

Indian Geography

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

- (a) Geographical Survey of India
- ☒ (b) Survey of India
- (c) Geological survey of India
- (d) Archaeological survey of India

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2), 2010, 2011]

Expl:- The Survey of India was established in 1767 under the department of science and technology ministry. The main objective of department is to locate all the areas in the country and cart them in a map so that standard map can be available for inclusive and faster growth. The organization works on making a database of all natural maps under digital cartographical database.

2. The Eastern Coastal Plain is also named as-

- (a) Konkan Coastal Plains
- (b) Gujarat Plains
- ☒ (c) Coromandel coastal plains
- (d) Malabar coastal plains

Ans. (c) [SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The eastern part of India from False Divi Point to CAPE COMORIN is called Coromandal coast, while Konkan, Gujarat plains and Malabar plains are related to western coast.

3. The Standard Meridian of India is-

- (a) 75.5 E longitude
- ☒ (b) 82.5 E longitude
- (c) 90.5 E longitude
- (d) 0 longitude

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2016, SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- Standard meridian of India is 82.5 E longitude which passes through Mirzapur near Allahabad. It is 5:30 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

4. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by-

- ☒ (a) 5.30 hours
- (b) 4:30 hours
- (c) 4 hours
- (d) 5 hours

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. India does not observe daylight saving time (DST) or other seasonal adjustments. In military and aviation time IST is designated E* ("Echo-Star").

5. Which of the following will not get direct rays of sun.

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Thiruvananthapuram
- ☒ (d) Srinagar

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Direct rays of sun will not fall on Srinagar. The sun rays directly fall in the middle of tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Srinagar is very far from tropic of Cancer, so direct rays of sun do not fall over Srinagar while Chennai, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram located in between tropic of Cancer and Capricorn.

6. Which of the following city located on Northern Latitude-

- ☒ (a) Patna
- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Panchmarhi
- (d) Ahmadabad

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2007]

Expl:-

City	Latitude
Patna	25.37°N
Panchmari	22.3°N
Allahabad	25.28°N
Ahmadabad	8.29°N

7. What is the name of India's Southern Tip-

- (a) Kanyakumari
- (b) Point Calimere
- ☒ (c) Indira Point
- (d) Kovalam

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008, SSC MTS Exam, 1992]

Expl:- The Southern tip of India is Indira point which is also called Pygmalion point. Kanyakumari is the southern tip of India's mainland

9. Which is the last point of Southern India-

- (a) Cape Comorin
- (b) Kanyakumari
- ☒ (c) Indira point
- (d) Port Blair

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2017]

Expl:- Indira Point is the southern tip of the Indian Ocean island of Great Nicobar, in the Nicobar Islands south of Burma. It represents the southernmost point of Indian national territory some 1100 miles ESE of India's mainland and only about 100 miles NE of Sumatra in Indonesia.

10. In terms of Area, India is _____ largest nation in the World-

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

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

11. India is seventh largest country of the world in terms of area.

1. Russia 2. Canada
3. America 4. China
5. Brazil 6. Australia

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

- (a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 7

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

13. India's area is 4 times larger than Pakistan. The Area of India is 32,87,269sq km and Pakistan's area is 7,96,095

14. Indian subcontinent was mainly a part of -

- (a) Jurassic land (b) Angara land
(c) Aryavart (d) Gondwanaland

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

15. Indian subcontinent was part of Gondwanaland. Australia, Africa, South America, Madagascar were also its part. The division of Pangaea was occurred in two large parts one is called Angaraland and other Gondwanaland. The Current scenario of the world came after the bifurcation of these two lands.

16. Which of the nations are connected with Palk Strait-

- (a) India and Sri Lanka
(b) North Korea and South-Korea
(c) Pakistan and China
(d) Britain and France

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011, 2001]

17. A strait is a naturally formed, narrow water way that connects two larger bodies of water.

18. Which of the port is not a Natural Port-

- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
(c) Cochin (d) Paradip

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

19. Chennai Port, formerly known as Madras Port, is the second largest container port of India, behind the Nhava Sheva Port, and the largest port in the Bay of Bengal.

20. What is the name of India's permanent research station in Southern Hemisphere Antarctica-

- (a) Dakshin Bharat (b) Dakshin Niwas
(c) Dakshin Chitra (d) Dakshin Gangotri

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

21. Expl:- 'Dakshin Gangotri' is India's research station in Antarctica. The Other two are Maitri and Bharati (Proposed)

STATE

1. Which district of Himachal Pradesh touches the border of China-

- (a) Kinnaur (b) Chamba
(c) Kullu (d) Sirmaur

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

22. Expl:- Kinnaur is one of twelve administrative districts in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, India. The district is divided into 3 administrative areas- Pooh, Kalpa of Nichar.

2. Which of the following is the largest union territory of India-

- (a) Chandigarh
(b) Puducherry
(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(d) Lakshadweep

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

23. Expl:- In terms of area Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the largest union territory of India.

3. Which state is the protectorate of India-

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

24. Expl:- Sikkim is the protectorate of India. In recent time Arunachal Pradesh is also proposed for protectorate of India.

4. Which group of following states shares the boundary with Nagaland-

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya
(b) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur
(c) Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur
(d) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Mizoram

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

25. Expl:- state in Northeast India. It borders the state of Assam to the west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam to the north, Burma to the east, and Manipur to the south. The state capital is Kohima and the largest city is Dimapur.

5. Which of the following state does not share boundary with Myanmar-

- (a) Assam (b) Manipur
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002, 2008]

Expt:- Assam does not share its borders with Myanmar. It's border touches with the border of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

6. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched-

- (a) Dehradun - Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Shimla - Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Darjeeling - West Bengal
- (d) Panchmari - Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC Section off., Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Dehradun is the capital city of Uttarakhand.

7. Which pair is correctly matched-

- (a) Assam - Itanagar
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh - Guwahati
- (c) Tripura - Agartala
- (d) Nagaland - Shilong

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The Capital of Assam is Dispur, Itanagar of Arunachal Pradesh, Kohima of Nagaland and Agartala of Tripura. So option C is correct.

8. Which is not correctly matched-

- (a) Darjeeling - West Bengal
- (b) Mount Abu - Rajasthan
- (c) Kodaikanal - Tamil Nadu
- (d) Shimla - Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Shimla is the capital city of Himachal Pradesh; Darjeeling is in West Bengal, Mount Abu in Rajasthan, Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu.

9. Correct pair of the state and its capital is -

- (a) Nagaland - Shillong
- (b) Jharkhand - Ranchi
- (c) Uttarakhand - Nainital
- (d) Chattisgarh - Bilaspur

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:-

State	Capital
Nagaland	Kohima
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Uttarakhand	Dehradun
Chattisgarh	Raipur

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

- (a) Gandhiji started Salt Satyagrah in Gujarat

- (b) Less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water
- (c) Salt is exported from kandra port
- (d) The Salinity of Water near coast of Gujarat is very high

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The reason for Gujarat as main salt producer is that less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water.

11. Which of the following state land is situated on eastern and western coasts-

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Puducherry is situated on eastern and western coasts of India. It has four districts

1. Puducherry and Karaikal-on the coast of Tamil Nadu (eastern coast)
2. Yanam-on the coast of Andhra Pradesh (eastern coast)
3. Mahe-Kerala (western coast)

12. Which state has the largest area in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expt:- In terms of area Rajasthan is the largest state of India followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

13. Which state has the largest coastline in India?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009, SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Gujarat has the longest coast line in India followed by Andhra Pradesh.

15. The Coast line of India is-

- (a) 5500km
- (b) 6500km
- (c) 7500km
- (d) 8400km

Ans. (c) [SSC Section Off. Exam, 2007]

Expt:- India's coast line is 7516km.

16. Where is Lakshadweep Island located-

- (a) None of these
- (b) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) Indian Ocean

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Lakshadweep is situated in south west part of Indian Ocean located in Arabian Sea. Its capital is Kavaratti. It is the smallest of all union territories of India.

17. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep -

- (a) 17 (b) 27
(c) 36 (d) 47

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- 36 Islands form Lakshadweep. It is the smallest union territory. Its capital is Kavaratti.

18. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by which of the following-

- (a) Ten degree channel (b) Great Channel
(c) Bay of Bengal (d) Andaman Sea

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2008, SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by ten degree channel which lies in between little Andaman and Nicobar islands.

19. Where is Saddle Peak in Andaman and Nicobar Island situated-

- (a) Great Nicobar (b) Middle Andaman
(c) Little Andaman (d) Northern Andaman

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Saddle Peak Located in north Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Saddle Peak is the highest peak of the islands.

20. West Bengal makes borders with how many countries-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- West Bengal makes borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

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

- (a) Konkan (b) Coromandal
(c) East coast (d) Malabar coast

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Coastal terrain of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is known as Coromandal, while west of Kerala is known as Malabar Coast.

22. Which of the following higher ground is not the part of Telangana Plateau-

- (a) Aravalli (b) Western ghat
(c) Eastern ghat (d) Satpura

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Aravalli high land is not the part of Telangana Plateau where as Eastern Ghat and Satpura are parts of Telangana Plateau.

24. India's longest tunnel Jawahar tunnel is located in which state-

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Karnataka
(d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008, SSC Section off. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Jawahar tunnel, longest tunnel of India's road network is situated at Banihal Pass in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu-Srinagar highway passes through Banihal Pass.

25. Match these-

Port		State	
A.	Bhatkal	1.	Kerala
B.	Alleppey	2.	Tamil Nadu
C.	Kakinada	3.	Karnataka
D.	Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	4.	Andhra Pradesh

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	2	4	1	3

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Bhatkal Karnataka, Alleppey Kerala, Kakinada Andhra Pradesh, Tuticorin Tamil Nadu.

26. Which of the following state is the member of "Seven Sisters"-

- (a) West Bengal (b) Tripura
(c) Orissa (d) Bihar

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Seven main states of northeast India are known as seven sisters. These are as follows-Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam.

27. Which of the following Indian state does not have any coastal border-

- (a) Gujarat (b) Goa
(c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (c) [SSC DEO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra have coastal borders while Rajasthan doesn't have coastal border.

28. Where will "Smart City" be established-

- (a) Cochin (b) Bengaluru
(c) Hyderabad (d) Chennai

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Smart city will be established in Cochin. The Smart city is an information technology business park. Under construction in Kochi, Kerala.

29. Sabarimala is situated in which of the following state-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Sabarimala is situated in pathanamthitta district of Kerala. It is a pilgrimage site of the Hindu Ayyappa Dynasty.

30. Diu is an Island-

- (a) Besides Daman (b) Besides Goa
(c) Besides Gujarat (d) Besides Maharashtra

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Diu is the part of union territory of Daman and Diu. It is located near Gujarat coast in Arabian Sea.

31. What is the name of the disputed coastal area located far from Gujarat coast in between India and Pakistan-

- (a) Gulf of Cambay (b) Sir Creek
(c) Gulf of Khambhat (d) Mouth of Indus

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Sir creek is located near the Indo-Pak border of Gujarat. Sir Creek, called Baan Ganga locally, is a 90 km long estuary in the marshes of the Ran of Kutch.

32. The Proposed Sea way "Sethusanudram" is the canal passes through which sea-lanes-

- (a) Gulf of Mannar
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Gulf of Kutch
(d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expt:- This project will connect Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar. After the completion of this project the distance and time of eastern and western coast will reduced to a great extent.

33. Which of the following union territory of India has four districts but the border of its district do not meet with other district-

- (a) Chandigarh
(b) Puducherry
(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Puducherry is situated on eastern and western coasts of India. It has four districts. Puducherry and Karaikal-on the coast of Tamil Nadu (eastern coast). Yanam-on the coast of Andhra Pradesh (eastern coast) and mahe-kerala (western coast).

34. The border of Union Territory of Puducherry does not meet with -

- (a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu

- (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Puducherry is a union territory of India. It has four administrative divisions: four districts, viz. Pondicherry, Mahé, Yanam and Karaikal. Pondicherry district has the largest area and population. Mahé district has the smallest area and population.

MOUNTAIN, PASS AND LAKE

1. The Study of Lakes is called-

- (a) Limnology (b) Potomology
(c) Topology (d) Hydrology

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The Study of Lakes is known as Limnology under which the study of lakes, ponds, rivers and wetlands is conducted.

2. Find the odd one -

- (a) Delta (b) Bolson
(c) Arc Lake (d) Creep

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Delta, Arc Lake and creep are related to plains where bolson is related to deserts.

3. Which of the following is inducted in the list of world heritage sites of UNESCO-

- (a) Lake Chilka
(b) Dal Lake
(c) Nagin Lake
(d) Sundarban National Park

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Sundarban National Park, in 1987 was inducted in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Recently UNESCO inscribed Nalanda University of Bihar, Chandigarh's Capital Complex and Sikkim's Kangchenjunga National park that includes most Kangchenjunga among its world heritage sites.

4. Zoji la pass connects-

- (a) Srinagar and Leh (b) Arunachal and Tibet
(c) Chamba and Spiti (d) Kalimpong and Lhasa

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno. Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Zoji la pass, located in Jammu and Kashmir connects Srinagar and Leh.

5. Kullu valley is located among which of the following mountain ranges-

- (a) Ladakh and Pir Panjal
(b) Lesser Himalayas and Shivalik
(c) Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal
(d) Ranjoli and Nanga Parvat

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Kullu valley is titled as "valley of gods". It is situated among the ranges of dhauladhar and pir panjal. It is stretched along side Beas River in kullu district of Himachal Pradesh.

7. A pass in Himachal Pradesh is -

- (a) Shipkila (b) Zoji la
(c) Nathula (d) Jelep la

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Shipkila located in Himachal Pradesh, Shipkila is an important mountainous pass which is near the indo- China border. River Sutlej enters India through this pass.

8. Palakkad gap connects which of the following states-

- (a) Sikkim and West Bengal
(b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
(c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(d) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Palakkad is an important pass which connects Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

9. Match with correct pairs-

List 1

List 2

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Pulicat Lake | 1. Orissa |
| B. Chilka Lake | 2. Rajasthan |
| C. Wular Lake | 3. Tamil Nadu |
| D. Sambhar Lake | 4. Kashmir |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expl:-

Lake	State
Pulicat	Tamil Nadu
Chilka	Orissa
Wular	Kashmir
Sambhar	Rajasthan

10. Which Himalayan peak is also called as Sagarmatha-

- (a) Nanga Parvat (b) Dhaulagiri
(c) Mt. Everest (d) Kanchenjunga

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Mt. Everest of Himalayan range is also known as Sagarmatha. With the height of 8,848 m. It is the highest peak in the world.

11. Which is the eastern most peak of Himalaya-

- (a) Namcha Barwa (b) Annapurna
(c) Kanchenjunga (d) Mt. Everest

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Namcha Barwa with a height of 7,756m is the eastern most peak of Himalaya located at Arunachal-Tibet border.

12. Godwin Austin is a -

- (a) Pass (b) Peak
(c) Telescope inventor (d) Geologist

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- K-2 Godwin Austin is the highest mountain peak of India. It is located at Karakoram range of Jammu and Kashmir.

13. Which is the highest peak in India-

- (a) Kamet (b) Nandakot
(c) Nanda Devi (d) K-2 (Godwin Austin)

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- With the height of 8,611m., K-2 is the highest peak in India. It is the second highest mountain peak in the world after Mt. Everest.

14. Which mountain is not the part of Himalayan range-

- (a) Aravalli (b) Kunlun
(c) Karakoram (d) Hindukush

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The chain or series of mountains is called Mountain Range which includes spine, peaks and valleys. Kunlun, Karakoram and Hindukush are the part of Himalayan Range while aravalli is not its part

15. What is the another name of Greater Himalayas-

- (a) Himadri (b) Sahyadri
(c) Assam Himalaya (d) Shivalik

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Another name of greater Himalayas is Himadri.

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

- (a) Cross Himalayan (b) Greater Himalayan
(c) Lesser Himalayan (d) Down Ward Himalayan

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Nag Tibba and Mahabharat are lesser Himalaya. The average height of this area is 12,000 to 15,000 feet. It stretches from Punjab, Kumanyun, Nepal and Assam.

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

- (a) Eastern ghat (b) Western ghat
(c) Shivalik ranges (d) Vindhya range

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Western ghat is also called Sahyadri Mountains. It is parallel to western coast from western border of Deccan plateau.

18. Which statement is correct-

- (a) Mahadev Mountains are in the west of Maikal Mountains
- (b) Mahadev Mountains are the part of Karnataka Plateau
- (c) Mahadev Mountains are in the East of Plateau of Chotanagpur
- (d) Mahadev Mountains are part of Aravalli Range.

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Satpura which is an Example of Block Mountains stretches from Rajpipla Mountains in the west to Mahadev Mountains and Maikal Mountains in the west plateau of Chotanagpur.

19. Which is the highest plateau in India-

- (a) Southern plateau
- (b) Plateau of chotanagpur
- (c) Ladakh plateau
- (d) Baghelkhand plateau

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Ladakh plateau is the highest plateau in India. It is part of Tibet plateau. Changtang with the height of 5,000m part of western side of Tibet plateau Changtang is spread up to Ladakh in India.

20. The gap of a Mountain which provides natural path is known as-

- (a) Valley
- (b) Highway
- (c) Pass
- (d) Highland

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The gap of mountain which provides natural path is called a pass.

21. The highest mountain peak of peninsular India is-

- (a) Anamudi
- (b) Doddabetta
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Nilgiri

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Anamudi is the highest peak of peninsular or South India. Its height is 2,695m. It located in Kerala Peak. Doddabetta is the second highest peak of south India with a height of 2,637m. located in Tamil Nadu.

22. Where is Anamudi peak located-

- (a) Sahyadri
- (b) Eastern ghat
- (c) Nilgiri mountain range
- (d) Palani range

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

Expl:- Anamudi or Anai Mudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats of South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres, and a topographic prominence of 2,479 metres.

23. Which of the following is the highest peak-

- (a) Kamet
- (b) Kunlun
- (c) Nangaparvat
- (d) Nanda Devi

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2009]

Expl:-

Peak	Height
Nangaparvat	8,125m
Nandadevi	7,824m
Kamet	7,756m
Kunlun	7,167m

24. Which of the following mountain range is located in India-

- (a) Arakan yoma
- (b) Suleman
- (c) Salt range
- (d) Pir Panjal

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section Off. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Pir Panjal is located in India. While Arakan Yoma is located in Myanmar, salt range and Suleman range in Pakistan.

25. Which hill station is known as the "Queen of Satpura"

- (a) Panchmarhi
- (b) Nilgiri
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Cardamom

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Panchmarhi, in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh is known as "Queen of Satpura."

26. A Hydro Power Project on Lake Loktak is situated in which state-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Loktak Lake is situated in Manipur.

27. "Loktak" is a -

- (a) Valley
- (b) Lake
- (c) River
- (d) Mountain range

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Loktak is the largest fresh water lake in northeast India.

28. Where is Lonar Lake situated-

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC S.C. (Grade 'C' & 'D'), Exam, 2004]

Expl:- Lonar Lake situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra is a saline soda lake.

Which is the largest Man Made Lake-

- (a) Wular (b) Gobind Sagar
(c) Rana Pratap Sagar (d) Baikal

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Ans. (b)
Gobind Sagar Lake is the largest Man Made Lake of India. It is formed by Bhakra Dam on the river Sutlej.

Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in-

- (a) Eastern range (b) Karakoram range
(c) Zaskar range (d) Himalayan range

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Ans. (a)
Eastern range is the part of north-east Himalayan system. Eastern range Garo, Khasi, Jaintiya, Patkai and Lushai hills are located.

Shivasamudra falls is situated on the bank of which river-

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

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Ans. (c)
Shivasamudra falls is located on the bank of Kaveri river in the Mandaya district of Karnataka.

Baltoro glacier is located in-

- (a) Karakoram mountain range
(b) Pamir mountains
(c) Shivalik
(d) Alps

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2016]

Ans. (a)
Baltoro Glacier is located in Karakoram Mountain Range. Bado, Siachin, Godwin Austin, Hispar glaciers are other located in this range. Baltoro, Bato (Pakistan), K2 Godwin Austin (India).

The highest waterfall of India is located in which of the state-

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Maharashtra

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Ans. (a)
India's highest waterfall is Kunchikal falls located in Karnataka.

Which of the following is the highest waterfall in India-

- (a) Shimsha falls (b) Hogenakkal falls
(c) Courtallam falls (d) Jog falls

[SSC MTS Exam, 2001, SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Ans. (d)
Jog falls also known as Gersoppa falls is the highest fall of all the above given falls. Its height is 253m. It is located on the bank of Sharavati River in Shivamogga district of Karnataka.

35. The Highest waterfall in India is -

- (a) Gokak (b) Gersoppa falls
(c) Shivasamudra (d) Yenna falls

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

SOIL

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

- (a) Alkaline (b) Saline
(c) Acidic (d) Balanced

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- A laterite soil of higher area is acidic in nature. It is a result of intense leaching due to tropical rains. In dry weather this soil becomes dry. The laterite soil is mainly found in areas of Eastern and Western Ghat, South Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, some districts of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

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

- (a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (a & d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- A laterite soil of higher area is acidic in nature. It is a result of intense leaching due to tropical rains. In dry weather this soil becomes dry. The laterite soil is mainly found in the area of Eastern and Western Ghat, South Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, some districts of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

3. The Laterite soil is found in area of-

- (a) High rainfall states
(b) In deserts
(c) Tropical areas
(d) Dry and humid tropical areas

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012, SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- It is found in humid and dry Tropical areas. The Laterite soil is rich in Iron Oxide and Aluminium Compounds.

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

- (a) Forestation (b) Step farming
(c) Strip cropping (d) Linear contour ploughing

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- On hill slopes, soil erosion can be controlled by following terrace farming and contour ploughing. The Step farming can also be used but contour ploughing is the best method to control soil erosion.

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

- (a) Degradation (b) Aggradation
(c) Weathering in situ (d) Erosion

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005, 2011]

Expl:- The soil of northern plain of India is formed by aggradation. These plains are formed by the silt of rivers.

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

- (a) Black soil (b) Loam soil
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Peaty soil

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam., 2015]

Expl:- Black soil is best for the production of cotton. It is also known as Black Cotton Soil. It has character of Slow Absorption and Loss of Moisture.

8. Which of the following crop grown in alluvial soil requires huge amount of water-

- (a) Tea (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Peanut

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Rice grows in alluvial soils and it requires maximum amount of water.

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

- (a) Regur (b) Bangar
(c) Kallar (d) Khadar

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Alkaline soil is found in dry areas of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra. These infertile lands are also known as reh, kallar, usar, rakar, dhur, karl and chopan.

10. In which of the state land with maximum area an unusable-

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Rajasthan has the maximum unusable land in India.

11. Petrology is the study of -

- (a) Land (b) Mineral
(c) Rock (d) Soil

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Petrology is a branch of Geology. Under Petrology the study of origin of rocks. Their distribution and structure is performed.

12. The Salinity of soil is measured by-

- (a) Electrical Conductivity Meter
(b) Hygrometer
(c) Psychrometer
(d) Scaler

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Salinity of the soil is measured by the measurement of the electrical conductivity. Psychrometer is an instrument to measure the humidity in atmosphere. Hygrometer is used to measure moisture content.

CLIMATE

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

- (a) 35% (b) 45%
(c) 40% (d) 30%

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

Expl:- India has to face scarcity or high rainfall of monsoon. When monsoon rainfall is high, Lowlands are overflooded with water whereas a highland has to suffer soil erosion. The uncertainty of rainfall is a different aspect. We have a drought once in five years. 35% of the Indian terrain receive annual rainfall below 75cm.

2. The driest part of India is-

- (a) Western Rajasthan (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Gujarat (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Western Rajasthan is the driest part of India.

3. The climate of India is-

- (a) Equatorial (b) Monsoonal
(c) Mediterranean (d) Continental

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The climate of India is monsoon type. In India climate changes with winds and air changes the season.

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

- (a) Monsoon
(b) Ocean currents
(c) Proximity to equator
(d) Existence of Indian Ocean

Ans. (b) [SSC Section off. Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Ocean currents does not affect Indian climate. The factors which affects Indian climate are Latitude, Proximity to Sea, Monsoon Winds and Nature of Soils.

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

- (a) Rann of Kutch
(b) Rajasthan
(c) North Western India
(d) Meghalaya

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

Expt:- After the 21st March summer solstice, heat wave starts in north India. Heat wave starts to exceed as the month of mid June comes and North Western India and Pakistan become the belt of low pressure. These low pressures are so powerful that the winds of Southern Hemisphere are attracted towards it crossing the Tropic of Capricorn and South Western monsoon winds become the part of strong monsoon system. In this way monsoon starts in Indian Subcontinent.

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

- Low air pressure in north-western India
- Effect of north-eastern commercial winds
- By the formation of cyclone at equator
- Effect of eastern winds

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL, 2015]

Expt:- The winds of Southern Hemisphere are attracted because of the low air pressure belt in North-Western India. The situation of low air pressure in north Western India becomes largely by the high temperature in summers due to which South-Eastern commercial winds enter India.

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

- Cyclone
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Tornado

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expt:- Every year various cyclones affect the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

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

- Hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia
- Plateau of Chota Nagpur
- Coromandal Coast
- Malwa Plateau

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Originating from Bay of Bengal, the monsoon rains in eastern coastal areas. The month of October and November are known for the season of retreating monsoon. It rains 65-75cm in Coromandal Coast of Tamil Nadu which reduces towards the Mainlands.

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

- Tamil Nadu
- Assam
- Kerala
- West Bengal

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The south Peninsula consisting of five subdivisions (Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Kerala and south interior Karnataka) receives about 30% of its annual rainfall during the NE monsoon season (October to December). Tamil Nadu in particular receives about 48% of its annual rainfall during this season.

10.

(Nature of Forest)		(Area)	
A.	Tropical Evergreen	1.	Shivalik
B.	Monsoon	2.	Shillong
C.	Temperate	3.	West Bengal
D.	Mangrove	4.	Nilgiri

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	3	4	1	2

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Tropical Evergreen Shillong, Monsoon Shivalik, Temperate Nilgiri, Mangrove West Bengal

11. Where does the heat come in the environment-

- Insolation
- Condensation
- Radiation
- Convection

Ans. (c) [SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The sun is the ultimate source of heat and light for the earth. As earth gets hot and hot, it becomes a radiating body and emits the longwaves of radiation. This energy makes the environment warm. This process is known as Terrestrial Radiation. These radiations are absorbed by the atmospheric gases like carbon-dioxide and other green house gases. In this way atmosphere is warmed by this Terrestrial Radiation.

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

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

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Chennai receives less rainfall by South-West Monsoon winds than other places because monsoon travels parallel to Coromandal Coast and Coastal winds have to travel far distance. Chennai is very warm and humidity can not be evaporated.

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

- It is located in rain shadow area
- Temperature is so high that wind does not get cooled
- Winds do not reach this area
- There is no mountain in this area.

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The main reason of Tamil Nadu remaining dry during south-west monsoon is that it is located in rain shadow area.

