

# GEOGRAPHY

## UNIVERSE AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

- The Galilean Satellites of Jupiter are — Europa, Ganymede, Callisto
- In Astrophysics, what name is given to a hypothetical hole in outer space from which stars and energy emerge? — White hole
- The largest natural satellite in the solar system is — Ganymede
- The outermost layer of the Sun is called — Corona
- Which planet of the solar system spins on its axis at the fastest rate? — Jupiter
- Lunar eclipse is caused when the — earth comes between the sun and the moon
- Sunlight always overcomes the lights of the stars. The fading away of stars in the presence of the sun is known as — occultation
- 'Aurora Australis' is seen in — Antarctic region
- The jovian planets (gaseous planets) in the Solar system are — Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune
- The family of stars with which the Sun is related is: — Supernova
- What is the time taken by the sun's rays to reach the Earth? — 8 minutes
- Where is the 'Sea of Tranquility' situated? — On the Moon
- The shortest day falls on: — 23 December
- For studying which one of the planets among Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Mercury, was the Cassini spacecraft launched? — Saturn
- In which color does an astronaut view the sky away from the Sun in space? — Black
- Which is considered to be the coldest planet (not considered a planet now)? — Pluto
- An astronomical unit is approximately equal to: — distance between the Earth and the Sun
- Who is credited with the expounding of the theory of black holes? — S. Chandrasekhar
- Which among zodiac, meteor and comet, is known as 'shooting star'? — Meteor
- The word 'equinox' is related to a specific state of the Sun. What is that state? — The sun is at the equatorial line
- The Transit of Venus was seen on 8 June, 2004. This celestial event took place after a gap of: — 122 years
- Which was the first American rover to reach Mars in 2004? — Spirit
- Cosmos 2406 is — a Russian expedition to Mars
- Lunar eclipse takes place when: — The Earth comes in between the Sun and the Moon
- Which name has been given to the recently discovered farthest planetoid of the solar system? — Sedna
- Which is the brightest planet? — Venus
- Which is the nearest star (apart from Sun) from the Earth? — Proxima Centauri
- An astronaut on the Moon cannot sip lemon water through a pipe because: — Moon does not have an atmosphere

- The point in the orbit of the Earth where it is nearest to the sun is known as: — Perihelion
- What is the unit for the measurement of distance between the Earth and the stars? — Light Year
- To which constellation does the Pole Star belong? — Ursa Minor constellation
- Astronomers have determined the approximate age of Sun to be: —  $10^{10}$  years
- In how many days does the Moon complete one revolution of the Earth? — about 27.3 days
- What is the time taken by the Sun to complete a circumambulation of our galaxy? — 25 crore years
- The brightness of a star indicates its: — temperature
- The length of day of a planet and the tilt of its axis are similar to those of Earth. This fact is regarding: — Mars
- A meteor is: — small particle from a comet or asteroid that enters the Earth's atmosphere
- With which planet did the Shoemaker Levi comet collide? — Jupiter
- A comet, when close enough to the Sun, displays a tail due to: — effects of solar radiation and the solar wind upon the nucleus of the comet
- Which planet has rings on four sides? — Saturn
- Small pieces of rocks found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter that revolve around the Sun are called: — asteroids
- Which star, among Pole Star, Alpha Centauri, the Sun and Orion, is nearest to the Earth? — The Sun
- Which of the planets, among Earth, Jupiter, Mars and Venus, take maximum time to revolve around the Sun? — Jupiter
- The nearest planet from the Earth is: — Venus
- The two planets which do not have their own satellites are: — Mercury and Venus
- Which of the following among Jupiter, Mars, Europa-a satellite of Jupiter, Moon-a satellite of the Earth, has possibility of life because of the presence of suitable environment? — Mars
- Who first expounded that the Sun is located at the centre of our solar system and the Earth revolves around it? — Copernicus
- The shape of our milky way is: — spiral
- Which planet of our solar system emits green light? — Uranus
- What is the proportion of Hydrogen in the chemical composition of the solar energy? — 71 per cent
- The Earth revolves in an elliptical path around the Sun. While revolving around the Sun, the speed of the Earth is: — decreases when the distance between the two increases and vice-versa
- The ascending order of planets in terms of the number of satellites they have is: — Saturn-Jupiter-Uranus-Mars
- Which is the fastest planet in the solar system? — Mercury

- Pisces, Leo
- By which Earth's sun
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## GEOGRAPHY

- Ozone is important because they absorb the harmful : — ultraviolet radiation

- Pisces, Leo, Aries are: — zodiacs
- By which name is the farthest atmospheric layer from the Earth's surface known? — Exosphere
- Tides are highest when: — When the Sun and the Moon lie on the same side of the Earth

- Which planet among the Earth, Mercury, Saturn, and Jupiter moves with the lowest intensity? — Saturn
- Which planet among the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, is the largest in the solar system? — Jupiter

- What is the altitude of geostationary satellites? — 36000 km
- The rise of evening star indicates: — East

- The closest planet to the Sun is: — Mercury
- The distance of separation between two points in the space is known as: — Orion

- Which planet completes a revolution in least time which moving on its orbit? — Jupiter
- On which of the planets among Jupiter, Earth, Mars and Venus, is water found? — Earth

- Asteroids move around the Sun in between: — Mars and Jupiter
- Which planet is known as the twin of the Earth? — Venus

- Surface temperature of the Sun has been measured to be of: —  $6000^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Which planet is known as the 'red planet'? — Mars

- The hottest planet of the solar system is: — Venus
- Who was the first to view the Milky Way galaxy? — Galileo

- Gaseous storms are seen in the Chromosphere of the Sun during: — Solar eclipse
- Which celestial body among Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, lies farthest from the Earth? — Pluto

- Pulsars are — fast moving stars
- Which planet is also known as Evening Star? — Venus

- The planet which moves from east to west is: — Uranus
- What is the name of that galaxy in which the Earth exists as one of the planets? — Milky Way

- The planet nearest to the Earth in the orbit is: — Venus
- Among Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and Venus, which planet is known as the 'Morning Star'? — Venus

- The mass of Jupiter is approximately: —  $1000^{\text{th}}$  part of the Sun's mass
- Due to the gravitational force of which celestial bodies do tides take place on the earth? — Gravitational force of the Sun and the Moon on the earth

- What is 'supernova'? — Explosive star
- Which planet of the solar system is as big as the Earth? — Venus

- The four largest planets of the solar system in descending order are: — Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
- Which one is not related to the solar system? — Nebula

- Which is the coldest celestial body of our solar system? — Pluto
- The same side of the Moon is visible from the Earth because: — the duration of its rotation and revolution are the same

- The solar eclipse takes place when: — the Moon comes in between the Earth and the Sun
- The Sun is seen at midnight at: — both the poles

- What is the reason behind the happening of tides in oceans? — The combined effect of the Sun and the Moon

## THE EARTH: AN INTRODUCTION

- A layer of the Earth made up of mixed metals and silicates is called — Sial
- The cup-shaped mouth of the volcano is — Crater

- The deepest place on earth is/The deepest surface depression found on the Earth is — Mariana Trench
- Maps on large scale, representing both natural and man-made features are called — Topographic maps

- At which point of Earth there is no gravity? — At centre of the Earth
- The following are caused by movement of tectonic plates? — Earthquakes, Volcanic eruptions, Oceanic trench formation

- Earth received heat from the sun is known as: — Insolation
- The molten rock below the surface of earth is called — Magma

- The largest delta of the world is — Sunderbans
- Oceans are spread over \_\_\_ of the Earth's surface: — 71 per cent

- A line drawn on a map connecting points at which something occurs or arrives at the same time is known as: — Isochrones
- Time of two places is influenced by: — Latitude, longitude and distance from the equatorial line

- The angular distance between Prime Meridian and a meridian line passing through a point on the earth's surface is called: — Longitude
- Form where does the International Date Line pass? —  $180^{\circ}$  Greenwich

- Line joining places of same altitude from sea level on maps is called: — Contours
- If the time on Greenwich is 12 at mid day, what will be the time at a place situated at east longitude? — 3.20 P.M

- The latitudinal line passing through the northernmost part of India is: —  $37^{\circ}\text{N}$
- Among Carbon, Iron, Silica, Calcium, which is the most abundant element found on the earth's crust? — Silica

- Which are those dates when days and nights are equal in both the hemispheres? — 21 March and 23 September
- Total solar eclipse is seen only in limited geographical regions because: — In comparison to the horizontal extent of the Earth, the shadow of Moon falling on the Earth is of smaller size

- If it is mid-day at  $82^{\circ}30'$  east longitudes, which longitudinal degree will have time of 6.30 A.M? —  $0^{\circ}$  east or west
- An airplane takes off at  $30^{\circ}$  North latitude and  $50^{\circ}$  East longitude and lands at the opposite end of the Earth. Where will it land? — At  $30^{\circ}$  South latitude,  $130^{\circ}$  West longitude

- Diamond ring can be seen: — on the peripheral regions of complete path
- When it is mid-day at the I.S.T meridian, then people at some places on the earth are sipping their 6.00 A.M morning tea. The longitude of that place is: —  $7^{\circ}30'$  E

- The solar eclipse takes place when: — the Moon comes in between the Earth and the Sun
- The Sun is seen at midnight at: — both the poles

- What is the reason behind the happening of tides in oceans? — The combined effect of the Sun and the Moon

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- The longest day of Northern Hemisphere falls on: — 21 June
- High Tide occurs when:
  - when the Sun and the Moon falls in a straight line
- Which longitude, along with the Prime Meridian, makes the Great Circle on the globe? — 180°
- Among Desert, grassland, mountainous and marine ecosystems, which one is spread over the maximum area on the Earth? — Marine ecosystem
- What is the declination of the Earth's tilt on its axis? — Degree
- What will be the time difference between two places if their longitudinal difference is that of 90°? — 6 hours
- Under what circumstance does a lunar eclipse occur? — Full Moon
- Which attribute of a place is indicated by its latitudinal position? — Temperature
- When it is 4 PM in India, then the corresponding time in London (England) will be: — 10.30 A.M
- What is the approximate length of the Earth's equatorial diameter? — 12750 km
- What is the term for earth's movement on its imaginary axis? — Rotation
- The movement of the Earth in its orbit is from:
  - West to East
- If the longitudinal difference between the locations of two places is 15°, what will be the difference in their local time? — 1 hour
- The distance between the Earth and the Sun is maximum during: — Aphelion
- The phenomenon of seasons is due to:
  - revolution of the Earth around the Sun
- In an hour, the Earth traverses a distance of: — 15°
- The latitude of South Pole is: — 90°
- The layer of earth's surface is also known as: — SIAL
- The International Date Line is: — 180° longitudinal line
- What is the interval between tides at a place? — 12 hour and 26 minutes
- The reason behind most of the destructive earthquakes is:
  - organization of Earth's plates
- A spring/well characterized by intermittent discharge of water ejected turbulently and accompanied by a vapour phase is called: — Geyser
- The contour line that connects points of equal temperature at a given date or time on a geographic map is called: — Isotherm
- The largest circle is: — Equatorial circle
- Which term is used for a person who is involved with the scientific, technological and artistic aspects of developing and producing maps? — Cartographer
- The word 'equinox' refers to:
  - When days and nights are equal
- The isobar lines connect places having equal: — Pressure
- Where are Hot Deserts found?
  - On the western margins of Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
- Solar radiation reaching the earth is known as: — Insolation
- What is the declination of the earth's rotation on its axis? — Degree
- What will be the temperature of earth's surface if there is no carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
  - It will be less than the present temperature

