

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

29 Nov to 5 Dec, 2021

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

Geography

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

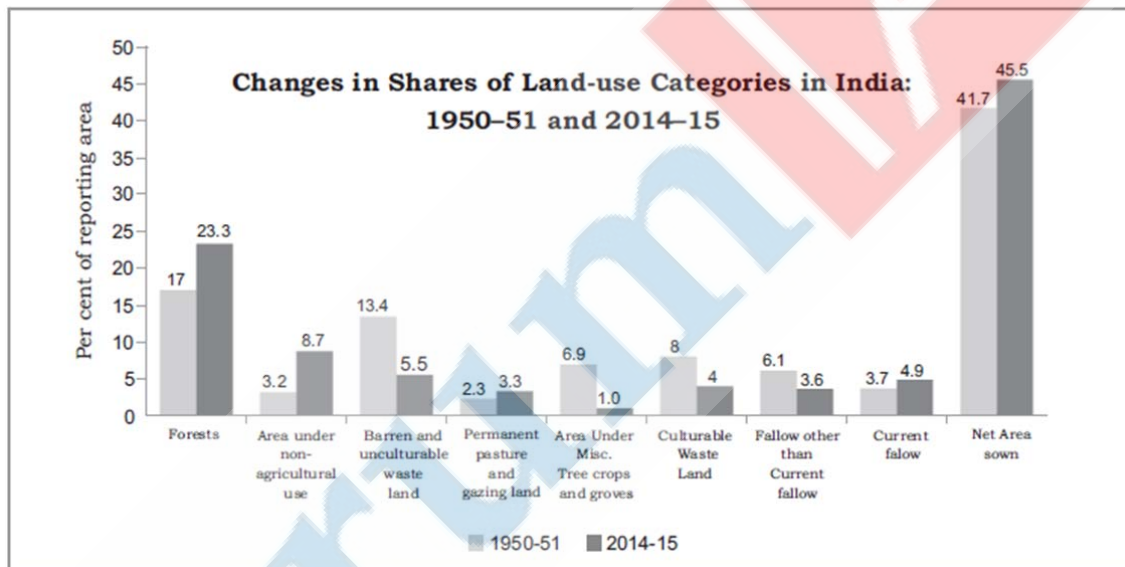
1. The net area sown was decreased from 1950 – 51 to 2014 – 15.
2. The cultivable waste land was decreased form 1950 – 51 to 2014 – 15.

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:



Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.2) The relationship between Gross Cropped Area (GCA) and Net Sown Area (NSA) is also known as?

- a) Cropping Intensity
- b) Crop Rotation
- c) Inter Cropping
- d) Crop maximization

ANS: A

Explanation:

The ***cropping intensity (CI)*** is calculated as follows :

$$\text{Cropping Intensity in percentage} = \frac{\text{GCA}}{\text{NSA}} \times 100$$

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.3) The project Haryali is related to which of the following?

- a) Fish farming practice
- b) Women employment scheme
- c) Watershed development
- d) Organic agriculture practices

ANS: C

Explanation: Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.

The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.4) The “Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar” are famous areas for which of the following?

- a) Dairy production centres
- b) Iron ore mining centres
- c) Wheat producing centres
- d) Coal mining centres

ANS: B

Explanation: About 95 per cent of total reserves of iron ore are located in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

- In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar.
- The important mines are Gurumahisani, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhuj), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh).

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.5) With reference to the bauxite ore, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is used in manufacturing of copper.
2. It is found only in the coastal areas.

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: Bauxite is the ore, which is used in manufacturing of aluminium.

Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.6) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “coal reserves” in India?

1. Anthracite coal has highest calorific value.
2. Lignite coal gives high moisture content.
3. Talcher coalfield is located in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Anthracite is the best quality of coal which carries 80 to 95 per cent carbon content. It ignites slowly with a blue flame. It has the highest calorific value. It is found in small quantity in Jammu and Kashmir.

- Lignite is often brown in colour. It carries 40 to 55 per cent carbon content. It is an intermediate stage which happens during the alteration of woody matter into coal.
- It has high moisture content so it gives smoke when burnt. It is found in Rajasthan, Lakhimpur (Assam), and Tamil Nadu.
- Odisha has the second largest coal reserves in the country and it carries more than 24 per cent of the total coal reserves. It produces about 15 per cent of the total coal production of India.
- Most of the coal deposits of the state are found in Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, and Sundargarh districts.
- Talchar coalfield of Odisha stretch over Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts covers an area of about 500 sq km.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy and Indian Express

Q.7) Arrange the following reservoirs of water on earth’s surface in ascending order of their percentage?