14. What is the nature of monsoon rain from Guwahati to Chandigarh-

- (a) Irregular Nature
- (b) Crescent or Growing Nature
- (c) Diminishing Nature
- (d) Cyclic Nature

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenography Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Nature of monsoon rain is of diminishing nature from Guwahati to Chandigarh.

15. Which of the following place is the most humid place of India-

- (a) Mahabaleshwar
- (b) Cherrapunji
- (c) Udhagamandalam
- (d) Mawsynram

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Mawsynram located east of the Khasi Hills in Meghalaya which is the most humid place of India. It is also known as wettest place.

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

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Leh in Kashmir
- (c) Coromandal Coast
- (d) Konkan Coast

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Place to receive receiving annual rainfall below 50 cm is Leh in Kashmir, Western Rajasthan, Kutch and Saurashtra coast and Ocean Plateau.

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

- (a) 120 cm
- (b) 140 cm
- (c) 100 cm
- (d) 80 cm

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Rice or paddy ranks first in country's food grains. Main paddy field in India are located in the areas receiving 100cm rainfall.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

1. The fertile land between two rivers is called-

- (a) Drainage basin
- (b) Water-shed
- (c) Doab
- (d) Lowland or terrain

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The fertile land in between two rivers is called Doab. Water-shed is the area which divides the direction of the flow of water. Terrain is a soggy or boggy field while basin is a place where water joins another body of water.

2. Which is the highest river basin of peninsular India-

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

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Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The River Krishna flows from the Mount Mahabaleshwar. Its height is 1738m. Trimbakeshwar in Nasik.

3. Which is the longest river of peninsular India-

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Longest River of peninsular India is Godavari. Its length is 1465km. It originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nasik district of Maharashtra. It is also known as "Dakshin Ganga" or "Vridha Ganga".

4. Which river of India is also known as "Vridha Ganga".

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- godavari is very old river and it is also called dakshin ganga cauz of it's length which is 1200km so it is vridha that means old and as said by people that old people have more knowledge it refers 2 vast basin in case of godavari

5. Which of the following river is known as "Dakshin Ganga".

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- It is known as dakshin ganga (Southern Ganges) because it originates from river Ganga (underground water) near Nashik in Nashik.

6. Nasik is located on the bank of which river-

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Nasik is located on the bank of river Godavari. Nasik is one of the four places where Kumbha Mela is organised. Other three are Allahabad, Haridwar and Ujjain.

7. Which of the following river originates out of India-

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Vyas
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

Ans. (a)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2002]

Expl:- The Brahmaputra originates from Mount Kailash in the North Himalayan Ranges (Tibet).

8. Which is the river known as Tsangpo in Tibet-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Indus
- (d) Tista

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Yarlung Tsangpo River is the biggest river in Tibet and also holds the position as being the river found at the highest altitude

9. The Point of origin of Indus River is-

- (a) Hindu Kush Mountain
- (b) Himalaya Range
- (c) Karakoram Range
- (d) Mount Kailash

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- The Point of origin of Indus River is located near Kailash Mansarovar Lake. Mount Kailash is located in Tibet as a part of Trans-Himalaya.

10. Which of the following river is beyond the Himalaya-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) Ravi

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- Sutlej is an important river originated beyond the Himalaya. Indus and Brahmaputra are also Trans Himalayan rivers.

11. Which of the river does not originate in Indian territory-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Sutlej
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Yamuna

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- The Sutlej River is the longest of the five rivers that flow through the historic crossroads region of Punjab in northern India and Pakistan. The Sutlej River is also known as Satadree. It is the easternmost tributary of the Indus River.

12. Which of the following river originates beyond Himalaya-

- (a) Indus
- (b) Saraswati
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Yamuna

[SSC CHSL (10+2), 2015]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- Origin of the Indus River. The Indus River originates near the Mansarovar Lake in the Tibetan plateau, on the northern slopes of the Kailash Mountain Range. Regardless of the fact that almost two thirds of the itinerary of the river is flowing through Pakistan, it has its presence on the Indian soil.

13. Which river is known as "Open Sewer" in India-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Godavari

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- Due to heavy pollution river Yamuna is also known as "Open Sewer" or "Khula Naala".

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

- (a) Rudraprayag
- (b) Devprayag
- (c) Vishnuprayag
- (d) Karnaprayag

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- River Bhagirathi and Alaknanda are the main source of river Ganga. Both meet at devprayag. After its confluence in devprayag collectively known as "Ganga".

15. Where do river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet-

- (a) Karnaprayag
- (b) Devprayag
- (c) Rudraprayag
- (d) Gangotri

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Devprayag: where river Alaknanda meet river Bhagirathi; Rudraprayag: where river Alaknanda meet river Mandakini

16. Where is the confluence of river Alaknanda and Bhagirathi-

- (a) Devprayag
- (b) Rudraprayag
- (c) Vishnuprayag
- (d) Karnaprayag

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Devprayag is the last Prayag or the holy confluence of the Alaknanda River, from here that the confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi River is known as Ganga.

17. Which of the following river flows from the sediments in India-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Indus
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Yamuna

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Ganga is the main river flow from sediments. Brahmaputra and Indus are also in this category but their sediments are few in comparison to Ganga.

18. Which of the following river is famous for changing its path-

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Damodar

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Kosi is an east flowing river. It is known as "the Sorrow of Bihar". While changing its path, it causes devastating floods, water may rise in 9 min 24 hours.

19. The sorrow of Bihar is-

- (a) Damodar
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Son
- (d) Gandak

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

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

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Ganga

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno (Grade D) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Brahmaputra flows out of Indian Territory and flows to Bangladesh. It is known as.

21. Which of the following river does not form a delta-

- (a) Ganga (b) Godavari
(c) Mahanadi (d) Tapi

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Ganga, Godavari and Mahanadi are the east flowing rivers. They form delta at its confluence point at Bay of Bengal while Tapi is a west flowing river. It does not form a delta at its outfall it forms estuary.

22. Which of the following state is not part of Narmada valley-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Basin of Narmada accounts for 87% in Madhya Pradesh, 1.5% in Maharashtra and remaining in Gujarat. Rajasthan is not part of its basin.

23. Which of the following peninsular Indian river does not meet Arabian Sea-

- (a) Periyar (b) Kaveri
(c) Narmada (d) Tapi

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Peninsular Indian River Periyar, Narmada and Tapi fall in Arabian sea while kaveri in Bay of Bengal.

24. Which of the following river flow from south to north direction-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Son River flows from southward to northward direction and meets with ganga near Patna.

25. Consider the following pairs-

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

Which of the following is correctly matched-

- (a) 1, 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 2

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012, SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Point of origin of Narmada is Amarkantak Peak of Maikal Mountain. It is the largest west flowing peninsular river which meets Arabian Sea. It flows through rift valley forms an estuary inspite of a delta.

26. Which of the following river forms estuary -

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

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Ans. (a)

Expl:- The Point of origin of Narmada is Amarkantak Peak of Maikal Mountain. It is the largest west flowing peninsular river which meets Arabian Sea. It flows through Rift Valley forms an estuary inspite of a delta.

27. Vijayawada is located on the bank of which river.

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh is located on the bank of Krishna River. It is the third largest city of Andhra Pradesh after Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.

28. Which river flows between Satpura and Vindhya-

- (a) Godavari (b) Gandak
(c) Tapi (d) Narmada

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Narmada flows from Middle East to west in the middle of satpura and vindhya ranges.

29. Which of the following river flows between Vindhya and Satpura ranges-

- (a) Chambal (b) Ken
(c) Godavari (d) Narmada

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2010]

30. Match the following-

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

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 1	4	3	2
(d) 4	1	2	3

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expl:-

City	River
Jabalpur	Narmada
Paris	Seine
London	Thames
Lahore	Ravi

31. Which of the following river does not relate to Punjab-

- (a) Sutlej (b) Ravi

(c) Vyas

(d) Tapti

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Tapti is not related to Punjab. The Tapti originates from Satpura range in Madhya Pradesh.

32. Surat is located on the bank of which river-

(a) Narmada

(b) Sharawati

(c) Mahi

(d) Tapti

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Tapti is not related to Punjab. The Tapti originates from Satpura Range in Madhya Pradesh.

33. An important river of Indian desert is-

(a) Luni

(b) Narmada

(c) Krishna

(d) Vyas

Ans. (a)

[SSC DEO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Luni is an important river of Indian desert. It originates from Aravalli Range near South West of Ajmer. It is 320km long and ends in Rann of Kutch.

34. The Flash flood is related with which of the following-

(a) Incessant storm

(b) Cyclonic storm

(c) Tsunami

(d) Tornado

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Flash floods are rapid occurring events. This type of flood can begin within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall.

35. Which is an artificial harbour of India-

(a) Kandla

(b) Mangalore

(c) Chennai or Madras

(d) Haldia

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSI Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Chennai is one of the oldest port of India. It is an artificial port located on the Eastern Coast. The Petroleum and its products, Fertilisers, Iron Ore and General Commodities are traded from this port.

36. Majuli, world's largest river island is located in which state-

(a) Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Assam

(c) Tripura

(d) Mizoram

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Majuli is the largest river island of the world in Brahmaputra river in Assam (Asom).

37. How many ports are there in India-

(a) 6

(b) 9

(c) 10

(d) 12

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Ports have been used in India for many centuries. There are total 13 major ports of India, out of which 12 are government and one Ennore port of Chennai is the corporate one.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

1. Which of the Organisation is mainly related with environment planning?

(a) CSIR

(b) NEERI

(c) CIFRI

(d) ICAR

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The National environmental engineering research institute is mainly related with environmental planning. It was established in Nagpur.

2. Silent valley is located in-

(a) Assam

(b) Kerala

(c) Africa

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Silent Valley is located in Kerala. Silent Valley is known for its biodiversity. The Rare species of Lion-Tailed macaque animal is found in the valley. The Tropical rain forests are found in the valley. The wood of these forest are very hard in nature.

3. Which kind of forest is found in Silent Valley of Kerala-

(a) Mangrove Forest

(b) Deciduous Forest

(c) Tropical Rain Forest

(d) Littoral and Swamp Forest

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The tropical rainforest is a hot, moist biome found near Earth's equator. The world's largest tropical rainforests are in South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

4. The "Valley of flowers" is located in which state-

(a) Uttarakhand

(b) Jammu and Kashmir

(c) Kerala

(d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Valley of flowers is a national park which is located in Uttarakhand. This national park is known as Nanda Devi National Park which is also located in Uttarakhand.

5. Which is the first national park of India-

(a) Jim Corbett National Park

(b) Simlipal National Park

(c) Dachigam National Park

(d) Hazaribagh National Park

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Jim Corbett National Park, the first national park of India was established in 1936 with the name of Hailey National Park. The Project tiger was started in 1973 from this national park.

6. How much geographical area of India is forest land-

- (a) 20% (b) 23%
(c) 26% (d) 28%

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- According to a case study conducted in 2013, the area of 6,97,898sq km, which is 21.23% (nearer to 20% so answer is A) of the total area is forest land. According to report of 2015, total area increases to 7,01,673sq km.

7. In terms of area, which of the following Indian state has the largest forest cover-

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Chattisgarh
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Orissa

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- According to forest report of 2015, Madhya Pradesh ranks first with largest forest covering area followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra and Orissa. In terms of total forest cover Mizoram ranks first followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur.

8. Which of the following state has the highest percentage of forest cover-

- (a) Punjab (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Manipur

Ans. (d) [SSC Steno (Grade D), 2005]

Expl:- According to forest report of 2015, Manipur has highest forest cover within following states.

9. Which of the following state has the highest percentage of forest cover-

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Haryana
(c) Mizoram (d) Assam

Ans. (c) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Mizoram (88.63% in 2005) has the highest percentage of forest cover among the following states.

10. Which state has the highest percentage of forest-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Mizoram
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Assam

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- According to forest report of India 2013, Mizoram (90.38%) has the highest percentage of total forest cover followed by Arunachal Pradesh (80.39%), Nagaland (78.68%). Assam has 37.30% and Uttar Pradesh has lowest with 8.82%.

11. Which of the following is not a garden, though it is known as a garden-

- (a) Hanging Garden of Mumbai
(b) Vrandavan Garden of Mysore
(c) Khusaro Garden of Mumbai
(d) Eden Garden of Kolkata

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

Ans. (d)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Eden garden is a famous cricket stadium which was constructed in 1864.

12. The Forest of Sundarban is called as-

- (a) Thorn forest (b) Mangrove forest
(c) deciduous forest (d) Tundra

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Sundarban is an Example of ecological system. It is famous for Mangrove plants. Kutch plants in India cover an area of 6000sq km. Under Kutch plants conservation and management yojana, 15 Kutch, plants areas have been marked.

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

- (a) Monsoon forest (b) Sundarban
(c) Tropical forest (d) Swamp forest

Ans. (b) [SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Mangrove forests of Ganga delta are known as Sundarban. It is largest river delta in the world spread in India and Bangladesh. It is also known as Sundarban National Park which is famous for Royal Bengal Tiger conservation.

14. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary is located in which state-

- (a) Karnataka (b) Orissa
(c) Kerala (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012, SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Bharatpur bird sanctuary is located in Rajasthan.

15. Which is a famous bird sanctuary located in Haryana-

- (a) Sultanpur (b) Bharatpur
(c) Rajaji (d) Sariska

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Sultanpur bird sanctuary is located near Gurgaon in Haryana. Many migratory birds come here every year in a large number.

16. Nandapha is a national park in-

- (a) Mizoram (b) Manipur
(c) Tripura (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Nandapha national park, located in Arunachal Pradesh is spread over in an area of 1800sq km. It is situated at a height of 200 to 4500m. The way towards this park is very dangerous. The park is home to the large variety of mammals like Leopard, Yellow Throated Marten, Asiatic Black Bears, Hog Deer, Indian Muntjac etc.

17. This is the only sanctuary where Kashmiri Deers are found-

- (a) Kanha (b) Dachigam
(c) Gir (d) Mudumalai

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Dachigam National Park is located 22 km from Srinagar is popular as the home of the rare of critically endangered Hangul of Kashmir stag.

18. Which of the following Bio-Reserves in India is the natural habitat for lions-

- (a) Nilgiri Bio-Reserve
- (b) Kaziranga Bio-Reserve
- (c) Mudumalai Bio-Reserve
- (d) Gir Bio-Reserve

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The Gir Bio-Reserve is located in the state of Gujarat. It is famous for the great Indian lions.

19. Where is famous "GIR" forest located-

- (a) Mysore
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Kerala

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000, SSC CPO Exam, 2006, 2008]

Expt:- The Gir Bio-Reserve is located in the state of Gujarat. It is famous for the great Indian lions.

20. Which of the following is the largest Biosphere Reserve of India-

- (a) Nilgiri
- (b) Nanda Devi
- (c) Sundarban
- (d) Gulf of Mannar

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The Gulf of Mannar is the largest Biosphere Reserve of India.

Gulf of Mannar	-	10,500sq km
Sundarban	-	9,630sq km
Nanda devi	-	6,497sq km
Nilgiri	-	5,520sq km

21. What will be the effect of global warming on Mangrove forests-

- (a) They will grow in large number
- (b) Big area of mangrove forest will be submerged
- (c) Their role as carbon sinks will become more important
- (d) Both A and C

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The Mangroves are the tidal plants grow in coastal areas. They will be submerged because of the rising sea level due to global warming. Sundarban, an UNESCO world heritage site is famous for Mangrove Forest.

22. What are the mangroves-

- (a) Delta Forest
- (b) Rain Forest

(c) Submerged Coastal Forest

(d) Tropical Forest

Ans. (*)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The term mangrove comes from the Portuguese word "Mangue" and English word "Grove". The word mangrove is used for the group of plants which grows in moist and saline water. Plants which grow in tropical areas are also called mangroves. Mangrove forest, mangrove group, mangrove ecology are few words which are used to describe mangrove plants. Despite its classification, sometimes it becomes very difficult to define mangroves.

23. Which of the following forest is grown in waterlogged areas-

- (a) Evergreen Forest
- (b) Deciduous Forest
- (c) Tropical thorn Forest
- (d) Mangrove

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Mangroves mainly grow in Saline Water. They are highly developed in Coastal Areas and Estuary of the Rivers.

24. The Silent valley of Kerala -

- (a) Is only Evergreen Forest in India
- (b) Has trees of expensive construction wood
- (c) Is famous for picnic spot
- (d) Has rare species of Flora and Fauna.

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expt:- The Rare species of Flora and Fauna are found in Silent Valley of Kerala. It is famous for its Biodiversity.

25. Heritiera Fomes (sundari tree) is a type of which of the following plants:-

- (a) Tidal Forest
- (b) Thorn Forest
- (c) Mountain Forest
- (d) Taiga Forest

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The Tidal forest is found at the eastern coastal areas in India. The water of tides is stored in the lowland of delta area of Ganga, Godavari and Krishna river and because of this the land becomes boggy here. The Sundarban of Bengal is an Example of Tidal Forest. The Mangrove and Heritiera Fomes (Sundari Tree) are important tidal plants.

26. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which state-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Ranthambore National Park is located in Rajasthan while Bandipur in Karnataka, Manas in Assam and Simlipal in Orissa.

27. Which was the first scheme of "Biosphere Reserve Areas"?

- (a) Sundarban Biosphere Reserve
- (b) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (c) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- (d) Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

Ans. (b) [SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Nilgiri was India's first Biosphere Reserve. It was established in 1986.

28. The objective of Biosphere Reserve is-

- (a) Preservation of flora and fauna of forest land
- (b) Research and Development of forest product
- (c) Research and Development of agro-product
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The objective of a biosphere reserve is to preserve flora and fauna of forest land and to encourage the research and development of forest and agro product.

29. Which of the following is considered as the "forest of world heritage"?

- (a) Nandankanan in Orissa
- (b) Kaziranga in Assam
- (c) Sundarban in west Bengal
- (d) Indian botanic garden, Shibpur in West Bengal

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Above all, Sundarban is a UNESCO world heritage site.

30. India's Biosphere Reserve 'Nanda Devi' (UNESCO) is located in which state-

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is located in state of Uttarakhand.

31. In which of the following wildlife sanctuary of India, where project of conservation of Rhinos is underway-

- (a) Bandipur
- (b) Periyar
- (c) Kaziranga
- (d) Gir

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Kaziranga National Park of Assam is famous for its conservation project of rhinos.

32. Kaziranga National Park is famous for which of the following-

- (a) Rhinos
- (b) Tiger
- (c) deer
- (d) Elephant

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC Steno Exam, 2014, 2007]

Expl:- About 3,000 Rhinos live in the wild, 2000 of which are found in Assam's Kaziranga alone.

33. Sea-cow is found in which of the following biosphere reserve of India-

- (a) Nokrek
- (b) Gulf of Mannar
- (c) Manas
- (d) Sundarban

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- In India, sea-cow is found in Gulf of Mannar. Dugong (sea cow) is a mammal. They eat seagrass and do not hurt anyone. Despite Gulf of Mannar, they are found in Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Pak. The few numbers of sea cow are also found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

34. Kanchenjunga national park is located in-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Kanchenjunga National Park is located in Sikkim.

35. Shivpuri National Park of Madhya Pradesh is famous for which of the following-

- (a) Tiger and elephant
- (b) Wild Bison
- (c) Birds
- (d) Leopard and Spotted deer

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Shivpuri (Madhav) National Park was established in 1955 in the state of Gwalior. It got its present name in 1959. The main species which are found here - Leopard, Cheetal (spotted deer), wild pig etc.

36. Where is Panchmari Biosphere Reserve located-

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Panchmari Biosphere Reserve was established in 1990 in the state of Madhya Pradesh. UNESCO designated Biosphere Reserve in 2009.

37. Where is Kanha National Park-

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

38. World's only floating National Park is located in -

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Kuala Lumpur
- (c) Bilaspur
- (d) Dispur

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Keibul Lamjao national park is world's only Floating National Park which is located in Bishnupur district of Manipur.

39. Where is world's only Floating National Park "Keibul Lamjao".

- (a) Mizoram (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Manipur

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a National Park in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in India. It is 40 km² (15.4 sq mi) in area, the only floating park in the world, located in North East India, and an integral part of Loktak Lake.

40. Where is Nagarhole National Park-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Orissa (d) Assam

[SSC CGL Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Nagarhole National Park is located in Karnataka.

41. Where are Rain forests found?

- (a) Central India
(b) Eastern Ghat
(c) North-Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghat
(d) North-Western Himalaya and Eastern Ghat

Ans. (c) [SSC Steno off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Tropical Evergreen Forests are also known as Rain forests. These are found in Western Ghat, Coastal Areas of Arabian Sea in Peninsular India, North-East Himalaya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

42. Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary is famous for-

- (a) Tiger (b) Bison
(c) Birds (d) Elephants

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Biosphere reserves are made in order to conserve the ecological system by maintaining Bio-Diversity in a particular Reserve Area. India is divided into 10 bio-geographical zones and there are 25 states in these zones. Till now, 18 biosphere reserves are identified in the country.

43. Total number of biosphere reserves in India are-

- (a) 11 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 18

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Biosphere Reserves are made in order to conserve the ecological system by maintaining Bio-Diversity in a particular reserve area. India is divided into 10 bio-geographical zones and there are 25 states in these zones. Till now, 18 Biosphere Reserves are identified in the country.

44. When was the first biosphere reserve established in India-

- (a) Nilgiri (b) Nanda Devi
(c) Hazaribagh (d) Kanha

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Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- India's first Biosphere reserve was established in 1986 in Nilgiri area spread upto South of Western Ghat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. It covers an area of 5520 sq km. Mukurthi, Bandipur, Nagarhole and Wainad National Park are in its premises.

46. Which of the following is known as "Bio-Diversity hotspot of India"-

- (a) Western Ghat (b) Eastern Ghat
(c) Western Himalaya (d) Eastern Himalaya

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Western Ghat is a hotspot in India. Eastern Himalaya is also in this list but it is lesser in biodiversity than Western Ghat.

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

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forest
(b) Moist Deciduous Forest
(c) Dry Deciduous Forest
(d) Montane Forest

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Central India Teak (*Tectona Crandis*) is species of moist deciduous forests. This wood is famous for its shape, color and good quality. It is best for making furniture.

48. Which of the following is a commonly founded plant in tropical deciduous forest-

- (a) Orchid (b) Fir
(c) Pine (d) Eucalyptus

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno (Grade D & E) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Orchid is very common in tropical deciduous forests.

49. Where is the "Willow" of the cricket bat derived from-

- (a) Tropical Deciduous forests
(b) Heavy Rain Forest
(c) Deciduous Forest
(d) Mountain Forest

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL (10+2), Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The "Willow" of the Cricket bat derived from Mountain forest. In India, Jammu and Kashmir is well manufacture of WILLOW Bats.

50. Resin is a product of-

- (a) Grapes (b) Coniferous Trees
(c) Rubber (d) Banyan tree

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Resin is a product of coniferous product.

51. Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which of the following state:-

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh. It is 2nd largest sanctuary in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

52. Find the wrong pair-

- (a) Bandipur National Park - Karnataka
(b) Sariska National Park - Rajasthan
(c) Annamalai National Park - Tamil Nadu
(d) Periyar National Park - Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC Steno Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Periyar national park is located in Idukki and Pathanamthitta district of Kerala. It is famous for tiger and elephant conservation.

53. Which of the following is not correctly matched-

- (a) Malaghat - Maharashtra
(b) Kanha - Madhya Pradesh
(c) Manas - Assam
(d) Periyar - Karnataka

Ans. (d) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Periyar Tiger Reserve, Thekkady, is an example of nature's bounty with great scenic charm, rich bio diversity and providing veritable ...

Location : Idukki, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta, Kerala state, India

54. Global warming may result in-

- (a) Rise in sea level
(b) Change in crop pattern
(c) Change in coastal line
(d) All of the above

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Due to global warming level, sea level may rise and there may be a change in cropping pattern and coastal line.

55. The most dangerous effect of excessive deforestation is-

- (a) Loss of forest
(b) Loss of other plants
(c) Destruction of habitat of wild animals
(d) Soil erosion

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Excessive cutting of trees and forest can destroy the natural habitat of wild animals. It is the most dangerous effect among all of the above options.

56. "Chipko Andolan" is related to whom-

- (a) Wild Life Conservation
(b) Conservation of Forests
(c) Agro-Science
(d) Deforestation

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Off Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Chipko Andolan was started in 1973 by Sunderlal Bahuguna for the conservation of forests.

57. Afforestation is the process of-

- (a) Cleaning forests (b) Plantation
(c) Cutting of forest (d) Collecting forest resources

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Afforestation is the process of plantation of trees. Under it, important necessary and useful trees are planted with density. It is also used as a method to control floods, soil conservation and conservation of environment.

AGRICULTURE

1. Edible crops include-

- (a) Cotton, Tobacco, Sugercane
(b) Linseed, Castor, Turmeric
(c) Foodgrains, Pulses, Oilseeds
(d) Jute, Cotton, Chilli

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Edible crops include pulses, oilseeds, maize, wheat, potato, beetroot etc.

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

- (a) Wheat (b) Millet
(c) Jwar (d) Rice

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL, 2011]

Expl:- IR 20 and RATNA are two main variety of rice. Other variety are Hamsa, Jaya, IR 8, IR 36, Pusa 1 bera and Rejeshwari.

3. The Shifting cultivation is still prevalent in -

- (a) Mizoram (b) Nagaland
(c) Manipur (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily, then abandoned and allowed to revert to their natural vegetation. While the cultivator moves on to another plot. This kind of cultivation is used in north-east Indian states.

4. The Practice of shifting cultivation is used in-

- (a) Himachal Pradesh

- (b) Central Highlands
- (c) Coastal Tamil Nadu
- (d) Nagaland

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expt:- The Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily, then abandoned and allowed to revert to their natural vegetation. While the cultivator moves one to another plot. This kind of cultivation is used in North-East Indian states.

"Jhoom" is -

- 5. (a) A Folk Dance
- (b) A River
- (c) A Tribe of North-East India
- (d) A type of Cultivation

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Jhoom Cultivation, also known as the slash and burn agriculture, is the process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter. The burnt soil contains potash which increases the nutrient content of the soil.

6. Which of the following is not a Ropar Crop-

- (a) Tea
- (b) Coffee
- (c) Rubber
- (d) Cane

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Tea, coffee and rubber are Ropar Crop while cane is not.

7. Which type of wheat is farmed in India-

- (a) Emmer wheat
- (b) Bread wheat
- (c) Club wheat
- (d) durum wheat

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Except club wheat, all of the above type of wheat are farmed in India. But during 1965-2007, Bread Wheat was farmed the most in India.

8. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of -

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Oilseeds
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Maize

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Madhya Pradesh ranks first in the production of oilseeds in India.

9. The Step farming is performed on-

- (a) Slopes of Hills
- (b) In Dry Areas
- (c) Terrace
- (d) Peak of the Hills

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Soil erosion is very necessary to be controlled for the survival of mankind. Step farming is done to control the soil erosion on the slopes of the hills.