- The sphere of earth's surface constituted by — Biosphere
- What is the difference between local time and Greenwich Time for every longitudinal degree? — Four minutes
- Mohorovicic discontinuity separates:
  - Earth's crust and the mantle
- If we sit on a beach and measure the time elapsed during two sunsets, we can estimate:
  - Radius of the earth
- A line drawn on a map connecting points that receive equal amounts of rainfall is called: — Isohyet
- The equatorial line:
  - is an imaginary line equidistant from the North Pole and South Pole, dividing the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere
- The art and science of drawing maps is called: — Cartography
- Acceleration due to gravity at the equatorial line is:
  - less than acceleration due to gravity at the poles
- The largest ecosystem on earth is: — Biosphere
- What is the percentage of earth's surface comprised by deserts? — One-fifth
- An artificial ecosystem is represented by: — Aquarium
- When the distance of the earth from the sun is maximum, it is known as: — Aphelion
- The most interior layer of the Earth's is known as: — Core
- The epicentre of an earthquake is:
  - The point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus of the earthquake
- By whom is an ecosystem constituted?
  - A community of living organisms and their environment
- What is the source of energy in an ecosystem? — The Sun
- The imaginary lines on a map that joins places of equal temperature are called: — Isotherms
- Which planet is also known as the 'Blue Planet'? — Earth
- What is the meaning of 'Midnight Sun'?
  - The sun remains visible at the local midnight in the polar circles
- The term 'lithosphere' is related to: — Earth's surface
- The series of lines which join places vibrating at the same time are called: — Homoseismal lines
- What is studied in Paleontology? — Fossils
- The cause of earthquakes is:
  - Vibration of the earth's surface
- The instrument which is used for measuring area on maps is called: — Planimeter

## ATMOSPHERE

- The atmospheric layer farthest from the Earth's surface is known as — Exosphere
- Which polluting agent is responsible for creating a hole in the ozone layer? — Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)
- Layer of the atmosphere which is closest to the Earth: — Troposphere
- Approximately how many kilometres are represented by 1° of latitude? — 111 km
- What is the significance of Ozone layer in atmosphere?
  - It filters the ultraviolet rays of the sun

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- The layer of the atmosphere in which Radio Waves are reflected back is called ; — Ionosphere
- Earth's atmosphere is an envelope of gases extending to a height of — 200 km
- The intensity of which one is measured by the Richter scale? — Earthquake
- The lowest layer of the atmosphere is known as: — Mesosphere
- In which layer of the atmosphere do clouds appear? — Stratosphere
- Which type of places is joined by Isobars? — Places having same pressure
- What is a tornado/typhoon? — Very low pressure centre
- In which layer of the atmosphere is the ozone layer found? — Stratosphere
- Willy-Willy is a : — Tropical cyclone of North-Western Australia
- The correct order of the different layers of the atmosphere above the Earth's surface is: — Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, and Ionosphere
- Winds that blow from the high pressure centres to the Mediterranean Sea are: — Trade Winds
- Which gas has the highest percentage in the atmosphere? — Nitrogen
- Tornadoes are extremely powerful tropical cyclones which rise in: — The Caribbean Sea
- Daily weather changes in the atmosphere takes place mostly in: — Troposphere
- Excessively cold and forceful winds that blow in the Polar Regions are known as: — Blizzard
- Tornado belongs to — Cyclones
- Meteorology is the study of: — Weather
- Monsoon winds are: — local winds
- Roaring Forties are: — Westerly wind
- Cirrus is a type of: — high altitude cloud
- The amount of water vapour (in grams) in a given volume of air (cubic metre) is called: — Specific Humidity
- Troposphere is the most heated portion of the atmosphere because: — It gets directly heated from the Earth's surface
- What is the name for the atmospheric zone which is found up to 16 km above the equatorial line on the earth's surface and stretches up to 8 km above the poles? — Troposphere
- The maximum density of Earth's atmosphere is found in the: — Troposphere
- What is the name of that layer of atmosphere where most of weather incidents occur? — Troposphere
- What is the main cause of cyclones? — Low Pressure
- Transfer of heat due to the horizontal movement of wind is called: — Conduction
- Clouds float in the atmosphere due to their: — low density
- Smog is formed because of: — Smoke and fog

## LITHOSPHERE (SOIL, ROCK AND MOUNTAINS)

- The capacity of rock to allow water to pass through it, is called — Permeability
- Which soil is used for the production of bricks? — Red and yellow
- The organic matter present in soil is known collectively as — Humus
- Soil formed by leaching and oxidation is — Laterite soil
- The highest peak in Africa is — Kilimanjaro
- Soil which is prone to intensive leaching due to rain is called — Laterite
- The formation of 'Mushroom rock' in desert region is an example of — Abrasion
- In which type of rocks would you find coal and petroleum? — Sedimentary
- Moraines are formed in — Glacial regions
- An example of Plutonic Igneous Rock is — Granite
- When granite rocks get metamorphosed, they change into — Gneiss
- Godwin Austen is — Peak
- The rapid sliding of large masses of bed rocks is called : — Landslide
- Central Highlands of Indian peninsular block are formed of — Igneous and metamorphic rocks
- In a desert region, soil erosion can be checked by — Tree plantation/afforestation
- Humus is a type of — decaying organic matters in soil
- The predominant soil in the Coastal plains and North Indian plains is — Alluvial
- Rocks having large quantity of underground water and permitting ready flow of water are called — Permeable
- The land between two rivers is called — Doab
- To which types of rocks do Basalt, Granite and Grabb belong? — Igneous Rocks
- An example of a metamorphic rock is: — Marble
- In which types of rocks are coal found? — Metamorphic rocks
- The height of Tibetan plateau above the sea level is: — 4 km
- Rocks found in the Himalayan regions are mainly: — Plutonic
- The Shivalik hills are spread between — Potwar Basin and Teesta
- An example of an organic rock is — Coal
- What is the term for the process by which snow melts at mountainous heights? — Glacier
- Where is the tallest mountain peak of the world Mount Everest situated? — Nepal
- The Alps in Europe, Rockies in North America and Andes in South America are the examples of: — Block Mountains
- Most of the active volcanoes of the world are found in the — Pacific Ocean
- The formation of Laterite soils is due to: — Leaching
- What is the extent of the Himalayas from the west to the east? — From the Indus Valley to the Dihang valley
- The colour of loamy soil is: — Yellowish-Brown Hanging valleys are formed by the action of: — Glaciers
- Laterite soils are found in those regions which are characterized by: — High temperature and heavy rainfall

- Where are the basaltic lava found? —Deccan Trap
- What is the term for soils which develop underneath the Prairie vegetation of long grasses? —Chernozem soil
- To which rock is shale metamorphosed? —Slate
- Marble is the metamorphosed form of: —Limestone
- Dolomite is a type of: —Sedimentary Rock
- The topography of plateaus is suitable for: —Hydroelectricity generation
- In which rock combination is Mica found? —Schist-Gneiss
- How is soil erosion controlled on hill slopes? —Step farming
- The Pacific Ring of Fire is related to: —Earthquakes and volcanoes
- Hanging Valleys are generally found in: —Glaciated regions
- Rocks which are formed from the loose and fragmented parts of old and present rocks are known as: —Sedimentary Rocks
- Which rock is formed from shells and skeletal fragments of organisms? —Limestone
- Where are anticlines and synclines found? —Fault regions
- Laterite soils formed in high altitude regions are: —Acidic
- What is the term for the natural gaps of mountains which form pathways? —Pass
- Petrology is the study of: —Rocks

## CLIMATE & VEGETATION

- A plant with 30 cm or more circumference from human chest height is identified as — Medicinal herbs
- Hurricanes are generally — active over the sea
- The advantage of rain-water harvesting is that it — increases the ground water level
- The cool temperate grasslands of South America are known as — Pampas
- Which biome is called the "Bread Basket" of the world? — Mid-latitude grasslands
- Subtropical high pressure belts are otherwise called — Horse latitudes
- The Tundra type of vegetation is found in — Arctic regions
- The Chinook refers to — A type of wind in North America
- Plantation of trees on a large scale to check soil erosion is called: — Afforestation
- 'Kyoto Protocol', an agreement signed by various countries, is associated with — Clean Environment and Climate Change
- Typhoons are common in the — Seas of China and Japan
- "Tidal forest" is otherwise called: — Mangrove forest
- The Temperate grasslands of North America are known as: — Prairies
- The typical natural vegetation above 3600 metres on the Himalaya is — alpine grassland
- Pine trees are typical vegetation of — Coniferous forests
- Where is the doldrums belt located? — Near the equator
- Subtropical High Pressure Belts which are also known as 'Horse Latitudes' are located in between: — 30° and 35°
- The state of India which has dry weather for only three to four months is: — Kerala
- The ideal climatic conditions for the cultivation of Rice are: — Rainfall above 100 cm and temperature above 25° C
- Maximum diversity among the species of animals and plants are found in: — Wet forests of tropical regions

- In the western percentage in terms of distribution — Temperate coniferous forest
- Where is the Savannah grassland located? — Africa
- The Gobi Desert is situated in: — Mongolia
- The largest desert of the world is: — Sahara Desert
- The largest desert of South Asia is: — Thar Desert
- The largest desert of South Asia is: — Thar Desert
- Roots of the desert plants is long because: — Roots get elongated in search of water
- Extended tropical rainforest is found in: — Congo Valley
- During the summer season, humid heat is felt because the weather then is: — Sultry
- With a decrease in temperature, relative humidity: — Increases
- In which specific regions is intensive livelihood adopted? — High population density and low technology
- Rice is the foremost crop of which climatic region? — Tropical
- Barren land of Asia is known as: — Thar Desert
- Doldrums is: — A low pressure region near the equatorial line where north-eastern and south-eastern trade winds converge
- Widespread deserts are found in the western tropical regions of continents because of: — Eastern Trade winds and blowing of cold ocean currents on the western coasts
- Winds are deflected to their right in the southern hemisphere due to: — Earth's rotation
- Which conditions is considered as ideal for the growth of Savannah? — Hot humid climate marked by long dry weather
- What should be the proportion of forest area in India to maintain ecological balance? — 33.3 per cent
- To check the spread of desert, smallest trees are planted on the side of desert and the tallest ones on the other side in tree plantation strips or belts. This is known as: — Wind barriers
- Food chain implies the transfer of energy: — From one organism to another
- For what purpose should Tiger be present in forests? — To prevent overgrazing of pastures
- Trade Winds are caused by: — Convection
- With which wind is the 'Roaring Forties' associated? — Westerly wind
- In which forest are such trees found which are leafless during most time of the year? — Deciduous forest
- Excessively cold and forceful winds that blow in the Polar Regions are known as: — Blizzard
- The Land breeze and Sea breeze are formed due to: — Convection
- Trade winds blow from the: — Subtropical Highs
- Convictional rainfall is seen in: — Tropical regions
- The tropical regions are characterized by: — Hot and humid climate
- The distinctive feature of the Mediterranean type of climate is: — Dry Summers and Humid Winters
- Which wind is also known as 'Anti-Tradess'? — Westerly winds
- In comparison to the northern hemisphere, winters are harsher in southern hemisphere because: — Northern Hemisphere receives more sunlight

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- El Nino is — Warm Ocean Current
- The main cause of global climate change is: — Increase in the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- Tropical grasslands are known as: — Savannah
- Name that continent where Tundra type of climate is not found? — Africa
- During the winters, the climate of North America is influenced by: — Air Masses
- Which type of region has the highest biodiversity? — Tropical regions
- Sea breeze blows during: — Daytime
- Which one is a more stable ecosystem? — Desert
- Desertification can be checked by: — Preventing overgrazing
- An ecosystem comprises: — Any existing community and its environment
- An ecosystem is a: — Biological system
- In which type of predation, the predator has more control over the prey? — Lizard and insects
- Roaring Forties are: — Winds that blow in the southern hemisphere in between 40°-60° South
- Which type of trees is found in the Taiga forest? — Alpine trees
- The highest diversity among animal and plant species is found in: — Tropical Wet Forest
- The equatorial forests of the Amazon Basin of South America are known as: — Selva
- Which feature is related to the Bread Basket region of the United States of America? — Average rainfall in winters
- What is the distribution of annual rainfall in regions where the Evergreen rainforests are found? — 100-200 cm
- In which natural vegetation region are trees of Sal and teak found? — Tropical forest
- The distribution of distinctive vegetation of a region is determined by: — Soil, water and temperature
- Katrina is the name of: — Hurricane
- Which region receives rainfall round the year? — Equatorial region
- There is a necessity of keeping large regions for forest — For the absorption of carbon dioxide
- The method of controlled disposal of municipal solid waste (refuse) on land is known as: — Sanitary land filling
- The reason behind decreasing forest cover is: — Increasing population
- 'Green House Effect' means: — a process by which thermal radiation from a planetary surface is absorbed by atmospheric greenhouse gases
- A Natural Region has similarities in terms of: — Climate and natural vegetation
- Frontal rainfall is caused by: — Cyclonic activity
- What could be the likely results of global warming? — Rise in sea level, changes in cropping pattern, and changes in coastline
- Man can maintain ecological balance in the biosphere by — Understanding the delicate balance of relative number of organisms
- Flash flood is related to: — Cyclonic storm
- Which represents uni-directional flow in an ecosystem? — Energy

