of the Nicobar Islands of India, north of Sumatra. The island of Sumatra is located 180 km to the south of Great Nicobar. The island covers 921 km² areas but is sparsely inhabited, with a population of 8067, largely being covered by rainforest and known for its diverse wildlife.

27) The system or shifting cultivation in the north eastern region of India is called?

- A. Bewar
- B. Taungya
- C. Ladang
- D. Jhuming

Answer: D

Explanation:

Jhum or Shifting cultivation is a primitive practice of cultivation in States of North Eastern Hill Region of India and people involved in such cultivation are called Jhumia. The practice involves clearing vegetative/forest cover on land/slopes of hills, drying and burning it before onset of monsoon and cropping on it thereafter.

28) One-tenth of the total salt produced in India comes from which of the following lake in India?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



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Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan also known as "Salt Lake of Rajasthan" is the largest inland Salt Lake in India.

Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan produces about 10 percent of the annual production of salt produced in India.

29) The Rajasthan Canal now called the Indira Gandhi Canal draws its water from which of the following river?

- A. Krishna river
- B. Sutlej river
- C. Beas river
- D. Both b and c

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Indira Gandhi Canal the longest canal of India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Harike, a few kilometres below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab and terminates in irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the north west of Rajasthan state.

30) Which among the following state is known as the 'Sugar Bowl' of India?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Punjab

Answer: C

Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh is called the Sugar bowl of India because it is the largest producer of sugarcane in India. Uttar Pradesh accounts for 39% of total sugarcane production in the country. Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under sugarcane cultivation in India, which is more than 21 Lakh Hectares of land.

31) Which of the following regions has almost all prevalent types of natural vegetation in India?

- A. The Deccan Plateau
- B. The Coastal Plains
- C. The Ganga Plain
- D. The Himalayas

Answer: D TM

Explanation:

The Himalayas rise from tropical heat region to the heights of arctic cold region. The vegetation in the Himalayas varies widely along the vertical plant. The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which changes with altitude. It is commonly said that most plants growing on the earth are found in the Himalayas.

32) Loktak Lake, a big lake of North East India is located in which of the following Indian State?

- A. Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Sikkim

Answer: C

Explanation:



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Loktak Lake is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India and is famous for the phumdis which a heterogeneous mass of vegetation, soil and organic matter at various stages of decomposition is floating over it. The lake is located near Moirang in Manipur state, India.

33) Which of the following river rises in the Kamarpet hill in Chota Nagpur Plateau of Bihar and called "The River of Sorrow"?

- A. Krishna
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Damodar
- D. Godavari

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Damodar River is one of the most important rivers in West Bengal and Jharkhand. The river has its source close to the Chandwa village in Palamau district of Jharkhand in India. It is also known as the Sorrow of Bengal.

34) Which of the following river is the longest of all the Indus tributaries?

- A. Chenab River
- B. Sutlej River
- C. Beas River
- D. Ravi River

Answer: A

Explanation:

Chenab River is the result of the merging of the Chandra River and the Bhaga River. In the upper plains of Himachal Pradesh, it is also known as

Chandrabhaga. The river has a length of approximately 960 km. Its source is the Bara Lacha Pass. It is the longest of all the tributaries of Indus.

35) Which one of the following pass was reopened in 2006 to facilitate the trade between India and China?

- A. Jara La Pass
- B. Nathu La Pass
- C. Bara Lacha Pass
- D. Shipki La Pass

Answer: B

Explanation: TM

Nathu La pass is a mountain pass in the Himalayas in East Sikkim district. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region. Sealed by India after the 1962 Sino-Indian War, Nathu La was re-opened in 2006 following numerous bilateral trade agreements.

36) The pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar have to pass through which of the following pass to enter into Tibet?

- A. Nathu La Pass
- B. Rohtang Pass
- C. Lipu Likh Pass
- D. Jelep La Pass

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar have to pass through Nathu La Pass to enter into Tibet.



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Nathula Pass is a mountain pass in Eastern Sikkim, on the Indo- Chinese border that serves as the trade link between India and China.

37) Which of the following foreign country is closest to Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Myanmar
- C. Srilanka
- D. Pakistan

Answer: B

Explanation:

Myanmar is the nearest mainland and foreign country from Andaman. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the seven union territories of India, are a group of islands at the juncture of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.

38) Guru Shikhar on the Abu Hills is the highest peak of which of the following mountain ranges?

- A. Purvanchal Range
- B. Pir Panjal Range
- C. Aravalli Range
- D. Satpura Range

Answer: C

Explanation:

Guru Shikhar is a peak in the Arbuda Mountains of Rajasthan, is the highest point of the Aravalli Range. It rises to an elevation of 1,722 metres. It is 15 km from Mount Abu and a road from there leads almost to the top of the mountain.

39) What is the term used for strip or narrow tract of land between two rivers?

- A. Terai
- B. Doab
- C. Watershed
- D. Water divide

Answer: B

Explanation:

Doab is the name of a strip or narrow tract of land between two rivers; specifically, the area between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna in northern India or in other words the place where two small streams join together and results in the formation of a big river is called a DOAB.

40) What is the term used for a narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses and separates two bodies of water?

- A. Cape
- B. Peninsula
- C. Isthmus
- D. Strait

Answer: C

Explanation:

Isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two large land areas otherwise separated by bodies of water. Isthmuses are of great importance in plant and animal geography because they offer a path for the migration of plants and animals between the two land masses they connect.



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41) Which of the following country is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar?

- A. Myanmar
- B. Bangladesh
- C. Srilanka
- D. Nepal

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Palk Strait is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka. Thus, Srilanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

42) Which one of the following mineral is the basic mineral and backbone of industrial development?

- A. Magnesium
- B. Iron-ore
- C. Crude oil
- D. Bauxite

Answer: B

Explanation:

Iron is the backbone of the industrial development of a country. High grade of iron ores are found in India. This sector has helped in the generation of several small scale industries, supporting power, transport, communication Industries in India. Iron is required for the development of infrastructure like bridges and

also for the manufacturing of modes of transportation.

43) Which of the following are the two types of coal used for thermal power production and metallurgy?

- A. Lignite and Bituminous
- B. Lignite and Anthracite
- C. Bituminous and Lignite
- D. Peat and Bituminous

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lignite and Bituminous are the two types of coal used for thermal power production and metallurgy. Lignite, or brown coal, the lowest rank of coal used almost exclusively as fuel for electric power generation whereas Bituminous is a dense sedimentary rock, usually black often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material. It is used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation and to make coke.

44) Which of the following non-conventional source of energy is harnessed in the Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh?

- A. Solar Energy
- B. Tidal Energy
- C. Wind Energy
- D. Geothermal Energy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Geothermal energy is the application of natural temperature, which prevails on the exterior and



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below the earth, predominantly in the fissures and holes within the outer shell of the earth. The country is not affluent in thermal energy resource. Nonetheless, endeavors are on for the total exploitation of natural energy of the Manikaran thermal springs in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Energy generated from this can be applied for operating cold storage plants.

45) Which one of the following iron-ore deposits is one of the largest deposits in the world?

- A. Kudremukh
- B. Bailadila
- C. Badampur
- D. Ratnagiri

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kudremukh is known for large deposits of iron. This famous iron ore company of Karnataka was set up in Mangalore because it is one of the largest and nearest seaport to Kudremukh. The two main products of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited are the pellets and iron ore concentrates.

46) Which one of the following ports is the premier iron-ore exporting port of the country?

- A. Krishnapatnam port
- B. Mormugao port
- C. Paradip port
- D. Kandla port

Answer: B

Explanation:

Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) is a port on the western coast of India, in the coastal state of Goa.

Commissioned in 1885 on the site of a natural harbour, MPT is one of India's oldest ports. MPT has berths for coal and iron ore. It is the premier iron-ore exporting port of the country.

47) Which one of the following state has the highest road density in India?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Gujarat
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Kerala

Answer: D

Explanation:

Road density of Kerala is about four times the national average, reflecting the high population density of the state. India's national highway network includes the highway of Kerala-with an overall 1,524 km, which is 2.6% of the total road network in India.

48) Laterite soil found in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall is formed by which of the following process?

- A. Weathering
- B. Deposition
- C. Leaching
- D. Both a and c

Answer: C

Explanation:



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Laterite soil is found in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall. These soils are formed due to the process of leaching in high rainfall regions. This type of soil is found in Karnataka and Odisha.

49) Gully erosion of soil is mainly caused due to which of the following reason?

- A. Winds
- B. Sea-Waves
- C. Terrace Farming
- D. Streams formed by rainwater

Answer: D

Explanation:

Gully erosion is the removal of soil along drainage lines by the surface of the water or in other words, Gully erosion is the removal of soil along drainage lines by surface water runoff. They are commonly found in Chambal valley in Uttar Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

50) Soil-erosion in the state of Punjab is due to which one of the following reasons?

- A. Overgrazing
- B. Over irrigation
- C. Deforestation
- D. Excessive cultivation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Punjab is facing very serious problem of soil erosion by water. It is serious menace in the Shivaliks and Kandi region, along the river courses, streams and in the south western arid and hot region. The problem of soil erosion in the

state of the Punjab is mainly due to the Over Irrigation being done by the people there.

People are doing so much of irrigation throughout the season that the problem of soil erosion is increasing.

51) Cultivation of coffee was introduced on which of the following hills in India?

- A. Khasi Hills
- B. Nilgiri Hills
- C. Palni Hills
- D. Baba Budan Hills

Answer: D

Explanation: TM

Coffee was first introduced in India through Chikmagalur, where the first coffee blossom was grown in Baba Budan Hills in 1670 A.D by a saint Baba Budan. The coffee plantation in Chikmagalur is also famous for the subtle, aromatic Mysore Coffee Beans.

52) Which one of the following term is used for the system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a larger area?

- A. Plantation Agriculture
- B. Shifting Agriculture
- C. Horticulture
- D. Intensive Agriculture

Answer: A

Explanation:

Plantation Agriculture is a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a



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larger area for eg- coffee, rubber, tea etc for selling in the market.

Plantation agriculture is an important form of land-use in the tropics and in many countries the area under plantation crops has expanded rapidly in the past decades.

53) Which of the following lake was designated as the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention in 1981?

- A. Wular lake
- B. Loktak lake
- C. Chilika lake
- D. Pulicat lake

Answer: C

Explanation:

In 1981, Chilika Lake was designated the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. Nalbana Island which is a bird sanctuary is the core area of the Ramsar designated wetlands of Chilika Lake.

54) Which one of the following is the second largest brackish water lagoon in India after Chilika lake?

- A. Pulicat lake
- B. Loktak lake
- C. Dal lake
- D. Wular lake

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pulicat Lagoon is the second largest brackish water lagoon in India, after Chilika Lake. Pulicat Lagoon is considered to be the second largest brackish water body in India measuring 759* km². The lagoon has rich flora and fauna diversity, which supports active commercial fisheries and a large and varied bird population.

55) Marble is the metamorphosed form of which of the following type of rock?

- A. Dunite
- B. Granite
- C. Limestone
- D. Basalt

Answer: C TM

Explanation:

Marble is a metamorphic rock that forms when limestone is subjected to the heat and pressure of metamorphism. It is composed primarily of the mineral calcite (CaCO₃) and usually contains other minerals, such as clay minerals, micas, quartz, pyrite, iron oxides, and graphite.

56) Zawar mines which is the largest silver producing mine in India is located in which of the following Indian state?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Gujarat

Answer: C

Explanation:



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Zawar mines in Udaipur are the largest silver producing mine in the country. The mine city is located on the banks of Gomati River. The mine is supported by 80 MW power plant which is the source of electricity for the mine.

57) Which among the following layers inside the Earth is dominantly liquid?

- A. Outer core
- B. Inner core
- C. Upper mantle
- D. The Crust

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Outer Core is the second to last layer of the Earth. It is magma like liquid layer that surrounds the Inner Core and creates Earth's magnetic field. The Outer Core is about 4000-5000 degrees Celsius. The Inner Core is so hot it causes all the metal in the Outer Core to melt into liquid magma.

58) Which of the following Indian rivers is also called by the name Vishnupadi and Jaahnavi?

- A. Ganga
- B. Godavari
- C. Krishna
- D. Brahmaputra

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Ganges also known as Ganga is the biggest river in the Indian subcontinent in terms of water flow. The river has its origin in the Western

Himalayan Ranges in the state of Uttarakhand. It is also known by the name Vishnupadi and Jaahnavi.

59) Mahatma Gandhi Setu which is the second longest river bridge in India is built on which of the following river?

- A. Ganga
- B. Godavari
- C. Krishna
- D. Brahmaputra

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi Setu is the longest river bridge in India and one of the longest bridges in the world. Build over the river Ganges, Mahatma Gandhi Setu Bridge connects Hajipur in north to Patna in the south. The bridge covers a total length of 5.575 km. The bridge was inaugurated in May 1982 by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India.

60) Which of the following Indian River is known as Padma River in Bangladesh?

- A. Krishna
- B. Ganges
- C. Kaveri
- D. Godavari

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Padma is a major river in Bangladesh and India. It is the main distributaries of the Ganges, flowing generally southeast for 120 kilometres to



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its confluence with the Meghna River near the Bay of Bengal. The city of Rajshahi is situated on the banks of the river.

61) Which among the following is the second largest tributary of Ganga in terms of length of the river?

- A. Rihand River
- B. Kosi River
- C. Yamuna River
- D. Mahananda River

Answer: C

Explanation:

Yamuna River, also known as the Jamuna, is a major river of the northern India and also one of the largest tributaries of Ganga River. The Yamuna River has a total length of about 1,376 km. The Yamuna's source is at the Yamunotri glacier near Banderpoonch peaks, in the Mussoorie range of the lower Himalayas at an elevation of about 6387 meters above sea level in the Uttarkashi district.

62) Which of the following is the boundary used to separate the Earth's atmosphere from the outer space?

- A. Space line
- B. Durand line
- C. Venus line
- D. Karman line

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Karman line is the boundary between the Earth's atmosphere and outer space at an altitude of 100 kilometres, or 62 miles, above the sea level. The line is named after Theodore von Karman, a Hungarian American engineer and physicist, who was active primarily in aeronautics and astronautics.

63) Which of the following layer of the atmosphere separates stratosphere and Troposphere?

- A. Stratopause
- B. Thermopause
- C. Tropopause
- D. Mesopause

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tropopause is the boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere varying in altitude from approximately 8 kilometers (5 miles) at the poles to approximately 18 kilometers (11 miles) at the equator. It is a thermodynamic gradient stratification layer, marking the end of troposphere.

64) Which of the following is the region of the Earth's atmosphere above the stratosphere and below the thermosphere?

- A. Mesosphere
- B. Exosphere
- C. Troposphere
- D. Thermosphere

Answer: A

Explanation:



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The mesosphere is one of five layers of the atmosphere surrounding the planet earth. It is the region of the earth's atmosphere above the stratosphere and below the thermosphere, between about 30 and 50 miles in altitude.

65) Which one of the following state has the largest inland saline wetland in India?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Sambhar Salt Lake, India's largest inland salt lake, is located 80 km southwest of the city of Jaipur and 64 km northeast of Ajmer, Rajasthan. It surrounds the historical Sambhar Lake Town.

66) Which of the following Indian state has the maximum percentage of mangrove cover in the country?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Orissa
- C. Bihar
- D. West Bengal

Answer: D

Explanation:

West Bengal has the maximum percentage of mangrove cover in the country. The Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world, located in the Ganges River delta in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India.

67) Which among the following is the third largest reservoir in India in terms of the quantity of water?

- A. Cheruthoni dam
- B. Mettur dam
- C. Indira Sagar dam
- D. Bhakra dam

Answer: D

Explanation:

Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. In terms of quantity of water, it is the third largest reservoir in India, the first being Indira Sagar dam in Madhya Pradesh with capacity of 12.22 billion cu m and second Nagarjunasagar Dam.

68) Which among the following is the longest irrigation canal in India?

- A. Indira Gandhi Canal
- B. Sutlej Yamuna link Canal
- C. Sharda Canal
- D. Upper Bari Doab Canal

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Indira Gandhi Canal the longest canal of India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Harike, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab and terminates in irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the north west of Rajasthan state. Previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, it was renamed the Indira Gandhi Canal on 2



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November 1984 following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

69) Tehri dam which is the highest dam in India receives water from which of the following river?

- A. Gandak River
- B. Ghagra River
- C. Bhagirathi River
- D. Godavari River

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India and one of the highest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India. It is the primary dam of the THDC India Ltd. and the Tehri hydroelectric complex.

70) Which of the following river in the Southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin in India?

- A. Godavari
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Krishna
- D. Cauvery

Answer: A

Explanation: The Godavari in the southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin covering 10 percent of the area of India. The river has its origin in Nashik District of

Maharashtra. The river pours into the Bay of Bengal.

71) Which among the following factor does not have an influence on the climate of India?

- A. Location and Latitudinal extent
- B. Monsoon winds
- C. Ocean currents
- D. Distance from the sea

Answer: C

Explanation:

The climate plays an important role in affecting the economic pattern, way of life, mode of living, food habits, costumes and even the behavioural responses of the people. They are influenced by various factors but Ocean currents do not have any influence on the climate of India. These are the vertical or horizontal movement of both surface and deep water throughout the world's oceans.

72) Which of the following Indian state has the largest coverage of forests in terms of area?

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Orissa

Answer: B

Explanation:

Madhya Pradesh has the maximum area under forest cover among all the states in the country. Madhya Pradesh is one of the most blessed states of India in terms of natural resources



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including rich and diverse forests. Forests cover about 30.72 per cent of its total area of 3.08 sq km.

73) Which among the following is the only wildlife sanctuary in India where Kashmir Red stag is found?

- A. Bhimbandh wildlife sanctuary
- B. Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary
- C. Dachigam wildlife sanctuary
- D. Changtang wildlife sanctuary

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Kashmir Red stag, which is also known as Hangul, is the state animal of Jammu & Kashmir. Only 300 Hangul are found in the wild as its habitat is threatened by destruction. It is found in Dachigam National Park in Jammu & Kashmir and in northern Chamba region of Himachal Pradesh.

74) What is the term used for a reserved area in which birds and other animals, especially wild animals, are protected from hunting or disturbance?

- A. National Park
- B. Social Forests
- C. Sanctuary
- D. Biosphere Reserve

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sanctuary is a reserved area in which birds and other animals, especially wild animals, are

protected from hunting or disturbance. It is a tract of land where birds and wildlife, especially those hunted for sport, can breed and take refuge in safety from hunters.

75) Jhum cultivation which is the oldest cultivation practice in India can be observed in which one of the following states?

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: TM

Jhum cultivation is one of the oldest cultivation practices of India. Jhum cultivation is generally practiced in the north eastern state of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya etc. It is generally practiced on the hilly and slope regions. The farmers who are involved in such cultivation are called Jhumia.

76) Which among the following state produces the largest quantity of wheat in India?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: D

Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh is the largest wheat producing state of India accounting for over 36 per cent of the production and 36 per cent of the wheat area



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of the country. Fine alluvial soil deposited by the mighty Ganga and its several big and small tributaries and a close network of canals, supplemented by large number of tube wells have helped U.P. to occupy the top position.

77) Which among the following state occupies the first place in India in the production of Tobacco?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Gujarat
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tobacco is the most widely grown non-food crop in the world. Around 50 million growers in 23 developed and 94 developing countries grow tobacco. Among the states growing tobacco, Andhra Pradesh occupies the first place accounting for more than 95% of production in the country. In Andhra Pradesh its cultivation is confirmed to the districts of Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Karimnagar and Khammam.

78) Which among the following place in India has never received the vertical rays of the Sun?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Orissa
- C. Visakhapatnam
- D. Srinagar

Answer: D

Explanation:

Srinagar latitude is approximately 34 degree north. The sun's apparent movement towards north will be only upto 23.5 degree north i.e. up to the tropic of cancer.

Thus, Srinagar is a place in India that has never received the vertical rays of the sun.

79) Which of the following two cities in India are called as Twin cities?

- A. Delhi and Agra
- B. Mumbai and Pune
- C. Kolkata and Bhubaneswar
- D. Hyderabad and Secunderabad

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hyderabad and Secunderabad are together referred to as the twin cities of Andhra Pradesh, located at the distance of 9 km. The city of Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh and offers many tourist attractions such as Char Minar, Golconda fort and Mecca Masjid.

80) Which of the following place in Jammu and Kashmir is known for the cultivation of Saffron?

- A. Pampore
- B. Kishtwar
- C. Samba
- D. Udhampur

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pampore or Pampur is a historic town situated on the eastern side of river Jhelum on Srinagar-



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Jammu National Highway in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is famous for its saffron, so known as "Saffron Town of Kashmir". Pampore is one of the few places in the world where saffron, the world's most expensive spice, grows.

81) Which of the following forests are found in the Western Ghats, hills of the north eastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- A. Tropical Evergreen Forests
- B. Dry Deciduous Forests
- C. Mangrove Forests
- D. Coniferous Forests

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Tropical evergreen forests usually occur in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall and having a temperature of 15 to 30 degrees Celsius. They occupy about seven per cent of the earth's land surface and harbour more than half of the world's plants and animals. They are found mostly near the equator. In India, evergreen forests are found in the western slopes of the Western Ghats in States such as Kerala and Karnataka. They are also found in hills of Jaintia and Khasi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

82) Which among the following river is also named as "Dakshina Ganga"?

- A. Godavari
- B. Krishna
- C. Cauvery
- D. Mahanadi

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Godavari is the longest and biggest river in South India. It is also named as the Dakshina Ganga.

Following the Ganga, the Godavari is the second longest river in India. The river has its origin in Nashik District of Maharashtra. The river pours into the Bay of Bengal.

83) Which of the following waterfall which is inside a coffee estate is located in the Chikmagalur district of Karnataka?

- A. Dudhsagar Falls
- B. Hebbe Falls
- C. Nohkalikai Falls
- D. Bhimlat Falls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hebbe Falls is about 10 km away from the famous hill station Kemmangundi in Karnataka, India. These waterfalls are inside a coffee estate. The option of trekking is available but the place is filled with leeches

84) Which among the following is the second highest plunge waterfalls in India?

- A. Jog Falls
- B. Iruppu Falls
- C. Jang Falls
- D. Kune Falls

Answer: A



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Explanation:

The view from "Jog Falls Falling Point" is located near the Kodakani village of Siddapura, Uttara Kannada and View Point In Sagara Karnataka. It is the 2nd highest plunge waterfalls in India. It is a segmented waterfall which depends on rain and season becomes a plunge waterfall.

85) Which of the following waterfalls is located on the the Leh-Manali highway in Himachal Pradesh?

- A. Dudhsagar Falls
- B. Bhimlat Falls
- C. Rehala Falls
- D. Chitrakoot Falls

Answer: C

Explanation:

Rehala Falls which is also known as Rahala Waterfall is located in Himachal Pradesh at a proximity to Rohtang Pass. Rahalla Falls is about 27 km away from Manali located at an altitude of 2,501 meter. It is located on the Leh-Manali Highway in Himachal Pradesh.

86) Which of the following glacier is located where the Line of Control between India and Pakistan ends?

- A. Siachen glacier
- B. Hispar glacier
- C. Baltoro glacier
- D. Rongbuk glacier

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Siachen Glacier is a glacier located in the eastern Karakoram range in the Himalayas just northeast of the point NJ9842 where the Line of Control between India and Pakistan ends. At 76 km long, it is the longest glacier in the Karakoram and second-longest in the world's non-polar areas.

87) Which of the following is highly viscous and deforming region of the upper mantle which lies just below the lithosphere?

- A. Lithosphere
- B. Mesosphere
- C. Barysphere
- D. Asthenosphere

Answer: D

Explanation:

The asthenosphere is a highly viscous, mechanically weak and ductile, deforming region of the upper mantle which lies just below the lithosphere. The asthenosphere is the main source of magma and it is the layer over which the lithospheric plates/ continental plates move.

88) What is the term used for the landmass which is bounded by the sea on three sides?

- A. Hill
- B. Pass
- C. Island
- D. Peninsula

Answer: D

Explanation:



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A peninsula is a landform surrounded by water on the majority of its border while being connected to a mainland from which it extends or in other words it is a landmass bounded by sea on three sides.

89) Majuli which is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world is located in which of the following state?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Assam

Answer: D

Explanation:

World's Largest River Island and Smallest Inhabited River Island Majuli or Majoli is a river island in the Brahmaputra River, Assam, India. Majuli is currently listed as the world's largest river island in the Guinness Book of World Records.

90) The Earth's crust is made up of how many major plates according to the theory of Plate Tectonics?

- A. Eight
- B. Seven
- C. Four
- D. Two

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Theory of Plate Tectonics, the Earth has seven major or primary plates: the

North American, South American, African, Antarctic, Indo-Australian, Eurasian and Pacific. There are also several secondary plates including the Arabian, Caribbean, Indian and Philippine Sea plates, and tertiary plates which make up sub-sections of the major plates of the Earth.