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

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Jwar
- (c) Maize
- (d) Rice

Ans. (d)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Rice is produced largely in Indian among all given options. The total production of all of the above crops in 2013-14. Rice - 106.65m. ton, Wheat -95.85m. ton, Jwar -5.54m. ton and Maize-24.26m. ton

11. Which is the most arable crop in India-

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Gram
- (d) Linseed

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Rice production in India is an important part of the national economy. Dry productive Paddy Fields in South India. India is one of the world's largest producers of white rice

12. What is the name of the largest coffee producing state in India-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Goa
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (c)

[SSC Steno (Grade D) Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Karnataka (71%) ranks first in coffee production, followed by Kerala (20%) and Tamil Nadu in India.

13. In terms of money, which spice is exported most from India-

- (a) Pepper
- (b) Dry Red Chilli
- (c) Turmeric
- (d) Cardamom

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Dry Red Chilli ranks first in all exported spices of India in terms of money value. In year of 2012-13, Dry Red Chilli of ₹238060.90 Lakh was exported while Pepper ₹63810.29 lakh. Turmeric 55487.90 lakh and Cardamom 21215.04 lakh.

14. Which Crop is cultivated in Zaid season-

- (a) Watermelon
- (b) Soyabean
- (c) Maize
- (d) Jute

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The Crops of zaid are sown in March and harvested in June. Watermelon, cucumber are its main crops. Rabi crops are sown in October and harvested in March. While Kharif Crops are sown in July and harvested in October-November.

15. Zaid crops are-

- (a) Green crops which are feed to animals for grazing.
- (b) Substitute crops which are cropped when regular crops fail to grow
- (c) Crops which are cropped to attract insecticides
- (d) Crops which are cropped to attract such insects which are necessary to work as pesticides.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Zaid crops are substitute crops which take place of regular crops in a field.

16. Which of the following is not produced in the season of kharif-

- (a) Millet and Rice (b) Maize and Jwar
(c) Jau and Mustard (d) Jwar and Rice

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

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

17. Which of the following is not Rabi Crop in India-

- (a) Wheat (b) Jau
(c) Rape seed (d) Jute

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

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

18. The state which tops in production of mustard seed is-

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Rajasthan
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Gujarat

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

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

19. The Topography of Plateau is best for-

- (a) Farming (b) Forestry
(c) Mining (d) Hydropower generation

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

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

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

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

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

21. India is the largest producer and exporter of-

- (a) Cotton (b) Copper
(c) Tea (d) Mica

Ans. (*)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

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

22. Which of the following Indian state is not a producer of tea-

- (a) Assam (b) Kerala
(c) West Bengal (d) Chattisgarh

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

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

23. Which of the following groups of states produce rubber on commercial scale-

- (a) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh
(b) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka
(c) Sikkim-Madhya Pradesh-Nagaland
(d) Orissa-Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

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

24. Which of the following is a cash crop in India-

- (a) Maize (b) Gram
(c) Onion (d) Wheat

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

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

25. The Plantation agriculture produces-

- (a) Only Food Crops (b) Plantation Crops
(c) Cash Crops (d) Four Crops

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Cardamom and coconut are crops of plantation agriculture.

26. The share of food crops in India's total production is almost-

- (a) 50% (b) 60%
(c) 70% (d) 80%

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

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

27. Which of the following state is the largest wheat producing state in India-

- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Haryana

[SSC MTS Exam, 1999, 2008]

Q. (b) Expt:- According to the figures of 2013-14, Uttar Pradesh ranks first in wheat production followed by Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

Q. Which state is a jute abundant state-

- (a) West Bengal (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Orissa

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Ans. (a) Expt:- West Bengal is the largest producer of jute in India. In year of 2013-14, Jute was cultivated on an area of 74.4% of total area.

Q. Which is the main competitor of India in Jute production-

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

[SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Ans. (c) Expt:- Bangladesh is the main competitor of India in jute production. According to the data of 2013 of FAO, India ranks first in jute production followed by Bangladesh.

Q. Where is the maximum area of jute production in India-

- (a) Assam (b) Bihar
(c) Orissa (d) West Bengal

[SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expt:-

State	Area (In Thousands hec.)	Production (000bales)
West Bengal	577	8349
Bihar	139.1	1690
Assam	70	823
Orissa	22.4	177.7

Q. What is the rank of India in milk production in the world-

- (a) Fourth (b) Third
(c) Second (d) First

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Ans. (d) Expt:- India ranks first in the world in milk production. It has been on first rank since 1998. Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all Indian states in milk production.

Q. Turpentine oil is obtained from-

- (a) Cashew nut shell (b) Pine tree
(c) Eucalyptus tree (d) Cinchona tree

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Ans. (b) Expt:- Turpentine oil is obtained from pines tree.

Q. Which of the following spice is obtained from the roots-

- (a) Cloves (b) Cinnamon

(c) Turmeric

(d) None of these

Ans. (d)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Cloves are obtained from flower, Cinnamon from the inner bark of tree and Turmeric from the stem of the plant.

34. The Term "Green Revolution" is used to show higher production of-

- (a) Grasslands
(b) Tree Plantation
(c) Per hectare Agricultural Output
(d) Gardening in urban centres

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expt:- The term "Green Revolution" was used to show per hectare production of agriculture output.

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

- (a) 1954 (b) 1964
(c) 1965 (d) 1966

Ans. (d)

Expt:- During the period of 1966, production of wheat increased because of the Green Revolution. The production of wheat in 1965-66 was 103.30 lakh ton, while it increase many fold during 1970-71 to 238.32 lakh ton.

36. Which of the following component was not the part of agricultural policy of Green Revolution-

- (a) High density of crops
(b) Guaranteed maximum price
(c) New agricultural technology
(d) Investment package

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Guaranteed minimum price, not Guaranteed maximum price was the key ingredient of agricultural policy of Indian at time of Green Revolution.

37. The Green Revolution was most successful in-

- (a) Punjab and Tamil Nadu
(b) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana
(d) Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The Green Revolution was most successful in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

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

- (a) Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds and Sugarcane
(b) Maize, Gram, Jwar, Coffee and Tea
(c) Rice, Wheat, Jwar, Millet and Maize

(d) Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Pulses and Maize

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Under Green Revolution, the high yielding seed programme was applied in rice, wheat, millet, jwar and maize but it was most successful in wheat production.

39. Green Revolution is related to which Crop-

- (a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Pulses (d) Sugarcane

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Green Revolution is related with the production of food crops. Its main impact was on wheat due to which production of wheat increased manifold.

40. Another name of Green Revolution in India is-

- (a) Seed, Fertilizer and Irrigation Revolution
(b) Food Security Revolution
(c) Agricultural Revolution
(d) Multi-Crop Revolution

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In India, the meaning of Green Revolution is the use of high yielding seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. These three were the main components of Green Revolution.

41. HYV is also known _____ in India.

- (a) White revolution
(b) Blue revolution
(c) Traditional revolution
(d) New agricultural policy

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- High yielding varieties (HYV) is also known as Green Revolution or New Agricultural Policy in India.

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

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Bihar

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Uttar Pradesh is known as Sugar Bowl of India. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in sugar production followed by Maharashtra.

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

- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Andhra Pradesh is known as 'Rice Bowl' among all of the above options. Rice production accounts 77% of its all crop production.

44. Which of the following factor affects the agriculture in India-

- (a) Temperature (b) Humidity
(c) Wind (d) Rain

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Rain is the most important factor which affects agriculture in India. Due to its importance, it is also known as "Mansoon Ka Jua".

45. "Operation Flood" is related to which-

- (a) Milk production (b) Wheat production
(c) Flood control (d) Water conservation

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC DEO Exam, 2001]

Expl:- "Operation flood" is related to milk production. Its phases are following-

First phase	-	1970-80
Second phase	-	1981-85
Third phase	-	1985-96

46. "White Revolution" is related to-

- (a) Wheat production (b) Milk production
(c) Flood control (d) Fish production

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The White revolution is related with milk production. Dr. Varghese Kurien is known as the father of White Production. Blue revolution is related to Fish Production.

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

- (a) More than 70% (b) 60 -70%
(c) 50-60% (d) Less than 50%

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- According to data of Ministry of Agriculture, food crops were cultivated on 64.32% of the total cultivated area in India. In 2012-13 this was 75.53%.

48. What is the percentage of Indian population engaged in agriculture-

- (a) 60% (b) 50%
(c) 70% (d) 80%

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2004]

Expl:- Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. In 2015, 55% of the total population of India was engaged in agriculture.

49. Blue Revolution is related to-

- (a) Fish production (b) Milk production
(c) Oil production (d) Food production

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006, SSC CGL Exam, 2007]

Expt:- The Blue Revolution is aimed towards fish production while 'White Revolution' with milk production, 'Yellow Revolution' with oilseed production and 'Green Revolution' with food production.

4. Yellow revolution in India is related to-

- (a) Rice production (b) Oilseed production
(c) Tea production (d) Flower production

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

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

- (a) 123 (b) 126
(c) 127 (d) 122

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expt:- 127 agro-climatic zones in India are identified by National Agriculture Research Project, while India is divided into 15 big agro-climatic zones by Planning Commission.

6. Find the incorrect pair-

- (a) Tea-Assam (b) Peanut-Bihar
(c) Coconut-Kerala (d) Sugarcane-Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Assam is the main producer of tea, while Gujarat produces peanuts. Kerala is the leading producer of coconut while Uttar Pradesh of sugarcane.

7. BT seed is related to-

- (a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Cotton (d) Oilseed

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- BT seed is related to cotton. *Bacillus Thuringiensis* (BT) is a gram-positive soil dwelling bacterium, commonly used as a biological pesticide.

8. Social forestry is-

- (a) Growing plants of various species on private land
(b) Management of forests by co-operative council
(c) Growing plants of same species on public land
(d) Growing and managing useful plants on public land

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The Social forestry programme was started in 1976 to encourage afforestation. There are three main social forestry to encourage agro-forestry farmers for plantation on private land, providing forest land to people by forest department, plantation of trees alongside road, river and public places.

9. Most part of irrigated area in India is cultivated of-

- (a) Sugarcane (b) Rice
(c) Cotton (d) Wheat

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The figures of 2011-12

Crop	Area
Sugarcane	94.3%
Rice	58.7%
Cotton	35.9%
Wheat	92.9%

In 2009-10, gross cropwise irrigated area is following-Sugarcane (4297), Rice (24545), Cotton (3542) and Wheat (26209) (in thousand hectare)

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

- (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Assam (d) Orissa

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Eastern Rajasthan are traditional areas of tank irrigation. The tradition of tank irrigation is a thing of Pre-Vedic Age.

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

- (a) Kanera Field (b) Deccan Plateau
(c) Coromandal Field (d) Ganges Field

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The areas which receives very less rain are called dry land. The Non-irrigated areas in India face problems like lack of moisture, faster evaporation, salinity and sand in soil and rivers are also seasonal and low water level.

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

- (a) Tiruchirappalli (b) Nagapattinam
(c) Ramnathpuram (d) Coimbatore

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Tiruchirappalli is not suitable for farming due to increase in salinity. Despite it, salinity is increasing in Agra, Bikaner, Gangavati, Hisar, Kanpur, Indore, Bapalla etc.

59. Match the followings-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Tea-Assam, Sugarcane-Uttar Pradesh, Peanuts-Gujrat, Apple- Himachal Pradesh

MINERAL RESOURCES

1. Jadugora is famous for-
- (a) Mining of iron (b) Mining of mica
(c) Mining of uranium (d) Mining of copper
- Ans. (c)** [SSC Tax Asst. 2006, 2007, SSC CGL Exam, 1999]

Expt:- India's important uranium mines are located in Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Jadugora near Tatanagar.

2. The Huge deposit of uranium are found recently in-
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kanataka
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
- Ans. (a)** [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expt:- The Deposits of uranium were found at Gogi in Karnataka in 2009. One of the biggest deposits of uranium was found at Tummalapalli in Andhra Pradesh in 2013.

3. Tummalapalli of Andhra Pradesh comes on world map because of one of the biggest reserves of-
- (a) Uranium (b) Tungsten
(c) Coal (d) Bauxite ore
- Ans. (a)** [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011, SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

5. Where is the biggest reserve of mica-
- (a) In South Africa (b) In India
(c) In USA (d) In Australia
- Ans. (b)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, 2008]

Expt:- India is the biggest producer and the exporter of mica. In the world, 90% of the total produced mica is exported by India.

6. The Main mineral found in upper Brahmaputra valley is-
- (a) Coal (b) Iron ore
(c) Petroleum (d) Manganese
- Ans. (c)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Petroleum is the main mineral which is found in upper Brahmaputra valley. This is the oldest oil belt of India which is spread from Dihing valley to Surma Valley. Dibrugarh and Shivasagar are the main oil producing areas of the valley.

7. Raniganj in West Bengal is concerned with-
- (a) Coal (b) Iron ore
(c) Manganese (d) Copper
- Ans. (a)** [SSC MTS Exam, 1991, 2000, SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Raniganj is located in Bardhaman and Birbhum districts of West Bengal. Coal obtained from Raniganj is the best quality coal but it contains major portion of moisture. This is highly inflammable which is used in Rail Engines and Thermal Power Plants.

8. Where is the largest deposits of coal-
- (a) Bihar (b) Jharkhand
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Orissa

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008, SSC MTS Exam, 2009]

Expt:- The Ranks of states along with their coal production flowing as per 2014 data-

	States	Production (million ton)
1.	Jharkhand	80716.11
2.	Orissa	75072.62
3.	Chattisgarh	52532.92
4.	West Bengal	31317.71
5.	Madhya Pradesh	25673.10

9. Which is the largest producer of lignite in India-
- (a) Kerala (b) Rajasthan
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Gujarat

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of lignite in India. It also has the largest reserve of lignite. The Country's large deposits are found here (43.22 billion ton). Other states are Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan etc.

10. "Panna" is an important place in Madhya Pradesh famous for mines of-
- (a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Diamond (d) Iron

Ans. (c) [SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Panna located in Madhya Pradesh which is famous for diamond.

11. Diamond mines are found in -
- (a) Panna, Madhya Pradesh
(b) Mysore, Karnataka
(c) Waltair, Andhra Pradesh
(d) Ajmer, Rajasthan

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2009]

Expt:- Panna, located in Madhya Pradesh is famous for diamond.

12. Which is the destination of the slurry brought by pipeline from Kudremukh-
- (a) Koyali (b) Jagdishpur
(c) Mangalore (d) Udaipur

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Slurry is brought from Kudremukh to Mangalore by pipeline. The slurry is sent to other nations.

13. Iron ore produced from the mines of Kudremukh exported from which of the following-
- (a) Marmagao (b) Kochin

(c) Mangalore

(d) Chennai

[SSC MTS Exam, 2000, SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Ans. (c)

Expl:- The New Mangalore port is located in Karnataka. Iron ore in slurry form is exported to other countries from Mangalore port.

14. India mainly exports iron ore to which country-

(a) Japan

(b) Bhutan

(c) Indonesia

(d) Russia

Ans. (a)

Expl:- In last few years India has become an important exporter of iron ore. Iron ore is mainly exported to Japan from India. India also exports Iron Ore to other countries of the world like Germany, Belgium, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Sri Lanka, Myanmar etc.

15. Khetri is famous for-

(a) Aluminium

(b) Fertilizers

(c) Copper

(d) Gold

Ans. (c) [SSC DEO Exam, 2009, SSC MTS Exam, 2001, 2002]

Expl:- Khetri located in Rajasthan which is famous for copper.

16. Where is the oldest working 'Refinery'?

(a) Bahamas

(b) Basra

(c) Digboi

(d) Texas

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2005, SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- The Digboi refinery was established in 1901 by Assam oil company Ltd. It is the oldest working refinery in the world.

17. The First refinery in India was established in-

(a) Barauni

(b) Vishakhapatnam

(c) Digboi

(d) Mumbai

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

18. The Total number of refinery working in Assam is/are-

(a) One

(b) Two

(c) Three

(d) Four

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Refineries in Assam are as followed-

1. Bongaigaon Refinery (1974)
2. Digboigaon Refinery (1901)
3. Guwahati Refinery (1962)
4. Numaligarh (1993)

19. "Mumbai High" is related to-

(a) Iron

(b) Petroleum

(c) Tomb

(d) Jute

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Mumbai High is related to petroleum. It is located 176km away from Mumbai coast. It is an important Petroleum area from where oil has been explored since 1976. It is located in Arabian Sea.

20. Where is Mumbai High located-

(a) Continental Shelf of Arabian sea

(b) Western Coastal Plain

(c) Western Ghat

(d) Internal Plains of South

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

21. The First port developed after independence was-

(a) New Mangalore

(b) Mumbai

(c) Nhava Sheva

(d) Kandla

Ans. (d)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Kandla port was the first port which was developed after independence. It was very much needed to have a port on western coast because Karachi port was shifted to Pakistan after partition of India. It was constructed in 1950.

22. Which is the largest and highest straight gravity dam of India-

(a) Mettur

(b) Rihand

(c) Thein

(d) Bhakra

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Bhakra Dam is the largest dam of India and highest straight gravity dam in the world. It is constructed across the river Sutlej.

23. The largest dam in India is constructed on which river-

(a) Vyas

(b) Jhelum

(c) Sutlej

(d) Ghaghara

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2000, 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

24. The construction of Tehri dam is done across which river-

(a) Ganga

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Bhagirathi

(d) Yamuna

Ans. (c)

[SSC Steno Grade C & D Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Tehri dam is constructed across the confluence of Bhagirathi river and Bhilangana in Uttarakhand.

25. Tehri Hydro Power complex is constructed on which of the following river-

(a) Alaknanda

(b) Mandakini

(c) Dhaul Ganga

(d) Bhagirathi

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

27. The contribution of Hydro-Power in India's total power is almost-

- (a) Half (b) One-third
(c) One-fourth (d) One-fifth

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Hydro-power accounts one-fifth of power in India.

28. The name of India biggest Irrigation Canal is-

- (a) Yamuna Canal (b) Indira Gandhi Canal
(c) Sirhind Canal (d) Upper Doab River

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 200, 2005, 2011, SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Indira Gandhi canal is the biggest irrigation canal of India. It has been ejected from the harike barrage constructed on the confluence of vyas and Sutlej. It has been beneficial for Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

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

- (a) Sutlej and vyas (b) Ravi and vyas
(c) Ravi and Chenab (d) Vyas only

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

30. Which of the following pair is correct in context of thermal power projects-

- (a) Korba-Uttar Pradesh
(b) Ramagundam-Tamil Nadu
(c) Talchar-Andhra Pradesh
(d) Kawas-Gujarat

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2004, SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Korba thermal power plant is located in Chattisgarh. Talchar plant is located in Orissa. Ramagundam is located in Andhra Pradesh while kawas in Gujarat.

31. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed on which river-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, SSC DEO Exam, 2009, SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed across river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh. Tungabhadra project is built across river Tungabhadra river in Karnataka, Idukki project on Periyar river in Kerala.

32. On which river, Nagarjuna Sagar Project is built across-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Nagarjuna sagar project is built across river Krishna. It is located on the borders of the Nalgonda and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh. Currently, it is located in Telangana state. This project irrigates an area of 8.67 lakh hectare land of Andhra Pradesh and generates 210 megawatt of power.

33. In which state, the Koyna Hydro-Power Project is located-

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Bihar
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC Steno Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Koyna Hydro-Power Project is built across the river Koyna, main tributary of Krishna River. This project is located near Patan in Satara district of Maharashtra.

34. Match the followings-

Dam		River	
A. Hirakund	1. Ravi		
B. Pong dam	2. Bhagirathi		
C. Tehri dam	3. Vyas		
D. Thein dam	4. Mahanadi		
A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 4	2	3	1
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 1	2	4	3

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:-

Dam	River
Hirakund	Mahanadi
Pong Dam	Vyas
Tehri Dam	Bhagirathi
Thein Dam	Ravi

35. The oldest river valley project in India is-

- (a) Hirakund (b) Damodar
(c) Chambal (d) Kosi

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006, 2008]

Expl:- The first Multi-Purpose River Valley Project of independent India was constructed on July 7, 1948 under Damodar Valley Corporation in the states of Bihar and West Bengal.

36. The longest dam in India is-

- (a) Bhakra Dam (b) Nagarjuna Dam
(c) Hirakund Dam (d) Kosi Dam

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 1999, 2006]

Expl:- The Hirakund Dam is the longest Dam in India built across Mahanadi river in Orissa. The length of main block is 4.8km. While the length of whole dam is 25.8km.

37. Where was the first Nuclear Power Plant Constructed in India-

- (a) Kaiga (b) Tarapur
(c) Narora (d) Kota

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Tarapur Atomic Plant was the first nuclear Power Plant in India. It was established in 1969 at Tarapur near Mumbai.

38. Find the odd one-

- (a) Tarapur (b) Trombe
(c) Kalpakkam (d) Narora

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Tarapur, Kalpakkam and Narora are nuclear power plants while Trombe is an atomic research centre.

39. Which of the following Hydro Power Project is not in Tamil Nadu-

- (a) Iddukki (b) Aliyar
(c) Periyar (d) Kundah

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Aliyar, Periyar and Kundah Hydro Power Projects are located in Tamil Nadu, while Iddukki is located in Kerala.

40. In which of the following places, power is generated through hydro power-

- (a) Neyveli (b) Annore
(c) Tuticorin (d) Mettur

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- In Mettur, power is generated through hydro power while Neyveli, Annore and Tuticorin are thermal power plants.

41. In which state, Salal Hydro Power Project is located-

- (a) Haryana (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Punjab

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Salal Hydro-Power Project is built across the Chenab river in Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir. This power plant supplies power to Udhampur, Reasi and other nearby places.

42. The Uiam Hydro Power Project Dam is located few kilometres north to which of the following-

- (a) Kohima (b) Imphal
(c) Guwahati (d) Shilong

Ans. (d) [SSC Steno Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Uiam Hydro Power Project is the first hydro power project in north-east region. It is located 15 km northwards to Meghalaya's capital Shilong.

43. Which of the following canal is located in west Bengal-

- (a) Lower Ganga canal (b) Sharda canal

(c) Edan canal

(d) Sirhind canal

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Edan Canal is 54km long. Edan canal is constructed out of Damodar river. It irrigates an area of 10 thousands hectares of Vardanan district.

44. Which states are related with the dispute of "Mullaperiyar dam" -

- (a) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(b) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
(c) Kerala and Karnataka
(d) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000 SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Tamil Nadu and Kerala have dispute over the sharing of water of Mullaperiyar dam. This dam is built across the river Periyar.

45. Which state irrigation is done by Rihand Dam project-

- (a) Gujarat and Maharashtra
(b) Orissa and west Bengal
(c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(d) Kerala and Karnataka

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Rihand Project irrigates the regions of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

46. There is always shortage of electricity in India for a long time, because-

- (a) There is fluctuation in hydro-power generation
(b) Demand for electricity is increasing while its generation and distribution has not been increased
(c) The objective of getting new capacity is not achieved
(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- In India, power generation and its distribution has not been increased while demand for power is continue to rise so there is shortage of power in India.

47. There is a project in India which is similar to T.V.A. (Tennam Valley Authority) of USA, it is-

- (a) Ramganga Multi-Purpose Project
(b) Idukki Project
(c) Damodar Valley Project
(d) Mahanadi Delta Project

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The construction of the Damodar Valley Project in India is done on the basis of Tennam Valley Authority Project of United States of America.

OTHER RESOURCES OF ENERGY

1. The energy generated through coal commercially is called-

(a) Light Energy (b) Kinetic Energy
(c) Thermal Energy (d) Static Energy

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The energy which is generated through coal commercially is known as Thermal Power.

2. Which of the following is untraditional sources of Energy-

(a) Coal (b) Fuel
(c) Petroleum (d) Biogas

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, 2006]

Expl:- Biogas, Bio substance, Solar Energy, Wind energy, Small Hydro power project etc are untraditional sources of energy.

3. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy-

(a) Water (b) Petroleum
(c) Coal (d) Natural gas

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Water is a renewable source of energy. While other are not renewable source of energy.

INDUSTRY

1. Consider the following statements-

1. NTPC has entered in the area of hydro-power
2. Power Grid Corporation has entered in Telecom Industry

Which of the above statement is correct-

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- NTPC has entered in hydro power generation while Power Grid Corporation has entered in telecom sector.

2. Which of the following city is the centre for manufacturing of Penicillin-

(a) Sindri (b) Delhi
(c) Pimpri (d) Alwaye

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The main centres of manufacturing of Penicillin are Pimpri in Maharashtra and Rishikesh in Uttarakhand.

3. In which of the following City, Hindustan Machine and Tool Industry is located-

(a) Mumbai (b) Chennai

(c) Hyderabad

(d) Bengaluru

Ans. (d)

Expl:- Hindustan Machine and Tool was Established in 1953 in Bengaluru. [SSC LDC Exam, 2000]

4. Talcher is important for which of the following-

(a) Cable Industry (b) Hydro Power Generation
(c) Atomic Reactor (d) Heavy Water Plant

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Talcher is famous for Heavy Water Plant. A unit of heavy water board is established in Talcher. Heavy water board is a unit Under Atomic Energy Department. It is responsible for the production of heavy water (D_2O) which is used as coolant and diluents in reactors. In spite of it, Talcher is also known as the coal reserve of Orissa. There are many thermal power plants in talcher.

5. In which of the following state, fertilizer complex "Paradip Phosphate Ltd" is located-

(a) Jharkhand (b) Bihar
(c) West Bengal (d) Orissa

Ans. (d)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Paradip phosphate Ltd is located in Orissa.

6. Match the followings-

Industry		Area	
A. Basic industry		1. Fertilizers	
B. Strategic industry		2. Petroleum	
C. Critical industry		3. Automobile	
D. Goods based industry		4. Arms and ammunition	
A	B	C	D
(a) 4	2	3	1
(b) 4	1	2	3
(c) 1	4	2	3
(d) 2	4	3	1

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2001]

Expl:- The correct match are as followed-

Industry	Area
Basic industry	Petroleum
Strategic industry	Arms and Ammunition
Critical industry	Automobile
Goods based industry	Fertilizers

7. Which of the following public sector undertaking is "Navratna"-

(a) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd
(b) Container Corporation of India Ltd
(c) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd

Ans. (*)

Expl:- Hindustan Aeronautics and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd, both are Navratna Companies. There are 17 Navratna Companies Currently.

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

8 Match the followings-

A. Tiruchirappalli	1. Locomotive
B. Vishakhapatnam	2. Tank Factory
C. Avadi	3. Heavy Electrical Industry
D. Chittaranjan	4. Ship Building

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	2	1	3	4

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The correct match of the above is followed by-

City	Industry
Tiruchirappalli	Heavy Electrical Industry
Vishakhapatnam	Ship Building
Avadi	Tank Factory
Chittaranjan	Locomotive Transportation

TRANSPORT

1. Which of the following sea Port is nearest to Ruorkela Steel Plant-

- (a) Haldia (b) Vishakhapatnam
(c) Kandla (d) Paradip

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Paradip Port is located near Rourkela Steel Plant.