- The North Polar Tundra is: — Cold Desert
- The most harmful effect of excessive deforestation is: — destruction of several valuable plants
- Which is a human activity that obstructs ecological balance? — Wood cutting
- The 'El Nino Effect' is intimately related to: — Equatorial countercurrent

## HYDROSPHERE

- Where is the Coral Sea located? — North-Eastern part of Australia
- Which is called the Land of Ten Thousand Lakes? — Minnesota (USA)
- Lake formed in a cut off river, meander is called — Ox-Bow Lake
- Which strait separates Australia and Tasmania? — Bass
- In 'annular' pattern, rivers flow — like a ring
- The eastward continuation of the Brazil current is called — South Atlantic drift
- Asia and North America are separated by — Bering Strait
- The stagnant water at the bottom of a lake is called — Hypolimnion
- The "Grand Canyon" is on the river — Colorado
- Which Sea has highest salinity in the world? — Dead Sea
- The highest waterfall in the world is — Angel Falls
- Tides are the highest — when the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are in line
- Suez canal connects — The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
- A narrow strip of land that connects two larger land masses is called — Isthmus
- Where is Titicaca, the highest lake in the world, located? — Peru and Bolivia border
- Cold ocean currents are — Kurile, Canary, Labrador
- The longest river of Europe is — Volga
- The Coast of Norway is an example of — Fiord Coast
- The Sargasso sea is situated in the: — Atlantic Ocean
- "Yosemite" is a — Waterfall
- Sea water is saltier than rain water because — rivers wash away salts from earth and pour them into the sea
- The river which has a greater flow of water than any other river in the world is. — River Amazon
- El Nino occurs over — Pacific Ocean
- The world's largest producer of desalinated sea water is — Saudi Arabia
- The largest sweet water lake in the world is — Lake Superior
- Which lake is the oldest in the world and it is the deepest fresh water lake? — Lake Baikal
- Which type of lake is formed by volcanic activities? — Caldera lake
- The well through which water comes out through hydraulic pressure is called — Artesian well
- The canal which links Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean is — Panama
- Which is the longest river of the world? — Nile
- The Mariana Trench is located in: — Pacific Ocean

- Which city is situated on the banks of the Hudson River? —New York
- In which bay is Cigavli Island located? —Hudson Bay
- On the bank of which river is Paris situated? —Seine
- The most saline sea is: —Dead Sea
- The canals which joins the Baltic Sea with North Sea is: —Kiel Canal
- On the bank of which river is Baghdad situated? —Tigris
- How is high water waves formed in oceans? —Earthquake
- Which African River crosses the Tropic of Capricorn twice? —Limpopo
- The Della waterfall is situated in: —Canada
- With which river is the Victoria Falls associated? —Zambezi
- Which factor is responsible for alteration in regular direction of the flow of ocean currents of the Indian Ocean? —Monsoonal wind in the Indian Ocean
- When the density of seawater increases: —Both salinity and depth increases
- Which one, among Norton, Challenger, Manhattan and Richards, is the world's deepest marine trough? —Challenger Deep
- The Su Canal connects: —Superior and Huron
- Which is the largest island of Japan? —Honshu
- Where does the Volga River drain into? —Caspian Sea
- The largest island of the world is: —Greenland
- Highest salinity is found in: —Van Lake in Turkey
- Which is the most important shipping canal of the world? —Suez Canal
- How many islands are there in Indonesia which is the world's largest archipelago? —About 17000
- The land area of Asia is \_\_\_ million square kilometres. —About 44
- In which ocean is a small island, called Diego Garcia, situated? —Indian Ocean
- Which is the largest continent of the world? —Asia
- Which is the smallest ocean of the world? —Indian Ocean
- Which is the highest dam of the world? —Inguri (Russia)
- The deepest place of the world is: —Mariana Trench in North Pacific Ocean
- A glacier is a large mass of ice which: —floats on water
- With the opening of the Suez Canal, sea voyage got shortened between \_\_\_ and \_\_\_. —London and Chennai
- On the banks of which river is Rome situated? —Tiber
- In which country do Tigris and Euphrates rivers flow? —Iraq
- In which country is the Niagara Falls situated? —United States of America
- Which city is located on the banks of the Nile River? —Khartoum
- On the bank of which river is Vienna (Austria) situated? —Danube
- Sea floor which gradually subsides and encircles a continent is known as: —Continental Shelf
- The ravines of Chambal have been formed by: —Gully erosion
- Which is that soil water so essential for the growth of plants? —Gravitational water
- Which ocean has the shape of 'S' letter? —Atlantic Ocean
- Which is the place where fresh and saline water mix with each other? —Estuary
- Geyser which is a source of water is: —Emits water and vapour at regular intervals
- The narrow stretch of water which connects two seas is called: —Strait
- The recharge of groundwater level depends on: —The relief of that region
- Seismic sea waves which reach the shores with immense force are known as: —Tsunami
- Troughs formed by the deflection action of wind is known as: —Blow-out
- What percentage of freshwater resources of the world present in form of glacier ice? —70 %
- Tsunami waves are formed by: —Undersea earthquakes
- The narrow stretch of water that joins two seas or water masses is known as: —Strait
- The word 'tail shape' is associated with: —Waves
- What is the main source of usable water on the earth? —Groundwater
- The onshore waves are called: —Tsunami
- Coral islands are: —Inter-terrestrial sea
- What is the term for the marine section of the coastal regions of oceans which, as per formation, comes under the main terrain of continents? —Continental Territorial Waters
- The ocean which touches the coasts of both Asia and America is: —Pacific Ocean
- Temperature of water at the base of any large waterfall is greater than its upper part because: —The kinetic energy of falling water gets transformed into heat
- The main reason behind recurring floods is: —Soil erosion, deforestation, silting of river beds
- Which landform is known as the tongue of sea? —Peninsula
- The study of lakes is called: —Limnology
- Water Cycle is related to: —Movement of water from oceans to earth and constant movement from earth towards the oceans
- Which resource is abiotic and renewable? —Water
- Which current is responsible for raising the temperature of Western Europe? —Gulf Stream
- Fluvial erosion is maximum where: —the flow of river is fast
- In which sea is the Great Barrier Reef situated? —Coral Sea

## COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

- Which country has three capitals viz. Administrative, Legislative and Judicial? —South Africa
- Which is the only country whose postage stamps do not bear its name? —United Kingdom
- Orinoco oil belt is in: —Venezuela
- The headquarters of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), formed out of erstwhile USSR, is at: —Minsk in Byelorussia
- "Gwadar Port", a deep sea port developed and operated by China is located in which country? —Pakistan
- On which city was the Atom Bomb dropped during the Second World war? —Nagasaki
- Which is also known as the Land of the Midnight Sun? —Norway

## GEOGRAPHY

- The Maldives Islands are located to the \_\_\_\_\_ of India. — South-West
- Which city is known as the Cockpit of Europe? — Belgium
- In which country is the Great Victoria Desert located? — Australia
- Which set of countries has only federations? — Malaysia, Australia, Nigeria and Brazil
- The most populous and oil-rich country in Africa is — Nigeria
- Which is the Third largest country in population after China and India? — United States of America
- What is the name of the currency of Bangladesh? — Taka
- The correct order of geographical position of European countries while going from Western Europe to Eastern Europe is: — Portugal—Spain—Italy—Greece
- The correct order of countries while going from North to South is: — Cambodia—Maldives—Seychelles—Mauritius
- The United States city of Detroit is famous as the city of: — Automobile
- Which is the City of Golden Gate situated? — San Francisco
- Maputo is the capital of: — Mozambique
- Zimbabwe was formerly known as: — Rhodesia
- Which country does not come under the IBSA Forum? — China
- What is the name of the Indo-Chinese border? — McMahon Line
- Which country is known as the land of the midnight sun? — Norway
- A land-locked country in South-East Asia is: — Laos
- Between which latitudes is 50 per cent global population concentrated? — 20° N and 40° N
- With which countries does Israel share its borders? — Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt
- Which is the smallest continent? — Australia
- Helsinki is the capital of: — Finland
- Which city has the distinction of being situated at the highest point of the world? — Lhasa
- The Maginot Line was drawn between: — The border of France and Germany
- Which is the largest country of the world in terms of area? — Russia
- In which country is Greenwich situated? — England
- The border of which two countries is demarcated by the Durand Line? — Pakistan and Afghanistan
- With reference to numerical strength, which is the largest human species of the world? — Caucasoid
- What is the capital of East Timor? — Dilli
- The leading sesame producing country in the world is — India
- The region best known for the production of grapes is — Mediterranean
- Major South-West Asian oil fields are located in — Shore regions of Persian Gulf
- The exhaustion of soil fertility is the result of — Over cropping
- Hydroponics is a method of culture of plants without using — soil
- Natural rubber is the main yield of: — Mediterranean marine regions
- Sugarcane and Potato is an intercropping system of which season? — autumn season
- Which port is known as the Coffee Port of the world? — Santos
- Kalgoorlie, located in Australia, is famous for: — Gold production
- The largest producer of silver in the world is: — Mexico
- Which nutrient should be highly present in the soil for tobacco cultivation? — Potash
- The method of soil conservation in which terraces are made by cutting mountain slope is known as: — Terrace farming
- Which soil is more suitable for the cultivation of cotton? — Black Soil
- Baku is famous for: — Mineral Oil
- Which country is known as the 'Sugar Reserve of the world' or 'Sugar Bowl'? — Cuba
- Intensive agriculture is predominant in: — Indonesia
- The leading producer of copper in the world is: — United States of America
- The largest producer and exporter of long staple cotton in the world is: — China
- Myanmar is also known as: — Rice Bowl of the Far East
- In which country is zinc found abundantly? — Thailand
- Which country mostly imports shrimp from India? — United States of America
- Which country is both the exporter and importer of mineral oil? — United States of America
- In which country is the Sakhalin oil region located? — Russia
- Which country is the second leading country in diamond polishing after India? — Belgium
- Which is the main crop grown on mountains? — Sweet Potato
- Which type of coal is most suitable for the generation of thermal power? — Anthracite
- Which is employed for replenishment of soil fertility? — Fallowing
- Which tropical crop needs temperature of 27° Celsius and rainfall above 100 cm for rice cultivation? — Rice
- Coffee is a: — Tropical bush
- Which soil has been used for agricultural purposes since centuries without adding ample manure? — Black and alluvial soils
- Contour ploughing is helpful in: — Soil conservation
- Where are the rubber trees found? — Temperate Forests
- Land dependent on rainfall is known as: — Rain-fed land

## AGRICULTURE, MINERAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY

- A cultivator has about two hectares of rain fed land without irrigation facilities. Which type of crops would he like to grow? — Jowar, Arhar
- In which country there is largest population of livestock? — India
- Growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as — Multiple cropping