1. Oceans
2. Ice caps
3. Atmosphere
4. Streams and Rivers

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: About 71 per cent of the planetary water is found in the oceans. The remaining is held as freshwater in glaciers and icecaps, groundwater sources, lakes, soil moisture, atmosphere, streams and within life.

Table 13.1 : Water on the Earth's surface

<i>Reservoir</i>	<i>Volume (Million Cubic km)</i>	<i>Percentage of the Total</i>
Oceans	1,370	97.25
Ice Caps and Glaciers	29	2.05
Groundwater	9.5	0.68
Lakes	0.125	0.01
Soil Moisture	0.065	0.005
Atmosphere	0.013	0.001
Streams and Rivers	0.0017	0.0001
Biosphere	0.0006	0.00004

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Q.8) The Rakha mines, Chapri-Sidheswar mines and Malanjkhanda mines are recently in news is related to which of the following?

- Iron ore
- Bauxite ore
- Uranium ore
- Copper ore

ANS: D

Explanation: Hindustan Copper is focusing on re-opening its closed mines and expand existing ones in its quest to increase ore production five times from the current level of 4.1 million tonne (MT) by 2025.

- The Miniratna Company will be reopening the Rakha mine in Jharkhand during this financial year which was closed in 2002 owing to operational reasons. It will also start operations at the Chapri-Sidheswar mines in the same state.
- For the Malanjkhanda project in Madhya Pradesh, which holds proven reserves of 245.66 MT and estimated resources of 331.59 MT, the company is expanding the production capacity from the present 2 MT to 8 MT by developing an underground mine below the existing open cast mine at an investment of Rs 2,900 crore. It is the copper producer's largest project.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy and The Hindu

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding the sugarcane:

- About 80% of sugar is obtained from sugarcane.
- Sugarcane productivity of the tropical states of India is higher than sub-tropical states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Sugarcane is a tropical plant and grown as cash crop in the world. Sugarcane is the main source of sugar (80%) globally and holds a prominent position as a cash crop.

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- It is one of the main crops of earning foreign exchange. The sugar juice is used for making white sugar, brown sugar (khandsari) and jaggery (gur).
- There are two distinct agro-climatic regions of sugarcane cultivation in India, viz., tropical and subtropical.
- Tropical region has about 45% area and contributes 55% of the total sugarcane production in the country.
- Thus, sub-tropical region accounts for 55% area and shares 45% of total production of sugarcane. The average sugarcane yield in the country is about 69.4 t/ha.
- In world, sugarcane is grown, between the latitude 36.7° N and 31.0° S of the equator extending from tropical to subtropical zones.
- There is no country where sugar is not being used and produced by sugarcane or sugar beet crops only.
- About 80% of sugar is obtained from sugarcane and the remaining 20% is produced through sugar beet. An average person consumes about 24 kg of sugar every year.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the Lead mineral resources in India:

1. The main ore of lead is galena and it is found in the sedimentary rocks of limestone and sandstone.
2. Zawar area of Rajasthan is famous for the production of Lead.

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 main ore of lead is galena. It is found in the sedimentary rocks of limestone and sandstone.

- Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country and produces about 57 different minerals.
- Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead & zinc ores, selenite and wollastonite.
- The Zawar area (Udaipur) of Rajasthan is famous for the production of Lead.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. According to United Nations, most of the countries sex ratio is favourable to males.
2. Asian continent has a high sex ratio.

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: D

Explanation: The world pattern of sex ratio does not exhibit variations in the developed regions of the world.

- The sex ratio is favorable for females in 139 countries of the world and un-favorable for them in the remaining 72 countries listed by the United Nations.
- In general, Asia has a low sex ratio. Countries like China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan have a lower sex ratio.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.2) A large size of population in the age group of 15 - 59 indicates which of the following?

- a) Demographic dividend
- b) Dependent population
- c) Aged population
- d) Low Sex ratio

ANS: A

Explanation: Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.

- This is an important indicator of population composition, since a large size of population in the age group of 15- 59 indicates a large working population (Demographic dividend).
- A greater proportion of population above 60 years represents an ageing population which requires more expenditure on health care facilities.
- Similarly high proportion of young population would mean that the region has a high birth rate and the population is youthful.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.
2. A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population.

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: The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.