2. HBJ pipeline transports-

- (a) Crude Oil (b) Natural Gas
(c) Petroleum (d) Iron Ore in slurry form

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- HBJ pipeline transports natural gas.

3. Which ports are located on the Eastern coast of India?

- (a) Kandla and Haldia (b) Haldia and Kochin
(c) Paradip and Kandla (d) Paradip and Haldia

Ans. (d)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Paradip and Haldia ports are located on eastern coast while Kochin and Kandla ports are located on western coast of India.

4. Which of the following is an important port of Eastern coast of India-

- (a) Kandla (b) Visakhapatnam
(c) Karaikal (d) Puducherry

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Kolkata, Haldia, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin are the main ports of eastern coast. Mumbai, Kandla and new Mangalore are the main ports of western ports. Kandla, which is an important port of western port is located in Gulf of Kutch.

5. Where is Kandla Port located in-

- (a) Gulf of Kutch (b) Kori Creek
(c) Gulf of Khambhat (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2004]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

6. Where is Jawaharlal Nehru Port -

- (a) Paradip (b) Kochin
(c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Jawaharlal Nehru Port or Nhava Sheva Port was established to reduce the load from Mumbai port. It is the biggest artificial and most modern port of India.

7. Kolkata Port is an Example of which type of port-

- (a) Naval (b) Oil
(c) Riverine (d) Natural

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Kolkata Port is an Example of Riverine Port. It is located at the distance of 203km from the coast of sea. It is located on the banks of River Hugli.

8. Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Varanasi-

- (a) NH4 (b) NH2
(c) NH10 (d) NH6

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- NH2, which is 1465km long connects Delhi and Kolkata. It goes to Kolkata connecting Delhi, Kanpur, Varanasi, Mughalsarai, Mohaniya, Barhi and Bara. It shares its length of 13km with Delhi, 74km Haryana, 752km Uttar Pradesh, 202km Bihar, 190km Jharkhand and 235km West Bengal.

9. Kolkata and Delhi are connected by -

- (a) NH1 (b) NH2
(c) NH9 (d) NH6

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- National Highway 2 or NH 2, commonly referred as Delhi-Kolkata Road, is a busy National Highway in India that runs through the states of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

10. Where are the coaches of trains manufactured in India-

- (a) Jamshedpur and Perambur
- (b) Kapurthala and Perambur
- (c) Hyderabad and Perambur
- (d) Varanasi and Perambur

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The Rail coaches are manufactured in Kapurthala (Punjab) and Perambur (Tamil Nadu).

11. The Integral coach factory is in-

- (a) Perambur (Chennai)
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Varanasi
- (d) Hawrah (Kolkata)

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012, SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expt:- The Integral coach factory is located in Perambur (Chennai) while rail coach factory is located in Kapurthala Punjab.

12. Which of the following newly manufacturing unit is going to be established by Indian railway-

- (a) Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala
- (b) Wheel Factory, Chapra
- (c) Wheel and Axel Plant, Durgapur
- (d) Rail Wheel Factory, Bengaluru

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Wheel factory has been established in Chapra, Bihar by Indian Railway. Rail coach factory was established in 1986 in Kapurthala, Rail wheel factory was established in 1984 in Bengaluru and Wheel and Axel Plant was established in 1962 in Durgapur.

13. Which of the following city has the largest number of registered vehicles-

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Chennai

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expt:- 7.35 million vehicles are registered in Delhi, followed by Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata.

14. Which city is the headquarter of two Railway zones in India-

- (a) Hubli
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Jabalpur

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Mumbai is the headquarter of two rail zones-central (Mumbai CST) and western (Mumbai churchgate). Hubli is the headquarter of South-West Zone, New Delhi of north zone and Jabalpur of western central zone.

15. "Rail Bandhu" is-

- (a) Website of every rail division
- (b) Medical officer in every train to fight in any medical emergency
- (c) Security guard in all air conditioned coaches of rajdhani/shatabadi and duranto trains
- (d) A magazine available of Indian rail available in all Rajdhani/Shatabadi/AC Duranto Trains

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Rail Bandhu is a magazine which is distributed free of cost in AC coaches of Rajdhani, Shatabadi and Duranto trains. The aim of this magazine is to make people aware of rail services.

16. Konkan Railway connects-

- (a) Goa-Mangalore
- (b) Roha-Mangalore
- (c) Kanyakumari-Mangalore
- (d) Kanyakumari-Mumbai

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The Konkan railways is spread over Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka alongside Konkan coast. Konkan railways connects Roha of Maharashtra to Mangalore of Karnataka.

POPULATION AND URBANISATION

1. The Growth rate of population means-

- (a) difference between the growth of male and female
- (b) difference between the population of urban and rural areas
- (c) No. of births per thousand persons
- (d) difference between birth rate and death rate

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier -I Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The Difference between birth rate and death rate is called population growth rate. High birth rate and low death rate means the state of population explosion. Many developing nations of the world are facing the problem of population explosion.

2. The Birth rate measures the birth during an year per-

- (a) 100 populace
- (b) 1000 populace
- (c) 10000 populace
- (d) 100000 populace

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- The Birth per 1000 populace is known as the birth rate.

3. Which of the following Indian state has the most no. of Scheduled Tribal population-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Orissa

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- As per the census 2011, M.P. (15316784) has the largest population of Scheduled Tribes. Maharashtra (10510213) and Orissa (9590756) are second and third. The population of ST in Bihar and Assam is 1336573 and 3884341 respectively.

4. In context of population, which of the following describes the correct meaning of "Sex-Ratio".

- (a) Number of males per 1000 females
- (b) Number of females per 1000 males
- (c) Number of female per 1000 populace
- (d) Number of female per 1000 sample of persons

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012, SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expt:- Sex-ratio means the number of females per 1000 males.

5. The Density of population in India is defined as-

- (a) Number of persons in an area of one mile square
- (b) Number of persons in an area of one lakh mile square
- (c) Number of persons in an area of one lakh km square
- (d) Number of persons in an area of one km square

Ans. (d) [SSC Section off Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The Density of population means the number of persons residing in an area of one km square.

6. In India, the state with highest density of population in one km square is-

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Bihar

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, 2002, SSC LDC, 2005]

Expt:- As per census 2001, the state with highest density of population was West Bengal (903). According to latest figures of census 2011, Bihar (1106) has the highest density of population.

7. In India, the state with high Dense Population is-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Haryana

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- With an average density of 1,102, Bihar now ranks way ahead of West Bengal with 1,029, or Kerala which is at third place with 859. Uttar Pradesh occupies the fourth spot as the most densely populated state with 828 persons occupying every square mile within its boundaries.

8. As per the census 2011, what is the density in India-

- (a) 325
- (b) 352
- (c) 372
- (d) 382

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- According to the data of census 2011, the density of India is 382.

9. Find the name of the state which has the lowest density-

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- As per the data of the census 2001, Arunachal Pradesh was the state with lowest density. Its density was 13 in 2001 which is 17 as per the data of census 2011.

10. According to census 2001, the highest density of population is in the state of-

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Delhi

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- As per Census 2001, Delhi ranks first with density of 9340 among all states and UTs. Delhi is still on top as per the census 2011 data.

11. According to census 2011, which state records the highest density-

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Puducherry
- (d) West Bengal

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Delhi possesses the highest of the population density 2011 among the states of India having a statistics of 11,297 per square kilometre.

12. Which of the following is called the biggest leap forward in the history of Indian population-

- (a) 1921-1931
- (b) 1941-1951
- (c) 1951-1961
- (d) 1961-1971

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expt:- During 1961-1971, Indian population recorded the highest growth rate.

13. Which decade recorded the lowest growth rate in population of India-

- (a) 1921-31
- (b) 1911-21
- (c) 1941-51
- (d) 1931-41

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- In 1911-21 recorded the lowest decadal growth of in the population of India. It showed a decline of -0.31%.

14. The Indian state with lowest sex-ratio is-

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expt:- As per census 2011, Haryana (879) has the lowest sex-ratio among all states in India. Daman and Diu (618) has the lowest sex-ratio among union territories.

15. Which Union Territory ranks last in minimum sex-ratio-

- (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (d) Daman and Diu

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- According to census 2011, Chandigarh is at the lowest rank in infant sex-ratio.

16. Which is the correct sequence of cities as per their population (2001)-

- (a) Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai
- (b) Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru
- (c) Kolkata, Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad
- (d) Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- As per the data of census of 2001.

Sequence of cities are as followed-

1. Greater Mumbai (1,84,14,288)
2. Delhi (1,63,14,838)
3. Kolkata (1,41,12,536)
4. Chennai
5. Bengaluru

17. Which of the Indian state recorded the highest growth rate in census 2001.

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Haryana

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Nagaland was the state which recorded the highest growth rate of population. While according to data of census 2011, Meghalaya recorded the highest growth rate of population.

18. According to census 2001, what was the percentage of population in total population below the age of 40.

- (a) 75
- (b) 70
- (c) 65
- (d) 60

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- In India's population, the share of population, below the age of 40 was 75%.

19. According to the census 2001, which was the largest state of India demographically-

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst., 2009]

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Expl:- According to census of 2001, Uttar Pradesh has the largest population. Maharashtra and Bihar were second and third respectively. As per census of 2011, all three states are at the same position.

20. Which state of India has the largest percentage of poor-

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Jharkhand

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:-

State	Poverty (% in 2004-05)	Poverty (% in 2011-12)
Orissa	46.4	32.6
Bihar	41.4	33.7
Jharkhand	40.3	36.96
Chhattisgarh	40.9	39.93

21. What percentage of Indian population is below poverty line-

- (a) Less than 30%
- (b) 30% to 35%
- (c) More than 35% but less than 40%
- (d) 40% to 45%

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- 27.5% of total population of India is below poverty line.

22. According to census 2001, the average annual growth rate during 1991-2001 is almost-

- (a) 1.22%
- (b) 1.93%
- (c) 2.13%
- (d) 2.24%

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- As per the figures of census 2001, the average annual growth rate of population was 1.97 which is nearer to option B 1.93%. So the correct answer will be option B.

23. According to the data, released by housing and urban poverty alleviation ministry, which state has the maximum number of slums-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expl:- As per the data released by housing and urban poverty alleviation ministry, Andhra Pradesh (76) has the maximum number of slums. Uttar Pradesh (65) is second followed by Tamil Nadu (63) and Maharashtra (62).

As per data of census of 2011, top five states are- Tamil Nadu (507), Madhya Pradesh (303), Uttar Pradesh (293), Karnataka (206) and Maharashtra (189).

24. Which pair is not twin-cities-

- (a) Durgapur-Asansol (b) Hyderabad-Secunderabad
(c) Kolkata-Hawrah (d) Delhi-New Delhi

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Hyderabad-Secunderabad, Durgapur-Asansol and Kolkata-Hawrah are twin-city while Delhi-New Delhi is not a twin-city.

25. The most literate union territory in India is-

- (a) Delhi (b) Lakshadweep
(c) Chandigarh (d) Puducherry

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section off Exam, 2007]

Expl:- As per the data of census 2001 and 2011 both, Lakshadweep is the most literate union territory in India. Its literacy rate is 91.8%.

26. According to the latest figures, literacy in India is-

- (a) 63% (b) 65%
(c) 67% (d) 68%

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL, 2006, SSC Section off, 2007]

Expl:- As per the census 2001, India's literacy rate was 64.84% (almost 65%). The male literacy was 75.26% and female literacy rate was 53.67%. According to figures of census 2011, literacy rate of the country is 73%.

27. The rate of population growth is high in India because-

- (a) Birth rate and death rate both are high
(b) Birth rate reduces very less in comparison to death rate
(c) Mortality rate is decreased but birth rate is still growing
(d) Mortality rate is decreased less than birth rate-

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The rate of population in India is high because growth rate is higher than the mortality rate. So the answer is option C

28. What is the main reason behind the faster population growth in India-

- (a) Low Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate
(b) High Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate
(c) Faster Birth Rate and Faster Mortality Rate
(d) High Birth Rate and High Mortality Rate

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The main cause of rapid population growth is when there are more births than there are deaths, which is referred to as a natural increase. Other causes of rapid population growth include an increase in food production and distribution, improvement in public health and the elimination of many diseases.

29. According to the latest figures of census 2011, the child-sex Ratio in India is-

- (a) 927 (b) 924

(c) 917

(d) 914

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- As per the latest figures of census 2011, child-sex ratio in India is 914 but currently it is 919 as per the new data.

30. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the lack of female population in India-

- (a) Political Factors (b) Economic Factors
(c) Social Factors (d) Superstitions

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Social factors are largely responsible for the lack of female population in India.

31. As per the data released in July 2011, what is the percentage of population living in Indian villages-

- (a) 80% (b) 75%
(c) 70% (d) 60%

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:-

Census	1901	1951	2011
Rural (%)	89.2	82.7	68.8
Urban (%)	10.8	17.3	31.2

32. As per the data released in July 2011, Sex -Ratio in Rural Areas is ___ less than urban areas-

- (a) Five Times (b) Four Times
(c) Three Times (d) Two Times

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In 2001, the Sex Ratio in India was 927 which is 919 as per census 2011. In urban areas, the sex-ratio is 923 (census 2011) which was 934 in 2001, and sex -ratio in urban areas is 905 (census 2011) which was 906 in 2001.

33. As per the Census 2011, which state has the lowest population in India-

- (a) Manipur (b) Tripura
(c) Puducherry (d) Sikkim

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- As per the figure of Census 2011, Sikkim (6,07,688) has the lowest population while Lakshadweep (64,473) is the smallest Union Territory in population.

34. According to figure of Census 2011, which of the following statement is not correct-

- (a) Overall literacy rate has risen
(b) Kerala's literacy rate is the highest
(c) Bihar has the lowest literacy rate-
(d) In the number of literates, male are more than female

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012, SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam, 2012]

Expt:- As per the census 2011, it is true that overall literacy rate has risen, Kerala has the highest literacy rate and Bihar has the lowest.

35. According to the figure of census 2011, which of the union territories is last ranked in child-sex ratio-

- (a) Dadar and Nagar Haveli
(b) Daman and Diu
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expt:- As per the latest data of census 2011, Chandigarh is at the last rank in child-sex ratio. child-sex ratio of all UTs are as followed-

Dadar Nagar Haveli	-	924
Daman and Diu	-	909
Chandigarh	-	867
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	966
Delhi	-	866
Lakshadweep	-	908

36. In which state, female literacy rate is the highest-

- (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The literacy rate of all of the above states are as followed-

Kerala-92.1%
Maharashtra-75.9%
Tamil Nadu-73.4%
West Bengal-70.5%

37. According to the figures of Census 2011, which state has the maximum difference in the male and female literacy-

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Kerala
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Rajasthan has the maximum difference in male and female literacy rate.

Literacy rate of states are as following-

States	Male lit. Rate	Female lit. Rate
Rajasthan	80.51%	52.66%
Kerala	96.02%	91.98%
Uttar Pradesh	79.24%	59.26%
Madhya Pradesh	80.53%	60.02%

TRIBES

1. Match the following-

	Tribes		States
A.	Bhil	1.	Terai
B.	Tharu	2.	Nilgiri
C.	Gond	3.	Bastar
D.	Toda	4.	Malwa

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	4	2	1	3
(d)	3	1	2	4

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:-

Tribes	State
Bhil	Malwa
Tharu	Terai
Gond	Bastar
Toda	Nilgiri

2. Kuki is related to which state-

- (a) Nagaland (b) Meghalaya
(c) Manipur (d) Tripura

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Kuki is a tribe in Manipur. They are spread over in North-Eastern India, North-Western Myanmar and Bangladesh.

3. Where are Khasi and Garo tribes mainly found in-

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Nagaland
(c) Mizoram (d) Manipur

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 1996]

Expt:- Khasi and Garo are mainly found in Meghalaya. Tribes account 85.52% in total population of Meghalaya.

4. India's biggest tribal group is-

- (a) Bhil (b) Gond
(c) Santhal (d) Tharu

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Gond is the biggest tribal group of India. They are found in states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

5. Which is the biggest tribe of India-

- (a) Garo (b) Toda
(c) Gond (d) Chenchu

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Gond people are Adivasi people of central India, spread The Gonds of Andhra Pradesh: Tradition and Change in an Indian Tribe. London

6. Where are homogenous group "Mangolab" found in India-

- (a) South-Region
- (b) Southern-Central Region
- (c) North-Western Region
- (d) North-East Region

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI, 2012]

Expt:- Mangolabs are domiciled in north-east India. They migrated from Chila and Magnolia and resided in Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. They are medium in height with brown skin, less hair on body, with cheekbones and slanting eyes.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Why have the incidents of flood risen in India recently-

- (a) Rise in annual rain
- (b) Deposition of silt in dams
- (c) Deforestation in drainage zone
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Due to cutting of tree in the area downstream to rivers, India has suffered a lot of incident of floods. Soil has been eroded due to deforestation. So river basin has become shallow. In normal rain too, rivers can bring flood due to their shallow basin.

2. The problem of arsenic in India is due to-

- (a) Overexploitation of surface water in affected areas
- (b) Overexploitation of arsenopyrite in land
- (c) Overexploitation of coal in Bihar and Bengal
- (d) Overexploitation of ground water in affected areas

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The reason of the problem of arsenic in India is the overexploitation of ground water in affected areas. This is happening because of the deep tubewell in Ganga delta.

3. Which of the following has been declared as the marine park by Indian government for the conservation of Coral Reef-

- (a) Gulf of Kutch
- (b) Lakshadweep Island
- (c) Andaman Islands
- (d) Gulf of Mannar

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The Gulf of Kutch has been declared as a Marine Park in India by Indian government. An area of 110km square had been declared as Marine Park in 1982.

4. In India, the latest addition in the list of UNESCO's world heritage site is-

- (a) Qutub Minar
- (b) Humayun Tomb
- (c) Temple of Khajuraho
- (d) Red Fort

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst., Exam 2007]

Expt:- It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007 as part of the Red Fort Complex.

Built : 12 May 1639 – 6 April 1648; (8 years 10 months & 25 days)

Architectural style(s) : Indo-Islamic, Mughal

Location : Delhi, India

5. Which hill station Name means "The Place of Thunderbolt"-

- (a) Shilong
- (b) Udhagamandalam
- (c) Gangtok
- (d) Darjeeling

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Darjeeling is also known as the Place of Thunderbolt because of heavy rain and storm. It is made of two words of Tibetan language-Dorje (thunderbolt) and ling (a place). It is located in West Bengal.

6. Which of the following place is in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites-

- (a) Goa-Velha Cathedral
- (b) Tirupati-Tirumala Temple
- (c) Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu, Karnataka
- (d) Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan

Ans. (a)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Goa-Velha Cathedral is an UNESCO world heritage site.

7. Which of the following Indian place has been inducted in UNESCO world heritage site-

- (a) Jantar-Mantar, Ujjain
- (b) Jantar-Mantar, Varanasi
- (c) Jantar-Mantar, Delhi
- (d) Jantar-Mantar, Jaipur

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Jantar-Mantar of Jaipur had been inducted in UNESCO world heritage site in 2010.

8. The Apatani is a tribal group of which state-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The Apatani is a tribal group of people living in Ziro Valley of Arunachal Pradesh.

9. When did India adopt the International Tsunami Warning System-

- (a) 2004 (b) 2005
(c) 2006 (d) 2007

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- India adopted the International Tsunami Warning System in 2006. It is related to Gadidae family. It is commonly known as 'Genus Gedus'.

10. Which of the following shipyard builds ships for Indian Navy-

- (a) Mazagon Dock
(b) Cochin Shipyard
(c) Hindustan Shipyard, Vishakhapatnam
(d) Garden Reach Workshop, Kolkata

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Cochin shipyard was established to help Indian navy. It builds ships for Indian navy.

11. Where is India's Satellite launch centre-

- (a) Ahmadabad (b) Hasan
(c) Shriharikota (d) Thumba

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- India's satellite launch centre is located in Shriharikota (Andhra Pradesh)

12. What is the name of research station located in Antarctica established by Indian government-

- (a) Dakshin Gangotri (b) Uttari Gangotri
(c) Yamunotri (d) None of these

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Dakshin Gangotri was established in 1983-84. It was India's first research station of India in Antarctica.

13. Where is Bhabha Atomic Research Centre-

- (a) Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Chennai (d) Hyderabad

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- TATA Atomic Energy Commission was the sole agency which was established in 1948. It was renamed as BARC in 1960.

14. National Flood commission is related to-

- (a) Flood (b) Disaster Management
(c) Drought and flood (d) Poverty Alleviation

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

15. The reason behind the declining climate of Maldives is-

- (a) Continuous soil erosion
(b) None of these

- (c) High population density
(d) Industrial and Water pollution

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- High density of population in Maldives is a big reason behind the climate change. It is happening because of social and economic development.

Physical Geography-2

UNIVERSE AND SOLAR SYSTEM

1. Milky Way Galaxy was first seen by-

- (a) Galileo (b) Martin Schmidt
(c) Marconi (d) Newton

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2005]

Expl:- According to Big Bang Theory propounded by A. George Lemaitre, 15 billion years ago, the whole cosmic substance was in the form of a single dense mass ingot and after explosion it was scattered everywhere. This substance can be seen by us in the form of galaxies. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars and clouds and gases. There are millions of such galaxies which make the universe. There are almost 1000 billion galaxies. The galaxy in which our solar system is located is known as Milky Way. Galileo first saw it in 1610 with the help of telescope. In 2005 spitzer space telescope cleared all the myths about its shape by showing its shape which is in barred spiral shape.

2. Who founded the word "Geography"-

- (a) Tolmie (b) Eratosthenes
(c) Hicatus (d) Herodotus

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Eratosthenes was born in 276BC in modern Libya. Firstly he founded the word "Geography".

3. Kepler's Planetary Motion Law tells that the ratio of square of the period is equal to _____

- (a) Semi-major axis
(b) Square of semi-major axis
(c) Ratio of the cubes of semi-major axis
(d) Fourth of semi-major axis

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- "The ratio of the squares of the periods of any two planets is equal to the ratio of the cubes of their average distances from the sun" Kepler's Law.

4. Comets moves around the-

- (a) Earth (b) Venus
(c) Sun (d) Jupiter

Ans. (c) [SSC Section off Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Comets are made of dust, stone, ice and gas. They move around the sun in an elliptical path. They are the mixture of Methane, Ammonia Silicate etc.

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

- (a) Small planet (b) Comets
(c) Planet (d) Nebula

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Nebula is an interstellar cloud of dust, hydrogen, helium and other ionized gases. Their formation had been traced back to 4.6 to 5 billion years.

6. Pulsar are-

- (a) Stars moving towards earth
(b) Stars moving away from earth
(c) Rapidly rotating stars
(d) Stars with high temperature

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Pulsar is a celestial object, thought to be a rapidly rotating neutron star, that emits regular pulses of radio waves and other electromagnetic radiation.

7. The distance between earth and sun is maximum on-

- (a) January 30 (b) December 20
(c) September 22 (d) July 4

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- On July 4th, the distance between earth and sun is maximum. While on January 3, they are at minimum distance. These incidents are known as Aphelion and Perihelion.

8. What is the total number of planets move around the sun-

- (a) Five (b) Eight
(c) Seven (d) Six

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- 8 planets revolve around the sun which are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

9. Which of the following is the largest planet-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Planets as per their size-

Jupiter	-	diameter 142796km
Saturn	-	diameter 120660km
Uranus	-	diameter 51118km
Neptune	-	diameter 48600km
Earth	-	diameter 12756km
Venus	-	diameter 12104km
Mars	-	diameter 6787km
Mercury	-	diameter 4878km

10. The largest planet of the solar system is-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009, SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a giant planet with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun, but two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined.

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

- (a) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Uranus
(b) Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune
(c) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
(d) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Neptune

Ans. (c) [SSC Section off. Exam, 2007]

12. The number of satellite of mercury is/are-

- (a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 16

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- There are eight planets and their satellites -

Planet	no. of satellite
Mercury	0
Venus	0
Earth	1
Mars	2
Jupiter	67
Saturn	62
Uranus	27
Neptune	14

13. Which of the following planets do not have satellite-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Mercury doesn't have a gravitational pull powerful enough to hold anything else in orbit around itself. ... While Venus has a greater gravitational pull, it still faces the same problem.

14. Which of the following planet does not have any satellite-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Mercury doesn't have a gravitational pull powerful enough to hold anything else in orbit around itself.

15. Which of the following scientist had proven that every planet has an elongated path-

(a) Galileo (b) Newton
(c) Copernicus (d) Kepler

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2), 2015]

Expl:- Kepler had proven that every planet has its own elongated path around the sun.

16. How many days in on year on mercury?

(a) 56 (b) 88
(c) 300 (d) 36

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Mercury is the nearest planet to sun. It takes 88 days for one orbit around sun. So the total number of days in a year are 88. The day at mercury is larger than the earth. The one day at mercury is equal to 59 days of earth.

17. Which of the following is not a satellite of Jupiter-

(a) Europa (b) Ganymede
(c) Callisto (d) Deimos

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Jupiter is the largest and fifth planet from sun. It has 67 natural satellites. Deimos is the satellite of mars.

18. Why stars look more in west than east -

(a) Universe is moving from east to west
(b) Earth is moving around the sun
(c) Earth is moving from east to west
(d) Earth is moving from west to east

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Earth moves from west to east. So star look more in west than east.

19. In astrophysics, what is the name of hole in outer space which emits stars and energy-

(a) Black Hole (b) Ozone Hole
(c) Asteroid Belt (d) White Hole

Ans. (*)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- White hole is located in outer space through which stars and energy emits in a large proportion.

20. Which is the nearest planet to sun-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The location of planets moving away from Sun-

1. Mercury	2. Venus
3. Earth	4. Mars
5. Jupiter	6. Saturn
7. Uranus	8. Neptune

Pluto had been put in the category of Dwarf Planet after the 26th general assembly of international astronomical union held from 14-25 August 2006 in Prague, Czech republic.

21. The orbit in which of the following planet is nearest to sun-

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in the Solar System, after Mercury.

22. Which of the following celestial bodies is located farthest to earth-

(a) Saturn (b) Uranus
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Although Neptune is the farthestmost from earth but in question Pluto is also in the options. As Pluto has been deleted from the list of planet, so when it comes to planets farthestmost to earth then the answer will be Neptune.

23. The mass of Jupiter is almost-

(a) Tenth of the mass of the sun
(b) Thousand of the mass of the sun
(c) Hundred of the mass of the sun
(d) Half of the mass of the sun

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system. Its mass is thousand of the mass of the sun.

24. One astronomical unit is the average distance between which of the following-

(a) Earth and Sun (b) Earth and Moon
(c) Jupiter and Sun (d) Pluto and Sun

Ans. (a)

[SSC Stenographer Grade-D Exam, 2005]

Expl:- One astronomical unit is the unit of distance. It is the distance of almost 149597870.7km. It is the average distance between Earth and the Sun.

25. Which is the brightest planet of the solar system-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000, SSC CGL (Tier-1), 2012, Tax Asst., 2006]

Expl:- Venus is located second to the sun. It is also known as "Earth's Twin". It is the brightest planet of the solar system. Due to the presence of CO₂, it is the hottest planet. It is also known as morning star.

