

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

1st to 7th February, 2021

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

Structure and Relief: Physiographic Divisions of India

Q.1) “Pichavaram mangrove” forest is located in which of the following state?

- West Bengal
- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh
- Tamil Nadu

ANS: D

Explanation: Pichavaram mangrove is one of the largest mangrove in India, situated at Pichavaram near Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu.

Pichavaram ranks among the one of the most exquisite scenic spot in Tamil Nadu and home of many species of Aquatic birds.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography and The Hindu

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Palani Mountain Range”:

- It is completely located in Tamil Nadu.
- Kodaikanal hill station located in the Palani range.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Palni Hills, range of hills, an eastward extension of the Western Ghats, in southwestern Tamil Nadu state, southern India.

- The range is a continuation of the Anaimalai Hills in Kerala state. The Palnis are about 45 miles (70 km) wide and 15 miles (23 km) long.
- In the south the hills terminate abruptly in steep slopes. The upper Palnis, in the west, consist of rolling hills covered with coarse grasses; dense forests grow in the valleys.
- Peaks include Vandaravu, 8,376 feet (2,553 metres); Vembadi Shola, 8,221 feet (2,505 metres); and Karunmakadu, 8,042 feet (2,451 metres).
- The town of Kodaikanal is located in a high basin about 7,000 feet (2,150 metres) above sea level.
- Potatoes, beans, root crops, pears, and peaches are cultivated in and around the hill villages.

Source: NCERT XI India Physical Environment

Q.3) Which of the following is/are consists of present day “Gondwana land”?

- Africa
- Latin America
- Arabian Peninsula
- Gibraltar
- Indian Sub-continent

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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- a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

ANS: B

Explanation: Gondwanaland or “Gondwana” is the name for the southern half of the Pangaeon supercontinent that existed some 300 million years ago.

- Gondwanaland is composed of the major continental blocks of South America, Africa, Arabia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, India, Antarctica, and Australia.
- The name “Gondwana” is derived from a tribe in India (Gonds) and “wana” meaning “land of.”
- Gondwanaland is superficially divided into a western half (Africa and South America) and an eastern half (India, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Antarctica, and Australia).

Source: NCERT XI India Physical Environment

Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to “Barail Range”:

1. The Barail range is the highest hill range in Assam.
2. The Barail Range is the watershed between the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Barail is the highest hill range in Assam. It includes the North Cachar Hill Reserve Forest (RF) of Cachar district, Barail RF of Cachar and North Cachar Hills districts and the unclassified forests stretching from the Simleng river valley in the west to Laike in the east (in North Cachar Hills district).

The Barail Range is the watershed between the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. The terrain ranges from flat and undulating in the river valleys, to mountainous with steep slopes.

Source: NCERT XI India Physical Environment

Q.5) “Parasnath hills” is located in which of the following state?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Karnataka
- d) Assam

ANS: B

Explanation: Parasnath Hills are a range of hills located in Giridih district of Jharkhand. The highest peak is 1350 metres. It is one of the most important pilgrimage centre for Jains. They call it Sammed Sikhhar.

- The hill is named after Parasnath, the 23rd Tirthankara. Twenty of the twenty-four Jain Tirthankaras attained salvation on this hill.
- According to some, nine Tirthakaras attained salvation on this hill. For each of them there is a shrine (gumti or tuk) on the hill. Some of the temples on the hill are believed to be more than 2,000 years old.

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- However, although the place is habited from ancient times, the temples may be of more recent origin.
- The Santhals call it Marang Buru, the hill of the deity. They celebrate a hunting festival on the full moon day in Baisakh (mid April).

Source: NCERT XI India Physical Environment

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Satpura range”:

1. Satpura range stretches through Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh states only.
2. Range forms the watershed between the Narmada and Tapti rivers.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Satpura Range, range of hills, part of the Deccan plateau, western India.

- The hills stretch for some 560 miles (900 km) across the widest part of peninsular India, through Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh states.
- The range, the name of which means “Seven Folds,” forms the watershed between the Narmada (north) and Tapti (south) rivers.

Source: NCERT XI India Physical Environment

Q.7) “Taptapani hot spring” is located in which of the following state?

- a) Assam
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Tripura
- d) Odisha

ANS: D

Explanation: Taptapani hot spring famous for a perennial hot spring of “Medicinal Sulfuric Water” which is located on the State Highways that connects Berhampur with Western Odisha.

Source: ForumIAS Factly

Q.8) The “Kalsubai peak” is located in which of the following state?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Odisha
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kerala

ANS: C

Explanation: Kalsubai Peak is located in Akole taluka of Ahmednagar district.

- The Kaslubai temple is situated at the topmost peak of Sahyadri mountain range of Maharashtra, its commands a beautiful view. The natural peak of Kalsubai is located 10 km away from Bhandardara dam.
- Kalsubai height is of 1646 meters and is known as one of the highest peaks in Maharashtra state.

Source: NCERT XI India Physical Environment

Q.9) The term “rohi” is related to which of the following?

- a) Fertile tracts
- b) kind of jhum cultivation
- c) Tribal festival
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Rajasthan Bagar region (Bagar refers to the semi-desert area which is west of Aravallis.

- Bagar has a thin layer of sand. It is drained by Luni in the south whereas the northern section has a number of salt lakes) have a number of short seasonal streams which originate from the Aravallis.
- These streams support agriculture in some fertile patches called Rohi.

Source: ICSE Total Geography

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the Majuli Island:

1. It is largest river island in world and first island district of the country.
2. It is inhabited by Mising tribes, Deori and Sonowal Kachri tribes.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The World Records has declared Majuli in Assam as the largest river island in the world. It has toppled Marajo in Brazil to clinch the record. The beautiful river island is situated on the Brahmaputra River.

1. It is formed by Brahmaputra River in the south and Kherkutia Xuti, an anabranch of the Brahmaputra, joined by the Subansiri River in the north.
2. The island is inhabited by Mising tribes, Deori and Sonowal Kachri tribes.
3. The people of the island speak Mising, Assamese and Deori language.
4. It covers an area of around 880 sq km.
5. Due to the frequent flooding of the Brahmaputra River, Majuli suffers heavy erosion. In the last 30-40 years it is estimated that it has lost about one third of its area.