## WORLD GEOGRAPHY

- Ports of the Baltic Sea remain open for trade even during winter because  
— North Atlantic Drift, a warm ocean current flows in the region.
- The organisations having their headquarters in Geneva are  
— World Trade Organisation, World Health Organisation, International Labour Organisation
- The land use, which is restricted to Special Economic Zones is  
— Free trade Centres
- Which country's currency is Ngultrum?  
— Bhutan
- The highest altitude (4411 meters above sea level) is of:  
— Daocheng Yading Airport
- The Daocheng Yading Airport is located in  
— Tibet
- The country in East Asia which is most conspicuous for its decreasing population growth since 1981 is  
— Japan
- The country where drip irrigation is more efficiently used is  
— Israel
- Which country is the largest producer of wool?  
— Australia
- Which countries are separated by the 49th parallel?  
— USA and Canada
- Which island is a part of the Australian State?  
— Tasmania
- Absence of fish along a river indicates  
— Zone of degradation
- Who coined the word 'Geography'?  
— Eratosthenes
- Where is the Isle of Man located?  
— Between Northern Ireland and England
- The Suez Canal connects:  
— Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea
- Lake Superior, the world's largest freshwater lake, is situated in:  
— United States of America
- Where is the Savannah grassland located?  
— Africa
- Which river flows in Germany?  
— Danube
- Where is Normandy located?  
— France
- For which landform is Colorado in U.S.A famous?  
— Grand Canyon
- Where is the Ground Zero located?  
— New York
- New Britain and New Ireland are parts of:  
— Papua New Guinea
- Which two countries are linked through an underground tunnel?  
— France and England
- In which part of the tropical region are well developed rubber plantations found?  
— Malaysia
- Which country is known as the 'Cockpit of Europe'?  
— Belgium
- Which region is considered as the biblical 'Garden of Eden'?  
— Marshy land of Southern Iraq
- Which is the world's highest gravity dam of the world?  
— Bhakra Dam
- In which country is Three Gorges Dam, considered to be the world's biggest concrete structure, located?  
— China
- 'The climate is highly extreme, rainfall is extremely deficient and the people used to be nomadic gatherers.' This description fits well for:  
— Siberian Tundra
- On the banks of which river is the capital of the United States of America situated?  
— Potomac
- Black Forests are found in:  
— Germany
- Helgoland is an island of:  
— Germany
- For its iron and steel industry, which country is dependent on other countries for the import of raw materials?  
— Japan

- Which city of the world is known as the 'Iceberg Capital'?  
— Rome
- Greenland is the largest island of the world. It is an integral part of:  
— Denmark
- Which is known as the 'Roof of the World'?  
— Pamir Knot
- Which is the largest producer of uranium in the world?  
— Canada
- The main cause of deforestation in Asia is:  
— Excessive gathering of fuelwood
- The largest producer of gold in the world is:  
— China
- The busiest and most important sea route of the world is:  
— North Atlantic sea route
- The countries separated by the McMahon Line are:  
— China and India
- Which continent is known as the 'dark continent'?  
— Africa
- Which countries come under the Golden Crescent which refers to the largest opium industry of the world?  
— Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran
- In which country is Mount Gamkonora, the highest volcano on Halmahera Island, situated which erupted in 2007?  
— Indonesia
- The largest producer of mica in the world is:  
— India
- The Trans-Siberian Railway (8960 km) joins \_\_\_\_\_ in the west to \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.  
— St. Petersburg and Vladivostok
- Main fishing grounds are found in the:  
— Northern Hemisphere
- The world's largest bio-energy plant which can annually produce up to 100 million litres of energy has been set up in:  
— United States of America
- The leading producer of aluminium in the world is:  
— Jamaica
- Which country is known as the Land of Thousand Lakes?  
— Finland
- The biggest producer of rice in the world is:  
— India
- Which country is the leading producer of apples in the world?  
— China
- The world's largest producer of coffee is:  
— Brazil
- In which ocean is the Melanesian archipelago situated?  
— Indian Ocean
- Through which continent do such imaginary lines as the tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn and equatorial line, pass?  
— Africa
- In which country is agriculture practised on the highest percentage of land?  
— China
- Which is known as the volcanic range?  
— Circum Pacific Belt
- The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is situated parallel to the:  
— East Coast
- Where do the Eskimos live?  
— Canada and Alaska
- Selvas are:  
— the equatorial rainforest of Brazil
- On which river is the Cariba Dam located?  
— Zambezi
- The Sunda Strait is situated between:  
— Java and Sumatra
- The highest volcano of the world is:  
— Mount Cotopaxi
- The Salto Ridge is situated in:  
— Siachen Glacier
- What is the name of the cold current that passes through the coast of North America?  
— Labrador Current
- The best type of cotton of the world is known as:  
— Sea Island cotton
- Which is the largest lake of the world?  
— Caspian Sea
- For which industry is Detroit (USA) famous?  
— Automobile

## GEOGRAPHY

- Mount Blanc is the highest peak of: —The Alps
- Male is the capital of: —Maldives
- The busiest sea trade route of the world is: —Atlantic Ocean
- The Serengeti Wildlife Reserve is located in: —Tanzania
- Which is the largest mangrove forest of the world? —Sundarban Delta
- On which river is the Victoria Falls situated? —Zambezi
- The Dead Sea is known so because: —It does not have any aquatic life
- Which country is situated at 8° North and 37° North latitudes? —India
- Kangaroo, Platypus and Koala bear are the wild lives of: —Australia
- In France, large regions for grape farming are known as: —Vineyard
- The Panama Canal connects: —Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
- The largest centre for diamond trade is: —Kimberley
- The terminals of Trans-Siberian Railway are: —St. Petersburg and Vladivostok
- The terminals of Trans-Australian Railway are: —Perth and Sydney
- The largest country of the world in terms of population is: —China
- In which continent are the grasslands known as Pampas? —South America
- The wettest continent of the world is: —South America
- In which country is port of Mongia located? —Bangladesh
- Volcanic activity is more found in: —Hawaii
- Which countries are joined by the Palk Strait? —India and Sri Lanka

## PHYSICAL SETTINGS

- To reach from Kanyakumari to Colombo, one has to cross — Gulf of Mannar
- Which State has longest coastline in India? — Gujarat
- The Greater Himalayas is otherwise called as — Himadri
- The highest waterfall of India is in the state of — Karnataka
- The Eastern Coast of India is also known as the — Coromandel coast
- The Rohtang pass is in — Himachal Pradesh
- The Southernmost point of India is — Indira Point
- The river known as 'Bengal's sorrow' is — Damodar
- Lakshadweep Islands are situated in the — Arabian Sea
- The confluence of rivers Alaknanda and Bhagirathi takes place at — Devprayag
- The Yarlung Zangbo river, in India, is known as — Brahmaputra
- Which river in India flows in a rift-valley? — Narmada
- The tributaries of Krishna river are — Tungbhadra, Bhima, Koyna
- The longest river of peninsular India is — Godavari
- The Himalayan mountain range is an example of — Fold mountain
- The highest mountain peak in Peninsular India is — Anaimudi
- The most numerous tribe in India is — Gonds
- Saline and alkaline soils in India are also called as — Kallar
- Gurushikhar is a/the: — highest peak of the Aravallis
- Which place is located on the water divide between the Indus and the Ganges river systems? — Ambala
- Delhi gets winter rainfall due to — western disturbance
- In which State is the Guru Shikhar peak located? — Rajasthan
- The northern part of the west coast is known as — Konkan coast
- Which river flows between the Satpuras and the Vindhya? — Narmada
- Palghat joins which of the following states? — Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- Duncan Passage separates — South Andamans and Little Andamans
- The correct sequence of the eastward flowing rivers of the peninsular India from north to south is: — Subarnarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery and Vaigai
- The average annual temperature of meteorological station is 26° C, its average rainfall is 63 cm and its annual range temperature is 9° C. The station in question is: — Chennai
- Zojila pass connects: — Leh and Srinagar
- The term 'Regur' refers to: — Black Cotton Soils
- A person overflying India saw the natural vegetation below in the sequential order of tropical evergreen forest, savanna, dry deciduous and deciduous. His flight was from: — Trivandrum to Delhi
- Among the mountain peaks of Dhaulagiri, Kanchenjunga, Nanda Devi and Kamet Peak, which one is the correct sequence of the peaks from West to East? — Kamet Peak-Nanda Devi-Dhaulagiri-Kanchenjunga
- The most plausible explanation of the location of the Thar desert in Western India is: — the absence of mountains to the north of Rajasthan to cause orographic rainfall in it.
- Under Thornthwaite's classification of climate, almost the entire state of Orissa comes under: — Moist sub-humid
- Koeppen's Amw type of climate in India prevails over: — Western Coast of India, South of Goa
- The Zonal Soil type of peninsular India belongs to: — Red soils
- The major forest product in India is: — Timber
- Which one mountain chain has two dissimilar types of vegetation on its two slopes? — Western Ghats
- The correct sequence in descending order of the soils with respect to areal coverage of India is: — Alluvial-Black-Red-Laterite
- 'Sal' trees are concentrated in the state of — Madhya Pradesh
- The primary objectives of Damodar Valley Project include: — Flood control, irrigation and power generation
- The dearth of rainfall and \_\_\_ does not allow good soil formation. — Humus
- The largest portion of India's wasteland occurs in: — degraded pastures and grazing land
- Karewas are terraces of glacial origin found in: — Jhelum Valley
- Which is the wettest place in India as it receives heavy rainfall throughout the year? — Manyaswaram

## GEOGRAPHY

- The group of States which has forest coverage of more than 75% of the total geographical area is: — Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Nagaland
- Most cyclones hit the eastern coast of India than the western coast. The eastern coast of India lies in the path of the — North-East Trade Wind trade wind.
- The western disturbance causes winter rain in North-West India and the S. W. monsoon starts retreating from N. W. India from — and is completed by mid-December. — October
- The Amarnath Hill is the source of two rivers flowing in two different directions (West and East). They are: — Narmada and Mahanadi
- Badland topography is characteristic of the — Chambal Valley
- Summer rain in Bengal basin — Northwesternly
- Winter rain in Tamil Nadu coast — N.E. Monsoon
- Shillong Plateau is also known as 'Meghalaya' meaning 'abode of clouds'. It was so named by: — S.P. Chatterjee
- Which place is located at the confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi? — Dev Prayag
- In India, the tropical deciduous forests from the natural cover in nearly all the places where the annual rainfall is between: — 101 cm–200 cm
- India's Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at the — Nilgiri Hills
- During winter, north-western part of India gets rain fall from: — Western Disturbances
- The correct sequence in the ascending order of Marmugao, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai in terms of altitude above mean sea-level is: — Chennai, Marmugao, Mumbai, Kolkata
- Kathiawar Peninsula is an example of: — emerged shoreline
- The upper course of Damodar River occupies at: — Synclinal valley
- In Eastern Himalayas, the subtropical broad-leaved forests are commonly found between the altitudes ranging from: — 1000 to 2000 metres
- Ganga is navigable between: — Allahabad and Haldia
- Earthquakes along the Himalayas and the foothills are best explained in terms of: — Plate tectonics
- Consider the following details:  
Average July temperature: 26°C to 32°C, Average January temperature: 19°C to 28°C, Rainfall > 200 cm. These climatic characteristics are typical to the climatic zone — Humid Sahyadri and west coast
- The Bhabar belt is found in the: — Himalayan Piedmont zone
- The configuration and drainage of which portion of India are influenced by fracturing and tilting of the massif? — Peninsular India
- In winters, the northern half of India is warmer than areas at similar latitudes outside the country by 3°C to 8°C. The presence of the Himalayas with their — is the cause. — East and west extent
- The locations of the 'Cold desert' of India — To the West of Pir Panjal Range
- The Western Syntaxial bend of the Himalayas is near: — Zaskar Range
- The Kathiawar Peninsula is an example of: — emerged shoreline
- The Meghalaya Plateaus are largely formed of: — Gondwana Rocks
- The three rivers of Peninsular India that have the Amarnath region as their source — Son, Mahanadi, Narmada
- The Terai soils in India are rich in nitrogen and organic matter but are deficient in: — Phosphate
- Structurally, the Great Himalaya is: — a para-autochthonous zone
- Which mountain ranges of India have hogback appearance? — Siwalik Ranges
- High temperature during most of the year retards formation of: — Humus
- Which salts in basalt impart black colour to the soils of the Indian plateau? — Titanium salts
- Which soils are confined to the peripheral areas of the Indian plateau? — Red Soils
- The area between Chhotanagpur plateau and Shillong plateau is: — a down warped region in which the Ganga has deposited sediments
- The boundary of the Siwalik Belt with the Indo-Gangetic trough is known as: — Main boundary fault
- The Himalayan front fault is located between: — Siwaliks and Piedmont zone
- The temperature of Thiruvananthapuram is lower than that of Mumbai in May and higher than that of Mumbai in January because Thiruvananthapuram has higher rainfall in summer and it is nearer to the: — Equator
- Xerophytic vegetation is a characteristic feature of: — Kachh region
- Mangrove vegetation, in India is most extensively found in: — Sundarbans
- The Alpine vegetation in the eastern Himalayas is found up to greater altitudes than the Western Himalayas because: — The Eastern Himalayas receive more rainfall than the Western Himalayas
- The irregularity in the amount of rainfall in different parts of the north Indian plains is mainly due to variation in the location of the axis of: — low pressure trough
- The Indus rises near Mansarovar in Tibet and finally falls in the Arabian Sea near: — Karachi
- The four cities that are located almost on 76° E longitudes: — 1. Indore, 2. Solapur, 3. Ludhiana and 4. Jaipur
- The most suitable climatic conditions for the cultivation of a large variety of orchids with minimum cost of production and can develop an export oriented industry in this field? — Arunachal Pradesh
- Which one of the following among Jiri, Rukni, Dhaleswari and Pagladiva is not a tributary of the Barak River? — Pagladiva
- Salinization occurs when the irrigation water accumulated in the soil evaporates, leaving behind salts and minerals. What are the effects of salinization on the irrigated land? — It makes some soils impermeable
- The lower Gangetic plain is characterized by humid climate with high temperature throughout the year. The pair of crops most suitable for this region — Paddy and Jute