Which is the hottest planet in the solar system-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC Section off Exam, 2006, Tax Asst Exam, 2006, SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Venus is the hottest world in the solar system. Although Venus is not the planet closest to the sun, its dense atmosphere traps heat in a runaway version of the greenhouse effect that warms Earth.

27. Which planet is known as big as earth in our solar system-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Venus is similar to earth in size so it is called as "Sister Planet" of Earth.

28. Which planet shows the phases like moon-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Venus also shows the phases like moon. In all planets, mercury and venus the phases to show. The surface of venus can not be seen because it is covered with dense clouds. There are sharp cornered rocks on its surface which were the result of volcanic eruption. It is similar to earth in mass and shape. It looks bright in morning and evening.

29. In how many parts the shadow of earth is divided during solar or lunar eclipse-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- During Solar and Lunar eclipse, the shadow of earth is divided in two parts-umbra and penumbra.

30. Which star is nearest to earth-

- (a) Sun (b) Alpha Centauri
(c) Pole star (d) Chitra

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Sun is the nearest star to earth. Proxima Centauri is the nearest star outside the solar system.

31. On which day, earth is closest to sun-

- (a) 23 September (b) 3 January
(c) 4 July (d) 21 March

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Earth is closest to sun on 3rd January. This incident is called Perihelion.

32. After sun, which is the closest star to earth-

- (a) Vega (b) Sirius
(c) Proxima centauri (d) Alpha centauri

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

33. The surface temperature of sun is measured-

- (a) 60000 c (b) 120000 c
(c) 180000 c (d) 240000 c

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The temperature of surface of sun is 60000c. While the temperature of its centre is 15 million centigrade. The portion above the ground surface of sun is divided in three parts. The outer layers are the Photosphere, the Chromosphere, the Transition Region and the Corona. The surface of sun is called as photosphere, atmosphere of sun is called as Chromosphere. It is a layer above troposphere. Corona is the outermost layer of sun's atmosphere which is found over chromospheres. It is spread over in millions of km.

34. The outer most layer of Sun is called as -

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Outer most layer of Sun is Corona. It is not visible from earth Only during total solar eclipse we can see this.



35. The energy of sun is vested in which of the following process-

- (a) Photoelectric Emission
(b) Nuclear Fission
(c) Nuclear Fusion
(d) Temperate Emission

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Nuclear reaction can be divided in two parts-nuclear fission and nuclear fusion. In nuclear fission, heavy nucleus breaks into two or more parts while in nuclear fusion, two small nucleus meet and form heavy nucleus. Nuclear fusion happens because of the heavy energy released by stars. Helium is formed during the process at a temperature of 1 to 1.5 crore Kelvin. One gram hydrogen burn releases an energy of 6.86×10^7 KJ.

36. How old is earth, It is decided by which of the following processes-

- (a) Geologic Time Scale
(b) Radiometric Dating

- (c) Gravity Method
(d) Fossil Dating

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Radiometric Dating or Radioactive Dating is a technique used to date materials such as rocks or carbon. It is a method of dating geological specimens by determining the relative proportions of particular radioactive isotopes present in a sample.

37. Which of the following is called Red Planet-

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expt:- It is fourth from sun. It looks like red so it is known as red planet.

38. Answer the name of first asian country to reach the orbit of mars-

- (a) Japan (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) China

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt:- India is the first asian and fourth nation in the world to reach the orbit of mars. Three other nation are America, Soviet Russia and European space agency.

39. Which of the following is called "Blue Planet"-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Earth is called as Blue Planet because two third of its area is covered by water.

40. The light of sun takes how much time to reach to earth-

- (a) 8hours 20 seconds (b) 8minutes 20 seconds
(c) 8seconds (d) 20 seconds

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expt:- The light of Sun takes 500 seconds to reach to the earth, which is equal to 8minutes and 20 seconds.

41. The light of sun reaches to the surface of earth in-

- (a) 10 minutes 3.3 sec (b) 6 minutes 5.5sec
(c) 8 minutes 16.6 sec (d) 9 minutes 8.8 sec

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The average distance between earth and sun is 14,96,00,000km and the light of sun reaches in 8.20 minutes to earth.

42. The Synchronous satellite moves around earth from-

- (a) East to West (b) West to East
(c) North to South (d) South to North

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

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Expt:- The Geo stationary satellite moves around earth from west to east in 24 hours of duration.

43. In which of the following areas, the "Midnight Sun" can be seen-

- (a) In tropical areas
(b) In temperate areas
(c) Arctic and Antarctica circle
(d) Anywhere during solar eclipse

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the local summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the sun remains visible at the local midnight. It can be seen in Canada, Russia, Sweden, USA (Alaska), Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

44. What is the meaning of "Midnight Sun".

- (a) Evening light
(b) Rising sun
(c) Very bright moon
(d) Shining of sun in Arctic and Antarctica circle

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle

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

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expt:- "MESSENGER" (a backronym of Mercury Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry, and Ranging, and a reference to the Roman mythological messenger, Mercury) was a NASA robotic spacecraft that orbited the planet Mercury between 2011 and 2015.

46. We always see the same surface of the moon because-

- (a) It is smaller than the earth
(b) It rotates on its axis
(c) It takes the same time to rotate on its axis and moving around the earth
(d) It moves with the same speed at which earth moves around the sun

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007, SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.

47. The darkest part of the shadow during eclipse is-

- (a) Halo
(b) Umbra

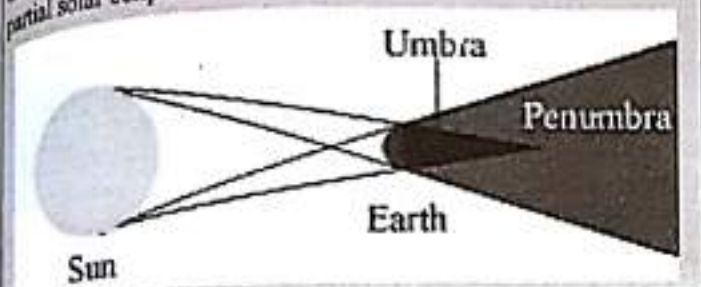
(c) Penumbra

(d) Black Hole

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- The Moon's umbral shadow is at most 267 km across on the Earth. Totality lasts at most about 7.5 minutes, with the shadow sweeping rapidly west-to-east. Only observers in the umbra see a total solar eclipse. Observers in the penumbra see a partial solar eclipse.



48. Low tides are-

- (a) Strong
- (b) Weak
- (c) Moderate
- (d) Very Weak

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Low tides are 20% lower than the normal tides while high tides are 20% or more higher than normal tides.

49. Which of the following is caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun on sea levels-

- (a) Currents
- (b) Runoff
- (c) Tides
- (d) Waves

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Tides are the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth.

50. Tides are caused by the gravitational forces of-

- (a) Of earth on moon
- (b) Of earth on sun
- (c) Of sun and moon on earth
- (d) Of moon on earth

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Yet its tidal effect is smaller than that of the Moon because tides are caused by the difference in gravity field across the Earth. The Earth's diameter is such a small fraction of the Sun-Earth distance that the gravity field changes by only a factor of 1.00017 across the Earth.

51. When does tides rise in sea-

- (a) Only on lunar day
- (b) Full moon and half moon
- (c) When moon is on first phase
- (d) Only half moon

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- At a full moon, the earth, moon, and sun are in approximate alignment, just as the new moon, but the moon is on the opposite side of the earth

52. Which of the following celestial body contains Helium-4 in abundance-

- (a) Earth
- (b) Moon
- (c) Venus
- (d) Saturn

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Helium-4 is a non-radioactive isotope which is found in huge amount on earth.

53. The Earth is tilted on its axis-

- (a) 23.5 degree
- (b) 22.5 degree
- (c) 21.5 degree
- (d) 20 degree

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Earth is tilted 23.5 degree on its axis. Due to that, it forms an angle of 66.5 degree on its surface.

54. In how much time, Earth rotates once on its axis-

- (a) 23 hours 30 minutes
- (b) 23 hours 56 minutes 4.9 sec
- (c) 23 hours 10 minutes 2 sec
- (d) 24 hours

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Earth rotates once on its axis in 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.9 seconds.

55. Day and night are formed-

- (a) Due to the shape of the orbit of earth
- (b) Due to the motion of revolution
- (c) Due to the speed of rotation
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Day and night are happened because of the speed of rotation of the earth.

56. Days and nights are similar here-

- (a) Poles
- (b) Main time zone
- (c) Antarctica
- (d) Equator

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- On equator, days and nights are similar.

57. What is "Supernova"-

- (a) Comet
- (b) Asteroid
- (c) Meteor
- (d) Black Hole

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- A supernova is an astronomical event that occurs during the last stellar evolutionary stages of a massive star's life, whose dramatic and catastrophic destruction is marked by one final titanic explosion.

58. What is the circumference of the earth-

- (a) 13,000km (b) 20,000km
(c) 25,000km (d) 40,000km

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The circumference of earth on equator is 40,075.16km. While on poles, it is 40,008km so no option is correct.

59. When and where did the concept of earth hour started-

- (a) June, 2007 in Christchurch, New Zealand
(b) May, 2009 in Colombo, Sri Lanka
(c) April, 2008 in Tokyo, Japan
(d) March, 2007 in Sydney, Australia

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Earth hour started as a lights-off event in Sydney, Australia in 2007. Earth Hour is a worldwide movement for the planet organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The event is held worldwide annually encouraging individuals, communities, households and businesses to turn off their non-essential lights for one hour, from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. Towards the end of March, as a symbol for their commitment to the planet.

60. How many geosynchronous satellites are required for uninterrupted world broadcasting-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- 3 geosynchronous satellites are required for uninterrupted world broadcasting.

ATMOSPHERE

1. The study of the processes of atmosphere is called as-

- (a) Astrology (b) Meteorology
(c) Seismology (d) Astronomy

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The meteorology is the science of the study of the process of atmosphere.

2. Which of the following depletes the UV radiation on earth-

- (a) Carbonmono Oxide (b) Carbondi Oxide
(c) Ozone (d) Oxygen

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2003, SSC CGL Exam, 2001, SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- UV radiation comes from natural Sources (like the Sun), and artificial Sources (like, Black lights, lasers, tanning beds and welding equipment). The ozone layer is a region of earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's UV radiation. It contains high concentrations of ozone in relation to other parts of the atmosphere.

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3. Which is the lowest layer of atmosphere-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011, SSC Section off Exam, 2007, SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008, 2009]

Expl:- The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere. The troposphere starts at Earth's surface and goes up to a height of 7 to 20 km (4 to 12 miles, or 23,000 to 65,000 feet) above sea level.

4. Where do all meteorological incidents occur-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The troposphere begins at the Earth's surface and extends up to 4-12 miles (6-20 km) high varying from the equator to the poles. At the equator it is around 11-12 miles (18-20 km) high, at 50°N and 50°S, 5½ miles and at the poles just under four miles high.

5. What is the name of the layer closest to earth-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Closest to the surface of Earth, we have the troposphere. "Tropos" means change. This layer gets its name from the weather that is constantly changing and mixing up the gases in this part of our atmosphere.

6. Which gas is found in maximum quantity in lower atmosphere-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Atmosphere is an envelope like thing which completely surrounds earth. Nitrogen (78%) is the most abundant gas in troposphere.

7. What is the percentage of nitrogen in atmosphere-

- (a) 0.94 (b) 0.03
(c) 78.03 (d) 85.02

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above Question

8. What is the name of the layer above earth's surface which is located at the height of 8km from poles and 16km from the equator-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam, 2002]

Expt:- The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere. The troposphere starts at Earth's surface and goes up to a height of 7 to 20 km (4 to 12 miles, or 23,000 to 65,000 feet) above sea level.

9. The total number of layers above earth are-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Layers of the Earth's Atmosphere: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere

10. Choose the correct option with the correct sequence of the layers of atmosphere-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC 10+2 Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere

11. Which of the following is located at the minimum height from the earth-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Troposphere is the first layer and closest to earth.

12. The layer of atmosphere which reflects radio waves is-

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

Ans. (a)

Expt:- Ionosphere extends to a height of 640km. There is high temperature in this layer. So gas molecules in this layer absorb the x-rays and UV radiation of the sun. This result in the breakup of the gas molecules into positively and negatively charged particles or ions. Thus this layer is also known as the ionosphere.

13. At which height, the gaseous surrounding has covered the earth's atmosphere-

- (a) 100km (b) 150km
(c) 200km (d) 300km

Ans. (d) [SSC 10+2 Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The atmosphere extends to about 1000km from the surface of the earth.

14. The heat from sun to earth is called as-

- (a) Temperature Radiation
(b) Insolation
(c) Emitted Heat
(d) Solar Radiation

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000, 2001, SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Hydrogen and Helium are the predominant gases that constitute the Sun. Due to nuclear fusion, The sun releases tremendous amount of energy in all directions. Solar radiations are the primary source of the heat and light to earth.

15. In which layer, temperature increases dramatically-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- In Ionosphere, temperature rises dramatically, reaching upto 1480°C. It is the part of Thermosphere.

16. Troposphere is the most warm part of the atmosphere because-

- (a) It is closer to the sun
(b) It contains charged particles
(c) It gets warm from the heat of the surface of the earth
(d) It produces heat

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The Solar radiation is the only source of heat and light of earth. The Earth receives solar radiation in the form of short waves. The Earth absorbs these short waves and due to which atmosphere keeps itself warm. Thus troposphere also gets warmer and warmer due to closeness of surface of the earth.

17. The ozone hole is detected in the atmosphere, where is it located-

- (a) Above Arctic Ocean (b) Above Antarctica
(c) Above India (d) Above Alaska

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- The Ozone is located in stratosphere, where ultraviolet rays convert oxygen into ozone. Thus UV rays can enter into earth's surface. Other green house gases also kills ozone. The Ozone has been severely damaged above Antarctica. The Ozone hole allows UV rays to enter into troposphere.

18. Where is ozone layer found -

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

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expt:- The Ozone is a covering 20-30km above the earth's surface located in lower part of stratosphere.

19. The Earth summit was organised by-

- (a) UNESCO (b) UNCED
(c) WHO (d) UNICEF

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Earth summit was organised on June 14, 1992 in Rio De Janeiro of Brazil. It was organised by United Nations conference on environment and development.

20. Which of the following statement is correct-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Temperature and atmospheric pressure are proportionally opposite to each other. When temperature rises atmospheric pressure decreases and atmospheric pressure rises, temperature decreases.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE

1. What is the difference between the Local time and Greenwich time one degree longitude-

- (a) 2 minutes (b) 4 minutes
(c) 6 minutes (d) 8 minutes

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section off Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Longitudes are the lines connect both the poles of the earth. Every longitude is a semi-circle and forms a full circle with other longitude which divides earth in two parts. There are 360 longitudes. Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. That means it takes 24 hours to rotate 360 degree. In this way, it takes one hour to rotate 15° and 4 minutes for 10°. There is the difference of 4 minutes at every one degree with the Greenwich.

2. What is the term used for the day on 23 September when day and night are equal throughout the world-

- (a) Autumnal Equinox
(b) Astronomical Equinox
(c) Winter Solstice
(d) Spring Equinox

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013, SSC CPO Exam, 2004]

Expl:- An equinox is an astronomical event in which the plane of Earth's equator passes through the center of the Sun, which occurs twice each year, around 20 March and 23 September.

3. Equator is -

- (a) Line which connects north and south poles

- (b) Imaginary line which rotates around the earth in the centre of north and south poles
(c) The girdle around the Saturn
(d) Axis of the rotation of the earth

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The equator is 0 degree latitude. This imaginary line, which runs through parts of South America, Africa, and Asia, is officially the halfway point between the North Pole and the South Pole.

4. Which of the following is international date line-

- (a) Equator (b) 0° longitude
(c) 90° eastern longitude (d) 180° longitude

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2007, SSC MTS Exam, 2011, SSC LDC, 2005, SSC MTS Exam, 1999, 2001, 2002]

Expl:- The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of navigation on the surface of the Earth that runs from the north pole to the south pole and demarcates the change of one calendar day to the next. It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° line of longitude but deviating to pass around some territories and island groups.

5. What is known as high pressure subtropical latitude-

- (a) Roaring forties (b) Furious fifties
(c) Screeching sixties (d) Horse latitudes

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Horse latitudes or subtropical highs are subtropical latitudes between 30 and 38 degrees both north and south, where Earth's atmosphere is dominated by the subtropical high, an area of high pressure, which suppresses precipitation and cloud formation and has variable winds mixed with calm winds.

6. Due to gravity, acceleration on equator is-

- (a) Less than acceleration on poles
(b) More than acceleration on poles
(c) Equal to acceleration on poles
(d) Not dependant on the centrifugal acceleration of earth

Ans. (a)

Expl:- Equator is about 0.03 m/s^2 (metres per second squared). [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

7. The Tropic of cancer does not pass through-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Tropic of cancer does not pass through Pakistan. It passes through Myanmar, Bangladesh and India.

8. The Equator does not pass through which of the following-

- (a) Kenya
(c) Indonesia

(b) Myanmar

Ans. (b)

Expi- The Equator does not pass through Mexico. It passes through Congo, Kenya, Indonesia, Brazil, Somalia, Columbia and Maldives etc.

MAP LINES

1. The imaginary line which connects places of similar height on map, are-

- (a) Hachure (b) Contour
(c) Spot-Height (d) Isometric

Ans. (b)

[SSC Data Entry Operator Exam, 2009]

Expi- The Contour line is a line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.

2. The Contour line is those imaginary line which show-

- (a) Areas of similar atmospheric pressure
(b) Areas of similar temperature
(c) Areas of similar height
(d) Equal sunning areas

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expi- The contour lines compress and the coastal area affected by the discharge shrinks. However, although the affected coastline area

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

- (a) Relief Map (b) Area Map
(c) Thematic Map (d) Geographic Map

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expi- The Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. are called relief or physical maps.

4. The word "Isoneph" represents the lines of equal ____

- (a) Cloudiness (b) Salinity
(c) Rain (d) Pressure

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expi- Isoneph is a line on map, connecting the points that have same average of the percentage of cloudiness. Isobar is the line which connects places with same pressure. Isohyet is the line which connects the places with equal rain and isohaline is the lines which shows the place with same salinity.

5. Isobar lines show-

- (a) Pressure (b) Rain
(c) Depth (d) Time

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expi- Isobars are generated from mean sea-level pressure reports and are given in millibars. ... Such maps are useful for locating areas of high and low pressure, which correspond to the positions of surface cyclones and anticyclones.

6. Which of the following pairs is wrong-

- (a) Isohyet - Humidity
(b) Isobar - Pressure
(c) Isohale - Sun light
(d) Isotherm - Temperature

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expi-

Lines	Factors
Isohyet	Rain
Isobar	Pressure
Isohale	Sun light
Isotherm	Temperature
Hygrophite	Humidity

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

- (a) Isobar (b) Isohyet
(c) Isohaline (d) Isotherm

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010, SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expi- See the explanation of above Question

8. Which of the following line represents the line which connects the places of equal rain-

- (a) Isohypse (b) Isohalines
(c) Isobar (d) Isohyets

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expi- isohyet: a line on a map or chart connecting areas of equal rainfall

9. The lines which connect places of equal rain are called-

- (a) Isohyet Lines
(b) Isotherm Lines
(c) Isobars
(d) Isohalines

Ans. (a)

[SSC Stenographer, 2014, SSC CPO Exam 2009]

Expi- Isohyet Line on a climate map connecting points of equal average rainfall.

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

- (a) Latitude
(b) Grid System
(c) Longitude

(d) Geographical Coordinates System

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- A geographic coordinate system is a coordinate system that enables every location on the Earth to be specified by a set of numbers or letters, or symbols. The coordinates are often chosen such that one of the numbers represents vertical position, and two or three of the numbers represent horizontal position. A common choice of coordinates is latitude, longitude and elevation.

11. The science of drawing map is called-

- (a) Cartography (b) Geography
(c) Topology (d) Geology

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2004, SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The science of making maps is called cartography. The person who makes maps is called cartographer.

12. Which is known as the art and science of making maps-

- (a) Sensitizing (b) Cartography
(c) Photography (d) Mapping

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Cartography, the art and science of graphically representing a geographical area, usually on a flat surface

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

- (a) Dentate (b) Feasibility
(c) Record (d) Font

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The alignment of the lines of beginning and ending is expressed by feasibility.

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

- (a) Planimeter (b) Ideograph
(c) Pantograph (d) Opisometer

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Planimeter is used to measure the area on maps, while opisometer scales the length.

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

- (a) Thematic Maps
(b) Atlas Maps
(c) Graffito
(d) Topographic Maps

Ans. (a) [SSC (CGL Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A Thematic map is a type of map especially designed to show a particular theme connected with a specific geographic area. These maps can portray physical, social, political, cultural, economic, sociological, agricultural, or any other aspects of a city, state, region, nation, or continent.

LITHOSPHERE (COUNTRY, MOUNTAIN, PLATEAU)

1. Which of the following is known as the "Roof of the World" -

- (a) Everest (b) Pamir Mountains
(c) Siberian Field (d) Hindu kush Mountain

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002, 2004]

Expl:- Pamir Mountains are known as the "Roof of the World". It is a metaphoric Description of the high region in the world also known as "High Asia". The name was first applied to the Pamirs. The British explorer John Wood, written in 1830, described Bam-i-Duniah (Roof of the World).

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

- (a) Cape (b) Isthmus
(c) Strait (d) Peninsula

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Isthmus is a narrow strip of land which separates two big water bodies and connects two landmasses.

3. Which border line separates India from Pakistan-

- (a) Mc-Mohan Line (b) Radcliffe Line
(c) 17 Parallel Line (d) Durand Line

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer (Grade C and D) Exam 2014]

Expl:- Radcliffe line separates India and Pakistan. It was named after its architect, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who was the chairman of the border commission. Mc-Mohan Line is demarcation line of China and India. Durand line is a border line which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan.

4. The nations, separated by Mc-Mohan line are-

- (a) Afghanistan and Pakistan
(b) Bangladesh and India
(c) China and India
(d) Pakistan and India

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Mc-Mohan line was drawn over in 1914 after an agreement in between Britain and Tibet. Currently, it separates India and China.

5. Himalayan mountain range is an Example of-

- (a) Volcanic Mountains
(b) Residual Mountains
(c) Block Mountains
(d) Fold Mountains

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Fold mountains are mountains that form mainly by the effects of folding on layers within the upper part of the Earth's crust. Before either plate Tectonic Theory developed, or the internal architecture of thrust belts became well understood, the term was used for most mountain belts, such as the Himalayas.

6. Which of the following cities is known as "Eternal City"?

- (a) London (b) Rome
(c) Athens (d) Berlin

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Italy's capital city Rome is known as "Eternal City". Rome was known as the Eternal City even among the ancient Romans themselves. It was so called because the Roman people thought that no matter what happened to the world, no matter how many other empires might rise and fall, Rome would go on forever.

7. Desert building can be prevented by-

- (a) Plugging Gullies (b) By stopping Trespassing
(c) Contour Ploughing (d) Forming Protective Belts

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Desertification can be control by making protective belts. The Contour ploughing and Gullies are used to control soil erosion.

8. Match the following deserts with their places-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The correct match is -

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

9. Which is the largest desert of the world-

- (a) Sahara (b) Gobi
(c) Thar (d) Taklamakan

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Sahara desert is the largest desert of the world. The Sahara desert covers large parts of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Western Sahara, Sudan and Tunisia, extends over 9 million square kilometres (3,500,000 sq mi) and it covers about 1/4 of the African continent.

10. In which part of Africa, Sahara desert is located-

- (a) Eastern (b) Western
(c) Northern (d) Southern

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Sahara is the largest hot desert and the third largest desert in the world after Antarctica and the Arctic. Its area of 9,200,000 square kilometres is comparable to the area of the United States.

11. Which of the following is the largest desert of the world-

- (a) Arabian (b) Kalahari
(c) Sahara (d) Thar

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014, SSC CGL Exam 2005]

Expl:- The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert, covering much of North Africa.

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

- (a) Chad (b) Victoria
(c) Nasser (d) Tanganyika

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Nasser is a lake created by Aswan Dam. It is a vast reservoir in southern Egypt and northern Sudan. It is one of the largest man-made lake in the world.

13. Indian desert is known as-

- (a) Gobi (b) Sahara
(c) Thar (d) Atacama

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl:- Thar desert is located in north-west of Indian sub-continent. It is spread over in India and Pakistan. It covers southern parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat. It covers eastern part of Sindh province and southern eastern parts of Punjab province of Pakistan.

14. Which of the following City is the capital of desert country mali-

- (a) Damascus (b) Bamako
(c) Adra (d) Ankara

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Bamako is the capital and the largest city of mali.

15. Which is the largest country (in area)-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Russia is the largest country in area in the world. Other nations are Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.

16. India's neighbour country with minimum area is-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer (grade C and D) Exam 2012]

Expt:- Countries with their area in square miles are as followed-

Bangladesh	-	56,980
Nepal	-	56,827
Sri Lanka	-	25,330
Bhutan	-	14,824

17. The New name of Burma is Myanmar and its capital is-

- (a) Naypyidaw (b) Arakan
(c) Rangoon (d) Ava

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Myanmar is the new name of Burma. Its capital is renamed as Naypyidaw from Rangoon.

18. Corsica Island is related to-

- (a) Mussolini (b) Hitler
(c) Napoleon Bonaparte (d) Churchill

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Corsica is an island in the Mediterranean Sea belonging to France. It is located west of the Italian Peninsula, Southeast of the French mainland, and north of the Italian island of Sardinia. Napoleon was born in Corsica to a relatively modest family of noble Tuscan Ancestry.

19. The World's biggest concrete structure "Three Gorges Dam" is located in which of the following countries-

- (a) China (b) Taiwan
(c) Malaysia (d) Thailand

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The Three Gorges Dam is a hydroelectric dam that spans the Yangtze River by the town of Sandouping located in Yiling District, Yichang, Shi, Hubei province, China. The Three Gorges Dam is the world's largest power station in terms of installed capacity (22,500 MW).

20. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched-

- (a) Hevea tree - Brazil
(b) Sumatra storm - Malaysia
(c) River kayan - Borneo
(d) Dekke toba fish - Brazil

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Hevea is a genus of flowering plants in the spurge family, Euphorbiaceae. It is also one of many names used commercially for the wood of the most economically important rubber tree. It is found in Amazon. Sumatra storm is related to Malaysia and Kayan River is a river of Borneo, Indonesia. Dekke Toba Fish is not related to Brazil.