Source: ICSE Total Geography and The Hindu

Drainage System in India

Q.1) Arrange the following rivers from east to west:

1. Ken
2. Betwa
3. Son
4. Sabarmati

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4
- b) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
- c) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
- d) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4

ANS: A

Explanation: The correct order from east to west is son, ken, betwa and Sabarmati.

- River son is a tributary of Ganga, while ken and betwa are tributaries of Yamuna.
- River Sabarmati is a west flowing river in state of Gujarat.

Source: NCERT – XI Indian Physical Environment

Q.2) Which of the following pair (s) is/are correctly matched?

Dam	:	River
1. Krishna Raja Sagara	:	Mahandi
2. Hirakud	:	Krishna
3. Nagarjunasagar	:	Kaveri

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation:



Source: ICSE – Total Geography and NCERT – XI Indian Physical Environment

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Peninsular Drainage System”:

1. It is older than Himalayan drainage system.
2. Son, Narmada and Tapi rivers flow from east to west.

Which of the statements above given is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Peninsular drainage system is older than the Himalayan one. This is evident from the broad, largely-graded shallow valleys, and the maturity of the rivers.

- The Western Ghats running close to the western coast act as the water divide between the major Peninsular Rivers, discharging their water in the Bay of Bengal and as small rivulets joining the Arabian Sea.
- Most of the major Peninsular Rivers except Narmada and Tapi flow from west to east. The Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, the Ken, the Son, originating in the northern part of the Peninsula belong to the Ganga river system.

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- The other major river systems of the peninsular drainage are – the Mahanadi the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.
- Peninsular rivers are characterised by fixed course, absence of meanders and non-perennial flow of water. The Narmada and the Tapi which flow through the rift valley are, however, exceptions.

Source: NCERT – XI Indian Physical Environment

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “River Godavari”:

1. It originates from Trimbakeshwar, Nasik District in Western Ghats.
2. The biggest city on the river banks of the Godavari is Rajahmundry.
3. Kaleshwaram project was built on Godavari River.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The River Godavari is an important stream in central India, rising in the Western Ghats Mountain Range.

- The name of the origin is Trimbakeshwar and it is situated in the Nashik District or Subdivision in the state of Maharashtra and runs towards the east over the Deccan terrain through the Maharashtra state. The river is also named as Southern Ganges or Dakshin Ganga.
- The river moves into Andhra Pradesh at Kandhakurthi in Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh, moves past the Deccan terrain and subsequently bends to run according to a southeasterly course till it pours into the Bay of Bengal via two mouths.
- An important place of attraction on the riverbanks is Basara in Adilabad District. It houses a popular place of worship for Goddess Saraswati. It is also the second oldest temple for the deity in India.
- The biggest city on the riverbanks of the Godavari is Rajahmundry. In this place, the river has the maximum breadth (about 5 km from Rajahmundry to the other bank at Kovvur.
- The Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project or KLIP is a multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in Kaleshwaram, Bhoopalpally, Telangana, India.

Source: NCERT – XI Indian Physical Environment and The Hindu

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Cauvery River Basin”:

1. The basin lies in the States Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.
2. Soil types found in the basin are black soils, red soils, lateritic, alluvial soils, forest soils and mixed soils.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Cauvery basin extends over an area of 87,900 sq. km. which is nearly 2.7% of the total geographical area of the country.

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- It is bounded by the Western Ghats on the west, by the Eastern Ghats on the east and south and by the ridges separating it from Krishna basin and Pennar basin on the north.
- The basin lies in the States Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Physiographically, the basin can be divided into three parts—the Western Ghats, the Plateau of Mysore and the Delta. The delta area is the most fertile tract in the basin.
- The principal soil types found in the basin are black soils, red soils, lateritic, alluvial soils, forest soils and mixed soils. Red soils occupy large areas in the basin.
- Alluvial soils are found in the delta areas. The cultivable area of the basin is about 5.8 Mha which about 3% of the cultivable area of the country.

Source: NCERT – XI Indian Physical Environment and The Hindu

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Mahi river basin”:

1. Mahi River drains into Gulf of Khambat.
2. The basin lies in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat only.

Which of the statements above given is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Mahi River is one of the major west flowing inter-state rivers of India, draining into the Gulf of Khambhat.

- The basin is bounded on the North and the North-West by Aravalli hills, on the East by the ridge separating it from the Chambal Basin, on the South by the Vindhyas and on the West by the Gulf of Khambhat.
- The basin has a maximum width of about 250km. Mahi river originates on the Northern slope of Vindhyas near the village of Sardarpur in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of 500m above mean sea level.
- It has a total length of 583 km and it traverses through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The total drainage area of Mahi is 34,842 sq. km.
- The principal tributaries of the Mahi River are Som, Jakham, Moran, Anas, and the Bhadar. Major projects are Jakham Reservoir, Panam Dam, Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project and Kadana Project.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography and NCERT – XI Indian Physical Environment

Q.7) Which of the following is/are tributaries of “Yamuna River”?

1. Rishi Ganga Kunta
2. Hanuman Ganga
3. Giri River
4. Son River

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d) 3 and 4 only

ANS: A

Explanation: The River Yamuna, a major tributary of river Ganges, originates from the Yamunotri glacier near Banderpoonch peaks in the Mussourie range of the lower Himalayas

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at an elevation of about 6387 meters above mean sea level in district Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand).

In its first 170 km stretch, the tributaries Rishi Ganga Kunta, Hanuman Ganga, Tons and Giri join the main river.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography

Q.8) ‘Charmanvati’ is the ancient name of which of following River?

- a) Saraswati River
- b) Sabarmati River
- c) Kaveri River
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: The Chambal River, called Charmanvati in ancient times, is the largest of the rivers flowing through and Rajasthan State.

This is a major tributary of Yamuna which is 960 km long. Located in Central India, the river comprises a significant portion of the Greater Gangetic Drainage System.

Source: The Hindu

Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding “Damodar River”?

- 1. It raises in the Palamau hills of Chota Nagpur plateau.
- 2. The biggest tributary of the Damodar River is the Barakar.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Damodar River raises in the Palamau hills of Chota Nagpur at an elevation of about 609.75 m. It flows in a south-easterly direction entering the deltaic plains below Raniganj.