- A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population.
- The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.4) Arrange the following most populous countries of the world in descending order:

1. Russia
2. Bangladesh
3. India
4. United States of America

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:

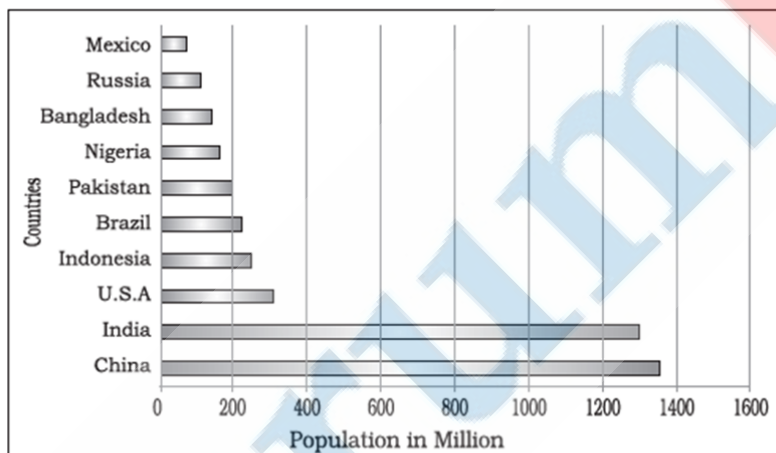


Fig. 2.1: Most Populous Countries

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.5) Arrange the following continents in descending order with respect to population density:

1. Asia
2. Europe
3. North America
4. Oceania

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation:

Table 2.1: Region wise Density of Population

Region	Population (2018)	Land Area (Km ²)	Density (P/Km ²)	World Share (in percentage)
Asia	4,545,133,094	31,033,131	146	59.5%
Africa	1,287,920,518	29,648,481	43	16.9%
Europe	742,648,010	22,134,900	34	9.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	652,012,001	20,139,378	32	8.5%
Northern America	363,844,490	18,651,660	20	4.8%
Oceania	41,261,212	8,486,460	5	0.5%

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.6) Which of the following is/are the push factors for migration?

1. Better job opportunities
2. Unpleasant Climate
3. Epidemics

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: C

Explanation: People migrate for a better economic and social life.

The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.7) In how many years the world population increased from 5 billion to 6 billion?

- a) 10 years
- b) 12 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 24 years

ANS: B

Explanation: It took more than a million years for the human population to attain the one billion mark. But it took only 12 years for it to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.8) Which of the following region (s) population is/are increased from 1990 – 95 to 2010 – 15?

1. Africa
2. Europe
3. Asia

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation:

Table 2.3: Growth of Population 2010-15 over 1990-95

Region	Growth Rate	
	1990-95	2010-15
World	1.6	1.2
Africa	2.4	2.6
Europe	0.2	0.1
North America	1.4	0.8
Latin America & Caribbean	1.7	1.1
Asia	1.6	1.0
Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and Fiji)	1.5	1.5

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.9) With reference to the Demographic Transition theory, in which stage the low fluctuating population growth takes place?

- a) Stage I and II
- b) Stage II
- c) Stage III
- d) Both Stage II and III

ANS: C

Explanation:

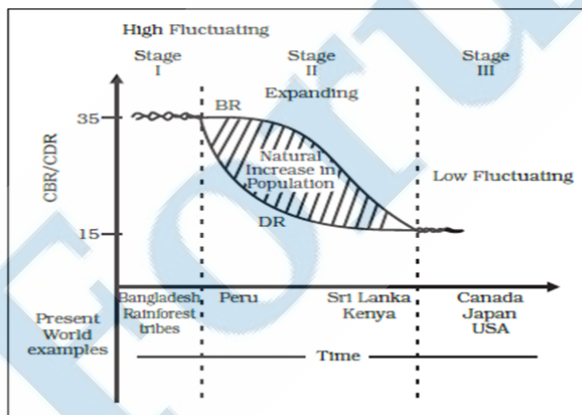


Fig. 2.3: Demographic Transition Theory

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.10) Who among the following stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) John Marshall
- c) David Ricardo
- d) Thomas Malthus

ANS: D

Explanation: Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply.

- Any further increase would result in a population crash caused by famine, disease and war.
- The preventive checks are better than the physical checks.
- For the sustainability of our resources, the world will have to control the rapid population increase.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

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Geography

Q.1) According to census of India, minimum population to declare an area as urban settlement?

- a) 1000
- b) 3000
- c) 5000
- d) 10000

ANS: C

Explanation: The census of India, 1991 defines urban settlements as “All places which have municipality, corporation, and cantonment board or notified town area committee and have a minimum population of 5000 persons.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.2) “It is a new trend of people moving away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city in search of a better quality of living” – describes which of the following?

- a) Sub Urbanization
- b) Ghettos
- c) Country side
- d) Metropolitan

ANS: A

Explanation: It is a new trend of people moving away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city in search of a better quality of living.

Important suburbs develop around major cities and everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their work places in the city.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.3) Which of the following factors are affecting the location of a rural settlement?

1. Land
2. Building Material
3. Upland

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: Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. The settlements size is relatively small. Some factors affecting the location of rural settlements are:

- Water supply
- Land
- Upland
- Defense
- Building material

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- Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The first urban settlement to reach a population of one million was the city of London.
2. At present less than 50% of the world's population lives in urban settlements.

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: Rapid urban growth is a recent phenomenon. Until recent times, few settlements reached the population size of more than a few thousand inhabitants.

- The first urban settlement to reach a population of one million was the city of London by around. A.D. 1810.
- By 1982 approximately 175 cities in the world had crossed the one million population mark.
- Presently 54 per cent of the world's population lives in urban settlements compared to only 3 per cent in the year 1800.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Developed countries experienced rapid urbanization during the first half of 20th century.
2. Developing countries experienced rapid urbanization during the second half of the 20th century.

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: B

Explanation: Urbanization means the increase in the proportion population of a country who live in urban areas.

- The most important cause of urbanization is rural-urban migration. During the late 1990s some 20 to 30 million people were leaving the countryside every year and moving into towns and cities.
- Developed countries experienced rapid urbanization during the nineteenth century.
- Developing countries experienced rapid urbanization during the second half of the twentieth century.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.6) The term “Megalopolis” was popularized by which of the following personality?

- a) Lewis Mumford
- b) Walter Burley Griffin
- c) Jean Gottman
- d) Thommas Jefferson

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ANS: C

Explanation: “Megalopolis” is a Greek word meaning “great city”, was popularized by Jean Gottman (1957) and signifies ‘super- metropolitan’ region extending, as union of conurbations.

The urban landscape stretching from Boston in the north to south of Washington in U.S.A. is the best known example of a megalopolis.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.7) The minimum population needed to term a settlement as mega city?

- a) 1 million
- b) 10 million
- c) 50 million
- d) 100 million

ANS: B

Explanation: A mega city or megalopolis is a general term for cities together with their suburbs with a population of more than 10 million people.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Tokyo was the first to attain the status of a mega city.
2. The number of mega cities has increased in the developing countries during the last 50 years.

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: B

Explanation: New York was the first to attain the status of a mega city by 1950 with a total population of about 12.5 million.

The number of mega cities is now 31. The number of mega cities has increased in the developing countries during the last 50 years vis-à-vis the developed countries.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

Q.9) The term “Conurbation” was coined by?

- a) Walter Burley Griffin
- b) Patrick Geddes
- c) Thommas Jefferson
- d) Le Corbusier

ANS: B

Explanation: The term conurbation was coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915 and applied to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.

Greater London, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo are examples.

Source: NCERT – XII Fundamentals of Human Geography

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Q.10) Which of the following transport industry releases highest CO₂ emitted per km travelled by a passenger?

- a) Air transport
- b) Rail transport
- c) Road transport
- d) Ship transport

ANS: A

Explanation: The industry has been under fire over its carbon emissions, which at 285 g of CO₂ emitted per km travelled by a passenger far exceed all other modes of transport.

- Road transportation follows at 158 and rail travel is at 14, according to European Environment Agency figures.
- The International Civil Aviation Organization estimates that air transport is responsible for 2% of global CO₂ emissions.

Source: The Hindu

Geography

Q.1) Which of the following is a rabi crop?

- a) Mustard
- b) Rice
- c) Cotton
- d) Bajra

ANS: A

Explanation:

Table 5.2 : Cropping Seasons in India

Cropping Season	Major Crops Cultivated	
	Northern States	Southern States
Khariif June-September	Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	Rice, Maize, Ragl, Jowar, Groundnut
Rabi October – March	Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds and Mustard, Barley	Rice, Maize, Ragl, Groundnut, Jowar
Zaid April-June	Vegetables, Fruits, Fodder	Rice, Vegetables, Fodder

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.2) With reference to the wetland farming, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In wetland farming, the rainfall is less than soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season.
2. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane.

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: In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season.

- Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards.
- These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

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Q.3) In which of the following state farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Haryana
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Punjab

ANS: A

Explanation: In southern states and West Bengal the climatic conditions allow the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year.

In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.4) With reference to rice, which of the following statements is/are NOT correct?

- 1. It cannot grow more than 1000 meters altitude.
- 2. It is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of population in India.

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: Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of population in India.

- Though, it is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas, it has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- These are successfully grown from sea level to about 2,000 m altitude and from humid areas in eastern India to dry but irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, western U.P. and northern Rajasthan.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.5) Which country is the largest producer of Wheat?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) United States of America
- d) Japan

ANS: A

Explanation: China is the top country by wheat production in the world. As of 2020, wheat production in China was 134,250 thousand tonnes that accounts for 20.65% of the world's wheat production.

- The top 5 countries (others are India, Russian Federation, the United States of America, and Canada) account for 63.43% of it.
- The world's total wheat production was estimated at 650,017 thousand tonnes in 2020.

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		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
1	China	134,250	133,590	131,430	134,334	133,271	132,639	128,321	123,710	122,540
2	India	107,860	103,600	99,870	98,510	87,000	86,527	95,850	93,506	94,882
3	Russia	85,354	73,610	71,685	85,167	72,529	61,044	59,080	52,091	37,720
4	United States	49,691	52,581	51,306	47,380	62,832	56,117	55,147	58,105	61,298
5	Canada	35,183	32,670	32,352	30,377	32,140	27,647	29,442	37,589	27,246
6	Australia	33,000	15,200	17,598	20,941	31,819	22,275	23,743	25,303	22,856
7	Ukraine	25,420	29,171	25,057	26,981	26,791	27,274	24,750	22,278	15,761
8	Pakistan	25,200	24,300	25,100	26,600	25,633	25,086	25,979	24,211	23,473
9	Turkey	18,250	17,500	19,000	21,000	17,250	19,500	15,250	18,750	16,000
10	Argentina	17,630	19,780	19,500	18,500	18,400	11,300	13,930	10,500	9,300
11	Iran	16,750	16,800	14,500	14,000	14,500	14,500	13,000	14,000	13,800
12	Kazakhstan	14,256	11,452	13,947	14,802	14,985	13,748	12,996	13,941	9,841
13	United Kingdom	9,658	15,600	13,455	14,444	14,383	-	-	-	-
14	Egypt	8,900	8,770	8,450	8,450	8,100	8,100	8,300	8,250	8,500
15	Uzbekistan	6,510	6,800	6,000	6,941	6,940	6,965	7,150	6,800	6,700
16	Brazil	6,250	5,200	5,428	4,264	6,730	5,540	6,000	5,300	4,380
17	Ethiopia	5,100	5,315	4,838	4,642	4,538	4,651	4,232	3,925	3,435
18	Afghanistan	5,010	5,000	3,600	4,281	5,100	5,000	5,025	5,000	5,050
19	Iraq	4,635	4,800	3,000	4,000	4,225	4,410	3,500	3,300	2,100
20	Syria	4,500	4,800	2,000	2,200	2,400	3,500	2,500	4,000	3,700

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/255945/top-countries-of-destination-for-us-rice-exports-2011/>

Q.6) With reference to the wheat, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Almost 50 per cent of total area under this crop is concentrated in southern regions of the country.
2. About 20 per cent of the total cropped area in the country is under wheat cultivation.

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: In India after rice. India produces about 12.3 per cent of total wheat production of world (2016).

- It is primarily a crop of temperate zone. Hence, its cultivation in India is done during winter i.e. rabi season.
- About 85 per cent of total area under this crop is concentrated in north and central regions of the country i.e. Indo- Gangetic Plain, Malwa Plateau and Himalayas up to 2,700 m altitude.
- About 14 per cent of the total cropped area in the country is under wheat cultivation.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.7) With reference to the tea cultivation, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an indigenous crop of hills in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
2. Tea leaves have rich content of caffeine and tannin.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Tea is a plantation crop used as beverage. Black tea leaves are fermented whereas green tea leaves are unfermented.

- Tea leaves have rich content of caffeine and tannin. It is an indigenous crop of hills in northern China.
- It is grown over undulating topography of hilly areas and well-drained soils in humid and sub-humid tropics and sub-tropics.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.8) With reference to the coffee cultivation in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is a tropical plantation crop.
2. India mostly grows superior quality coffee of arabica.