21. Which of the followings is not correctly matched-

- (a) Indonesia - Jakarta

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- (b) Maldives - male
(c) North Korea - Seoul
(d) Zimbabwe - Harare

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Countries with their capitals are as followed-

Country	-	Capital
Indonesia	-	Jakarta
Maldives	-	Male
North Korea	-	Pyongyang
South Korea	-	Seoul
Zimbabwe	-	Harare

22. Match the following countries with their capitals-

Country	Capital
A. Argentina	1. Bogota
B. Columbia	2. Harare
C. Egypt	3. Buenos Aires
D. Zimbabwe	4. Cairo

	A	B	C	D
(a) 2		3	4	1
(b) 3		4	1	2
(c) 4		1	2	3
(d) 3		1	4	2

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt:-

Country	Capital
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Columbia	Bogota
Egypt	Cairo
Zimbabwe	Harare

23. Heligoland is an archipelago of which of the following nations-

- (a) Britain (b) Germany
(c) Usa (d) Indonesia

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Heligoland is a small German archipelago in the North Sea. It is located at the distance of 46km from the German coast.

24. Which of the following continent is located in Northern Southern and Eastern-Western hemisphere of the earth-

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Africa is located in the northern-southern and eastern-western hemisphere of the earth.

25. "Dark Continent" is-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expt:- The term "Dark Continent" seems to have been a concept began at least as far back as the sixteenth century, and it denoted unexplored, little known, or uninhabited terrain or even academic areas.

26. "Tin Bigha" corridor connects-

- (a) India and Pakistan
(b) India and China
(c) Bangladesh and Pakistan
(d) Bangladesh and India

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- The Tin (or Teen) Bigha Corridor is a strip of land belonging to India on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border, which, in September 2011, was leased to Bangladesh so that it can access its Dahagram-Angarpota enclaves.

27. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC.

- (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Singapore (d) Maldives

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union in South Asia. Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAARC was founded in Dhaka in 1985. Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu.

28. Greenland is the largest island of the world. It is an integral part of-

- (a) Norway (b) North America
(c) Denmark (d) Canada

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2006, SSC CPO Exam, 2003, SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expt:- Greenland is an autonomous country within the Danish Realm, located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

29. Which is the largest island of the world-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

30. Which of the following countries shares the longest border with India-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expt:- India has its longest border line with Bangladesh. West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram share the border with Bangladesh.

31. Which is the smallest (in area) member of united nations-

- (a) Papua New Guinea (b) Cuba
(c) Vatican (d) Seychelles

Ans. (d) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Although, Vatican is the smallest country of the world but it is not a member of United Nations. Countries with their respective areas are as followed-

Country	-	Area (mile square)
Papua New Guinea	-	178,700
Cuba	-	42,427
Seychelles	-	175
Vatican city	-	0.17

32. Which of the following country does not share its border with Iraq-

- (a) Jordan (b) Syria
(c) Turkey (d) Lebanon

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Iraq is an important nation of western Asia. It shares border with Jordan in West, Syria in North-West, Turkey in north, Iran in east and Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in south.

33. Which is the smallest Country (in population)-

- (a) Vatican City (b) Nauru
(c) Monaco (d) Palau

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Countries with their population are as followed-

Country	-	Population
Monaco	-	35,000
Palau	-	20,000
Nauru	-	10,000
Vatican city	-	842

34. What is the modern name of "Siam" -

- (a) Myanmar (b) Thailand
(c) Philippines (d) Cambodia

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Thailand is a country at the centre of the Indo-chinese peninsula in Mainland Southeast Asia. Its name was changed from Siam to Thailand.

35. Which of the following is meant by an archipelago-

- (a) Lake (b) Island
(c) Mountain (d) Plateau

Ans. (b)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- An archipelago, sometimes called an island group or island chain, is a chain, cluster or collection of islands. Five big countries of the world are archipelago currently-Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, New Zealand and UK.

36. The Famous Kruger National Park is located in-

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) South Africa
(c) Sudan (d) Tanzania

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The world-renowned Kruger National Park offers a wildlife experience that ranks with the best in Africa. It established in 1898 to protect the wildlife of the South Africa. Kruger National Park, in north eastern South Africa, is one of Africa's largest game reserves. Its high density of wild animals includes the Big 5: lions, leopards, rhinos, elephants and buffalos. Hundreds of other mammals make their home here, as do diverse bird species such as vultures, eagles and storks. Mountains, bush plains and tropical forests are all part of the landscape. It is spread over in an area of 19,485km square.

37. The coast of which of the following country are not touched by Arabian sea-

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Oman
(c) Kenya (d) Iran

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Arabian Sea (Also Persian Sea) is a region of the northern Indian Ocean bounded on the north by Pakistan and Iran, on the west by north eastern Somalia and the Arabian Peninsula, and on the east by India. Historically the sea has been known by other names including the Erythraean Sea and the Persian Sea. Its total area is 3,862,000 km² (1,491,000 sq mi) and its maximum depth is 4,652 metres (15,262 ft).

38. In which of the following country, the first iron bridge was constructed-

- (a) England (b) Italy
(c) Greece (d) France

Ans. (a)

[SSC Stenographer, (Grade D) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Iron Bridge is a bridge that crosses the River Severn in Shropshire, England. It opened in 1781. It was the first arch bridge in the world to be made of cast iron.

39. Peshawar is nearer to which of the following-

- (a) Karakoram Pass (b) Zojila Pass
(c) Namika La Pass (d) Khybar Pass

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Khybar pass is located near to Peshawar, Peshawar is the capital of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

40. The World's most humid continent is-

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

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[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Ans. (d)

Expl:- The World's most humid place is Mawsynram of India which is located in Asia. But in terms of distribution of average annual rain, South America is the most humid continent.

41. Where is Doldrums Belt located-

- (a) Near Equator (b) Near Polar Area
(c) Tropic of Cancer (d) Tropic of Capricorn

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The doldrums is a colloquial expression derived from historical maritime usage, which refers to those parts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean affected by the Intertropical Convergence Zone, a low-pressure area around the equator where the prevailing winds are calm.

42. Which is the largest country of the Africa-

- (a) South Africa (b) Sudan
(c) Algeria (d) Egypt

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- After the separation of South Sudan from Sudan, Algeria has become the largest country in Africa.

43. What is the capital of Rwanda-

- (a) Libreville (b) Kigali
(c) Copenhagen (d) Bogota

Ans. (b)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Kigali is the capital of Rwanda. It is the largest city and commercial centre of Rwanda.

44. The mountain which separates Asia and Europe is-

- (a) Allai Mountain Range
(b) Alps Mountain
(c) Ural Mountain
(d) Rocky Mountain

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer (Grade D) Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Urals are a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the Ural River and north western Kazakhstan. The mountain range forms part of the conventional boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia.

45. Which of the country is formed of various number of islands-

- (a) Papua New Guinea (b) Philippines
(c) Japan (d) Indonesia

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Indonesia is a nation made of various islands. It is a country in Southeast Asia situated between the Indian and Pacific Ocean. It is the largest island country, with more than thirteen thousand islands.

Black forest is found in-

- (a) France (b) Germany
(c) Czechoslovakia (d) Romania

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- The Black Forest, a mountainous region in southwest Germany, bordering France, is known for its dense evergreen forests and picturesque villages which inspired some of the Brothers Grimm fairy tales. Feldberg is the highest peak of the Black Forest range. The Famous Danube River originates from this range.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANO

1. What is the cup-shaped mouth of Volcanos-

- (a) Centre of Origin (b) Epicenter
(c) Crater (d) Cinder Cone

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- A volcanic crater is a roughly circular depression in the ground caused by volcanic activity. It is the mouth of a volcano.

2. The instrument to measure the magnitude of earthquake is called-

- (a) Ideograph (b) Pantagraph
(c) Argograph (d) Seismograph

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- Seismograph is an instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, such as force and duration. Epicenter is the point of origin of the earthquake.

3. What is the point below the epicentre of the earthquake-

- (a) Wither (b) Incenter
(c) Epicenter (d) Focus

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014, 2002]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- The centre of earthquake is called the Epicentre. The point directly below the epicentre is called as focus or hypocenter. The Epicenter and focus are located on the angle 90°.

4. Which is the point above the centre of earthquake on the surface of the earth-

- (a) Center Point (b) Origin Point
(c) Epicentre (d) In-Centre

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- Epicentre is the point of earthquake on the surface of the earth. The point where shocks start is called as focus. During earthquake, three types of shockwaves generate-

1. Primary Waves (P waves)
2. Transverse Waves (S waves)
3. Mass Waves (L waves)

5. The Richter scale is used to measure which following-

- (a) Humidity of Air
(b) Velocity of Air
(c) Magnitude of Earthquake
(d) Density of Liquid

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000, SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Richter scale, developed in the 1930s, is a base-10 logarithmic scale, which defines magnitude as the logarithm of the ratio of the amplitude of the seismic waves to an arbitrary, minor amplitude.

6. Anticline is a type of which of the following-

- (a) Riverine (b) Fold Structure
(c) Eroded Landmass (d) Delta

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Anticline is a type of fold structure.

7. The series of line which connects the places of similar shocks at the same time is called-

- (a) Coseismal Lines (b) Isoseismal Line
(c) Homoseismal Line (d) Seismo Lines

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2012]

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Homoseismal line is the line on the Earth's surface connecting points where the seismic wave arrives, generated by an earthquake, at the same time.

8. The Rift Valley is created-

- (a) Between two anticlines
(b) Between two rifts
(c) Erosion of synclinal basin
(d) Due to volcanic eruption

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2004]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- A Rift Valley is a linear-shaped lowland between several highlands or mountain ranges created by the action of a geologic rift or fault. A rift valley is formed on a divergent plate boundary, a crustal extension, a spreading apart of the surface, which is subsequently further deepened by the forces of erosion.

9. The nuclear reactor, where the leak of radioactive substance was detected in Japan following the tsunami of March 11, 2011, are in-

- (a) Fukushima (b) Kyoto
(c) Tokyo (d) None of These

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

Ans. (a)

Expl:- The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster was an energy accident at the Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant in Fukushima, initiated primarily by the tsunami following the Tohoku earthquake on 11 March 2011.

10. What is the main cause of tsunami-

- (a) Volcano
- (b) Cyclone
- (c) Earthquake on Sea Surface
- (d) Gravitation of Moon

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- A tsunami also known as a seismic sea wave. It is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake. It is made of the words of Japanese, *tsu* means harbour and *nami* means wave.

11. How tsunami waves are generated-

- (a) Earthquake on Sea Surface
- (b) Gravitation of Moon
- (c) Tides in Sea
- (d) Cyclone

Ans. (a)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Undersea Earthquakes Cause Tsunamis. A continental plate is dragged down and bent by an oceanic plate. The continental plate cannot bend any more and snaps back, pushing the seawater up. The seawater spreads in all directions as tsunami and reaches land, sometimes hours later.

12. The reason of formation of tsunami is-

- (a) Warm and cold currents meet
- (b) Earthquake
- (c) Change in surface of sea
- (d) Volcanic eruption

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. When the rocks break, the earthquake occurs.

13. What are the name of the seismic sea waves which reach to coast at a very high force-

- (a) Tides
- (b) Tsunami
- (c) Current
- (d) Cyclone

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- A tsunami is a series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions. ... Tsunamis are giant waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea.

14. The cause of earthquake is-

- (a) Disturbances in earth surface
- (b) Adjustment in the layers of earth's crust
- (c) Destruction in shell system
- (d) Rise in plates

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Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the perceptible shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.

15. The reason behind earthquake is-

- (a) Land cruises
- (b) Rotation of earth
- (c) Tectonism
- (d) Denudation

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Tectonism : the process of deformation that produces in the earth's crust its continents and ocean basins, plateaus and mountains, folds of strata, and faults—called also diastrophism.

16. Find the odd one-

- (a) Tsunami
- (b) Earthquake
- (c) Wind-Turbine
- (d) Cyclone

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Tsunami, earthquake and cyclone are the natural disasters while wind-turbine is a machine to generate power.

17. Find the odd one-

- (a) Basalt
- (b) Ruby
- (c) Emerald
- (d) Sapphire

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Ruby, Emerald and Sapphire are the gems while basalt is rock formed by the lava.

18. Which type of lakes are created by the volcanic activities-

- (a) Lagoon
- (b) Sweet Water Lake
- (c) Volcanic Lakes
- (d) Karst Lake

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Volcanic lakes are formed by the volcanic activities. Crater lakes form as the created depression, within the crater rim, is filled by water. The water may come from precipitation, groundwater circulation (often hydrothermal fluids in the case of volcanic craters) or melted ice.

19. The Volcanic activities are found more in-

- (a) Hawaii
- (b) Japan
- (c) Columbia
- (d) New Zealand

Ans. (a)

[SSC Stenographer, 2011, SSC CGL Exam, 1999]

Expl:- 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. In a 40,000 km (25,000 mi) horseshoe shape, it is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and/or plate movements.

20. Which of the following, Indonesian Territory became victim of terrible earthquake in 2004.

- (a) Irian Jaya
- (b) Sumatra

(c) Kalibangan

(d) Java

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Sumatra, a large Indonesian island west of Java and south of the Malay Peninsula, is known for its rugged tropical terrain, wildlife and smoldering volcanoes. To the north, the city of Banda Aceh, which was devastated by the 2004 tsunami, has a museum commemorating the disaster.

11. Mount Gamkonora, highest peak of Halmahera Island, was burst in 2007. In which country is it located -

(a) Japan

(b) Indonesia

(c) Russia

(d) France

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section off Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Mount Gamkonora is a stratovolcano on Halmahera island, Indonesia. With an elevation of 1,560 metres, it is the highest peak on the island. It has produced an elongated series of craters along the north-south rift.

SOIL

1. Soil factors are also known as-

(a) Biological factors

(b) Geo Morphological factors

(c) Ecological factors

(d) Edaphic factors

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Soil factors are also known as Edaphic factors. Soil form from the interplay of five main factors namely Parent material, Time, Climate, Relief and Organisms.

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

(a) Cotton

(b) Sugarcane

(c) Tea

(d) Coffee

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The black soil is considered best for the cotton production. That is why it is also called as Cotton Soil.

3. What is the name of the soil, rich in Calcium-

(a) Pedocal

(b) Pedalfer

(c) Podzol

(d) Laterite

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Pedocal is a subdivision of the zonal soil order. It is a class of soil which forms in semi arid and arid regions. It is rich in calcium carbonate and has low soil organic matter.

4. Gray soil, like the Ash of Pine Forest, is also known as-

(a) Red and peat soil

(b) Tundra soil

(c) Podzol

(d) Gray soil

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Podzols are subarctic soils of the cold, humid northern coniferous forest (tuga) found between the mixed forests of the temperate zone and the tundras of the arctic zone.

5. Which is the best suited soil for the cultivation of rice-

(a) Laterite soil

(b) Red soil

(c) Alluvial soil

(d) Black soil

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Alluvial soil is a fine-grained fertile soil deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds. Alluvial deposit, alluvial sediment, alluvium, alluvion - clay or silt or gravel carried by rushing streams and deposited where the stream slows down. It is best for the cultivation of rice.

6. The Red colour of red soil is due to-

(a) Nitrogen

(b) Humus

(c) Iron

(d) Copper

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The red colour of red soil is Due to iron oxide, the colour of soil is red.

7. The soil which bleaches quickly due to rain, is called-

(a) Red

(b) Laterite

(c) Black

(d) Alluvial

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The laterite soil bleaches with the rain. 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. Nearly all laterites are of rusty-red coloration because of high iron oxide content. They develop by intensive and long-lasting weathering of the underlying parent rock.

8. The remedy for soil erosion region is-

1. Bordering the region 2. Crop regulation

3. Deforestation

4. Allowing animals for grazing

(a) 1,2

(b) 1,4

(c) 4,3

(d) 4,3

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- To control soil erosion, the region should be bordered and public should not be allowed to enter it. Crop regulation can also be helpful in controlling soil erosion.

9. Which of the following is a Bio-Method of soil erosion-

(a) Contour Farming

(b) Terracing

(c) Gully Control

(d) Basin Listing

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Contour farming is a bio-method to control soil erosion. It conserves the uppermost layer of the soil. This method is used in areas receiving high rain.

10. Why is crop rotation necessary-

(a) To increase the fertility of soil

(b) To increase the quantity of minerals

(c) To reduce the quantity of proteins

- (d) To plough various types of crops

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier - 1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Crop rotation is very necessary to increase the fertility of the soil. Under this system, various crops are sown in various seasons.

11. Which of the following method does not help in conservation of the fertility and moisture of soil-

- (a) Contour ploughing (b) Dry farming
(c) Strip cropping (d) Shifting cultivation

Ans. (d) [SSC Section off Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The shifting cultivation is not helpful in conserving the moisture and fertility of the soil.

12. Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion-

- (a) Drainage (b) Deforestation
(c) Weathering (d) Grazing

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Weathering is the main process of soil formation. Weathering is the breaking down of rocks, soil and minerals as well as wood and artificial materials through contact with the Earth's atmosphere, biota and waters.

13. The Plantation in a huge manner to prevent soil erosion is called-

- (a) Shelter Belts (b) Contour Farming
(c) Strip Farming (d) Forestation

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A windbreak or shelterbelt is a plantation usually made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a manner as to provide shelter from the wind and to protect soil from erosion. They are commonly planted around the edges of fields on farms.

14. Soil erosion in desert area can be prevented -

- (a) By Strip Ploughing (b) Using Manure
(c) Forestation (d) Shifting Cultivation

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Seventy percent of Earth's land animals and plants live in forests, and many cannot survive the deforestation that destroys their homes. The trees of the rainforest that provide shelter for some species also provide the canopy that regulates the temperature, a necessity for many others.

SHELL AND TOPOGRAPHY

1. Which of the followings are related with "Lithosphere".

- (a) Plant and Insect (b) Earth's Interior
(c) Earth's Crust (d) None of these

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The solid portion of earth is called the lithosphere, it comprises the rocks of the earth's crust and the thin layer of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organisms.

2. Which of the following is not a result of underground water-activity-

- (a) Stalactites (b) Stalagmites
(c) Sink holes (d) Fiords

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, SSC Data Entry Operator Exam, 2008]

Expl:- A fiord is formed when a glacier cuts a U-shaped valley by ice segregation and abrasion of the surrounding bedrock. Glacial melting is accompanied by the rebounding of Earth's crust as the ice load and eroded sediment is removed (also called isostasy or glacial rebound).

3. What is the cascade profile of river course-

- (a) Seamless curve in lower course
(b) Seamless curve in upper course
(c) Seamless curve from source to mouth
(d) Seamless curve in middle course

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The path the river follows from its source to mouth is known as the river's course. The Seamless curve in upper course is called the cascade profile of river course.

4. In which type of topography, water recharge point is found-

- (a) Karst Topography (b) Terrain
(c) Desert (d) Tundra

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier - 1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- In Karst shell regions, thousands of water pores are formed because of the carbon dioxide. The Karst topography is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum. It is characterized by underground drainage systems with sinkholes and caves.

5. The breaking up of the rocks at its place is known as-

- (a) Erosion (b) Withering
(c) Mass Destruction (d) Degradation

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- As time pass by, all rocks decay and break up into even smaller fragments by a process known as withering.

6. The Coral reefs are a specimen of -

- (a) Temperate Forests
(b) Tropical Rain Forest
(c) Savannah
(d) Coppice Land

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Coral and Antoll reefs are very important in inter-ocean forms. Coral reefs are diverse underwater ecosystems held together by calcium carbonate structures secreted by corals. Coral reefs are built by colonies of tiny animals found in marine waters that contain few nutrients. Most coral reefs are built from stony corals, which in turn consist of polyps that cluster in groups.

1. What is changed in metamorphic rocks-

- (a) Structure (b) Formation
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) Actual chemical composition

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Temperature and pressure change the formation and the structure of metamorphic rocks. These are the hardest rocks and fossils are not found in it.

2. The Rocks of granite are changed into which of the following due to metamorphism-

- (a) Marble (b) Feldspar
(c) Gneiss (d) Quartz

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Gneiss is a high grade metamorphic rock, it has been subjected to higher temperature and pressure than schist. It is formed by the metamorphosis of granite, or sedimentary rock. Gneiss displays distinct foliation, representing alternating layers composed of different minerals.

3. Granite display standing quartzite zone because-

- (a) These rocks are resistant to all kinds of erosion
(b) They do not decay easily
(c) They weathers quickly
(d) These rocks do not destruct easily

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Granite rocks have crystallized from magmas that have compositions at or near a eutectic point. Granite is an igneous rock with at least 20% quartz and up to 65% alkali feldspar by volume.

4. Pits, formed by the deflating action of wind are called-

- (a) Playa (b) Yardang
(c) Blowouts (d) Sand dune

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- In Deserts, wind action changes the landscape through wind erosion in the form of blowouts. Deflation is the removal of loose sediment from the flat land surface by wind.

5. Which of the following are Metamorphic rocks-

- (a) Gneiss and Mafic (b) Gneiss and Schist
(c) Schist and Mafic (d) Schist and Chalk

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Marble, quartz, slate, gneiss, schist etc are Examples of the metamorphic rocks.

6. What are obsidian, andesite, gabbro and peridotite-

- (a) Intrusive rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks
(c) Extrusive rocks (d) Metamorphic rocks

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Obsidian, andesite, gabbro and peidotite are the Examples of extrusive rocks. All of these fall in the category of igneous rock.

7. Which of the following rock has formed the Earth's crust-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The crust of Earth, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, and other planetary bodies have been generated largely by igneous processes.

8. Which of the following is an Example of Abyssal Ingenous Rock-

- (a) Basalt (b) Granite
(c) Slate (d) Dolomite

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Abyssal Igneous rocks are formed by the magma as it get cold. Granite is an Example of it.

9. The Metamorphism of Shale occurs in which of the following rocks-

- (a) Graphite (b) Gneiss
(c) Marble (d) Slate

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Metamorphism of shale occurs in slate while dolomite in Marble.

10. What is the incident of movement of landmass and rockfalls-

- (a) Landslide (b) Earth progression
(c) Scaling off (d) Weathering

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- A landslide, also known as a landslip, is a form of mass wasting that includes a wide range of ground movements, such as rockfalls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows.

11. The formation of "Mushroom Rocks" in deserts is an example of which of the following-

- (a) Erosion (b) Contraction
(c) Attrition (d) Abrasion

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A mushroom rock, also called rock pedestal or a pedestal rock, is a naturally occurring rock whose shape, as its name implies, resembles a mushroom. The formation of these rocks is an example of erosion.

18. What is the name of the sand mound formed by high speed of wind-

- (a) Cliff (b) Cirque
(c) Dune (d) Hamada

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In physical geography, a dune is a hill of sand built by either wind or water flow. The Dunes occur in different shapes and sizes, which is formed by interaction with the flow of air or water.

19. The region which is resistant to the transformation of macro structure, is called-

- (a) Firm structure (b) Ancient structure
(c) Tectonic plate (d) Shield

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The area which is resistant to the transformation of macro structure is called the shield.

20. Where does Moraine form-

- (a) Deltas of Rivers (b) Dry Zones
(c) Glacial Region (d) Monsoon Region

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A moraine is any glacially formed accumulation of unconsolidated glacial debris (soil and rock) that occurs in currently glaciated and formerly glaciated regions on Earth, through geomorphological processes.

21. Which of the following geomorphic pairs is not correct-

- (a) Cirque-Glacier (b) Coral-Ocean
(c) Delta-River (d) Pores-Air

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Pore solution is formed in Karst regions.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

1. The longest river of Europe is-

- (a) Rhine (b) Rhone
(c) Danube (d) Volga

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Volga is the longest river of Europe. Its length is 3,692km. While Danube is 2,860km long, Rhone 813km and Rhine 1,236km.

2. Which is the largest reservoir of sweet water-

- (a) Underground Water
(b) Pond
(c) Lakes
(d) Glacier

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- 68.70% sweet water come from the Polar Glaciers, while 30.1% from underground water.

3. The largest Delta of the world is -

- (a) Nippon Delta (b) Sicily Delta
(c) Ganga Delta (d) Caspian Delta

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC CGL (Tier-1), 2014]

Expl:- The World's largest delta is Ganga Delta. The Ganga Brahmaputra Delta in Bangladesh low landed country is a river delta in the South Asia region of Bengal, consisting of Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal, India. It is located in "Sundarban" region.

4. Which of the following river crosses the Equator twice-

- (a) Congo (b) Amazon
(c) Niger (d) Nile

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Congo river of Africa crosses equator twice while Limpopo river of Africa crosses tropic of Capricorn twice.

5. Which of the following river crosses Tropic of Capricorn twice-

- (a) Vaal River (b) Limpopo River
(c) Niger River (d) Zambezi River

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Limpopo River flow through Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique where it empties into the Indian Ocean. It also acts as a boarder which separates South Africa from Zimbabwe on the North for 240 km and South Africa from Botswana on the Northeast for 400 km.

6. Which is the largest river of Asia-

- (a) Indus River (b) Yangtze River
(c) Hwang Ho River (d) Ganga River

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Yangtze River, known in China as the Cháng Jiāng or the Yángzǐ Jiāng, is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world. The river is the longest in the world to flow entirely within one country.

7. Rivers in "Annular" pattern flow in which direction-

- (a) West to East (b) North to South
(c) Like a ring (d) Transverse direction

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- In an annular drainage pattern streams follow a regular circular or concentric path along a belt of weak rock, resembling in plan a ringlike pattern.

8. In which river is "Grand canyon" -

- (a) Mississippi (b) Colorado
(c) Columbia (d) Ohara

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2001, SSC CGL Exam, 1999, SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona in the United States. Arizona's Grand Canyon is a natural formation distinguished by its layered bands of red rock and its vast scale, averaging 10 miles across and a mile deep along its 277. Mile length.

9. The reason behind broadening the river valley is-

- (a) Corrosion (b) Soil Erosion
(c) Attrition (d) Hydraulic Action

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Due to soil erosion, the river valley gets Broadened. This process develops the river valley.

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of river erosion at early stage-

- (a) Arc Lake (b) Gorge
(c) Inter Valley (d) Cut-Bank

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- A gorge or canyon is a deep ravine between pairs of escarpments or cliffs and is the most often carved landscape by the erosive activity of a river over geologic timescales.

11. The area marked by Internal drainage is-

- (a) Plateau (b) Plains
(c) Desert (d) Mountain

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Internal drainage is mostly found in Deserts.

12. Which is a type of erosion caused by hydraulic action-

- (a) Flowing Water (b) Wind
(c) Glacier (d) None Of These

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Hydraulic action is erosion that occurs when the motion of water against a rock surface produces mechanical weathering. Most generally, it is the ability of moving water (flowing or waves) to dislodge and transport rock particles.

TRIBE

1. Which of the following are related with "Red Indian"-

- (a) New Zealand (b) Srilanka
(c) North America (d) Kenya

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer (Grade D) Exam 2005]

Expl:- Red Indians are the native of America. Currently they are domiciled in Hawaii and Alaska.

2. Which of the following tribe performs animal husbandry-

- (a) Bodo (b) Maasai

(c) Pygmy

(d) Eskimo

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Maasai are a Nilotic ethnic group of semi-nomadic warrior tribe inhabiting southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. They are among the best known local populations due to their residence near the many game parks of the African Great Lakes and their distinctive customs and dress.