- The tributaries and subtributaries of the Damodar include Konar, Barakar, Haharo, Bokaro, Ghari, Jamunia, Khadia, Guaia and Bhera.
- The biggest tributary of the Damodar River is the Barakar. The source of Barakar is located in the vicinity of Padma in Hazaribagh district. Subsequently, the river runs through Jharkhand prior to joining the Damodar close to Dishergarh in West Bengal.
- The Barakar and the Damodar get the Chota Nagpur flat terrain divided into three parts. The rivers flow through mountainous regions with enormous might, overwhelming anything that comes in their way.

Source: ICSE Total Geography

Q.10) Consider the following pairs:

Famous place	:	River
1. Leh	:	Indus
2. Ferozpur	:	Satluj
3. Sangli	:	Krishna

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

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- c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation:

S.No.	River	Originates From	Falls into	Major Indian Cities on The Banks
1	Ganges	Gangotri Glacier	Bay of Bengal	Varanasi, Allahabad, Haridwar, Patna
2	Brahmaputra	Angsi Glacier (Tibet)	Bay of Bengal	Guwahati, Dibrugarh
3	Indus	Tibet, Kailash Range	Arabian Sea	Leh, Kargil
4	Godavari	Triambakeswar, Maharashtra	Bay of Bengal	Trimbakeswar, Nashik, Rajahmundry
5	Narmada	Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	Arabian Sea	Jabalpur, Harda, Bharuch
6	Krishna	Near Mahabaleswar, Maharashtra	Bay of Bengal	Sangli, Vijayawada
7	Yamuna	Yamunotri Glacier	Ganges River	Delhi, Agra, Mathura
8	Mahanadi	Hills of Southeastern Chhattisgarh	Bay of Bengal	Rajim, Sambalpur, Cuttack
9	Kaveri	Talakaveri, Karnataka	Bay of Bengal	Tiruchirapalli, Erode
10	Tapti (Tapi)	Satpura Range near Multai, Madhya Pradesh	Arabian Sea	Burhanpur, Bhusawal, Surat
11	Sutlej	Lake Rakshastal in Tibet	Indus River	Ferozpur, Rupnagar
12	Chambal	Vindhya Range Near Mhow, Madhya Pradesh	Yamuna River	Kota, Gwalior
13	Beas	Beas Kund, Himachal Pradesh	Sutlej River	Mandi, Kullu, Amritsar
14	Tungabhadra	Koodli (where Tunga and Bhadra rivers meet), Karnataka	Krishna River	Harihar, Hospet, Hampi, Kurnool
15	Sabarmati	Aravali Hills Near Udaipur, Rajasthan	Arabian Sea	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar

Source: Central Water Commission

Weather, Climate and Seasons of India

Q.1) “Rainfall occurs in winter from the retreating monsoon and summer is dry” - above statement best describes which of the following regions?

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Konkan coast
- c) Coromandel Coast
- d) Malabar Coast

ANS: C

Explanation: The Ganga delta and the coastal plains of Orissa are hit by strong rain-bearing storms almost every third or fifth day in July and August while the Coromandal coast, a thousand km to the south, goes generally dry during these months.

Most parts of the country get rainfall during June-September, but on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, it rains in the beginning of the winter season.

Source: NCERT – India Physical Environment

Q.2) The “Inter – Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)” is also known as?

- a) Doldrums
- b) Polar Easterlies
- c) Polar Jet streams
- d) Horse Latitudes

ANS: A

Explanation: Known to sailors around the world as the doldrums, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, (ITCZ pronounced and sometimes referred to as the “itch”), is a belt around the Earth extending approximately five degrees north and south of the equator.

- Here, the prevailing trade winds of the northern hemisphere blow to the southwest and collide with the southern hemisphere’s driving northeast trade winds.
- Due to intense solar heating near the equator, the warm, moist air is forced up into the atmosphere like a hot air balloon. As the air rises, it cools, causing persistent bands of showers and storms around the Earth’s midsection.
- The rising air mass finally subsides in what is known as the horse latitudes, where the air moves downward toward Earth’s surface.
- Because the air circulates in an upward direction, there is often little surface wind in the ITCZ.
- That is why sailors well know that the area can be calm sailing ships for weeks. And that’s why they call it the doldrums.

Source: NOAA

Q.3) With reference to the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In July, it shifts northwards and becomes a reason for Southwest monsoon.
2. It is a low pressure zone located at equator.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low pressure zone located at the equator where trade winds converge, and so, it is a zone where air tends to ascend.

- In July, the ITCZ is located around 20°N-25°N latitudes (over the Gangetic plain), sometimes called the monsoon trough.
- This monsoon trough encourages the development of thermal low over north and northwest India.
- Due to the shift of ITCZ, the trade winds of the southern hemisphere cross the equator between 40° and 60°E longitudes and start blowing from southwest to northeast due to the Coriolis force.
- It becomes southwest monsoon. In winter, the ITCZ moves southward, and so the reversal of winds from northeast to south and southwest, takes place. They are called northeast monsoons.

Source: NCERT – India Physical Environment

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The temperature in mesosphere decreases with increase in altitude.
2. Ozone layer is present in stratosphere.
3. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by mesosphere.

Which of the statements above given are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The atmosphere consists of different layers with varying density and temperature. Density is highest near the surface of the earth and decreases with increasing altitude. The column of atmosphere is divided into five different layers depending upon the temperature condition. They are: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

- The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator.
- The stratosphere is found above the tropopause and extends up to a height of 50 km.
- One important feature of the stratosphere is that it contains the ozone layer. This layer absorbs ultra-violet radiation and shields life on the earth from intense, harmful form of energy.
- The mesosphere lies above the stratosphere, which extends up to a height of 80 km. In this layer, once again, temperature starts decreasing with the increase in altitude and reaches up to minus 100°C at the height of 80 km. The upper limit of mesosphere is known as the mesopause.
- The ionosphere is located between 80 and 400 km above the mesopause. It contains electrically charged particles known as ions, and hence, it is known as ionosphere.
- Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer. Temperature here starts increasing with height.

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- The uppermost layer of the atmosphere above the thermosphere is known as the exosphere. This is the highest layer but very little is known about it.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography

Q.5) In the context of Indian climate, what is the reason of ‘October Heat’?