Which State  
Brown rev  
Which has  
India?  
Dr. V. Kur  
Muga vari  
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## GEOGRAPHY

### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

- Which State is called the 'Rice-Bowl' of India?  
— Andhra Pradesh
- Brown revolution in India is related to —  
— Leather production/ non-conventional energy
- Which has the highest share of electrical power generation in India?  
— Thermal power
- Dr. V. Kurien is known for — White Revolution
- Muga variety of silk is native to the state of — Assam
- India is the largest producer and consumer of — Tea
- 'White Revolution' is related to — Milk production
- The spice-garden of India is: — Kerala
- The Doon valley is able to grow rice because there is a:  
— huge export demand
- "A mean monthly temperature of about 27°C, relatively high humidity and a rainfall of 175-200 cm during spring and summer are the physical requirements during the period of its vegetative growth".  
The crop referred to in this quotation is — Jute
- Kolar Gold Mines are in the state of — Karnataka
- The species of tree confined to 2000 to 2500 metres of altitude in the Himalayas is — Deodar
- The proportion of forest to the total national geographical area of India, as envisaged by National Forest Policy is:  
— 33.3 per cent
- Which state of India records the highest productivity of fish (per unit area) in India? — Kerala
- From which ore is manganese extracted in India?  
— Pyrolusite
- The location of Iron and Steel mills in India is determined in the order of availability factor of:  
— Iron ore, Coking coal, Limestone and Manganese
- The biggest ship-building yard of India is  
— Cochin Shipyard, Kochi
- Modern industrial development of India is largely due to:  
— liberalization of government policies
- The State which leads the others in marine fishing is:  
— Kerala
- Which power plant is located where rainfall is limited and seasonal?  
— Rihand Power Plant
- The measures adopted by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association of India to conserve petroleum, include:  
— Creation of mass awareness on the need for conservation of petroleum
- Promotion of measures to curb wasteful practices
- With reference to bajra cultivation in India, the correct statements are:  
— Bajra occupies about 11% of area under foodgrains.  
— Rajasthan is the leading producer of bajra in India.
- The percentage of irrigated land in India is about:  
— 36 per cent
- India has the highest productive potential of fisheries in her:  
— Deep sea areas
- Murshidabad in India is famous for:  
— Silk weaving Industry
- Which commodities are imported by India from South-West Asian countries?  
— Dates and olives

- Indira Gandhi Canal irrigates large areas of West Rajasthan. By which river is the Indira Gandhi Canal fed in Rajasthan?  
— Sutlej River
- In terms of different sources of irrigation (viz. canals, wells, tanks and others), which state, strikes a balance between all?  
— Uttar Pradesh
- Major share of the total production of marine fish is found along the:  
— Kerala and Maharashtra coast
- Location of sugar industry in India is shifting from north to south because of:  
— high yield and high sugar content in sugarcane
- The Palghat Gap serves inland communication from:  
— Madurai to Thiruvananthapuram
- Nagaland Mountains are becoming increasingly barren mountains, mainly due to:  
— Shifting cultivation
- The ore of which mineral is abundant in the region of Balaghat-Bhandara-Nagpur  
— Manganese
- The power plant of Manikaran based on geothermal energy is in the state of:  
— Himachal Pradesh
- The areal spread of fishing ground of the continental shelf along the peninsular coast of India is over:  
— 2 lakh square kilometres
- The transhumance is still an important component of the socio-economic life of the people in regions of:  
— Jammu and Kashmir
- There is now a tendency to set up more sugar factories in South India because of:  
— Longer crushing season  
— Higher productivity of sugarcane  
— Efficient transport system
- The first 'high tech' port of India is:  
— Nava Sheva
- The most abundant mineral in Kerala is  
— Monazite
- The National Highway No. 5 joins:  
— Chennai with Kolkata
- The Palghat Gap serves inland communication from:  
— Kochi to Chennai
- The agency working for the development of shrimp culture for the farmers is  
— Brackish Water Fish Farmers' Development Agency
- Canal irrigation is most important in the Northern Plains of India because:  
— the sources of canals are perennial rivers
- What is the approximate average annual water availability of India?  
— 1850 billion cubic metre (BCM)
- What is Gomia in Jharkhand known for?  
— Explosive factory
- With what purpose is the Government of India promoting the concept of "Mega Food Parks"?  
— To provide good infrastructure facilities for the food processing industry.  
— To increase the processing of perishable items and reduce wastage.  
— To provide emerging and eco-friendly food processing technologies to entrepreneurs
- In India, if a religious sect/ community is given the status of a national minority, what special advantages it is entitled to:  
— It can establish and administer exclusive educational Institutions.  
— It can derive from the Prime Minister's 15- points programme.

## DEMOGRAPHY

- Where are the Todas found? — Tamil Nadu
- Onge tribe, which is nearly extinct, is found in — Andaman
- According to 2011 census, which is the second most populous state in India? — Maharashtra
- Apatanis are the major tribal group of — Arunachal Pradesh
- The study of population is called : — Demography
- Cities with population from one to five million are called — Metropolitan
- Indian State having the largest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population is — Madhya Pradesh
- What is the correct description of the term 'sex ratio' as used in context of the census? — Number of females per 1000 males
- As per 2011 Census data, the child sex ratio has come down from 927 to : — 914
- As per 2011 Census data, the overall sex-ratio in the country is : — 940
- Which Union Territory is at the bottom of child-sex-ratio? — Chandigarh
- Which year is called as the 'Demographic divide'? — 1921
- Consider the following specific stages of demographic transition associated with economic development: 1. Low birth rate with low death rate; 2. High birth rate with high death rate; and 3. High birth rate with low death rate. The correct sequence is: — 3-2-1
- India is regarded as a country with "Demographic Dividend". This is due to: — Its high population in the age group of 15-64 years
- A high growth rate of population is characterized by: — high birth and low death rates
- During which decade did the population of India record a negative growth rate? — 1911-1921
- The birthrate measures the number of births during a year per: — 1000 population
- According to the census data released in July 2011, the fall in child sex ratio in rural areas as compared to urban areas is: — Four times
- Census data released on July 15, 2011 reflected that 13.48 percent urban population lives in: — Maharashtra

## ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY

- Tidal forests comprising mainly the mangrove vegetation are found in — Sundarban Delta
- Endosulfan spray on cashew crop resulted in the pollution to the tune of tragedy in : — Kerala
- The Gir National Park is famous for — Lions
- Vultures, which were very common in our countryside a few years ago, are rarely seen nowadays. This is attributed to : — A drug used by cattle owners for treating their diseased cattle
- The primary producer in an ecosystem are; — Plants
- The Singalila National Park is located in the state of — West Bengal
- The acid-rain destroys the vegetation because it contains : — Sulphuric acid

- All the ecosystems taken together form a bigger unit called: — biome
- The word Biosphere refers to : — Zone of soil, water and air around earth capable of supporting the flora and fauna.
- The highest bio-diversity is found in which climate? — Equatorial
- The food chain of the ecosystem is maintained by the activities of — Decomposers
- The characteristic climate of the Tropical Savannah Region — Definite dry and wet season
- The increasing amount of carbon dioxide in the air is slowly raising the temperature of the atmosphere, because it absorbs: — infrared part of the solar radiation
- Which one, among Bandipur, Bhitarkanika, Manas and Sunderbans, is not a declared Tiger Reserve? — Bhitarkanika
- The local people are not allowed to collect and use the biomass in — National Parks
- The animals belonging to the category of endangered species — Great Indian bustard, Musk Deer, Red Panda and Asiatic Wild Ass
- The threats to the biodiversity of a geographical area — Global warming, Fragmentation of habitat, and Invasion of alien species
- What would happen if phytoplankton of an ocean is completely destroyed for some reason? — The ocean as a carbon sink would be adversely affected.
- The food chains in the ocean would be adversely affected.
- Vultures used to be very common in Indian countryside some years ago are rarely seen nowadays. This is attributed to: — a drug used by cattle owners for treating their diseased cattle
- How does National Biodiversity Authority help in protecting the Indian agriculture? — NBA checks the bio-piracy and protects the indigenous and traditional genetic resources
- Lead, ingested or inhaled, is a health hazard. After the addition of lead to petrol has been banned, what still are the sources of lead poisoning? — Smelting units and Paints
- Chlorofluorocarbons, known as ozone depleting substances are used: — In the production of plastic foams and tubeless tyres
- In cleaning certain electronic components
- As pressurizing agents in aerosol cans
- Evidence (s) for the continued expansion of universe cited by scientists is/are : — Detection of microwaves in space
- Observation of redshift phenomenon in space
- The Government of India encourages the cultivation of 'sea buckthorn'. What is the importance of this plant? — It helps in controlling soil erosion and in preventing desertification.
- It has nutritional value and is well-adapted to live in cold areas of high altitudes
- The chief characteristic of 'mixed farming' is — Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together
- Which criteria have contributed to recognition of Western Ghats-Sri Lanka and Indo-Burma regions as hotspots of biodiversity? — Species richness, endemism and threat perception
- In the context of ecosystem productivity, marine upwelling zones are important as they increase the marine productivity by bringing the: — nutrients to the surface

## GEOGRAPHY

- If a tropical rain forest is removed, it does not regenerate quickly as compared to a tropical deciduous forest this is because: — soil of rain forest is deficient in nutrients
- The Himalayan range is very rich in species diversity, because — It is a confluence of different bio-geographical zones
- There is a concern over the increase in harmful algal blooms in the sea waters of India. What could be the causative factors for this phenomenon?
  - Discharge of nutrients from the estuaries.
  - Run-off from the land rung the monsoon
- The 2004 Tsunami made people realize that mangroves can serve as a reliable safety hedge against coastal calamities. How do mangroves function as a safety hedge?
  - The mangrove trees do not get uprooted by storms and tides because of their extensive roots.
- The "Red Data Books" published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) contain lists of:
  - Threatened plant and animal species
- Westerlies in southern hemisphere are stronger and persistent than in northern hemisphere. Why?
- Southern hemisphere has less landmass as compared to northern hemisphere

### RESOURCES & STATES OF INDIA

- Which Union Territory in India has four districts but none of its districts has a common boundary with its other districts? — Puducherry
- The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating National Park in the world is in — Manipur
- In which year Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu? — 1969
- Now a days Kalinga is known as — Odisha
- Koodankulam Atomic Energy Plant is situated in — Tamil Nadu
- Sriharikota satellite launching station is located in — Andhra Pradesh
- In which state is the construction site of proposed Tipaimukh dam located? — Assam
- The capitals of Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh respectively are — Imphal, Aizawal and Itanagar
- The hill stations in South India? — Ooty, Kodaikanal, Munnar
- The land locked states are: — Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram
- Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is situated in: — Hyderabad
- Salal is the hydro power project in: — Jammu and Kashmir
- Where is the shore based steel plant located? — Vishakhapatnam
- The cities connected by the North South corridor are — Srinagar and Kanyakumari
- Large Natural gas deposits have been recently discovered in the state of — Rajasthan
- Gulbarga is located in the state of — Karnataka
- The busiest rail section in respect to goods transportation is — Delhi - Kolkata section
- The Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project (SSCP) is supposed to reduce the distance between Chennai and Tuticorin by — 361 nautical miles.