3. Bara (kral) is used for which of the following-

- (a) House of Maasai shepherd
(b) Village of Maasai shepherd
(c) Stockyard of kikuyu
(d) Tent of Kirgiz

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Kral is a protected village of Maasai shepherd.

4. Pale colour, medium height, epicanthic eye are the characteristics of -

- (a) Australoid (b) Negroid
(c) Mongoloid (d) Cancosoid

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Mongoloid is a term now often deprecated as offensive, for peoples indigenous to East Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Eastern Russia.

MEADOWS (GRASSLAND)

1. What is the name of the temperate grassland of South America-

- (a) Pampas (b) Prairies
(c) Veld (d) Savanna

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Pampas are fertile South American lowlands, covering more than 7,50,000 km² (289,577 sq mi), that include the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos and Córdoba; most of Uruguay; and the Southernmost Brazilian State, Rio Grande do Sul.

2. Grasslands are called pampas in-

- (a) Africa (b) South America
(c) Britain (d) USA

Ans. (b)

[SSC Data Entry Operator Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Pampas (from Quechua pampa, meaning "plain") are fertile South American lowlands, covering more than 750,000 km² (289,577 sq mi), that include the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos and Córdoba; most of Uruguay; and the southernmost Brazilian State, Rio Grande do Sul.

3. The Prairies of North America are-

- (a) Tropical Forest (b) River Basin
(c) Animal Farm (d) Temperate Grasslands

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Lands typically referred to as "Prairie" tend to be in North America. The term encompasses the area referred to as the Interior Lowlands of Canada, The United States, and Mexico.

4. The Temperate grasslands of North America are known as-

- (a) Pampas (b) Downs
(c) Steppe (d) Prairie

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Prairies are ecosystems considered part of the temperate grasslands, savannas. Lands typically referred to as "prairie" tend to be in North America.

5. Which of the following biomes is known as "Breadbasket of the World"?

- (a) Mid Latitude Grassland
(b) Taiga
(c) Mediterranean
(d) Tropical Savanna

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The Mid latitude grasslands (prairies) are known as the "Breadbasket of the World" because it is a highly grain growing region.

6. The Tropical grasslands are called-

- (a) Pampas (b) Llanos
(c) Savanna (d) Veld

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off, Exam 2006]

Expt:- Savanna grasslands are called the tropical grasslands. A savanna or savannah is a grassland ecosystem characterised by the trees being sufficiently widely spaced so that the canopy does not close. The open canopy allows sufficient light to reach the ground to support an unbroken herbaceous layer consisting primarily of grasses.

7. Llanos are the grassland of -

- (a) Guyana highland (b) Brazilian highland
(c) Argentina (d) Chile

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Los Llanos is a vast tropical grassland plain situated to the east of the Andes in Colombia and Venezuela, in north western South America. It is an eco region of the flooded grasslands and Savannas Biome.

8. Word "Steppe" is related to which of the following biomes-

- (a) Grassland (b) Tropical Forest
(c) Savanna (d) Coniferous Forest

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

Expt:- Steppes are the grasslands. The world's largest steppe region, often referred to as "the Great Steppe", is found in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and neighbouring countries stretching from Ukraine in the west through Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Altai, Kopet Dag and Tian Shan Ran.

POPULATION

1. In population, high growth rate is a characteristics of-

- (a) High birth and High mortality rate
(b) High birth and Low mortality rate
(c) Low birth and Low mortality rate
(d) Low birth and High mortality rate

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section off Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The High population is related with the second stage of demographic transition theory. In first stage, birth and mortality both are high while in second stage, mortality rate is controlled by improving education and health sectors but birth rate becomes high. This situation is responsible for population explosion in developing countries like India.

2. When total land is divided by total population, we get-

- (a) Population Density (b) Nutritional Density
(c) Agriculture Density (d) Industrial Density

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Population density = total population/total area

Nutritional density = total population/total food cropping area

Agriculture density = total arable population/total arable area

3. The Density of population in any region is measured by numbers of-

- (a) People (b) Children
(c) Families (d) Houses

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expt:- The number of people living in an area of one square km is the population density of that area.

4. In which of the following country has the maximum population of Muslims-

- (a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Indonesia (d) Saudi Arabia

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Indonesia is the largest country with Muslim population. India ranks third in this context while Pakistan is second.

5. Which of the following countries has the largest Muslim population-

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Bangladesh
(c) Iran (d) Indonesia

Q. (d) The percentage of Indonesian Muslims reaches up to 88.1% and had an increase in 2010, to up to 88.1%, equivalent to 205 million Muslims on a worldwide scale.

In demographic features, India is sorted out in which of the following stage of population cycle-

- Early expanding stage
- High stationary
- Late expanding stage
- Declining stage

[SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2006]

Q. (c) According to Demographic transition theory, population cycle is divided into four stages. India is listed in third stage which shows late expanding stage.

The reserved area for the conservation of wild life is called-

- Forest
- National park
- Botanical garden
- Sanctuary

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015, SSC Stenographer Exam, 2014]

Q. (d) The reserve area for the conservation of wild life is known as wild life sanctuary. There are more than 500 wild life sanctuaries in India currently. These are established in order to protect and conserve the flora and fauna. The Hunting of animals is strictly prohibited in these area, but grazing of animals is allowed. In national parks, hunting and grazing is strictly prohibited. Human interference is prohibited in national parks. National parks and sanctuary both are established to conserve wild life. A wild life sanctuary cannot be a national park, but national park will definitely be a wild life sanctuary.

The legitimized reserved region for the conservation of wild life in its natural form is-

- Biosphere Reserve
- Sanctuary
- Social Forest
- National Park

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Q. (d) Wildlife sanctuaries are established by IUCN category II protected areas. Many National Parks were initially wildlife sanctuaries.

Arrange the following countries of south-Asia in their descending order of literacy of people-

- Bangladesh
- India
- Pakistan
- Srilanka

- 1,4,3,2
- 3,2,4,1
- 4,2,3,1
- 4,3,2,1

Ans. (e) [SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Forest and environment

Country	-	Literacy Rate (%)
Srilanka	-	92.60
India	-	73.00
Pakistan	-	58.70
Bangladesh	-	61.50

ENVIRONMENT

1. Environment includes-

- Abiotic component
- Biotic component
- Oxygen and Nitrogen
- Abiotic and Biotic component

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expt:- In Biology and Ecology, Abiotic components or Abiotic factors are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystem.

2. The World's largest bio-fuel plant has been established with a production capacity of 100 million liters per year, is located in-

- China
- India
- Brazil
- USA

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- The World's largest bio-fuel plant was established in June, 2008 near Houston ship channel in America.

3. What is the cause of 'Green house effect'-

- Nitrogen
- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbon Mono Oxide
- Nitrogen Dioxide

Ans. (b) [SSC Section off Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The 'Greenhouse effect' is the process by which radiation from a planet's atmosphere warms the planet's surface to a temperature above what it would be without its atmosphere. If a planet's atmosphere contains radiatively active gases (i.e., Greenhouse gases) the atmosphere will radiate energy in all directions. Carbon dioxide is highly responsible for Greenhouse effect.

4. Which of the following is an important Greenhouse Gas-

- Carbon Dioxide
- Chlorofluorocarbon
- Carbon Monoxide
- Freon

Ans. (a) [SSC Section off Exam, 2007]

Expt:- The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.

5. Which of the following man-made calamities is social calamity-

- (a) Landslide
- (b) Interpenetration of Salt Water
- (c) Home Cremation
- (d) Ozone Depletion

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Home cremation is a socially man-made Calamity. While ozone depletion is man-made environmental calamity.

6. What is the main natural cause of disruption of road in hilly areas-

- (a) Landslide
- (b) Falling of Trees
- (c) Traffic
- (d) Road Construction

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Roads are generally disrupted in hilly areas because of the landslides.

7. The cause of reduction of forest coverage is-

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Manufacturing Industry
- (c) Rising Population
- (d) Tourism and Pilgrimage

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Forest coverage has been continuously declining as the population is growing.

8. Where is the secretariat of the conference on biological Diversity-

- (a) London
- (b) Italy
- (c) Montreal
- (d) Toronto

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The secretariat of conference on Biological Diversity is located in Montreal (Canada).

9. When was the world wildlife fund founded-

- (a) 1969
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1961
- (d) 1965

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded on April 29, 1961, working in the field of the wilderness preservation and the reduction of humanity's footprint on the environment. It was formerly named the World Wildlife Fund, which remains its official name in Canada and the United States.

10. The Symmetrical patterns in a natural region are of-

- (a) Climate and Vegetation
- (b) Climate and Industry
- (c) Soil and Water-drainage
- (d) Economic Base and Species

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

Expl:- The Patterns in nature are visible regularities of form found in the natural world. These patterns recur in different contexts and can sometimes be modelled mathematically. Natural patterns include symmetries, trees, spirals, meanders, waves, foams.

11. The best Example of Multi Embryos is-

- (a) Cocoa
- (b) Capsicum
- (c) Citrus
- (d) Cycas

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Citrus is the best Example of multi embryos.

12. What is the ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationships-

- (a) Total Wild Life
- (b) Biosphere
- (c) Lithosphere
- (d) Hydrosphere

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The biosphere is the layer of the planet Earth where life exists. The Biosphere is the global ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationships, including their interaction with the elements of the Lithosphere, Geosphere, Hydrosphere, and Atmosphere.

13. The largest ecosystem of earth is-

- (a) Biome
- (b) Hydrosphere
- (c) Lithosphere
- (d) Biosphere

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Hydrosphere is the largest ecosystem of the earth. 71% of the earth is covered with water.

14. Which of the following sequence is correct in the declining productivity-

- (a) Mangrove, Ocean, Grassland, Lakes
- (b) Ocean, Lake, Grassland, Mangrove
- (c) Ocean, Mangrove, Lakes, Grassland
- (d) Mangrove, Grassland, Lake, Ocean

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Highest productivity is found at estuary, coral reef in the confluence of ocean and continent. The second highest productive region is humid forest, lakes and grasslands.

15. For which of the following reason, it is necessary to secure a large area for forest -

- (a) Absorption of carbon dioxide
- (b) Conservation of wild life
- (c) More rain
- (d) Ecological balance

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Ecological balance is a theory stipulating that natural conditions, including numbers of various animal and plant species, remain stable on their own through variations over time. The forests are very important for ecological balance.

Which of the following forest is resistant to cyclones-

- (a) Alpine Forest (b) Mangrove Forest
(c) Evergreen forest (d) Monsoon forest

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- Mangrove forests work as the besieger of cyclones. They are also known as tidal forests. These forests can live in severe coastal conditions.

Soil is eroded heavily due to deforestation, it affects the flowing of surface water badly. Which of the following is badly affected by these causes-

- (a) Human-Resource
(b) Ecological System
(c) Climate
(d) Local Plants

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- The deforestation results in increasing soil erosion, while it affects flow of water and can imbalance ecological system.

Which of the following aquatic plant is effective in preventing the water-pollution caused by industrial waste-

- (a) Water Hyacinth (b) Elephant Grass
(c) Parthenium (d) (b) and (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- Eichhornia Crassipes, commonly known as Water Hyacinth, is an aquatic plant native to the Amazon basin, and is often considered a highly problematic invasive species outside its native range.

Where are rare plantless forest found -

- (a) Alpine (b) Tundra
(c) Chapparal (d) Taiga

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- In physical geography, tundra is a type of Biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons.

The Amazon forests are a type of -

- (a) Tropical forest
(b) Temperate forest
(c) Temperate evergreen forest
(d) Tropical seasonal forest

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- The Amazon rainforest, covering much of north western Brazil and extending into Colombia, Peru and other South American countries, is the world's largest tropical rainforest, famed for its immense biodiversity. It's crisscrossed with thousands of rivers, the most exceptional being the powerful Amazon.

21. What is the percentage cover of tropical rain forest in the world-

- (a) 2% (b) 7%
(c) 10% (d) 15%

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Biologists estimate that tropical rainforests contain about 50% of the world's terrestrial plant and animal species

22. Which is the largest forest covering 25% of world's land-

- (a) Tropical rain forest
(b) Taiga forest of Siberia
(c) Monsoon forest
(d) Temperate forest of Europe

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Siberia's Taiga forests are the largest forest covering 25% land of the world. They are the coniferous forests. It includes pine, deodar, fir, spruce etc.

23. Which has the maximum rate of deforestation-

- (a) Tropical Zone (b) Desert Zone
(c) Temperate Zone (d) Northern Forest

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Ans. (a)

Expl:- Currently, the maximum rate of deforestation is in tropical zone. The rate of deforestation is 214 lakh hectare per year. They are damaged because of the growing demand of beef. These are cut down to serve the fodder to cattle

24. Due to growing demand of which of the following product, tropical forest are being damaged the most-

- (a) Pork (b) Sugar
(c) Meat of Goat (d) Beef

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Ans. (d)

Expl:- The world consumed 129.5 billion pounds of beef in 2016. Uruguay consumed the most beef per capita in the world in 2016 followed by Argentina and Hong Kong. ... The United States consumed the 4th most beef per capita in the world in 2016.

25. Evergreen forests are found in-

- (a) Monsoon region
(b) Deserted region
(c) Mediterranean region
(d) Equator region

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Ans. (d)

Expl:- An equatorial evergreen forest is a forest consisting entirely or mainly of evergreen trees that retain green foliage all year round. Such forests reign in the equatorial region, between the tropics primarily as broadleaf evergreens, and in temperate and boreal latitudes primarily as coniferous evergreens.

26. Deciduous trees-

- Depend on other for its food
- Lose their leaves every year
- Do not lose their leaves
- Do synthesis of their food

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2001]

Expi:- Deciduous means "Falling Off at Maturity" or "Tending to Fall off", and it is typically used in order to refer to trees or shrubs that lose their leaves seasonally (most commonly during autumn) and to the shedding of other plant structures such as petals after flowering or fruit when ripe.

27. Which of the following forest is the forest with maximum bio diversity-

- Tropical
- Temperate
- Monsoon
- Equatorial

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expi:- The Maximum biodiversity is found in equatorial zone because of the high temperature and high humidity, which is necessary for bio diversity.

28. Which of the following gives the maximum oxygen-

- Green Forest
- Desert
- Grassland
- Phytoplankton

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expi:- The Main source of oxygen on earth are the marine plants which provide almost 50% of the oxygen.

29. Match the followings-

A. Rosewood	1. Garen forest
B. Bushes	2. Alpine forest
C. Birch	3. Deciduous forest
D. Sundari tree	4. Dry forest

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	2	1

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expi:-

Tree	Forest
Rosewood	Deciduous forest
Bushes	Dry forest
Birch	Alpine forest
Sundari	Garen forest

AGRICULTURE

1. Which country started the cultivation of potatoes in Europe-

- German
- Spanish
- Dutch
- Portuguese

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expi:- Firstly, Potatoes were cultivated in South America. The information of such cultivation was transferred to Spain from South America.

2. In which form can the cultivable land be defined-

- The land which can grow the crops
- Waste land+fallow land
- Old fallow land+new fallow land
- Total fallow land+net sown land

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expi:- Total cultivable land includes total fallow land and Net sown land.

3. What is known as Soil-free Farming-

- Hydroponics
- Humidity up gradation
- Interlude crops
- Sericulture

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expi:- The Hydroponics is a subset of hydroculture and is a method of growing plants using mineral nutrient solutions, in water, without soil.

4. The biggest producer of Rice is-

- India
- Pakistan
- China
- Burma

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 1999]

Expi:- As per the figures of 2015 of FAO, the rank of rice producing nations are as followed -

- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Bangladesh
- Vietnam

5. Which is the best variety of cotton in the world-

- Sea Island
- Upland American
- Egyptian
- Indian short fibres

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2001]

Expi:- The variety of cotton is determined on the basis of its length, quality, shine etc. The Long fibres is better in quality than short fibre. The best variety of cotton are sea island, tangus cotton.

6. Commercially important cotton fibre is-

- Cortex Fibre

- (b) Epidermal pores of seeds
(c) Woody fibre of roots
(d) Floam fibre of roots

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- The epidermis is a single layer of cells that covers the leaves, flowers, roots and stems of plants.

What is the most important edible crop of Australia-

- (a) Maize (b) Barley
(c) Wheat (d) Rice

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- Nearly 15% of the region of Australia is suitable for agriculture but only 6% of that is cultivated. Wheat is the most important edible crop of Australia, which is largely produced in New South Wales and the states of western Australia.

Which of the following country is not an exporter of tea-

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) United Kingdom
(c) India (d) Kenya

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- UK is not an exporter of tea India, Kenya and Sri Lanka are the main exporter of tea. Other important tea producing nations are China, Vietnam, India, Sri Lanka etc.

The largest producer of coffee in the world is-

- (a) Ivory coast (b) Brazil
(c) India (d) Mexico

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000, 2008]

Expl:- The data of 2014 reveals the top six coffee producing countries of the world-

1. Brazil 2. Vietnam
3. Columbia 4. Indonesia
5. Ethiopia 6. India

Which is the biggest coffee producing country in the world-

- (a) India (b) Brazil
(c) Peru (d) Argentina

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- In Brazil, arabica production is located in the main coffee-producing cluster of states led by Rio where arabica is produced almost exclusively.

Which of the following pair is correctly matched-

1. Northern China - Rice
2. Southern China - Wheat
3. Candy Basin - Coffee
4. Malaysia - Natural Rubber

- (a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Ans. (d)

Expl:- Malaysia is a producer of natural rubber.

12. Match the followings -

List 1		List 2	
A. Rice		1. Brazil	
B. Maize		2. Thailand	
C. Rubber		3. China	
D. Sugarcane		4. United States of America	
A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4
(b) 1	3	4	2
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	2	1	3

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- China ranks first in rice production, USA in Maize, Brazil in Sugarcane and Thailand in Rubber.

13. India is the largest producer and consumer of-

- (a) Rice (b) Tea
(c) Coffee (d) Sugar

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2015]

Expl:- India is the World's largest producer as well as consumer of pulses.

14. Which of the following determines the quality of agro-products-

- (a) I.S.I. (b) Eco Product
(c) AGMARK (d) Green Product

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- AGMARK is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, assuring that they conform to a set of standards approved by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an agency of the Government of India. The AGMARK is legally enforced in India by the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1937.

The present AGMARK standards cover quality guidelines for 213 different commodities spanning a variety of Pulses, Cereals, Essential Oils, vegetable oils, Fruits & Vegetables, and semi-processed products like Vermicelli.

15. I.R.20 is a high yielding variety of which of the following-

- (a) Cotton (b) Rice
(c) Wheat (d) Sugarcane

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- I.R.20 is a variety of rice.

16. The region famous for various types of wine and champagne is-

- (a) Eastern Europe (b) Western Europe
(c) Mediterranean sea (d) Glassland

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2010, 2014]

Expl:- The Region of Mediterranean sea is famous for wine and champagne. It rains heavily here due to tropical cyclones. That led to farming of grapes, lemons and oranges etc. It is the heartland of wine industry.

17. Which country produces the maximum amount of timber-

- (a) United States of America
(b) Brazil
(c) Nigeria
(d) Sweden

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The USA is the biggest producer of timber.

18. The flower bud which is used as spice, is obtained from-

- (a) Cinnamon (b) Cardamom
(c) Clove (d) Coriander

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Cloves are the aromatic flower buds of a tree in the family of Myrtaceae, *Syzygium aromaticum*. They are native to the Maluku Islands in Indonesia and are commonly used as a spice.

19. Which of the following is a type of farming that involves both the growing of crops as well as raising of livestock-

- (a) Intensive Farming (b) Mixed Farming
(c) Dairy Farming (d) Dry Farming

Ans. (b) [SSC Steno (Grade C) Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The mixed farming is a system of farming which involves the growing of crops as well as the raising of livestock.

20. In which country, slash and burn agriculture is known as "Milpa"-

- (a) Venezuela (b) Brazil
(c) Central America (d) Mexico and central America

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The name of such farming in different nations-

1. Milpa - Mexico and Central America
2. Chena - Sri Lanka
3. Roca - Brazil
4. Tungya - Myanmar
5. Nagasu - Sudan
6. Humma - Indonesia
7. Jhum - Assam (India)

MINERALS AND INDUSTRY

1. Which of the following country is the largest producer of uranium in the world-

- (a) Canada (b) South Africa
(c) Namibia (d) USA

Ans. (a) [SSC Section off. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In all of the above, Canada is the largest producer of uranium but Kazakhstan ranks first in uranium production in the world.

2. Which of the following resource is abiotic and renewable-

- (a) Iron Ore (b) Livestock
(c) Water (d) Forest

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Renewable resources are the resources that are replenished by the environment over relatively short periods of time. This type of resource is much more desirable to use because often a resource renews so fast that it will have regenerated by the time you've used it up.

3. India is one of the largest producer of manganese along with-

- (a) China and Russia (b) Brazil and Russia
(c) Australia and USA (d) South Africa and USA

Ans. (*) [SSC Section off. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- According to the data released in 2011 by Indian Bureau of Mines, India ranks seventh in the world in the production of manganese ore. Rank of nations are-

Country		Production (in thousand ton)	
		2011	2013
1.	China	14000	15500
2.	South Africa	8652	10952
3.	Australia	6961	7448
4.	Gabon	3562	4091
5.	Brazil	3100	2502
6.	Kazakhstan	2930	2852
7.	India	2387	2588

4. The best quality coal is -

- (a) Lignite (b) Peat
(c) Bituminous (d) Anthracite

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Anthracite is a hard, compact variety of coal that has a sub-metallic luster. It has the highest carbon content, the fewest impurities. Anthracite is the most metamorphosed type of coal in which the carbon content is between 92.1% and 98%.

Which of the following is not a variety of coal-

- (a) Dolomite (b) Bituminous
(c) Lignite (d) Peat

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt- Dolomite is not a type of coal. It is a common rock-forming mineral. It is a calcium magnesium carbonate with a chemical composition of $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$. It is the primary component of the sedimentary rock known as dolostone and the metamorphic rock known as dolomitic marble.

White coal is-

- (a) Uranium (b) Hydropower
(c) Diamond (d) Snow

[SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expt- Hydropower is known as 'White Coal' because it does not pollute environment.

Which mineral is an ore of aluminium-

- (a) Haematite (b) Bauxite
(c) Magnetite (d) Siderite

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expt- Bauxite, an aluminium ore, is the world's main source of aluminium. The lateritic bauxites are found mostly in the countries of the tropics. They were formed by lateritization of various silicate rocks such as granite, gneiss, basalt, syenite, and diorite. Orissa is the largest producer of bauxite in India.

Which of the following country depends on other countries for iron-ore for its steel industry-

- (a) England (b) Australia
(c) Japan (d) Turkey

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expt- Japan is a leading steel producer. There is not large deposits of coal and iron-ore. So, it imports from other countries of the world.

In which of the following places, steel and iron industry was set up with the help of Germany-

- (a) Durgapur (b) Bhilai
(c) Rourkela (d) Bhadravati

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expt- Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), in Rourkela, Odisha is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India. It was set up with West German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes in the 1960s. It is operated by Steel Authority of India (SAIL).

The largest gold producing country in the world is-

- (a) Australia (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) South Africa

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expt- As per the new data of 2014, China (465.7ton) ranks first in gold production. Other nation are Russia (272ton), Australia (269.7ton), America (200.4ton), Peru (169.3ton) and South Africa (164.5ton).

11. Which country has the 50% share of world coal deposits-

- (a) China, Russia and India
(b) America, Russia and China
(c) China, India and America
(d) India, Russia and America

Ans. (b) [SSC 10+2 Exam, 2015]

Expt- The 50% of coal is shared by America, Russia and China which ranks first, second and third in coal reserve.

12. The resources, which can be used again and again are called-

- (a) Biotic (b) Abiotic
(c) Non-renewable (d) Renewable

Ans. (d) [SSC DEO Exam, 2009]

Expt- Renewable resources are the resources which can be used again and again, while non-renewable resource are scarce, they do not regenerate by the environment.

13. Granite stone, used in construction work is a-

- (a) Sedimentary Rock (b) Metamorphic Rock
(c) Igneous Rock (d) Permeable Rock

Ans. (c) [SSC Steno (Grade D) Exam 2005]

Expt- 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.

14. Dolomite is-

- (a) Sedimentary Rock (b) Abyssal Rock
(c) Igneous Rock (d) Metamorphic Rock

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expt- Dolomite is a common rock-forming mineral. It is a calcium magnesium carbonate with a chemical composition of $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$. It is the primary component of the sedimentary rock known as dolostone.

15. Which of the following is largely used in cement industry-

- (a) Gypsum (b) Lime Stone
(c) Coal (d) Ceramic

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expt- The Lime stone is a very important component of cement which is largely used in cement industry.

16. The headquarter of petroleum exporting countries is located in-

- (a) Vienna (b) Riyadh
(c) Kuwait city (d) Abu Dhabi

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization of 13 nations founded in 1960 in Baghdad by the first five members and headquartered since 1965 in Vienna. As of June 2016, OPEC's members are Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia (the de facto leader), United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

17. The Atomic power is a mineral based energy source. It is generated by-

- (a) Uranium
- (b) Thorium
- (c) Plutonium
- (d) All of These

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- Uranium is the most important mineral for atomic power generation. Thorium and Plutonium are also used for atomic power generation.

18. The country with highest population density and largest oil production of Africa is-

- (a) Nigeria
- (b) Uganda
- (c) Kenya
- (d) Sudan

Ans. (a)

[SSC 10+2, Exam 2012]

Expl:- Nigeria is the most dense nation of Africa. It is also the largest producer of oil in Africa.

19. In which of the following important south-western Asian oil region is located near-

- (a) Coastal area of Persian gulf
- (b) Euphrates-Tigris basin
- (c) Arab desert
- (d) Rubal khali desert

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Important South -Western Asian oil regions are located near coastal areas of Persian Gulf. The main countries of the region are Oman, Qatar, Iran, UAE, Kuwait etc

20. Find the odd-

- (a) Petroleum
- (b) Coal
- (c) Fuel Wood
- (d) Power

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Petroleum, coal and fuel wood are the sources of energy while power is a product.

21. Which is the largest producer of wool in the world-

- (a) Australia
- (b) China
- (c) Argentina
- (d) New Zealand

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- According to data of 2013 by FAO, China ranks first in wool production followed by Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom in July 2015, Australia (25.7% of total production) became the largest producer of wool

22. Which of the following country is world's wool producer of wool-

- (a) Canada
- (b) USA
- (c) Australia
- (d) Britain

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Australia is a leading producer of wool which is most from Merino sheep, but has recently been eclipsed by China in terms of total weight. New Zealand is now (2016) the second largest producer of wool, and the largest producer of coarse wool.

23. Which is the largest producer of wool in the world-

- (a) Australia
- (b) New Zealand
- (c) Canada
- (d) USA

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2012]

Expl:- It varies on the sheep's type. Among all of the wool fiber Marino wool fiber is best. In this regards, Australia is the wool producing country in the world.

24. The largest copper producing country of Africa is-

- (a) Kenya
- (b) Union of South Africa
- (c) Tanzania
- (d) Zambia

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Zambia is the largest copper producing country. Democratic Republic of Congo produces more than Zambia but it is not in option.