- a) Low temperature and dry conditions
- b) High temperature and dry conditions
- c) Low temperature and humidity
- d) High temperature and humidity

ANS: D

Explanation: The retreating southwest monsoon season is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. The land is still moist.

- Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is commonly known as the ‘October heat’.
- In the second half of October, the mercury begins to fall rapidly, particularly in northern India.
- The weather in the retreating monsoon is dry in north India but it is associated with rain in the eastern part of the Peninsula. Here, October and November are the rainiest months of the year.

Source: NCERT – India Physical Environment

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding south-west monsoon:

1. Peninsular shape of India divides the southwest monsoons into two branches - Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch.
2. Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoons causes heavy rains on the western slopes of the Western Ghats.

Which of statements above given is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The peninsular shape of India divides these Southwest monsoons into two branches - Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch.

- Arabian Sea branch of Southwest monsoons strikes the western coast of India and causes heavy rains on the western slopes of the Western Ghats.
- After crossing the Western Ghats, these winds cause less rainfall on the eastern slopes as they gain temperature while descending. This area is, therefore, known as rain shadow zone.
- The Bay of Bengal branch is divided into two sub branches after striking eastern Himalayas. One branch moves towards the east northeast direction and causes heavy rains in Brahmaputra valley and northeast hills of India.
- The other branch moves towards northwest along the Ganga valley and the Himalayan ranges causing heavy and widespread rains over vast areas.
- In this region, the amount of rainfall decreases from east to west owing to the progressive decrease in humidity of these winds.

Source: NCERT – India Physical Environment

Q.7) Consider the following pairs:

- | Cyclone | : | Region |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Hurricanes | : | Australia |
| 2. Typhoons | : | China |
| 3. Willy-Willies | : | Caribbean |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In low latitudes, an intense depression with a low pressure centre is known as a Tropical cyclone in the Indian Ocean area, as hurricanes in the Caribbean, typhoons in China and Willy-willies in Australia.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography

Q.8) Which of the following are cold local winds?

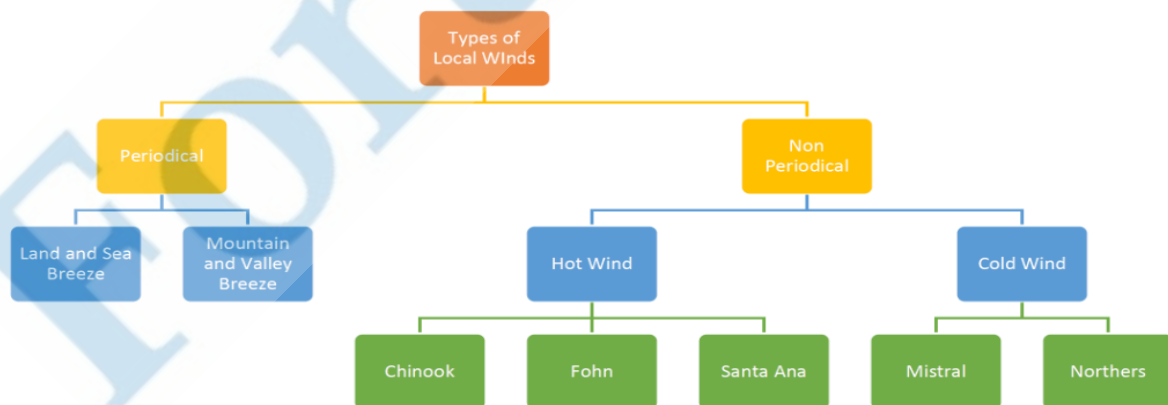
- 1. Chinook
- 2. Santa Ana
- 3. Northers
- 4. Mistral

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANS: C

Explanation: Local Winds are produced due to local variability in temperature and pressure conditions. Thus, they are more localized in their extent and cover limited horizontal and vertical dimensions and confined to the lower levels of the troposphere.



Source: ICSE – Total Geography and NOAA

Q.9) With reference to the impact of Himalayas on Indian climate, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. They act as a climatic divide between India and Central Asia.
- 2. They protect India from cold and dry air masses of Central Asia.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Himalayas act as a climatic divide between India and Central Asia.

- During winter, Himalayas protect India from cold and dry air masses of Central Asia.
- During monsoon months these mountain ranges act as an effective physical barrier for rain bearing south-west monsoon winds.
- Himalayas divide the Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon winds into two branches – one branch flowing along the plain regions towards north-west India and the other towards South-East Asia.
- If the Himalayas were not present, the monsoon winds would simply move into China and most of the north India would have been a desert.

Source: NCERT – India Physical Environment

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The north Indian plains are under the influence of hot dry wind called 'loo'.
2. Mawsynram and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya receive around 1,000 cm of annual rainfall from south west monsoon.

Which of the statements above given is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: India's climate closely resembles the climate that of a tropical country although its northern part (north of tropic of cancer) is situated in the temperate belt.

- Indian subcontinent is separated from the rest of Asia by the lofty Himalayan ranges which block the cold air masses moving southwards from Central Asia.
- As a result, during winters, the northern half of India is warmer by 3°C to 8°C than other areas located on same latitudes.
- During summer, due to over the head position of the sun, the climate in the southern parts resemble equatorial dry climate.
- The north Indian plains are under the influence of hot dry wind called 'loo' blowing from the Thar, Baloch and Iranian Deserts, increasing the temperatures to a level comparable to that of the southern parts of the country.
- The climate in most of the regions is characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons. Some places like Thar desert, Ladakh have no wet season. Mean annual rainfall varies substantially from region to region.
- Mawsynram and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya receives around 1,000 cm of annual rainfall while at Jaisalmer the annual rainfall rarely exceeds 12 cm.