91) India shares the longest international boundary with which of the following country?

- A. Pakistan
- B. China
- C. Bhutan
- D. Bangladesh

Answer: D

Explanation:

India shares the longest international boundary with Bangladesh. Bangladesh and India share a 4,096- kilometer long international border, the fifth-longest land border in the world, including 262 km in Assam, 856 km in Tripura, 180 km in Mizoram, 443 km in Meghalaya, and 2,217 km in West Bengal.

92) The Challenger Deep which is the deepest known point in Earth's ocean is situated in?

- A. Mariana trench
- B. Kuri trench
- C. Bentley subglacial trench
- D. Tonga-Kermadec trench

Answer: A

Explanation:



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The Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench is the deepest known point in Earth's oceans. In 2010 the United States Center for Coastal & Ocean Mapping measured the depth of the Challenger Deep at 10,994 meters (36,070 feet) below sea level.

93) What is the term used for a narrow area of water that connects two larger areas of water or sea or ocean?

- A. Peninsula
- B. Isthmus
- C. Strait
- D. Gulf

Answer: C

Explanation:

Strait is a narrow channel of water that connects two larger bodies of water, and thus lies between two land masses. Some straits are not navigable, for example because they are too shallow, or because of an unnavigable reef or archipelago.

94) What is the term used for the part of the continent that lies underwater directly off the shore?

- A. Ocean Peak
- B. Continental Point
- C. Continental Slope
- D. Continental Shelf

Answer: D

Explanation:

The continental shelf is the part of the continent that lies underwater directly off the shore. The

shelf ends when it drops below 650 feet from the surface into the deep ocean. It is home to a plethora of thriving plant and animal life that are crucial to sustaining life for many species, including ourselves.

95) Which of the following district of Himachal Pradesh touches the border of China?

- A. Kinnaur
- B. Chamba
- C. Sirmaur
- D. Kullu

Answer: A

Explanation: TM

Chitkul Village in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh is India's last inhabited village before the India-China border. With rugged terrain, virgin natural beauty, and fresh mountain air, this village is a perfect escape.

96) Saddle Peak which is the highest point of the archipelago in Bay of Bengal is located in?

- A. Middle Andaman
- B. Little Andaman
- C. Northern Andaman
- D. Great Nicobar

Answer: C

Explanation:

Saddle Peak or Saddle Hill is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands. At 731 m, it is the highest point of the archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. It is surrounded



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by Saddle Peak National Park. It is located near Diglipur, a town in North Andaman Island.

97) Which among the following types of forests exhibit the highest biodiversity?

- A. Dry deciduous forests
- B. Tropical Rain Forests
- C. Thorn Forests
- D. Moist Deciduous Forests

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tropical rainforests are rainforests that occur in areas of tropical rainforest climate in which there is no dry season – all months have an average precipitation of at least 60 mm. Tropical rainforests exhibit a vast diversity in plant and animal species. The root for this remarkable speciation has been a query of scientists and ecologists for years. A number of theories have been developed for why and how the tropics can be so diverse.

98) Which of the following types of soil is mostly confined to the river basins and the coastal plains of India?

- A. Black soil
- B. Laterite soil
- C. Red soil
- D. Alluvial soil

Answer: D

Explanation:

Alluvial Soil is formed by accumulated sediments transferred by the rivers and rapids, thus, it is

amongst the most fertile soils. It is a fine-grained fertile soil deposited in river beds or by water flowing over flood plains. They generally lack humus and nitrogen.

99) Which among the following biosphere reserves is included in the list of World network of Biosphere reserves?

- A. Similipal biosphere reserve
- B. Nanda devi Biosphere reserve
- C. Sunderbans biosphere reserve
- D. Both b and c

Answer: D

Explanation: TM

There are fourteen biosphere reserves in India. Four out of these, the Sunderbans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttaranchal, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves.

100) Which one of the following is the first biosphere reserve of India that was set up in the year 1986?

- A. Nokrek Biosphere reserve
- B. Nilgiri Biosphere reserve
- C. Great Nicobar Biosphere reserve
- D. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve in India established in the year 1986. It is located in the Western Ghats and







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includes 2 of the 10 biogeographically provinces of India. Wide ranges of ecosystems and species diversity are found in this region.





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