- Which hill station is called as the 'Queen of the Satpuras'? — Pachmarhi
- Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi? — NH2
- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education is located in — Dehradun
- Kaziranga National Park is situated in — Assam
- In which state is Jog Falls located? — Karnataka
- The famous tourist centre Mahabalipuram is located near: — Chennai
- The monazite sands on the Kerala coasts, used for generating nuclear energy contain — uranium
- Oblapuram which was in news recently is located at — On the border of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- The leading producer of cement in India is — Rajasthan
- The Idukki hydroelectric plant is on river — Periyar
- The world's highest rail bridge constructed in the State of J & K is on which river? — Chenab
- The southernmost point of India is — Indira Point
- Mumbai High Oil Fields are located on the — Continental Shelf of the Arabian Sea
- The iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh is at — Bhilai
- The most literate Union Territory in India is — Lakshadweep
- Bina Refinery, which was dedicated to the nation in 2011, is located in — Madhya Pradesh
- About 86 per cent of the India's wheat production comes from states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and: — Madhya Pradesh
- Which is the first national park established in India? — Bandipur National Park
- Singhbhum is famous for: — Iron
- The oldest mountain range in India is — Aravalli
- Mumbai receives more rainfall than Pune because: — Mumbai is on the windward side
- $82\frac{1}{2}$  degrees E longitude is geographically significant to India because: — It determines the Indian standard time
- River Damodar is called 'Sorrow of Bengal' because: — it gets flooded often causing havoc
- Indian Institute of Petroleum is located in — Dehradun
- The cost producing iron in India is considerably lower than in other countries because of: — Coal and Iron ore are found in the same area
- The Sundarbans or the 'Mangrove' forests are found in: — Deltaic West Bengal
- Hirakud Dam has been built over the river — Mahanadi
- The Indian city which used electricity commercially first — Darjeeling
- The highest multipurpose dam built on the river Ravi is: — Ranjit Sagar Dam
- In which State is Jawahar Tunnel located? — Jammu and Kashmir
- Which of the following is correctly matched with regard to thermal power projects? — Kawas-Gujarat
- Kharif crops are sown at the beginning of the: — South-West Monsoon

## GEOGRAPHY

- The crops grown after the summer monsoon are called: — Rabi crops
- The proposed sea-route Sethu Samudram is a canal through which of the sea-lanes? — Gulf of Mannar
- The largest irrigation canal in India is called the: — Indira Gandhi Canal
- The Iron & Steel Industry was developed with German technical collaboration at — Rourkela
- Which canal is located in West Bengal? — Eden Canal
- Where is Tala Hydroelectric project, which is expected to generate 1020 MW power, located? — Bhutan
- Where are the Saltora Ranges located? — Part of the Karakoram Ranges
- Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because it has extensive: — dry coast
- Approximately what is the length of the rail-route open to traffic in India? — 63,000 kms
- Which highway sector is common to both the Golden Quadrilateral Highway and the North-South Corridor Highway? — Bangalore Krishnagiri
- Tehri Dam receives water from which river? — Bhagirathi
- Which state is irrigated by Ganga canal? — Uttar Pradesh
- Generally, the soil of the northern plains of India has been formed by: — Aggradation
- What is the longest irrigation canal in India called? — Indira Gandhi Canal
- Which group of the industries maximise savings on transport costs by being located near the sources of materials? — Iron and steel, Aluminium, Cement
- With which state of India is the Ukai project associated? — Gujarat
- The responsible for producing the sand dunes in western Rajasthan is — Wind deposition
- Monoculture is a typical characteristic of: — Commercial grain farming
- Rajasthan receives very little rain because: — winds do not come across any barriers to cause the necessary uplift to cool the wind
- Which State has the largest proportion of its net irrigation area under well irrigation? — Gujarat
- Where are MIG engines assembled? — Koraput
- Which cities were first connected by the STD services? — Kanpur and Lucknow
- Which part of the Himalayas has the maximum stretch from east to West? — Nepal Himalayas
- The standard time of a country differs from the GMT in multiples of: — Half hours
- Blue Revolution is related to: — Fish production
- In India, the population growth rate is high because: — death rate has fallen less than the birthrate
- The standard time of India is: — 5 ½ hours ahead of GMT
- Which city is referred to as the Silicon Valley of India? — Bangalore
- What is the stage in the population cycle in which India is classified on the basis of its demographic characteristics? — Late expanding stage
- Jaduguda mines are famous for: — Uranium deposits
- The largest irrigated area in India is occupied by which crop? — Rice

- Which industries are the major beneficiaries of the Mumbai port? — Cotton textile and Petrochemical industry
- In India, the 'Yellow revolution' is associated with: — production of oilseeds
- West Bengal shares boundaries with how many countries? — Three
- Where is the Nathpa Jhakri Power Project located? — Himachal Pradesh
- Ankleshwar and Kalol are two oil fields in: — Gujarat
- The confluence of the rivers Alaknanda and Bhagirathi is known as: — Devaprayag
- In India, population density is defined as the number of persons: — per square kilometre
- The Indian Sub-continent was originally a part of: — Gondwanaland
- In India, rain forests are found in: — N.E. Himalayas and Western Ghats
- In a slanting hilly Indian terrain experiencing more than 200 cms of annual rainfall, which crop can be cultivated best? — Tea
- Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in: — Purvanchal Ranges
- If the commodities manufactured in Surat are sold in Mumbai or Delhi, then it is — Internal Trade
- Slash and Burn agriculture is the name given to: — Shifting Cultivation
- Nathu La, a place where India China border trade has been resumed after 44 years, is located on the Indian border in: — Sikkim
- The only ape of India found in hill forests of Assam and Nagaland is: — Gibbon
- The river also known as Tsangpo in Tibet is: — Brahmaputra
- In terms of area, India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country of the world: — Seventh
- The only sanctuary where Kashmir stag is found is: — Dachigam
- The approximate length of the coastline of India is: — 7,000 km
- Of the gross cropped area in India, the foodgrains occupy: — more than 70 per cent
- In India, the irrigation of agricultural land is carried out maximum by: — Wells
- India is one of the largest producers of manganese are in the world along with: — Brazil and Russia
- Baltora glacier is located in: — Karakoram Ranges
- The Andaman group and Nicobar group of islands are separated from each other by: — Ten Degree Channel
- The Loktak Lake on which a hydroelectric project was constructed is situated in the State of: — Manipur
- In Indian agriculture, the period from July to October November is called: — Kharif season
- In which state is the Maikala range situated? — Chhattisgarh
- The latitude passing through the northern most part of India is: — 35° N
- Nallamala hills are located in the state of: — Andhra Pradesh
- The South West monsoon engulfs the entire India by: — 15th July

- Where lished? — Integral Coach
- Which is used i
- Which State po
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- Which breed o
- Gujarat?
- Where in India
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- Crop rotatio

## GEOGRAPHY

- Where was the first iron and steel industry of India established? — Jamshedpur
- Integral Coach Factory is located at: — Perambur (Tamil Nadu)
- Which is used in large quantities in Cement Industry? — Limestone
- Which State possesses biggest coal reserve? — Jharkhand
- The coastal tract of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is called: — Coromandal
- The highest Indian water fall is: — Gersoppa
- Which Indian State has the largest coastline? — Andhra Pradesh
- In the world, India tops in the production of: — Mica
- Which breed of buffalo is found in the South-Western part of Gujarat? — Surti
- Where in India can 'Mushroom' rock found? — Thar Desert
- Badland topography is characteristic of: — Chambal valley
- There was a substantial increase in foodgrains production specially wheat production, during the period after: — 1966
- The Bhilai Steel Plant has been established with the assistance of: — Russia
- Indian desert is called: — Thar
- Silent Valley is situated in: — Kerala
- Diu is an island off: — Gujarat
- Sivasamudram Falls is found in the course of river: — Cauvery
- The position of Indian Railways network in the world is: — Fourth
- Which is the longest irrigation canal in India? — Indira Gandhi Canal
- The common tree species in Nilgiri hills is: — Eucalyptus
- River Indus originates from: — Kailash Range
- The Konkan Railway connects: — Roha-Mangalore
- The pass located in Himachal Pradesh is: — Shipkila
- 'Brown Revolution' is: — growth of food processing and soft drinks industries in India
- Mechanization of Indian agriculture on a considerable scale is not possible due to: — Small holdings
- Majuli, the largest river island in the world, lies in the state of: — Assam
- Guwahati is situated on the bank of the river: — Brahmaputra
- With which set of countries has Arunachal Pradesh common border? — Bhutan, China and Myanmar
- The least populated State in India is: — Sikkim
- The causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture are: — Inadequate inputs availability
- Sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings
- Poor finance and marketing facilities
- Ethnic group Mongoloids are found in India in: — North-eastern region
- Kamakhya temple is an important place of tourism in the State of: — Assam
- Where is "Sir Creek" located? — Indo-Pak boundary along Gujarat
- Sericulture
- The culture of silkworms is known as: — Urea
- At Sindri in Jharkhand, the fertilizer produced is: — Urea
- Crop rotation is being adopted to: — increase productivity of the land
- In the north-east of the Deccan plateau is the: — Vindhyan Range
- The southern tip of India is: — Indira Point in Nicobar Islands
- A coastal district of Tamil Nadu is — Kanyakumari
- Where did a major earthquake take place in India in 1999? — Chamoli
- What is approximately the percentage of forest cover in India? — 19.5 per cent
- How can a dairy farmer reduce fodder consumption by his cattle and also increase milk production? — By allowing the cattle to graze in the fields
- The largest Masonry dam has been constructed on the river: — Mahanadi
- Raniganj in West Bengal is known for: — Coal
- The dispute about the Mullaperiyar Dam concerns which states of India? — Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- Arakan Yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in: — Myanmar
- The period by which the entire country in India comes under southwest monsoon is: — 1st-15th July
- The most extensive soil cover of India comprises: — Alluvial soils
- Napanagar in Madhya Pradesh has a: — newsprint factory
- Which states- produces about 50 per cent of the total silk textiles in India? — Karnataka
- The package technology which brought about Green Revolution comprised mainly of: — irrigation, bio-chemical fertilizers and high-yield varieties of seeds
- Which is the main reason for the peninsular rivers to flow towards east? — Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats
- In India, Dhariwal and Ludhiana towns are famous for: — Woollen textiles
- The most commonly consumed staple cereal in India, is: — Rice
- The oldest oil-field in India is at: — Digboi
- In India, where is the bio-reserve to preserve the diverse sub-marine flora and fauna situated? — Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- The Mansarovar lake is situated in: — Tibet
- The joint river valley venture of India and Nepal is: — Kosi
- Guru Shikhar on the Abu Hills is the highest peak of which mountain ranges? — Aravallis
- 'Kulu Valley' in India is famous for the cultivation of: — Apples
- The iron and steel industries at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela were set up during the: — 2nd Five Year Plan
- "Meghna" is the combined stream of which two rivers? — Ganga and Brahmaputra
- The first biosphere reserve that was set up in India in 1986 is: — Nilgiris
- There is a need to keep larger land area under forests for: — Ecological balance
- It forms the bed-rock of all industrial activities and is considered "mother industry". Which industry is being referred here? — Iron and Steel Industry

## GEOGRAPHY

- Which of the following states, among West Bengal, Sikkim, Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir, has international borders with three countries? — Jammu and Kashmir
- Which of the following regions in India is the richest in iron and coal deposits? — Chhotanagpur Plateau
- Which wild life sanctuary has the project to conserve the rhinoceros in India? — Kaziranga
- The river which joins Ganges from southern side is: — Son
- In which State among Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Punjab, have Indian Railways introduced "Palace on Wheels" to promote tourism? — Rajasthan
- With an area of more than 200,000 square kilometre, the Thar Desert is world's 7th largest desert and also Asia's \_\_\_ largest desert. — 3rd
- Pokhran is a city and a municipality located in \_\_\_ district in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is a remote location in the Thar Desert region. — Jaisalmer
- The Indo-Gangetic plain is bound on the north by the abruptly rising Himalayas, the southern edge of the plain is marked by the \_\_\_ and Satpura Range, and the Chhota Nagpur Plateau. — Vindhya
- The \_\_\_ belt is the world's most extensive expanse of uninterrupted alluvium formed by the deposition of silt by the numerous rivers. — Indo-Gangetic
- After entering Bangladesh, the main branch of the Ganges is known as the Padma River until it is joined by the \_\_\_ River, the largest distributary of the Brahmaputra. — Jamuna
- Only two rivers, the Amazon and the \_\_\_, have greater discharge than the combined flow of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Surma-Meghna river system. — Congo
- \_\_\_ are temporary islands formed by the deposition of sediments eroded off the banks of the river in the State of West Bengal. — Chars
- Lakshadweep, the smallest union territory of India, is a group of islands 200 to 300 km off the coast of Kerala in the \_\_\_ Sea. — Laccadive
- The southernmost portion of the Deccan plateau is drained by the Kaveri River, which rises in the Western Ghats of Karnataka and bends south to break through the Nilgiri Hills at \_\_\_ Falls into Tamil Nadu. — Hogenekkal
- The \_\_\_, are situated near India's eastern border with Myanmar. They were created by the same tectonic processes which led to the formation of the Himalayas. — Purvanchal
- The northern frontiers of India are defined largely by the Himalayan mountain range where its political boundaries with China, \_\_\_, and Nepal lie. — Bhutan
- India is entirely contained on the Indian Plate, a major tectonic plate that was formed when it split off from the ancient continent \_\_\_. — Gondwanaland
- Assam comprises the Brahmaputra and the \_\_\_ river valleys and the Karbi Anglong and the North Cachar Hills with an area of 78,438 km<sup>2</sup>. — Barak
- Assam is surrounded by the other six of the Seven Sister States which are connected to the rest of India via a narrow strip in West Bengal called the \_\_\_ Corridor or "Chicken's Neck". — Siliguri
- The Teen Bigha Corridor is a strip of land formerly belonging to India on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border which has been leased indefinitely to Bangladesh so that it can access its \_\_\_ enclaves. — Dehgram-Angalpotia
- There are three hill ranges that come under the Patkai: the Patkai-Bum, the Garo-Khasi-Jaintia and the \_\_\_ hills. — Lushai
- The Satpura Range begins in eastern Gujarat near the Arabian Sea coast and runs east across Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. It is \_\_\_ in shape. — Triangular
- The Aravali Range is the oldest mountain range in India, running across Rajasthan from northeast to southwest direction. The highest peak in this range is \_\_\_ at Mount Abu. — Guru Shikhar
- The \_\_\_ Plateau is spread across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Most of the region is drained by the Chambal River and its tributaries. — Malwa
- Indira Point, India's southernmost land point is situated in the Nicobar Islands, and lies just 189 km from the Indonesian island of \_\_\_ to the southeast. — Sumatra
- \_\_\_ Island is India's most populous island on which the city of Mumbai (Bombay) is located. — Salsette
- Located south of the eastern Himalayas, Assam comprises the Brahmaputra and the Barak river valleys and the \_\_\_ and the North Cachar Hills. — Karbi Anglong
- Puducherry consists of four unconnected regions: Pondicherry, Karaikal, and \_\_\_ on the Bay of Bengal and Mahé on the Arabian Sea. — Yanam
- The southern boundary of the \_\_\_ is formed by the Gilgit, Indus and Shyok rivers, which separate the range from the northwestern end of the Himalayas. — Karakoram
- The \_\_\_ run approximately 1,600 km from south of the Tapti River near the Gujarat-Maharashtra border and across Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu to the southern tip of the Deccan peninsula. — Western Ghats
- The \_\_\_ plateau is the source of the Koel, Damodar, Brahmani, Kharkai, and Subarnarekha rivers, which have many beautiful waterfalls such as Lodh Falls. — Chhota Nagpur
- \_\_\_ Island is India's most populous island on which the city of Mumbai (Bombay) is located. Forty-two islands in the Gulf of Kutch constitute the Marine National Park. — Salsette
- The Brahmaputra, another tributary of the Ganga, originates in Tibet and enters India through the far-eastern state of \_\_\_. It proceeds westwards, joining the Ganges in Bangladesh. — Arunachal Pradesh
- The \_\_\_ are the source of all Deccan Rivers, which include the Mahanadi River through the Mahanadi River Delta, Godavari River, Krishna River and Kaveri River, all draining into the Bay of Bengal. — Western Ghats
- \_\_\_ shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh; and cultures, peoples and climate with South-East Asia — important elements in India's Look East policy. — Assam
- \_\_\_ lies mid-way between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub humid Uttar Pradesh in the west which provides it with a transitional position in respect of climate, economy and culture. — Bihar
- The upper Mahanadi basin is separated from the upper Narbada basin to the west by the \_\_\_, (part of the Satpuras), and from the plains of Orissa to the east by ranges of hills. — Maikal Hills
- The highest peak in Mizoram is the \_\_\_ (Blue Mountain) with a height of 2210 metres. — Phawngpui
- There are four coral reefs in India, located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Mannar, Lakshadweep and \_\_\_. — Gulf of Kutch

- largest \_\_\_ the world's largest
- The Himalayas d \_\_\_ the Pir Panjal ran \_\_\_ and the south, se
- The \_\_\_ belt — i \_\_\_ and consists of b \_\_\_ down by the river
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## GEOGRAPHY

- in Haryana is home to Maruti Udyog Limited, India's largest automobile manufacturer, and Hero Honda Limited, the world's largest manufacturer of two-wheelers.
- The Himalayas divide the Kashmir valley from Ladakh while the Pir Panjal range, which encloses the valley from the west and the south, separates it from the \_\_\_\_\_ of northern India.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ belt — is adjacent to the foothills of the Himalayas and consists of boulders and pebbles which have been carried down by the river streams.
- The Chhota Nagpur Plateau covers much of Jharkhand state as well as adjacent parts of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. The plateau is made up of ancient \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.
- The Ganga originates from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand. It flows \_\_\_\_\_, draining into the Bay of Bengal.
- In the upper reaches of the Godavari and the Krishna, and the north western part of the Deccan Plateau, the black soil is very deep. These soils are also known as the '\_\_\_\_\_ Soil' or the 'Black Cotton Soil'.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ soils are commonly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Orissa and Assam.
- In India, the mangrove forests cover \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the world's mangrove forests. They are highly developed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Sunderbans of West Bengal.
- Located in the Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh, Kanha national park cum Tiger reserve is marked by the \_\_\_\_\_ shape valley and the whole park area is surrounded by the spurs of the Mekal.
- The languages of India belong to several major linguistic families, the two largest being the Indo-European languages—Indo-Aryan (spoken by 70% of Indians)—and the \_\_\_\_\_ languages (spoken by 22% of Indians).
- India accounts for about 2.45 per cent of world's surface area, \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the world's water resources and about 16 per cent of world's population.
- The state of \_\_\_\_\_ straddles the Narmada River, which runs east and west between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges; these ranges and the Narmada are the traditional boundary between the north and south of India.
- The Indian state which literally means the 'abode of clouds' and the capital city of which is popularly referred to as 'the Scotland of the East' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- One of the world's oldest mountain ranges, the Aravali Range, cradles the only hill station of Rajasthan, \_\_\_\_\_, and its world-famous Dilwara Temples, a sacred pilgrimage for Jains.
- Eastern Rajasthan has two national tiger reserves, Ranthambore and Sariska, as well as Keoladeo National Park near \_\_\_\_\_, once famous for its bird life.
- The Darjeeling Himalayan hill region in the northern extreme of West Bengal belongs to the eastern Himalaya. This region contains \_\_\_\_\_ (3,636 metres)—the highest peak of the state.
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli are in the watershed of the \_\_\_\_\_ River, which flows through the territory. The towns of Dadra and Silvassa both lie on the north bank of the river.
- India's border with Bangladesh runs 4,096.70 km. There are \_\_\_\_\_ enclaves of Bangladesh on Indian soil and 106 enclaves of India are on Bangladeshi soil.
- The great arc of mountains on the northern side of India was formed by the ongoing tectonic collision of the Indian Plate with the \_\_\_\_\_ Plate that started around 50 million years ago.
- Geographical features of Rajasthan include the Thar Desert along north-western parts and the termination of the \_\_\_\_\_ River near the archaeological ruins at Kalibangan.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ belt of the Indian Plains lies in lowland areas after the Bangar belt and is made up of fresh newer alluvium which is deposited by the rivers flowing down the plain.
- The Western Coastal Plain is a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, ranging from \_\_\_\_\_ km in width.
- \_\_\_\_\_ accounts for about 53.2 per cent of the total cropped area and contributes more than half of total production of tea in the country.
- About 85 per cent of total area under wheat crop is concentrated in north and central regions of the country i.e. Indo-Gangetic Plain, Malwa Plateau and Himalayas up to \_\_\_\_\_ altitude.
- The total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic km out of which Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins have about \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the total replenishable groundwater resources.
- The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Barak rivers, accounting for only about one-third of the total area in the country, have \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the total surface water resources.
- Nanda Devi is the second highest mountain in India and the highest entirely within the country (\_\_\_\_\_ being on the border of India and Nepal).
- The Wullar Lake, one of the largest fresh water lakes in Asia and situated in the \_\_\_\_\_ district of Jammu and Kashmir, was formed as a result of tectonic activity.
- \_\_\_\_\_, also known as "Little Tibet", is renowned for its remote mountain beauty and Buddhist culture and is home to several valleys such as the Kashmir Valley, Tawi Valley, Chenab Valley, Poonch Valley, Sind Valley and Lidder Valley.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is generally referred to as a tropical paradise of waving palms and wide sandy beaches and considered to be the global capital of Ayurveda.
- Mount \_\_\_\_\_ at an elevation of 3,826 m is the highest peak of Nagaland; this is where the Naga Hills merge with the Patkai Range in Burma.
- In Andhra Pradesh, the cotton textile industry is located in the cotton producing \_\_\_\_\_ region, where most of the mills are spinning mills producing yarn.
- After independence, during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), three new integrated steel plants were set up with foreign collaboration: Rourkela in Orissa, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh and \_\_\_\_\_ in West Bengal.
- The third integrated steel plant, the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works, initially called the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, is located close to an iron ore producing area of Kemangundi in the \_\_\_\_\_ hills.
- In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and '\_\_\_\_\_'. But in Himalayas and northwestern parts of the country, it is grown as a kharif crop during southwest Monsoon season.