Source: NCERT – India Physical Environment

Soils and its distribution in India

Q.1) With reference to the alluvium deposits in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Bhabar deposits consist of marshy and swampy conditions.
2. The terai belt consists of heavy materials of rocks and boulders.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

- These plains extend approximately 3,200 km from the east to the west. The average width of these plains varies between 150 - 300 km.
- The maximum depth of alluvium deposits varies between 1,000-2,000 m. From the north to the south, these can be divided into three major zones: the Bhabar, the Tarai and the alluvial plains.
- The alluvial plains can be further divided into the Khadar and the Bhangar. Bhabar is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to the Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the slope.
- As a result of this, the streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders, and at times, disappear in this zone.
- South of the Bhabar is the Tarai belt, with an approximate width of 10-20 km where most of the streams and rivers re-emerge without having any properly demarcated channel, thereby, creating marshy and swampy conditions known as the Tarai.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.2) Which of the following are factors of soil formation?

1. Parent material
2. Climate
3. Micro - organisms
4. Flora and Fauna

Choose the correct code from below given options:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

ANS: D

Explanation: Factors of soil formation:

Parent material: Few soils weather directly from the underlying rocks. These “residual” soils have the same general chemistry as the original rocks. More commonly, soils form in materials that have moved in from elsewhere.

- Materials may have moved many miles or only a few feet. Windblown “loess” is common in the Midwest. It buries “glacial till” in many areas. Glacial till is material

ground up and moved by a glacier. The material in which soils form is called “parent material.”

- In the lower part of the soils, these materials may be relatively unchanged from when they were deposited by moving water, ice, or wind.

Climate: Soils vary, depending on the climate. Temperature and moisture amounts cause different patterns of weathering and leaching.

- Wind redistributes sand and other particles especially in arid regions. The amount, intensity, timing, and kind of precipitation influence soil formation.
- Seasonal and daily changes in temperature affect moisture effectiveness, biological activity, rates of chemical reactions, and kinds of vegetation.

Topography: Slope and aspect affect the moisture and temperature of soil. Steep slopes facing the sun are warmer, just like the south-facing side of a house. Steep soils may be eroded and lose their topsoil as they form.

Thus, they may be thinner than the more nearly level soils that receive deposits from areas upslope. Deeper, darker colored soils may be expected on the bottom land.

Biological factors: Plants, animals, micro-organisms, and humans affect soil formation. Animals and micro-organisms mix soils and form burrows and pores.

- Plant roots open channels in the soils. Different types of roots have different effects on soils. Grass roots are “fibrous” near the soil surface and easily decompose, adding organic matter.
- Taproots open pathways through dense layers. Micro-organisms affect chemical exchanges between roots and soil.
- Humans can mix the soil so extensively that the soil material is again considered parent material.
- The native vegetation depends on climate, topography, and biological factors plus many soil factors such as soil density, depth, chemistry, temperature, and moisture. Leaves from plants fall to the surface and decompose on the soil.
- Organisms decompose these leaves and mix them with the upper part of the soil. Trees and shrubs have large roots that may grow to considerable depths.

Time: Time for all these factors to interact with the soil is also a factor. Over time, soils exhibit features that reflect the other forming factors.

- Soil formation processes are continuous. Recently deposited material, such as the deposition from a flood, exhibits no features from soil development activities.
- The previous soil surface and underlying horizons become buried. The time clock resets for these soils.
- Terraces above the active floodplain, while genetically similar to the floodplain, are older land surfaces and exhibit more development features.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment and

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils>

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding “Red soils” in India?

1. It is formed as a result of weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks.
2. It is rich in potash content but lacks phosphate, humus and nitrogen content.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation:

Red soil is formed as a result of weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks. The red color of the soil comes from the high percentage of iron content.

- The soil's texture varies from being sandy to clayey, but it is mainly loamy. Red soil is rich in potash content but lacks phosphate, humus and nitrogen content.
- The red soil is found in regions such as Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, some parts of Karnataka and southeast Maharashtra.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.4) Which of the following Soils is/are Azonal Soil?

1. Alluvial Soils
2. Red Soils
3. Black Soils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Soils can be classified on the basis of dominating factors:

Zonal Soil – These soils occur in broad geographical areas or zones.

- They are influenced more by the climate and vegetation of the area rather than the rock-type.
- They are mature, as a result of stable conditions over a long period of time.
- For example – red soils, black soils, laterite soils, desert soils etc.

Azonal Soil – It is that soil which has been developed by the process of deposition by the agents of erosion.

- It means that it has been made by the fine rocky particles transported from the far-off regions.
- These are immature soils and lack well-developed soil profiles.
- This may be due to the non-availability of sufficient time for them to develop fully or due to the location on very steep slopes which prohibits profile development.
- For Example – alluvial and loess soils.

Intrazonal Soil – These soils occur within other zonal soils.

- It is a well-developed soil reflecting the influence of some local factor of relief, parent material, or age rather than of climate and vegetation.
- For example, calcareous soil (soils which develop from limestone), peat soil.

Source: G C Leong

Q.5) The “oxisols or ferralsols” are predominantly found in which of the following areas?

- a) Temperate areas
- b) Polar areas
- c) Desert areas
- d) Tropical areas

ANS: D

Explanation: Latosols are soils found under tropical rainforests which have a relatively high content of iron and aluminum oxides. They are typically classified as oxisols or ferralsols.

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Source: G C Leong

Q.6) Consider the following statement regarding saline soils of India:

1. It contains a larger proportion of sodium, potassium and magnesium.
2. They are also known as Urvara soils.

Which of the statements above given is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils in India.

- In ancient times, soils used to be classified into two main groups – Urvara and Usara, which were fertile and sterile, respectively.
- Saline Soils are also known as Usara soils. Saline soils contain a larger proportion of sodium, potassium and magnesium, and thus, they are infertile, and do not support any vegetative growth.
- They have more salts, largely because of dry climate and poor drainage. They occur in arid and semi-arid regions, and in waterlogged and swampy areas.
- Their structure ranges from sandy to loamy. They lack in nitrogen and calcium. Saline soils are more widespread in western Gujarat, deltas of
- The eastern coast and in Sunderban areas of West Bengal. In the Rann of Kuchchh, the Southwest Monsoon brings salt particles and deposits there as a crust. Seawater intrusions in the deltas promote the occurrence of saline soils.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.7) With reference to the soil health card scheme, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was launched in 2016.
2. It is a printed report which contains major and minor nutrient status of soil.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare introduced the soil health card scheme on December 5, 2015.

- Soil Health Card (SHC) is a printed report which contains nutrient status of soil with respect to 12 nutrients: pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Organic Carbon (OC), Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Sulphur (S), Zinc (Zn), Boron (B), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn) and Copper (Cu) of farm holdings.
- SHC is provided to all farmers in the country at an interval of 3 years to enable the farmers to apply recommended doses of nutrients based on soil test values to realize improved and sustainable soil health and fertility, low costs and higher profits. Farmers can track their soil samples and also obtain their Soil Health Card report.
- It is a field-specific detailed report of soil fertility status and other important soil parameters that affect crop productivity.

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Source: Press Information Bureau

Q.8) Which of the following soil is also called as “regur soil”?

- a) Alluvial soil
- b) Black soil
- c) Laterite soil
- d) Red soil

ANS: B

Explanation: Black cotton soil which is also called as Regur soil is derivative of trapped lava.

- These soils are rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime.
- Regur soil has high water retention capacity.
- It cracks in summer and hence oxygen reaches to the deeper layers of soil.
- Cotton is well grown in this soil and hence is also called as black cotton soil.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.9) Which of the following soil has highest proportion of distribution in India?

- a) Alluvial Soils
- b) Black soils
- c) Red Soils
- d) Mountain Soils

ANS: A

Explanation: Alluvial is the mostly available soil in India (about 43%) which covers an area of 143 sq.km.

- Alluvial soil [43%]
- Red soil [18.5%]
- Black / regur soil [15%]
- Arid / desert soil
- Laterite soil

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.10) With reference to the Karewa Soils in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It consists of fine silt, clay, and boulder gravels.
2. It is mainly devoted to the cultivation of saffron, almonds, apple and walnut.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Karewa soils are the lacustrine deposits in the Kashmir valleys and Bhadarwah valley. The fine silt, clay, and boulder gravels are the composition of Karewa soil.

They are characterized with the fossils. These soils are mainly devoted to the cultivation of saffron, almonds, apple, walnut, etc.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Indian Flora and Fauna

Q.1) Consider the following statements with regarding tropical thorn forest:

1. These occur in areas with rainfall less than 50 cm.
2. Important species found here are babool, ber, and wild date palm.

Which of the statements above given is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Tropical thorn forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50 cm.

- These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs. It includes semi-arid areas of south west Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- In these forests, plants remain leafless for most part of the year and give an expression of scrub vegetation.
- Important species found are babool, ber, and wild date palm, khair, neem, khejri, palas, etc. Tussocky grass grows upto a height of 2 m as the under growth.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Nallamala forest”:

1. It is spread across Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.
2. Kurumbas, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) lives in this forest.

Which of the following codes below given is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Nallamala forest is spread across five districts in Andhra Pradesh and two erstwhile districts in Telangana – Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda.

The exploration in the region has particularly triggered concerns about the Chenchus, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in Telangana, who already are witnessing a decline in their population.

According to the 2011 Census, their population is 16,912. Most of them reside deep in the Nallamala forest.

Source: The Hindu and NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding characteristics of “Tropical Evergreen Forests”:

1. They are located at more than 200cm rainfall.
2. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves in these forests.
3. Vegetation of all kinds found in these forests.

Which of the following codes below given is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Tropical Evergreen forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.

- They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above.
- Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds — trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure.
- There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves. As such, these forests appear green all the year round.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.4) With reference to the moist deciduous forests, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. These are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall of 100 - 200 cm.
2. White cedar, hollock and kail are the main species found in these forests.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall of 100-200 cm.

- These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.
- Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.5) Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of which of the following forests?

- a) Tropical dry deciduous
b) Tropical evergreen
c) Temperate grasslands
d) Montane forests

ANS: A

Explanation: Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of tropical dry deciduous forests.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude.
2. Temperate forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude.

- Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.
- It is succeeded by the wet temperate type of forests between an altitude of 1,000-2,000 m.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.7) The term “Sholas” is associated with region?

- a) North East Himalayas
- b) North West Himalayas
- c) Dandakaranya region
- d) Temperate forest of South India

ANS: D

Explanation: The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.8) Which of the following pair (s) is/are correctly matched?

Lake/wet land : Associated State

- 1. Lonar Lake : Madhya Pradesh
- 2. Keetham Lake : Maharashtra
- 3. Kabartal : Bihar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: India has 41 wetlands, the highest in South Asia, with two more added to the list of recognised sites of international importance under the treaty of Ramsar Convention.

- The Lonar lake in Maharashtra and Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham lake, in Agra, have been added to the list of recognised Ramsar sites.
- Lonar lake in Maharashtra, the only crater lake of country, and Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham lake, in Agra.
- "Wetlands are the world's natural water filters and one of the most productive ecosystem on the planet".
- Recently, Kabartal in Bihar's Begusarai district was recognised as a wetland of international importance, the first such wetland in the state, under the Ramsar Convention, according to the Union Environment Ministry.

Source: Outlook India (<https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/2-more-wetlands-in-india-added-to-list-of-recognised-sites-under-ramsar-convention/1976470>)

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Q.9) Which of the following has classified the social forestry into three categories - urban forestry, rural forestry and farm forestry?

- a) Indian Forest Act, 1927
- b) National Forest Policy 1988
- c) National Commission on Agriculture 1976
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has classified social forestry into three categories. These are Urban forestry, Rural forestry and Farm forestry.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.10) The “Project Tiger” – was launched in which year to protect the tigers?

- a) 1968
- b) 1972
- c) 1973
- d) 1993

ANS: C

Explanation: Project Tiger has been implemented since 1973. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure maintenance of viable population of tigers in India for scientific, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and to preserve areas of biological importance as natural heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Economic Geography of the World

Q.1) Which of the following farming is associated with Vegetable cultivation?

- a) Truck farming
- b) Bullock kart farming
- c) Mechanized farming
- d) Boat farming

ANS: A

Explanation: The regions where farmers specialize in vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.2) Which of the following animal (s) is/are examples of pack animal (s)?

1. Yaks
2. Water buffaloes
3. Mules

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: A pack animal is a type of animal used by humans to carry heavy loads. These animals carry goods and supplies upon their backs across long distances or difficult terrain.