25. Which of the following is an important copper producing country-

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Chile
- (d) Russia

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Chile is an important copper producing nation. Other are America, Peru, China, Congo, Australia, Russia etc.

26. Which of the following industry is based on raw material-

- (a) Ship Building
- (b) Sugar Industry
- (c) Petroleum Refinery
- (d) Light Engineering Works

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Sugar industry is solely based on raw material.

CLIMATE

The type of rain in humid equatorial climate is-

- (a) Cyclonic
- (b) Mountainous
- (c) Convectional
- (d) Fluctuating and Cyclonic

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The Convectional rain is the main type of rain in humid equatorial climate. In this type of climate, temperature is high throughout the year. There will be 80% humidity in air. It rains throughout the year. The annual rainfall is more than 200cm.

The Mediterranean region is known for heavy rain-

- (a) In spring season
- (b) In autumn
- (c) In winter
- (d) In summer

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- It rains heavily in winter in Mediterranean region. It receives cyclonic rain in winter. Summers are hot and dry.

Onshore breeze develops in-

- (a) Day
- (b) Night
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Season

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- A Sea breeze or onshore breeze is a gentle wind blowing from Sea towards land, that develops over bodies of water near and due to differences in air pressure created by their different heat capacity. It's a common occurrence along coasts during day as solar radiation heats the land more quickly than the water.

Land breeze is a cold breeze which flows from land to

- (a) Sea
- (b) Forest
- (c) Desert
- (d) None of These

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- The warm air over the land is less dense and begins to rise. The Low pressure is created. The air pressure over the water is higher with cold dense air, which moves to occupy the space created over the land.

How can the classification of climate based region be done-

- (a) Distance from Equator
- (b) Height
- (c) Rain
- (d) Distance from sea

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The Classification of climate based region is done on the basis of distance from equator. The equator usually refers to the Earth's equator:- an imaginary line on the Earth's surface equidistant from the North Pole and South Pole.

6. What does acid rain contain which destroys plants-
- (a) Nitrate
 - (b) Ozone
 - (c) Carbon Mono Oxide
 - (d) Sulphuric Acid

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The Acid rain is a rain or any other form of precipitation that is unusually acidic. It contains sulphur and nitrogen oxides which combine with atmospheric water to form acids.

7. The Sea water is more salty than rain water, because-

- (a) Sea creatures salt
- (b) Air around sea is salty
- (c) Rivers pours salt from the soil into sea
- (d) There are salt mines in sea surface

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The salt comes in the ocean from the rocks on land. The rain that falls on the land contains some dissolved carbon dioxide from the surrounding air. This causes the rainwater to be slightly acidic due to carbonic acid.

8. What is the benefit of rain water storage-

- (a) Recharging ground water level
- (b) Respite from floods
- (c) Reduce the scarcity of water
- (d) Protection from soil-erosion

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The Rainwater harvesting is an important method to collect and store the water of rain. This method is mainly used to recharge ground water level.

9. What are the five main indicators of global climate change of our planet-

- (a) Sea level, rising temperature, rain, nitrogen and Arctic ocean ice
- (b) None of these
- (c) Arctic ocean ice, carbon dioxide, global temperature, sea level, surface ice
- (d) Antarctica ice, oxygen, rain, drought and sea level

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Arctic ocean ice, carbon dioxide, global temperature, sea level and surface ice are the main indicators of global climate change.

10. The best way of conservation of water resources is-

- (a) Storage of rain water
- (b) Sustainable water consumption
- (c) Encouraging reformation of natural plants
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Storage of rain water, sustainable water consumption and encouragement of natural plants are the steps to conserve water resources.

11. Which of the following is incorrect about rain water harvesting-

- (a) It is helpful in raising water level
- (b) It increases the harms of flow
- (c) It is a mode of water conservation
- (d) It is helpful in fulfilling the growing demands of water

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Rain water harvesting is a medium to conserve water. It can be helpful in raising the level of water.

12. Which of the following winds changes its direction with the change of season-

- (a) Recurring trapped Winds
- (b) Monsoon Winds
- (c) Polar Winds
- (d) Cyclonic Winds

Ans. (b)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Monsoon is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation.

13. Dry winds (harmattan) blows in Sahara Desert from-

- (a) South to North
- (b) East to West
- (c) West to East
- (d) North to South

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Harmattan is called as Trade Wind. It is dry and dusty wind blowing in Southern Africa. Harmattan blows from northeast or east in the Sahara to west.

14. What is the meaning of Willy-Willy-

- (a) Tropical Cyclone near Australia
- (b) Earthquake
- (c) High Tide
- (d) Tropical Cyclone near India

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2005]

Expl:- A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure center, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain. Depending on its location and strength, a tropical cyclone is referred such by names as hurricane, typhoon, tropical storm, cyclonic storm, tropical depression, and simply cyclone. It is known as willy-willy in Australia.

15. Typhoon comes in-

- (a) Mexican gulf
- (b) Indian ocean
- (c) Arctic Ocean
- (d) China and Japan sea

Ans. (d)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Typhoon Quedan, was the strongest typhoon to make landfall in Mainland China during October since 1949. The 2013 named storm of the 2013 Pacific typhoon season

16. Another name of Hurricane in Australia is-

- (a) Baguio
- (b) Willy-Willy
- (c) Storm
- (d) Typhoon

Ans. (b)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2013]

Expl:- "willy willy" in Australia is a dust storm not a violent cyclone.

17. Match the following and choose the correct option-

List 1 (Country)	List 2 (Local Wind)
A. Australia	1. Hurricane
B. China	2. Willy-willy
C. France	3. Typhoon
D. West Indies	4. Mistral

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 4	1	2	3

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:-

Country	-	Local Wind
Australia	-	Willy-Willy
China	-	Typhoon
France	-	Mistral
West Indies	-	Hurricane

18. What is the reason of duration of cold wave in America

- (a) Biodiversity and Habitat
- (b) Climate and Energy
- (c) Political Administration
- (d) Polar Vortex

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

The current period of cold wave in America is polar vortex. The heavy snowfall and cold in America and Canada, is the result of north polar vortex. The Polar vortex is cold dense air high in the atmosphere normally centred around the polar region.

19. In which of the following region, it rains throughout the year-

- (a) Mediterranean
- (b) Equatorial
- (c) Tropical
- (d) Temperate

Q. (b) It rains throughout the year in equatorial region. The region located in north and south latitude 50 and 100 of equator are called equatorial regions. The characteristics of this region are high temperature throughout the year and heavy rainfall throughout the year.

Q. What is the reason of degradation of climate of Maldives-

- (a) Continuous soil erosion
- (b) High population density
- (c) Industrial pollution of air and water
- (d) All of these

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Q. All of these are the cause of degradation of climate in Maldives. Despite that mining of corals, wastage management are other issues.

Q. The prediction of storm is made, when atmospheric pressure-

- (a) Rises suddenly
- (b) Rises gradually
- (c) Decreases suddenly
- (d) Decreases gradually

[SSC CPO 2004, SSC (10+2) Exam, 2008]

Q. The pressure on the surface of land or sea per unit area of the layers of atmosphere is called the atmospheric pressure. When the atmospheric pressure declines suddenly, storm is predicted.

Q. The sudden decline in atmospheric pressure indicates-

- (a) Clear Weather
- (b) Storm
- (c) Rain
- (d) Cold Weather

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Q. A storm is any disturbed state of an environment or economical body's atmosphere especially affecting its surface, and strongly.

Q. What is the meaning of "Cloud Burst"?

- (a) Appearance of clouds in sky
- (b) Very heavy rain with heavy storm
- (c) Sowing of crop seeds in cloudy weather
- (d) Formation of artificial rain

[SSC MTS Exam, 2010]

Q. A cloudburst is sudden copious rainfall. It is a sudden excessive rainstorm falling for a short period of time limited to a small geographical area. Meteorologists say the rain from a cloudburst is usually of the shower type with a fall rate equal to or greater than 100 mm (4.94 inches) per hour.

24. The Clouds float in atmosphere because of -

- (a) Low Temperature
- (b) Low Velocity
- (c) Low Pressure
- (d) Less Density

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The density of clouds are less than the density of air, that is why clouds float in atmosphere.

25. El-nino is-

- (a) Warm Ocean Current
- (b) Sea Storm
- (c) Tropical Disturbance
- (d) Another name of Typhoon

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Originally the term El Niño applied to an annual weak warm ocean current that ran southwards along the coast of Peru and Ecuador about Christmas time. However, over time the term has evolved and now refers to the warm and negative phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation and is the warming of the ocean surface or above-average sea surface temperatures in either the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. This warming causes a shift in the atmospheric circulation with rainfall becoming reduced over Indonesia and Australia, while rainfall and tropical cyclone formation increases over the tropical Pacific Ocean.

26. Which of the following instrument is used to measure humidity-

- (a) Kata thermometer
- (b) Anemometer
- (c) Sling Psychrometer
- (d) Medical thermometer

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- A hygrometer is an instrument used for measuring the moisture content in the atmosphere. Generally hygrometer is a sling psychrometer. Anemometer measures the speed of wind while medical thermometer measure body temperature. Kata thermometer is used to determine air current.

27. The vertical speed of air is called-

- (a) Wind
- (b) Air current
- (c) Air outburst
- (d) Velocity of air

Ans. (b)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Thermals are caused by local differences in temperature, pressure, or impurity concentration in the vertical. Temperature differences can cause air currents because warm air is less dense than cold air, causing the warm air to appear lighter.

28. Which of the following cyclone had devastated Bangladesh in November 2007-

- (a) Dean
- (b) Vutiye
- (c) Sidr
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Cyclone Sidr was a tropical cyclone that resulted in one of the worst natural disaster in Bangladesh. According to Saffir Simpson scale, it was a category 5 cyclone.

29. Fog is an Example of-

- (a) Gas in dispersed gas
- (b) Gas in dispersed liquid
- (c) Gas in dispersed solid
- (d) Liquid in dispersed solid

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- The Fog is a visible mass consisting of cloud water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air or near the Earth's surface. Fog can be considered a type of low-lying cloud and is heavily influenced by nearby bodies of water, topography, and wind conditions.

30. A form of condensation which reduces the visibility and causes breathing problems, is-

- (a) Dew
- (b) Frost
- (c) Smoke fog
- (d) Fog

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Smoke fog is produced due to smoke particles, which reduces the visibility. It is produced by industrial plants and thermal power plant's chimneys. It can also cause breathing problems.

31. Smog is a Mixture of-

- (a) Air and Water Vapour
- (b) Water and Smoke
- (c) Fire and Water
- (d) Smoke and Fog

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expt:- Combination of smoke and fog which has proven to be very hazardous to health and life.

HYDROSPHERE

1. The largest ocean is-

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expt:- The Earth is a blue planet. More than 71% of the earth is covered with water. More than 97% of earth's water is found in ocean. The Pacific ocean is spread over in 16.5 crore km square while atlantic ocean in 8.2 crore km square and Indian ocean in 7.3 crore km square.

2. Which of the following ocean has largest surface area?

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

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Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007, SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Pacific ocean has the largest surface area. It covers almost 1/3 part of earth's surface.

3. What percentage of World's fresh water is stored in the form of glacier ice-

- (a) 50%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 70%
- (d) 30%

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Almost 70% (68.7%) in the form of glacier ice, 30.1% in the form of ground water. World's fresh water is stored.

4. Water exists in how much part of the world-

- (a) 70%
- (b) 80%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 55%

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface. It is vital for all known forms of life. On Earth, 96.5% of the planet's crust water is found in seas and oceans, 1.7% in groundwater, 1.7% in glaciers and the ice caps of Antarctica and Greenland, a small fraction in other large water bodies, and 0.001% in the air as vapor, clouds (formed of ice and liquid water suspended in air), and precipitation. Only 2.5% of this water is freshwater, and 98.8% of that water is in ice (excepting ice in clouds) and groundwater. Less than 0.3% of all freshwater is in rivers, lakes, and the atmosphere

5. The Melting down of glacier is normal event regarding the rising sea level. Most of the glaciers are found in-

- (a) Green Land
- (b) South Pole
- (c) Himalaya
- (d) North Pole

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Most of the glaciers are found in south pole. 90% of earth ice is found in glacier of Antarctica i.e. South pole. It locates 90% fresh water of earth.

6. The main part of water in coastal areas of ocean which is located near the main region of continents are called-

- (a) Topography
- (b) Ocean Peak
- (c) Continental Shelf
- (d) Continental Slope

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2001, SSC DEO Exam, 2008]

Expt:- The Continental shelf is an underwater landmass which extends from a continent, resulting in an area of relatively shallow water known as a shelf sea. Much of the shelves were exposed during glacial periods and interglacial periods.

7. Which is the biggest Gulf of the World-

- (a) Gulf of Mexico
- (b) Gulf of Persia
- (c) Bay of Bengal
- (d) Hudson bay

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Gulf of Mexico is an ocean basin largely surrounded by the North American continent. It is bounded on the northeast, north and northwest by the Gulf Coast of the United States, on the southwest and south by Mexico, and on the southeast by Cuba.

5. To which of the following, grand bank and Dogger bank are related-

- (a) Tidal power plants (b) Main fish catching zone
(c) Scuba diving (d) Shipping

Ans. (b)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Grand bank (new found land) and dogger bank (British Island) are important regions for fish catching. The Grand Banks of Newfoundland are a group of underwater plateaus south-east of Newfoundland on the North American continental shelf. These areas are relatively shallow, ranging from 80–330 feet (24–101 m) in depth.

6. The deepest surface depression on earth is-

- (a) Kuri Trench
(b) Mariana Trench
(c) Tonga-Kermadec Trench
(d) Bentley Subglacial Trench

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Mariana Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, to the east of the Mariana Islands. The trench is about 2,550 kilometres (1,580 mi) long with an average width of 69 kilometres (43 mi). It reaches a maximum-known depth of 10,994 m at a small slot-shaped valley in its floor known as the Challenger Deep.

10. Where is world's deepest trench "Mariana Trench" located-

- (a) In Indian ocean (b) In atlantic ocean
(c) In arctic ocean (d) In pacific ocean

Ans. (d) [SSC DEO Exam, 2006, SSC CGL Exam, 2004]

Expl:- The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, to the east of the Mariana Islands. The trench is about 2,550 kilometres long with an average width of 69 kilometres.

11. Where is Sunda Trench-

- (a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Gulf of Mexico

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Sunda Trench earlier known as, and sometimes still indicated as the Java Trench, is located in the north eastern Indian Ocean, with a length of 3,200 kilometres. The maximum depth of 7,725 metres, is the deepest point in the Indian Ocean.

12. Which of the following lake is known as "Honeymoon Lake".

- (a) Nyasa (b) Chad

(c) Titicaca

(d) Toba

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Titicaca lake is known as Honeymoon Lake.

13. The Stagnated water in the surface of lake is known as-

- (a) Epilimnion (b) Metalimnion
(c) Thermocline (d) Hypolimnion

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The hypolimnion or under lake is the dense, bottom layer of water in a thermally-stratified lake. It is the layer that lies below the thermocline.

14. Which of the following sea is landlocked-

- (a) Red Sea (b) Timor Sea
(c) Northern Sea (d) Aral Sea

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009, SSC CGL Exam, 2004, 2011]

Expl:- The Aral Sea is an endorheic lake lying between Kazakhstan in the north and Uzbekistan in the South. Red Sea and Timor Sea are Open Sea.

15. The Marine cliffs are formed mainly due to-

- (a) Ocean Currents (b) Structure of Shall
(c) Coast of Sea (d) Depth of The Ocean

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Marine terraces often result from marine erosion along rocky coast lines in temperate regions due to wave attack and sediment carried in the waves. Erosion also takes place in connection with weathering and cavitation.

16. What is the narrow strip which connects two water bodies or Sea or Ocean-

- (a) Gulf (b) Strait
(c) Peninsula (d) Isthmus

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2000, SSC Section off. 2006]

Expl:- A strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two large water bodies like seas and oceans.

17. The Coast of Norway is an Example of-

- (a) Dalmatian Coast (b) Fjord Coast
(c) Ria Coast (d) Pelagic Coast

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Geologically, a fjord or fiord There are many fjords on the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia, Chile, Greenland, Iceland, the Kerguelen Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Labrador, Nunavut, Newfoundland, Scotland, and Washington state. Norway's coastline is estimated at 29,000 km with fjords, but only 2500 km when fjords are excluded.

18. Which of the following is a tropical ocean current-

- (a) Curiel (b) Canary
(c) Labrador (d) Gulf Stream

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Gulf stream is a warm tropical ocean current while others are cold current.

19. Which is the longest current known as "Black Current" due to its black colour-

- (a) Gulf Stream (b) Kuroshio
(c) California Current (d) Antarctica Current

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- It is sometimes known as the Black Stream — and also as the "Japan Current".

20. Find the odd-

- (a) Dead Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) Caspian Sea

Ans. (a)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Dead Sea is located in only one continent, while Red Sea, Black Sea and Caspian Sea touch two continents.

21. What is coral island -

- (a) Sand Dune (b) Lake
(c) Sand Cast (d) Terrestrial Sea

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2000]

Expl:- A coral island is a type of island formed from coral detritus and associated organic material. They occur in tropical and sub-tropical areas, typically as part of coral reefs which have grown to cover a far larger area under the sea.

22. The headland in sea is called-

- (a) Strait (b) Peninsula
(c) Isthmus (d) Island

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A peninsula is a piece of land that is bordered by water on three sides but connected to mainland.

23. Why are the ports of Baltic sea opened for trade in winter-

- (a) It is tropical belt
(b) North Atlantic warm currents flow in this region
(c) Local factors keep it warm
(d) Western disturbances increase the temperature.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Baltic Sea is a sea of the Atlantic Ocean, enclosed by Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic countries and the North European Plain. It is opened in winter because warm current blows here.

24. Which of the following separates Asia and north America-

- (a) Bass Strait (b) Dover Strait
(c) Bering Strait (d) Cook Strait

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Ans. (c)

[SSC 10+2, 2011]

Expl:- The Bering Strait is about 82 kilometres (51 mile) wide at its narrowest point, between Cape Dezhnev, Chukchi Peninsula, Russia, the easternmost point of the Asian continent and Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, United State.

25. The full name of OTEC

- (a) Offshore Thermal Energy Conservation
(b) Ocean Energy Conservation
(c) Oil and Thermal Energy Conservation
(d) Ocean Thermal Energy Conservation

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The full form of OTEC is Ocean Thermal Energy Conversation.

26. Which of the following current is responsible for rise in temperature in western Europe-

- (a) Labrador Current (b) Gulf Stream
(c) Canary Current (d) North Equatorial

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Gulf Stream influences the climate of the west coast of Europe. the climate of Western Europe and Northern Europe is warmer than it would otherwise be due to the North Atlantic drift which is the north eastern section of the Gulf Stream. It is part of the North Atlantic Gyre.

27. Which of the following ocean current is not found in Atlantic ocean-

- (a) Gulf Stream (b) Brazilian Stream
(c) Peru Current (d) Canary Current

Ans. (c)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Peru Current, also called Humboldt current is a cold, low-salinity ocean current that flows north along the west coast of South America from the southern tip of Chile to northern Peru.

28. In which of the ocean is Sargasso Sea-

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Sargasso Sea is a region in the gyre in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean. It is the only sea on Earth which has no coastline.

29. Mongla port is located in-

- (a) Srilanka (b) Bangladesh
(c) Bhutan (d) India

Ans. (b)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Mongla is the main sea port in the Bagerhat District of South-Western Bangladesh.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Which of the following geological age is latest age-

- (a) Permian (b) Triassic
(c) Cretaceous (d) Jurassic

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Period of ages are as following-

1. Cretaceous-145 to 66 million years ago
2. Jurassic-201.3 to 145 million years ago
3. Triassic-252.2 to 201.3 million years ago
4. Permian-298 to 252.2 million years ago

2. In which of the following country, drip irrigation is used very efficiently-

- (a) India (b) Israel
(c) Sri Lanka (d) England

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Drip irrigation is used very efficiently in Israel.

3. Which of the following separates Asia and Africa-

- (a) Panama Canal (b) Suez Canal
(c) Nile River (d) Buckingham River

[SSC Steno Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Suez canal connects red sea and Mediterranean Sea. It separates Africa and Asia.

4. Which of the following has to be crossed over to reach Colombo from Kanyakumari-

- (a) Palk Strait (b) Gulf of Palk
(c) Gulf of Mannar (d) Cook Strait

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Gulf of Mannar has to cross to reach Colombo from Kanyakumari.

5. Which of the following four countries are known as Asian tiger-

- (a) Hongkong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan
(b) Hongkong, China, Singapore, Taiwan
(c) Hongkong, Malaysia, Singapore, China
(d) Hongkong, South Korea, China, Taiwan

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- Hongkong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan are known as Asian tiger because of their highly developed economies.

6. Who discovered South Pole-

- (a) Robert Peary (b) Amundsen
(c) John Cabot (d) Tasman

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Robert Peary discovered north pole, while Roald Amundsen discovered south pole.

7. Which of the following is India's north station?

- (a) Dakshin Gangotri (b) Maitri
(c) Himadri (d) None of These

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Himadri is India's research station on North Pole. Dakshin Gangotri, Maitri and Bharati are the stations on South Pole.

8. Which of the following set of country is known as "Golden Crescent", world's largest opium industry-

- (a) Myanmar, Laos and Thailand
(b) Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq
(c) Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran
(d) Myanmar, Malaysia and Thailand

Ans. (c) [SSC SO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Golden Crescent is the name given to one of Asia's two principle areas of illicit opium production (with the other being the Golden Triangle), located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia. This includes three nations, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, whose mountainous peripheries define the crescent. While Myanmar, Laos and Thailand are known as golden triangle.

9. The Ozone hole over Antarctica was discovered in-

- (a) 1975 (b) 1985
(c) 1978 (d) 1987

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In 1984 British Antarctic Survey scientists, Joseph Farman, Brian Gardiner, and Jonathan Shanklin, discovered a recurring springtime Antarctic ozone hole. Their paper was published in Nature, May 1985, the study summarized data that had been collected by the British Antarctic Survey showing that ozone levels had dropped to 10% below normal January levels for Antarctica.

10. What is the biggest source of pollution in the world-

- (a) Sewage and Garbage
(b) Automobile Laxity
(c) Herbicide and Insecticide
(d) Industrial Tributaries

Ans. (a) [SSC Steno Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Sewage and garbage are the biggest pollutants in the world. Sewage is dumped in ponds, lakes and river. Sewage contains urea which forms ammonia as it gets hydrolyzed. This ammonia pollutes water and it starts Stinking. It damages aquatic plants and animal.

11. Delinquency rises in-

- (a) Warm, Moist and Airy Condition
(b) Cold, Moist and Airy Condition

- (c) Cold, Dry and Still Condition
(d) Warm, Dry and Airy Condition

Ans. (a) [SSC 10+2 Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Deliquescence occurs when the vapour pressure of the solution that is formed is less than the partial pressure of water vapour in the air.

12. The capital of South Sudan is-

- (a) Suva (b) Juba
(c) Khartoum (d) Taichung

Ans. (b) [SSC 10+2 Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Juba is the capital and largest city of the Republic of South Sudan. It also serves as the capital of Central Equatoria, one of the ten states of South Sudan.

13. Peso is the currency of which country-

- (a) South Korea (b) Mexico
(c) Japan (d) Italy

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:-

Country	Currency
Mexico	Peso
South Korea	South Korean Won
Japan	Yen
Italy	Euro

14. Yen is the currency of-

- (a) Yugoslavia (b) Mexico
(c) Japan (d) Thailand

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:-

Country	Currency
Japan	Yen
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia Dinar
Mexico	Peso
Thailand	Thai Baht

15. What is the currency of Saudi Arabia-

- (a) Dinar (b) Riyal
(c) Lira (d) Pound

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:-

Country	Currency
Pound	UK
Lira	Used in 4 Countries
Dinar	Used in 9 Countries

16. Who discovered America-

- (a) Vasco da Gama (b) Columbus
(c) Captain Cook (d) Amundsen

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Columbus was on voyage to explore India and but he reached America through Caribbean Islands. Thus he discovered America in 1492.

17. Who discovered Cape of Good Hope in 1488-

- (a) Magellan (b) Columbus
(c) Bartolomeu Dias (d) Vasco da Gama

Ans. (c)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The first European to reach the cape of good hope was the Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias 12 March in 1488, who named it as "Cape of Storms". It is located in South Africa.

18. Match the following airport with their cities-

Port		City	
A.	Chatrapati Shivaji	1.	Singapore
B.	Heathrow	2.	Hongkong
C.	Paya lebar	3.	London
D.	Kai Tak	4.	Mumbai
A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1
(b)	3	2	4
(c)	1	3	2
(d)	4	1	3

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Correct match of airport with their located cities are followed-

Airport	City
Chatrapati shivaji	Mumbai
Heathrow	London
Paya lebar	Singapore
Kai Tak	Hongkong

19. Which is the shortest air route from Perth to London

- (a) Perth-Mumbai-Rome-London
(b) Perth-Ankara-Paris-London
(c) Perth-Aden-Paris-London
(d) Perth-Mombasa, Rome-London

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The shortest route from Perth to London is Perth-Ankara-Paris-London.

20. The Biosphere is a region of earth which supports life includes-

1. Hydrosphere

2. Lithosphere
3. Stratosphere
4. Troposphere

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

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Ans. (b)
Expt:- The Biosphere supports life. It includes lithosphere, hydrosphere and troposphere.

23. Which is the largest and latest shipyard established by Japanese Co-Operation-

- (a) Hindustan Shipyard in Vishakhapatnam
- (b) Cochin Shipyard
- (c) Garden reach workshop in Kolkata
- (d) Mazgaon Dock in Mumbai

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2011]

Ans. (b)
Expt:- Cochin shipyard was established with Japanese co-operation. It was established in 1972 with the help of Mitsubishi heavy industries.

Shipyard	Estd. year
Hindustan	1941
Cochin	1972
Garden reach workshop	1916
Mazgaon Dock	1934

24. "Terra Rossa" is a Latin word which means-

- (a) Warm Region
- (b) Red Landscape
- (c) Lateritic Region
- (d) Region Nearer to Poles

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2014]

Ans. (b)
Expt:- "Terra Rossa" is a Latin word which means Red landscape.

25. How much part of earth's surface is desert-

- (a) 10th (b) 5th
- (c) 1/3rd (d) 6th

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Ans. (c)
Expt:- 1/3rd of the total earth's surface is covered by deserts. Deserts are largely classified in torrid and cold deserts. Sahara is the largest desert in the world.

26. Name the first Asian country, reached in the orbit of mars-

- (a) Pakistan (b) Japan
- (c) India (d) China

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), also called Mangalyaan is a space probe orbiting Mars since 24 September 2014. It was launched on 5 November 2013 by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is India's first interplanetary mission and ISRO has become the fourth space agency to reach Mars, after the Soviet space program, NASA, and the European Space Agency. It is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt.