

Q1. Which of the following country is not located on the equator?

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Somalia
- (d) Gabon

Q2. Consider the following statements with reference to Ports in India.

- 1. Mormugao Port is goa's gateway for cargo and mineral exports.
- 2. Kolkata Port primarily handles air cargo shipments.
- 3. Cochin Port is known for its extensive coal trade.

How many of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q3. Consider the following with reference to India-Middle East-Europe Corridor.

- 1. Jordan
- 2. Isreal
- 3. UAE
- 4. Saudi Arabia

How many of the above statement is/are part of the Corridor?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Q4. Name the longest river in India.

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Krishna

Q5. Nathu La Pass is situated in?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) J&K

Q6. Which one of the following countries is the largest country without borders in terms of geographical area?

- (a) New Zealand
- (b) Philippines
- (c) Japan
- (d) Cuba

Q7. The mountain range which divides the North and the South India is

- (a) Himalayas
- (b) Western ghats
- (c) Vindhyas
- (d) Satpura

Q8. Flash floods are associated with

- (a) Thunderstorms
- (b) Cyclonic storms

(c) Tsunami

(d) Tornado

Q9. Which state in India has the largest cover area of forest?

(a) Uttarakhand

(b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Kerala

(d) Uttar Pradesh

Q10. Through which of the following states the Standard Meridian of India does not pass?

1. Jharkhand

2. Telangana

3. Bihar

4. Tamil Nadu

Select the correct code from below:

(a) 1, 2, and 3 only

(b) 2, 3, and 4 only

(c) 1 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q11. Which among the following statements is correctly related to the term "HeadCount Ratio"?

(a) It helps in classifying the very poor from among the poor people

(b) It is also referred to as the official census of India that is taken periodically

(c) It is the number of poor estimated as the proportion of people below the poverty line

(d) It is the absolute number of poor in the country in that particular year

Q12. Consider the following statements

1. Benguela Current flows southwards on the western coast of Africa from Angola- Benguela to the Cape of Good Hope.

2. Kuroshio Current is a north-flowing, warm ocean current on the west side of the North Pacific Ocean

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q13. Consider the following pairs with reference to the traditional water harvesting system in India: System Region

1. Paar system Western Rajasthan

2. Bandhis Bundelkhand region

3. Pat system Madhya Pradesh

4. Johad Andhra Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair

(b) Only two pairs

(c) Only three pairs

(d) All the four pairs

Q14. With reference to the landforms, the rock pedestals, zeugen, yardangs, and deflation hollows are associated with:

(a) arid or desert landforms

(b) glacial landforms

(c) coastal landforms

(d) groundwater landforms

Q15. Which of the following rivers is not included in China's UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Three Parallel Rivers"?

- (a) Mekong
- (b) Yellow River
- (c) Yangtze
- (d) Salween

Q16. How many square kilometers is the forest area of Kostandra region in Andhra state?

- (a) 14,996
- (b) 19,590
- (c) 15,996
- (d) 18,890

Q17. How many square kilometers is the forest area of Rayalaseema region in Andhra state?

- (a) 14,996
- (b) 19,590
- (c) 15,996
- (d) 18,890

Q18. Which organization recently included Nerrachandana tree in the list of rare trees in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) ICN (International Conservation of Nature)
- (b) IUC (International Union for Conservation)
- (c) IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)
- (d) IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)

Q19. In which Indian state are the Cardamom Hills, renowned for spice cultivation, located?

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

Q20. Consider the following with reference to Biosphere Reserves.

1. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is located in the eastern part of India.
2. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is in Madhya Pradesh, Satpura Range and has rich flora and fauna.
3. Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve in Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive high rainfall and has high biodiversity.

How many of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Q21. Consider the following statements with reference to Islands in India

1. Elephanta Island is home to ancient cave temples near Mumbai.
2. Suheli Par is a remote island in the Arabian Sea, a birdwatcher's paradise.
3. Netrani Island is a scenic diving destination off the Karnataka coast.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q22. Consider the following statements

The duration of the monsoon decreases from southern India to northern India.
The amount of annual rainfall in the northern plains of India decreases from east to west.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q23. With reference to, the river Luni, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It flows into the Gulf of Khambhat
- (b) It flows into the Gulf of Kutch
- (c) It flows into Pakistan and merges with a tributary of Indus
- (d) It is lost in the marshy land of the Rann of Kutch

Q24. Consider the following statements

- 1. India does not have any deposits of Thorium.
- 2. Kerala's monazite sands contain Uranium.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q25. Recently Vadhavan port has been announced to be developed as the 13th port of the country. It is located in-

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

Q26. Recently Haldibari-Chilahati Rail Link has been made function. It connects-

- India to Bhutan
- India to Nepal
- India to Tibet
- India to Bangladesh

Q27. How many square kilometers is the forest area of Kostandra region in Andhra state?

- (a) 14,996
- (b) 19,590
- (c) 15,996
- (d) 18,890

Q28. How many square kilometers is the forest area of Rayalaseema region in Andhra state?

- (a) 14,996
- (b) 19,590
- (c) 15,996
- (d) 18,890

Q29. Which organization recently included Nerrachandana tree in the list of rare trees in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) ICN (International Conservation of Nature)
- (b) IUC (International Union for Conservation)
- (c) IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)
- (d) IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)

Q30. Recently in Andhra Pradesh, the organization that included the "Errachandana" tree in the list of rare plants has also included the "Kalivi Kodi" belonging to which district in the list of rare animals?

- (a) Kadapa
- (b) Kurnool
- (c) Anantapur
- (d) None of the above

Answers

S1. Ans (a)

Sol.

Malaysia is not located on the equator. It lies north of the equator, near Southeast Asia, while Indonesia and some parts of Somalia are on the equator, and Gabon is in Central Africa, also intersected by the equator.

Hence option (a) is correct

S2. Ans (a)

Sol.

Statement 1 is correct

Mormugao Port in Goa is indeed a vital hub for cargo and mineral exports, contributing significantly to the state's economy through maritime trade.

Statement 2 is incorrect

Kolkata Port plays a crucial role in maritime cargo handling, serving eastern India with various goods and commodities.

Statement 3 is incorrect

Cochin Port, located in Kerala, is renowned for its container traffic and efficient handling of diverse cargo, contributing to the region's trade and connectivity.

S3. Ans (d)

Sol.

The India-Middle East-Europe Corridor involves the geographical regions and countries of Jordan, Israel, UAE, and Saudi Arabia, forming an important transportation and trade route connecting India to the Middle East and Europe.

Hence option (d) is correct

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The Ganges, also known as Ganga, is a trans-boundary river of Asia which flows through the nations of India and Bangladesh.

S5. Ans(c)

Sol. Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Dongkya Range of the Himalayas between Yadong in Tibet, and the Indian states of Sikkim.

S6. Ans(c)

Sol. In the given options Japan is the largest country without borders in terms of geographical area.

Japan - 377,915 km²

Philippines - 300,300 km²

New Zealand - 270,467 km²

Cuba - 109,844 km²

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The range parallels the Vindhya Range to the north, and these two east-west ranges divide Indian Subcontinent into the Indo-Gangetic plain of northern India and the Deccan Plateau of the south

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. A flash flood is a rapid flooding of geomorphic low-lying areas: washes, rivers, dry lakes and basins. It may be caused by heavy rain associated with a severe thunderstorm, hurricane, tropical storm, or meltwater from ice or snow flowing over ice sheets or snowfields

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,522 sq. km. in terms of area in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh with forest cover of 67,321 sq. km.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol.

The Standard Meridian in India passes through – Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol.

When the number of poor is estimated as the proportion of people below the poverty line, it is known as 'Head Count Ratio'. For eg: in 1973-74, about 55 percent of the total population was below the poverty line. In 2011-12, it fell to 22 percent. Therefore, the correct answer is (c).

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Benguela Current is an oceanic current that is a branch of the West Wind Drift of the Southern Hemisphere. It flows northward in the South Atlantic Ocean along the west coast of southern Africa nearly to the Equator before merging with the westward-flowing Atlantic South Equatorial Current. So, statement (1) is not correct.

The Kuroshio (Black Stream), is a north-flowing, warm ocean current on the west side of the North Pacific Ocean. As the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, the Kuroshio is a powerful western boundary current and forms the western limb of the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre.

So, statement (2) is correct.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Option (c) is correct: Rainwater harvesting is a simple strategy by which rainfall is gathered and stored for future usage. The process involves collection and storage of rainwater with help of artificially designed systems, that runs off natural or man-made catchment areas e.g. rooftop, compounds, rocky surface, hill slopes or artificially repaired impervious/semi-pervious land surface. The collected rainwater from surfaces on which rain falls may be filtered, stored and utilized in different ways or directly used for recharge purposes.

- Paar system: Paar is a common water harvesting practice in the western Rajasthan region. It is a common place where the rainwater flows from the agar (catchment) and in the process percolates into the sandy soil. The structure was constructed through traditional masonry technology. Rainwater harvested through PAAR technique is known as Patali paani.
- Bandhis: Bandhis/ Talabs are reservoirs. They may be natural, such as the ponds (pokhariyan) at Tikamgarh in the Bundelkhand region. They can be human-made, such as the lakes in Udaipur. A reservoir area of less than five bighas is called a talai ; a medium sized lake is called a bandhi or talab; bigger lakes are called sagar or samand. The pokhariyan serve irrigation and drinking purposes. When the water in these reservoirs dries up just a few days after the monsoon, the pond beds are cultivated with rice.

- Pat system: Bhitada village, Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh developed the unique pat system. This system was devised according to the peculiarities of the terrain to divert water from swift-flowing hill streams into irrigation channels called pats.
- Johad: Johads are small earthen check dams that capture and conserve rainwater, improving percolation and groundwater recharge. Starting 1984, the last sixteen years have seen the revival of some 3000 johads spread across more than 650 villages in Alwar district, Rajasthan. This has resulted in a general rise of the groundwater level by almost 6 metres and a 33 percent increase in the forest cover in the area. Five rivers that used to go dry immediately following the monsoon have now become perennial, such as the River Arvari, has come alive.

S14.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Landforms of Wind Erosion in Deserts: In the combined processes of abrasion, deflation and attrition, a wealth of characteristic desert landforms emerge.

o Rock pedestals or mushroom rocks: ✓ The sand-blasting effect of winds against any projecting rock masses wears back the softer layers so that an irregular edge is formed on the alternate bands of hard and soft rocks. Grooves and hollows are cut in the rock surfaces, carving them into fantastic and grotesque looking pillars called rock pedestals. Such rock pillars will be further eroded near their bases where the friction is greatest. This process of under-cutting produces rocks of mushroom shape called mushroom rocks or gour in the Sahara.

Zeugen:

- These are tabular masses which have a layer of soft rocks lying beneath a surface layer of more resistant rocks. Mechanical weathering initiates their formation by opening up joints of the surface rocks. Wind abrasion further eats into the underlying softer layer so that deep furrows are developed.

Yardangs:

- Quite similar to the ridge and furrow landscape of zeugen are the steep-sided yardangs. Wind abrasion excavates the bands of softer rocks into long, narrow corridors, separating the steep-sided over-hanging ridges of hard rocks, called yardangs. They are commonly found in the Atacama Desert, Chile, but the more spectacular ones with yardangs rising to 25-50 feet are best developed in the interior deserts of Central Asia where the name originated.

Ventifacts or dreikanter:

- These are pebbles faceted by sand-blasting. They are shaped and thoroughly polished by wind abrasion to shapes resembling Brazil nuts. Rock fragments, mechanically weathered from mountains and upstanding rocks, are moved by wind and smoothed on the windward side.

Deflation hollows:

- Winds lower the ground by blowing away the unconsolidated materials, and small depressions may form. Similarly, minor faulting can also initiate depressions and the eddying action of on-coming winds will wear off the weaker rocks until the water table is reached. Water then seeps out forming oases or swamps, in the deflation hollows or depressions.

S15. Ans (b)

Sol.

Among the rivers within China's UNESCO World Heritage Site "Three Parallel Rivers," the one not included is the Yellow River. This designation primarily emphasizes the Mekong, Yangtze, and Salween rivers' conservation and significance.

Hence option (b) is correct

Q16.ANS.(b)

Costandara region of Andhra State has a forest area of 19,590 square kilometers (30.67%) and Rayalaseema has a forest area of 14,996 square kilometers (23.53%).