- They are not to be confused with draft animals, which pull weight on a cart or sled. The use of animals to carry cargo dates as far back as 3500 BC.
- Historical evidence suggests that donkeys have served as pack animals for longer than any other species. Other types of common pack animals include camels, yaks, horses, llamas, oxen, and water buffalos.
- Mules are preferred in the mountainous regions; while camels are used for caravan movement in deserts. In India, bullocks are used for pulling carts.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the agro-based industries in India:

1. The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai.
2. The first jute mill was set up in Dhaka.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques.

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- After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England.
- The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. The two world wars were fought in Europe, India was a British colony.
- There was a demand for cloth in U.K. hence; they gave a boost to the development of the cotton textile industry.
- The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at Rishra.
- After Partition in 1947, the jute mills remained in India but three-fourth of the jute producing area went to Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan).

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.4) “Stop and go determinism” theory was proposed by which of the following?

- a) Ellen C. Semple
- b) Paul Vidal de la Blache
- c) Ratzel
- d) Griffith Taylor

ANS: D

Explanation: A geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neo-determinism or stop and go determinism.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.5) Which of the following regions is/are associated with Pastoral nomadism?

1. Island of Madagascar
2. North Africa
3. Tundra region of Eurasia

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions.

- The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian peninsula into Mongolia and Central China.
- The second region extends over the tundra region of Eurasia.
- In the southern hemisphere there are small areas in South-West Africa and on the island of Madagascar.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.6) The term “ranching” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Rearing animals
- b) Rural forestry
- c) Joint forest management
- d) Nomadic herding

ANS: A

Explanation: Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis. The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals.

New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practiced.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.7) The terms “Milpa and Ladang” is related to which of the following?

- a) Nomadic herding
- b) Hunting and gathering
- c) Shifting cultivation
- d) Water Conservation

ANS: C

Explanation: The vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil.

Shifting cultivation is thus, also called slash and burn agriculture. It is prevalent in tropical region in different names, e.g. Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in Central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.8) Viticulture is a specialty of which of the following region?

- a) Tundra region
- b) Selvas region
- c) Mediterranean region
- d) Karewas region

ANS: C

Explanation: Viticulture or grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region.

- Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavors are produced from high quality grapes in various countries of this region.
- The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants. This region also produces olives and figs.
- The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American markets.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.9) The Ruhr field is associated with which of the following?

- a) Gold fields
- b) Coal fields
- c) Oil fields
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Ruhr Coal-field, Germany has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time.

- Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking.

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- Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported ore brought by waterways to the Ruhr.
- The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany's total steel production.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.10) Which of the following sector is an example of tertiary sector?

- a) Coal Fields
- b) Car production
- c) Ranching
- d) Tourism

ANS: D

Explanation: Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.

- It has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP).
- Besides, many local persons are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamental of Human Geography

Revision

Q.1) The “Abdul Kalam Island” is often seen in news is located in which of the following state/Island?

- a) Kerala
- b) Odisha
- c) Andaman Islands
- d) Lakshadweep

ANS: B

Explanation: Abdul Kalam Island, formerly known as Wheeler Island, is an island off the coast of Odisha, India, approximately 150 kilometers (93 mi) from the state capital Bhubaneswar.

- The Integrated Test Range missile testing facility is located on the island. The island was originally named after English commandant Lieutenant Wheeler.
- On 4 September 2015, the island was renamed to honour the late Indian president - Abdul kalam.
- Abdul Kalam Island is located in the Bay of Bengal approximately 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) off the eastern coast of India and about 70 kilometres (43 mi) south of Chandipur in Balasore district, Odisha.
- The island is about 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) in length and 390 acres (1.6 km²) in area.

Source: The Hindu

Q.2) Which of the following tribal groups is/are practice (s) transhumance?

1. Bhotiyas
2. Bakarwals
3. Gaddis

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast horizontal distances or vertically from one elevation to another in the mountainous regions.

- The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance.
- In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the “oil refineries in India”:

1. Digboi Oil refinery is located in Assam.
2. Barauni Oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh was built in collaboration with Russia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Digboi Refinery is India's oldest refinery. It was established in 1901. It gets crude oil from Moran and Naharkatiya fields.

- Barauni petrochemicals plant is in the country the second oil refinery in the public sector and forms an important part of the Indian petrochemical industry.
- It belongs to the Indian oil corporation limited (IOCL). It was built in partnership with Romania and USSR.

The plant of Barauni petrochemicals is located from Patna at a distance of 125 kilometers. In 1964 it was commissioned and had a 1 mmtpa refining capacity.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.4) The “Dortmund, Port Talbot and Krivoi Rog” are famous areas for which of the following?

- a) Dairy production centres
- b) Iron and steel industry centres
- c) Wheat producing centres
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Iron & Steel Industry: The industry is one of the most complex and capital-intensive industries and is concentrated in the advanced countries of North America, Europe and Asia.

- Pittsburg area is now losing ground. It has now become the “rust bowl” of U.S.A.
- In Europe, U.K., Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Russia are the leading producers.
- The important steel centres are Scun Thorpe, Port Talbot, Birmingham and Sheffield in the U.K.;
- Duisburg, Dortmund, Dusseldorf and Essen in Germany; Le Creusot and St. Etienne in France;
- And Moscow, St. Petersburg, Lipetsk, Tula, in Russia and Krivoi Rog, and Donetsk in Ukraine.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.5) Which degree channel separates “Minicoy Island from Maldives”?

- a) Six degree channel
- b) Eighth degree channel
- c) Tenth degree channel
- d) Twelfth degree channel

ANS: B

Explanation: 8 Degree Channel (8 degrees north latitude) separates islands of Minicoy and Maldives.

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

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Q.6) Arrange the following hills of North-east India from south to north:

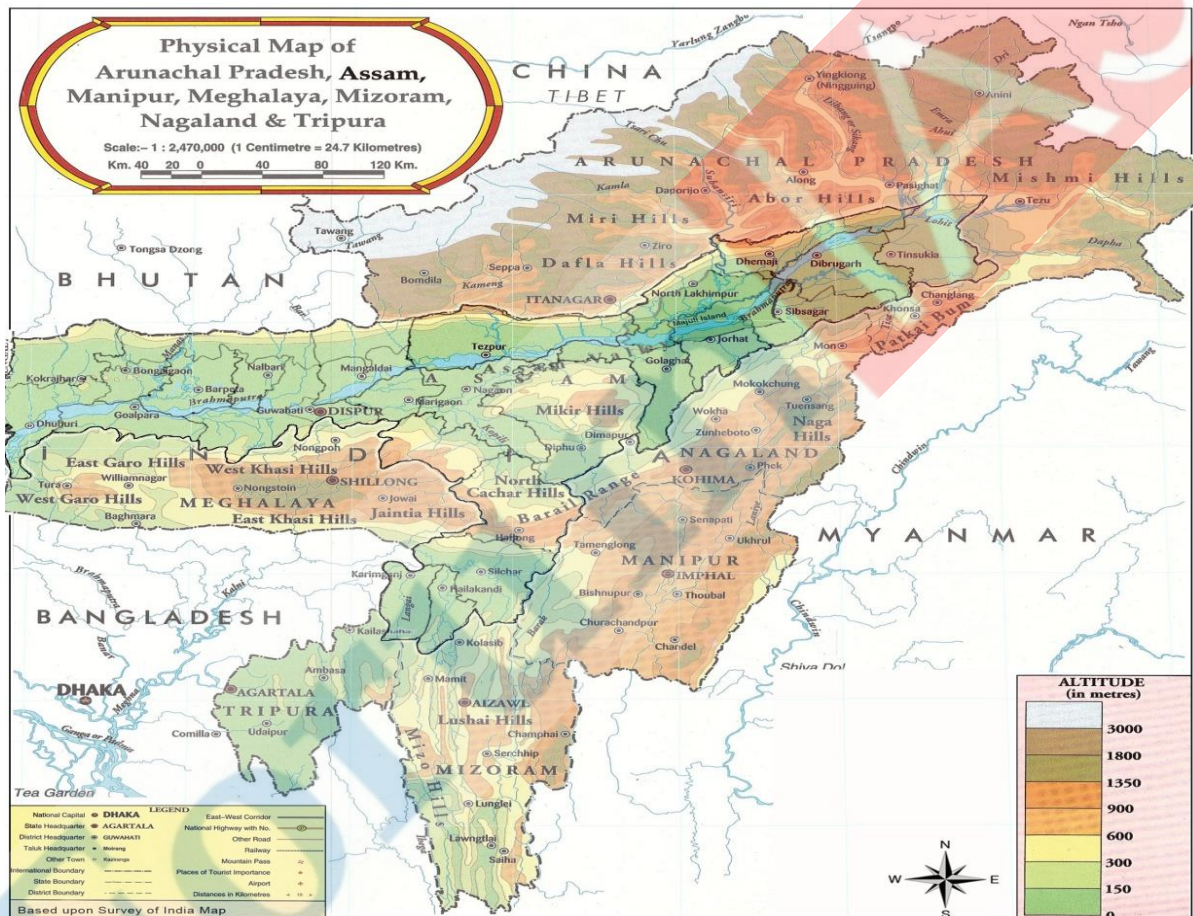
1. Patkai bum
2. Mishmi hills
3. Lushai hills
4. Mikir hills

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1
- b) 3 – 4 – 1 – 2
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

ANS: B

Explanation:



Source: Oriental Blackswan

Q.7) Arrange the following rivers of Arunachal Pradesh from west to east:

1. Dibang River
2. Kameng River
3. Lohit River
4. Subansiri River

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
- b) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
- c) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1
- d) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

ANS: B

Explanation:



Source: Maps of India

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding the “Indian Ocean Dipole”:

1. It is an irregular oscillation of sea-surface temperatures in which the eastern Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer and then colder than the western part of the ocean.
2. It affects the strength of monsoons over the Indian subcontinent.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), also known as the Indian Niño, is an irregular oscillation of sea-surface temperatures in which the western Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer (positive phase) and then colder (negative phase) than the eastern part of the ocean.

- The IOD involves a periodic oscillation of sea-surface temperatures (SST), between "positive", "neutral" and "negative" phases.
- The IOD also affects the strength of monsoons over the Indian subcontinent.
- The IOD is one aspect of the general cycle of global climate, interacting with similar phenomena like the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in the Pacific Ocean.

Source: G C Leong and The Hindu

Q.9) With reference to the “Brahmaputra River”, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is known as the Cradle of Tibetan Civilization.
2. It hosts National Parks like the Kaziranga and Manas.
3. It forms a Grand Canyon, flowing first Eastward, then takes a horse shoe bend westward near Namche Barwa.

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Yarlung Tsangpo or Brahmaputra, the only male river that literally translates as 'Son of Brahma', is revered by Hindus, Jains and Buddhists.

- Buddhists believe that long ago the Chang Thang Plateau was a great lake.
- Yarlung Tsangpo, known as the 'Cradle of Tibetan Civilisation' rises in the Chemayungdung Glacier in the Kailash Range in Tibet.
- It descends rapidly from Tibet, forming a grand canyon, flowing 1,000 km first Eastward, then takes a horse shoe bend westward near Namche Barwa in Sadiya in the State of Arunachal Pradesh in the Pemakop region.
- Here the river is christened as Siang.
- Namche Barwa (7,782m.) and Giyala Peri (7,294m.) are two distinct peaks that mark the Eastern end of the Himalaya where Brahmaputra takes this unapproachable bend.
- The rich rainforests of this basin is home to many species of flora and fauna and is dotted with several settlements. It hosts National Parks like the Kaziranga and Manas.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment and The Hindu

Q.10) "Rushikulya River" is often seen in news is flows through which of the following state?

- a) Odisha
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: The Rushikulya River is one of the major rivers in the state of Odisha and covers entire catchment area in the districts of Kandhamal and Ganjam of Odisha.

- The Rushikulya originates at an elevation of about 1000 metres from Daringbadi hills of the Eastern Ghats range.
- The place from where the river originates, Daringbadi is called the ' Kashmir of Odisha '. The river meets the Bay of Bengal at Puruna Bandha in Ganjam.
- Its tributaries are the Baghua, the Dhanei, Badanadi etc. It has no delta as such at its mouth.
- Gahirmatha marine sanctuary and Rushikulya rookery coast in Ganjam district are main Olive Ridley Nesting sites in Odisha.

Source: ForumIAS factly