## GEOGRAPHY

- The important nuclear power projects are Tarapore (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata near Kota (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kaiga (Karnataka) and \_\_\_\_\_ (Gujarat). — Kakrapar
- \_\_\_\_\_ is mostly grown in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the two states together producing about 90 per cent of total output in the country. — Soyabean
- Coal occurs in rock sequences mainly of two geological ages, namely Gondwana and tertiary deposits. About 80 per cent of the coal deposits in India is of \_\_\_\_\_ type and is of non-coking grade. — bituminous
- Tropical \_\_\_\_\_ is particularly common in the northern reaches of the Indian Ocean in and around the Bay of Bengal. — cyclogenesis
- \_\_\_\_\_ Soils occur widely in the northern part of Bihar, southern part of Uttaranchal and the coastal areas of West Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. — Peaty
- The Sundarbans National Park is home of the Royal Bengal Tiger and the largest mangrove forest in the world, with name derived from \_\_\_\_\_ trees, once found in abundance here. — Sundari
- Special schemes like Project Tiger (1973) and Project Elephant (\_\_\_\_\_) have been launched by the Government of India to conserve the species and their habitat in a sustainable manner. — 1992
- The Ganges is the main river, which divides in West Bengal; one branch enters Bangladesh as the Padma or Pôdda, while the other flows through West Bengal as the Bhagirathi River and \_\_\_\_\_ River. — Hooghly
- The Thar Desert covers 9 districts of Rajasthan : Bikaner, Churu, Sriganganagar, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Jaisalmer and \_\_\_\_\_. — Jodhpur
- The Malwa Plateau is spread across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; most of the region is drained by the Chambal River and its tributaries; the western part is drained by the upper reaches of the \_\_\_\_\_ River. — Mahi
- The Chhota Nagpur plateau is made up of three smaller plateaus, the Ranchi, with an average elevation of 700 meters, Hazaribagh, and \_\_\_\_\_ plateaus. — Kodarma
- The plains on the eastern coast of India are divided into six regions — the Mahanadi delta, the southern Andhra Pradesh plain, the Krishna-Godavari deltas, the Kanyakumari coast, the \_\_\_\_\_ and sandy coastal. — Coromandel Coast
- Depending upon the variations in the climate and the \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetation of India changes from one region to another. — soil
- A nearby attraction of \_\_\_\_\_, in the state of Rajasthan, Ranthambore National Park is an outstanding example of Project Tiger's efforts at conservation in the India. — Sawai Madhopur
- India's first national park (an \_\_\_\_\_ category II protected area) was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park, now known as Jim Corbett National Park. — IUCN
- Anshi National Park is located in \_\_\_\_\_ district, in the Indian state of Karnataka, bordering the state of Goa; it is a habitat of melanistic leopards, tigers and elephants, amongst other fauna. — Uttara Kannada
- \_\_\_\_\_ National Park is a national park located about 3,000 metres above sea level, near the Garo Hills in Meghalaya; it is often referred to as the "abode of perpetual winds" as well as the "land of spirits." — Balpakram
- \_\_\_\_\_ National Park is one of the popular national parks in India located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh; the park has a large breeding population of Leopards, and various species of deer. — Bandhavgarh
- Vansda National Park, a protected area representing the thick woodlands of the Dangs and southern Gujarat, riding on the banks of \_\_\_\_\_ River is situated in the Navsari District of Gujarat state, India. — Ambika
- Betla National Park is a national park located in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau of the \_\_\_\_\_ district of Jharkhand, in India; being famous for forest owls, drongos, tigers, civets and the rhesus monkey. — PALAMU
- Fishing is a major activity of \_\_\_\_\_; the sea around the island is highly productive. The islands stand first in the country in per capita availability of fish. — Lakshadweep
- Which soil constitutes the largest soil group in India, constituting 80% of the total land surface? — Alluvial Soil
- The Namdhapa National Park is the 15th tiger reserve of India. In which state is it located? — Arunachal Pradesh
- The source of the Narmada is a small tank called Narmada Kund located on the Amarkantak hill in the Anuppur District of eastern \_\_\_\_\_. — Madhya Pradesh
- The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the biggest canal projects in India. It starts from the \_\_\_\_\_, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab. — Harike Barrage
- Currently Geological Survey of India is an organization under the control of the Government of India. Which is the concerned ministry? — Union Ministry of Mines
- The Gandhi Sagar dam is the first of the four dams built on the Chambal River. The water released after power generation is utilised for irrigation through \_\_\_\_\_. — Kota Barrage
- Where is Noonmati located in North East India? — Guwahati
- Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra are the major producers of \_\_\_\_\_ in India. — cashew
- The Jhelum originates in the south-eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir, in a spring known as \_\_\_\_\_. — Verinag
- The Sutlej originates from the Rakas Lake (Rakshas Tal), which is connected to the Mansarovar Lake by a stream, in Tibet. It enters Pakistan near \_\_\_\_\_. — Sulemanki
- The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet, near the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej and is about 2,900 kilometres long. In Tibet, where it is known as the Yarlung Zangbo River, or \_\_\_\_\_. — Tsangpo
- There are four coral reefs in India, located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Mannar, Lakshadweep and \_\_\_\_\_. — Gulf of Kutch
- The name "Jharkhand" comes from the Sanskrit word Jharikhanda, which is the ancient name of the region's \_\_\_\_\_. — Dense forest
- Modern history of Arunachal Pradesh begins with the inception of British rule in Assam after the treaty of Yandaboo, concluded on 24 February 1826. Before 1962, the area was popularly known as the \_\_\_\_\_. — NEFA
- Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Orissa and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain. The soil develops a reddish colour due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and \_\_\_\_\_. — Metamorphic rocks

- 15 - hour and \_\_\_\_\_
- The Shillong \_\_\_\_\_ scends in a de \_\_\_\_\_ ern outliers a \_\_\_\_\_ hills.
- \_\_\_\_\_, meani \_\_\_\_\_ appearing a \_\_\_\_\_ Peru or Hum \_\_\_\_\_ in normal ye \_\_\_\_\_ It is an area, v \_\_\_\_\_ that separate \_\_\_\_\_ rivers. What \_\_\_\_\_ Sri Lanka is s \_\_\_\_\_ formed by \_\_\_\_\_ In the north \_\_\_\_\_ running alm \_\_\_\_\_ running north \_\_\_\_\_ Who survey \_\_\_\_\_ their tributa \_\_\_\_\_ minute acco \_\_\_\_\_ Before the d \_\_\_\_\_ tailed invest \_\_\_\_\_ basin to tack \_\_\_\_\_
- Also known \_\_\_\_\_ Range just \_\_\_\_\_ flows north \_\_\_\_\_ to Ut \_\_\_\_\_
- The Darjeeli \_\_\_\_\_ of West Ben \_\_\_\_\_ contains \_\_\_\_\_
- Who was th \_\_\_\_\_ known to H \_\_\_\_\_ basic grid c \_\_\_\_\_
- Which met \_\_\_\_\_ heating of \_\_\_\_\_ surface?
- Which is th \_\_\_\_\_ water such \_\_\_\_\_ surface an \_\_\_\_\_
- India's An \_\_\_\_\_ der with T \_\_\_\_\_ Sea?
- Which is th \_\_\_\_\_ ly in the st \_\_\_\_\_ Assam?
- Which wa \_\_\_\_\_ Sulphate \_\_\_\_\_ phate, cor \_\_\_\_\_
- What is th \_\_\_\_\_ from river \_\_\_\_\_ seawater?
- Which m \_\_\_\_\_ cutting th \_\_\_\_\_ tains?

## GEOGRAPHY

- The upper level winds, which blow at a height of about 12 to 13 Kms. from the surface, with a speed exceeding 180 km/hour and meander during their movement are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Jet streams
- The Shillong Plateau a highly dissected and jungle tract, descends in a deep slope towards the Surma valley. The northern outliers are represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Rengma hills.  
— Mikir
- \_\_\_\_\_, meaning "Child Christ", it is a warm ocean current appearing along the Peru coast in December. It replaces the Peru or Humboldt cold Ocean current flowing over this region in normal years.  
— EL- Nino
- It is an area, which is drained by a river; demarcated by a line that separates the watershed of one river from the adjoining rivers. What is it?  
— Catchment Area
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by \_\_\_\_\_ Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.  
— Palk
- In the northeast of India, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, running almost east-west, join the chain to Mizo and \_\_\_\_\_ Hills running north-south.  
— Rkhine
- Who surveyed the courses of the rivers of India along with their tributaries and branches in 1810-11 AD and presented a minute account of it?  
— Dr. Francis Buchanan
- Before the devastating floods of 1937, who proposed a detailed investigation for storage reservoirs in the Mahanadi basin to tackle the problem of floods in the Mahanadi delta?  
— Sir M. Visveswaraya
- Also known as the Vetravati, the Betwa rises in the Vindhya Range just north of Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh and flows north-east through Madhya Pradesh and flow through \_\_\_\_\_ to Uttar Pradesh.  
— Orchha
- The Darjeeling Himalayan hill region in the northern extreme of West Bengal belongs to the eastern Himalaya. This region contains \_\_\_\_\_ (3,636 metres)—the highest peak of the state.  
— Sandakfu
- Who was the first person to use the word "Geography" and is known to have realized that Earth could be located with a basic grid of lines called Longitude and latitude?  
— Eratosthenes
- Which method of heat transfer is maximum responsible for heating of the lower layers of the atmosphere near earth's surface?  
— Radiation from the Earth
- Which is the ecological region at the lowest level of a body of water such as an ocean or a lake, including the sediment surface and some sub-surface layers?  
— Benthic Zone
- India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand and which other country in the Andaman Sea?  
— Indonesia
- Which is the largest tribal community in India, who live mainly in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam?  
— Santhal tribe
- Which was the first factory in India to produce Ammonium Sulphate (1951), Urea (1959), and Ammonium Nitrate-Sulphate, commonly called the Double salt (1959)?  
— Sindri
- What is the term for a body of water formed where freshwater from rivers and streams flows into the ocean, mixing with the seawater?  
— Estuary
- Which mountain pass connects Afghanistan and Pakistan, cutting through the northeastern part of the Spin Ghar Mountains?  
— Khyber Pass
- Who introduced in India a number of new crops like cashew nut, tobacco, tapioca, pineapple, papaya and many others?  
— Portuguese
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a strait in the Indian Ocean; is about 48 km wide; separates Rutland Island (part of Great Andaman) to the north and Little Andaman to the south.  
— Duncan Passage
- Indian coffee is said to be the finest coffee grown in the shade rather than direct sunlight anywhere in the world. The four well known varieties of coffee grown are the Barista, Arabica, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Robusta
- Which is the pass, a 53-kilometer passage through the Hindu Kush mountain range, which connects the northern frontier of Pakistan with Afghanistan?  
— Khyber Pass
- "Climate is extreme, rainfall is scanty and the people used to be nomadic herders." The above statement best describes which of the following regions?  
— Central African Steppe
- The Narmada River flows to the west, while most other large peninsular rivers flow to the east. Why?  
— It occupies a linear rift valley
- Which of the following is / are the characteristic / characteristics of Indian coal?  
— High ash content and Low sulphur content
- Variations in the length of daytime and night time from season to season are due to:  
— revolution of the earth on a tilted axis
- On the planet earth, most of the freshwater exists as ice caps and glaciers. Out of the remaining freshwater, the largest proportion:  
— exists as groundwater
- The number of wells in South India is very low because:  
— Wells are difficult to dig because of hard rock underneath the thin layer of the soil
- The moist air masses that cause winter rains in the north-western region of India are part of:  
— Westerlies
- States with long coastal boundaries are producers of salt in India. However half of the country's sea salt production comes from Saurashtra-Gujarat. This is due to:  
— High Salinity of water
- India's biggest hydro-electric project in the private sector is Vishnu Prayag Hydro Power Project. This project is located in \_\_\_\_\_  
— Uttarakhand
- Which project supplies the bulk quantity of power to the Rourkela Steel Plant, the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India?  
— Hirakud Project
- India's Tobacco Board is headquartered in \_\_\_\_\_  
— Guntur in Andhra Pradesh
- Which is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, built across Krishna River at Nagarjunasagar in Guntur and Nalgonda districts of Andhra Pradesh?  
— Nagarjunasagar Dam
- Which is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the second largest lagoon in the World and the largest wintering ground for migratory birds on the Indian sub-continent?  
— Chilka Lake
- Which Bird Sanctuary, located in the Sunderbans Forests, is home to a wide variety of birds including the Spotted Billed Pelican?  
— Sajnekhali Bird Sanctuary
- Which is India's largest saline lake and produces 196,000 tonnes of clean salt every year, which equals 8.7 % of India's salt production?  
— Sambhar Salt Lake