Q17.ANS.(a)

In Andhra State, Costandara region has a forest area of 19,590 square kilometers (30.67%) and Rayalaseema has a forest area of 14,996 square kilometers (23.53%).

Q18.ANS.(c)

The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) has recently included Andhra Pradesh red sandalwood tree in the list of rare trees. Red sandalwood is known as red gol(d) Similarly, the Kalivi chicken living in the Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary in Kadapa district has also been included in the list of rare animals by the IUCN.

S19. Ans (a)

Sol.

The Cardamom Hills, celebrated for their spice cultivation, are situated in the southern Indian state of Kerala, known for its lush greenery and vibrant spice plantations.

Hence option (a) is correct

S20. Ans (b)

Sol.

Statement 1 is incorrect

Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve: Located in southern India, it encompasses Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, known for its lush forests and unique biodiversity.

Statement 2 is correct

Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve: Situated in Madhya Pradesh's Satpura Range, it boasts diverse flora and fauna, serving as a vital conservation area.

Statement 3 is correct

Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve: Spanning Kerala and Tamil Nadu, it receives heavy rainfall, fostering rich biodiversity, including rare and endemic species.

S21. Ans (d)

Sol.

Statement 1 is correct

Elephanta Island: Near Mumbai, it features ancient rock-cut cave temples, such as the Elephanta Caves, exhibiting Hindu and Buddhist art and sculpture.

Statement 2 is correct

Suheli Par: An isolated Arabian Sea Island, it's a haven for birdwatchers due to its rich avian diversity and unspoiled natural habitats.

Statement 3 is correct

Netrani Island: Located off Karnataka's coastline, it's a renowned diving destination with clear waters and vibrant marine life, attracting underwater enthusiasts.

S22.Ans.(c)

Sol.

Both statements are correct.

S23.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Luni river originates from the Aravalli range and flows in the southwest direction through the hills and finally ends up in the marshy land of Rann of Kutch.

S24.Ans.(d)

Sol.

India has 12% of the thorium deposits of the world.

S25.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Villagers in Maharashtra's Dahanu are objecting to the Vadhavan port project. They believe the project will be detrimental to the environment and their livelihoods

The Vadhavan port will be India's 13th major port.

- It has been planned as an 'All Weather, All Cargo' satellite port to enhance capabilities in handling deep-draft ships and larger vessels.
- The port project is part of the Centre's Sagarmala initiative that aims to make Indian ports major contributors to the country's GDP.
- The Port will have a dedicated road and rail service so as not to interfere with the local traffic, thereby avoiding any clutter within the local transportation.
- It will be developed on a "landlord model".

S26.Ans.(d)

Sol.

The Haldibari-Chilahati rail link was made functional from December 17, 2020.

- It is the 5th rail link between India and Bangladesh.

This rail link was operational till 1965. This was part of the broad gauge main route from Kolkata to Siliguri during the partition. However, the war of 1965 effectively cut off all the railway links between India and then East Pakistan.

- After the partition in 1947, seven rail links were operational between India and then East Pakistan (up to 1965).
- Presently, there are four operational rail links between India and Bangladesh. They are Petrapole (India)-Benapole (Bangladesh), Gede (India)-Darshana (Bangladesh), Singhabad (India)-Rohanpur (Bangladesh), Radhikapur (India)-Birol (Bangladesh).

Q27.ANS.(b)

Costandra region of Andhra State has a forest area of 19,590 square kilometers (30.67%) and Rayalaseema has a forest area of 14,996 square kilometers (23.53%).

Q28.ANS.(a)

In Andhra State, Costandra region has a forest area of 19,590 square kilometers (30.67%) and Rayalaseema has a forest area of 14,996 square kilometers (23.53%).

Q29.ANS.(c)

The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) has recently included Andhra Pradesh red sandalwood tree in the list of rare trees. Red sandalwood is known as red gol(d) Similarly, the Kalivi chicken living in the Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary in Kadapa district has also been included in the list of rare animals by the IUCN.

Q30.ANS.(a)

The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) has recently included Andhra Pradesh red sandalwood tree in the list of rare trees. Red sandalwood is known as red gol(d) Similarly, the Kalivi chicken living in the Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary in Kadapa district has also been included in the list of rare animals by the IUCN.