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: Coffee is a tropical plantation crop. Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage.

- There are three varieties of coffee i.e. arabica, robusta and liberica.
- India mostly grows superior quality coffee, arabica, which is in great demand in International market.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.9) With reference to the 'rubber cultivation in India', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It grows well in places whose temperature does not go below 21 degrees centigrade.
2. Rainfall for rubber cultivation should not be less than 150cm.

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: Rubber grows well in places whose temperature does not go below 21 degrees centigrade, and where humidity and heat is quite high.

- It grows well in temperature conditions between 25 to 35 degrees centigrade.
- Rainfall should be between 200cm and 400cm. It should not be less than 152cm.
- Rainfall must be fairly evenly distributed throughout the year because strong seasonal rainfall is unsustainable.
- Long dry spell and low temperature are very harmful for the crop.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

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Q.10) Which of the following crops is/are grown in 'kharif season'?

1. Rice
2. Maize
3. Ragi
4. Jawar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The kharif crops are associated with the Southwest Monsoon.

- They are sown in the months of June and July and harvested in autumn months, i.e., in September and October.
- Important kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, sugarcane, cotton and jute.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Geography

Q.1) “Bhatin, Narwapahar and Turamdih” are famous for which of the following?

- a) Bauxite mines
- b) limestone mines
- c) Mica mines
- d) Uranium mines

ANS: D

Explanation: Jaduguda in Singhbhum Thrust Belt (in the state of Jharkhand, formerly part of Bihar) is the first uranium deposit to be discovered in the country in 1951.

- The discovery of uranium at Jaduguda in this belt paved the way for intensive exploration work and soon a few more deposits were brought to light in this area.
- Some of these deposits like Bhatin, Narwapahar and Turamdih are well known uranium mines of the country.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.2) Which of the following port in India is known as twin dock systems?

- a) Vishakhapatnam Port
- b) Navy Mumbai Port
- c) Paradeep Port
- d) Kolkata Port

ANS: D

Explanation: Kolkata is the only riverine major port in India. Known for twin dock systems viz., Kolkata Dock System (KDS) on the eastern bank and Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) on the western bank of river Hooghly.

Vishakhapatnam is India’s deepest landlocked port handling crude oil and petroleum products.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about ‘Golden Quadrilateral’?

1. It is a network of highways connecting India’s top metropolitan cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata, thereby, forming a quadrilateral.
2. It was launched in 2001 as part of National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

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: Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways connecting India’s four top metropolitan cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, thereby, forming a quadrilateral.

The largest highway project in India, the Golden Quadrilateral project was launched in 2001 as part of National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

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Q.4) National Highway (NH) 65, often seen in news is connecting/drives through which of the following states?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: National Highway 65, is a National Highway in India. It runs along the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

It starts at Pune and ends at Machilipatnam. Major cities on this route are Pune, Solapur, Hyderabad, Suryapet, Vijayawada and Machilipatnam.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/telangana/national-highways-seeing-hundreds-of-fatalities/article30368542.ece>

Q.5) The National Highway 44 passes through which of the following states?

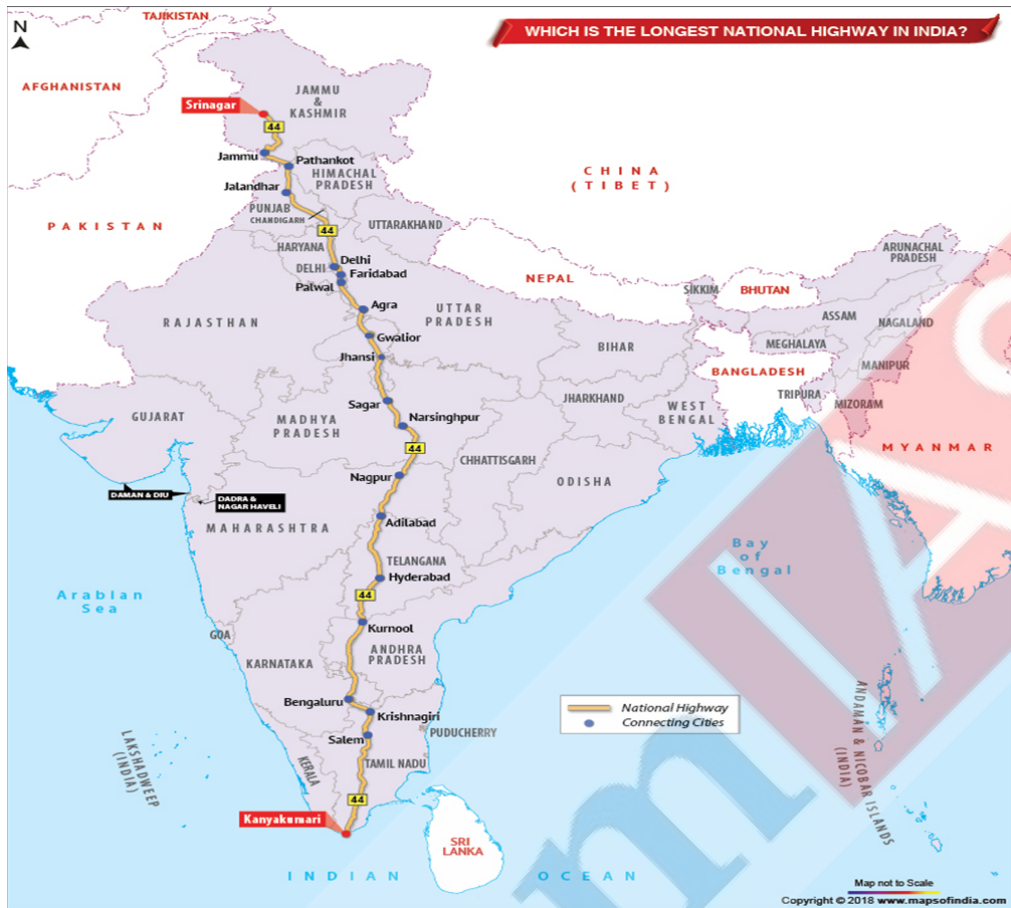
- 1. Uttar Pradesh
- 2. Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Andhra Pradesh
- 4. Tamil Nadu
- 5. Kerala

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation:



Source: Maps of India

Q.6) The union cabinet approved a proposal to set up a major port at Vadhavan is located in which of the following state?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Union Cabinet approved a proposal to set up a major port at Vadhavan near Dahanu in Maharashtra with a total cost of ₹65,545 crore, including about ₹14,500 crore of GST.

This is part of the government's plan to develop infrastructure projects with a cost of ₹100-lakh crore over the next five years.

Source: The Hindu

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Copper mineral" in India:

- 1. India is the largest producer of copper.
- 2. Balaghat mines of copper production are located in Odisha State.
- 3. Khetri mines in Rajasthan are famous for copper ores.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only

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- c) 2 only
- d) 3 only

ANS: D

Explanation: India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of copper.

- Being malleable, ductile and a good conductor, copper is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.
- The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh produce 52 per cent of India's copper.
- The Singbhum district of Jharkhand is also a leading producer of copper.
- The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are also famous.

Q.8) Koderma, Ajmer and Nellore areas are famous for which of the following?

- a) Copper
- b) Iron ore
- c) Mica
- d) Bauxite

ANS: C

Explanation: Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It splits easily into thin sheets.

- These sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeters high.
- Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown. Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.
- Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer.
- In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around Ajmer. Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh is also an important producer in the country.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.9) Which of the following state has largest resource of Bauxite in India?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Chattisgarh
- c) Odisha
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: C

Explanation: By States, Odisha alone accounts for 51% of country's resources of bauxite followed by Andhra Pradesh (16%), Gujarat (9%), Jharkhand (6%), Maharashtra (5%) and Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh (4% each).

Major bauxite resources are concentrated in the East Coast bauxite deposits in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

Q.10) "Bailadila Iron ore mine" is located in which of the following state?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: C

Explanation: Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

- Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh.
- The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.
- Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

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Geography

Q.1) Arrange the following hill ranges from South to North:

1. Balaghat range
2. Harischandra range
3. Satpura range
4. Vindhya range

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:



Source: Oriental Black Swan Atlas

Q.2) Which of the following city is nearest city to 80° E longitude in India?

- a) Jabalpur
- b) Agra
- c) Madurai
- d) Hyderabad

ANS: A

Explanation: 80° E longitude passes near through Kanpur (UP), Jabalpur (MP), Nellore in Andhra Pradesh and Chennai in Tamil Nadu.

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Source: Oxford Atlas

Q.3) “Galathea Bay Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Lakshadweep

ANS: A

Explanation: Galathea National Park is a National Park located in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

- It is located on the island of Great Nicobar in the Nicobar Islands.
- The total area of this park is some 110 square kilometres, and it was gazetted as a National Park of India in 1992.
- Galathea forms part of what has been designated as the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, which also includes the larger Campbell Bay National Park, separated from Galathea by a 12-km forest buffer zone.
- The Galathea National Park comprises the core area of the southern part of the Biosphere Reserve in Great Nicobar Island and consists of lowland forests which have the greatest abundance of endemic avifauna.
- It is the prime nesting habitat of the Nicobar Megapode and possibly the area of other endemic species too.

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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/niti-aayog-vision-for-great-nicobar-ignores-tribal-ecological-concerns/article34120093.ece>

Q.4) Which of the following national park is western most one?

- a) Kaziranga national park
- b) Nampdhapa national park
- c) Orang national park
- d) Keibul – Lamjao national park

ANS: C

Explanation:



Source: Oxford atlas

Q.5) Which of the following country is NOT sharing border with Caspian Sea?

- a) Russia
- b) Iran
- c) Turkmenistan
- d) Iraq

ANS: D

Explanation: Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan – all bordering the Caspian Sea - have agreed in principle on how to divide it up.



Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/russia-kicks-off-caspian-war-games/article32876098.ece>

Q.6) Arrange the following Himalayan ranges from south to north:

1. Pir Panjal Range
2. Ladakh Range
3. Zaskar Range
4. Karakoram Range

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The main geographic sections of the Kashmir Himalayan range are the Pir Panjal, Kashmir Valley, Zaskar, Ladakh and Karakoram.



Source: Oriental Black Swan Atlas

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

1. Parbati River
2. Son River
3. Betwa River
4. Banas River

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation:



Source: Oriental Black Swan Atlas

Q.8) Which of the following sea is/are NOT connected with Mediterranean Sea?

1. North Sea
2. White Sea
3. Tyrrhenian Sea

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation:



Source: Oriental Black Swan Atlas

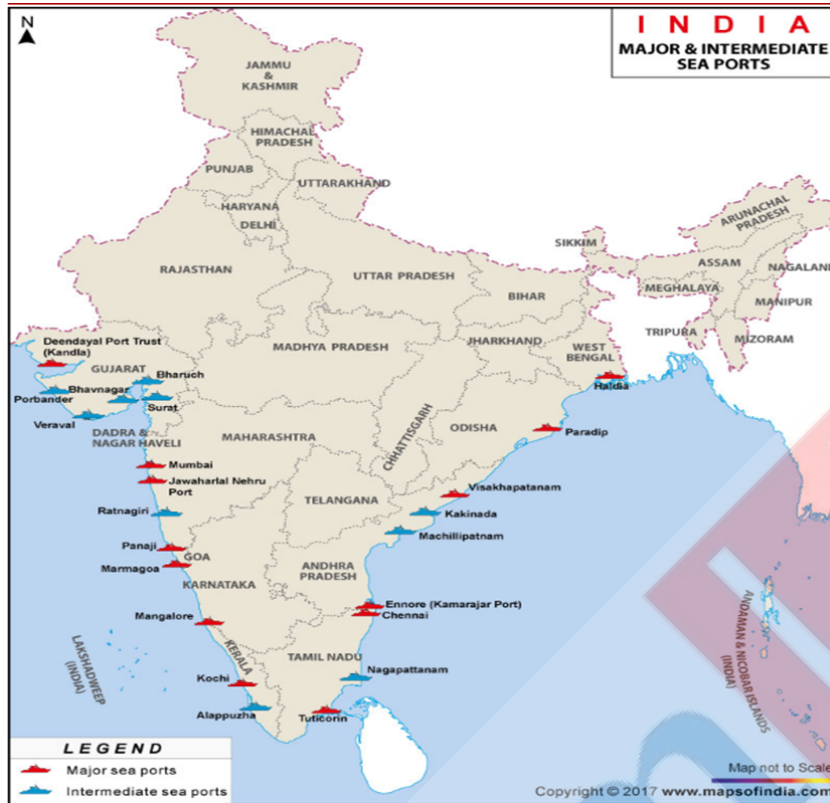
Q.9) Which of the following port city is also called as kamarajar port?

- a) Ennore
- b) Chennai
- c) Tuticorin
- d) Kochi

ANS: A

Explanation:

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Source: Oxford Atlas

Q.10) Arrange the following hills from east to west direction:

1. Ramgarh hills
2. Gawilgarh hills
3. Mahadeo hills
4. Satmala hills

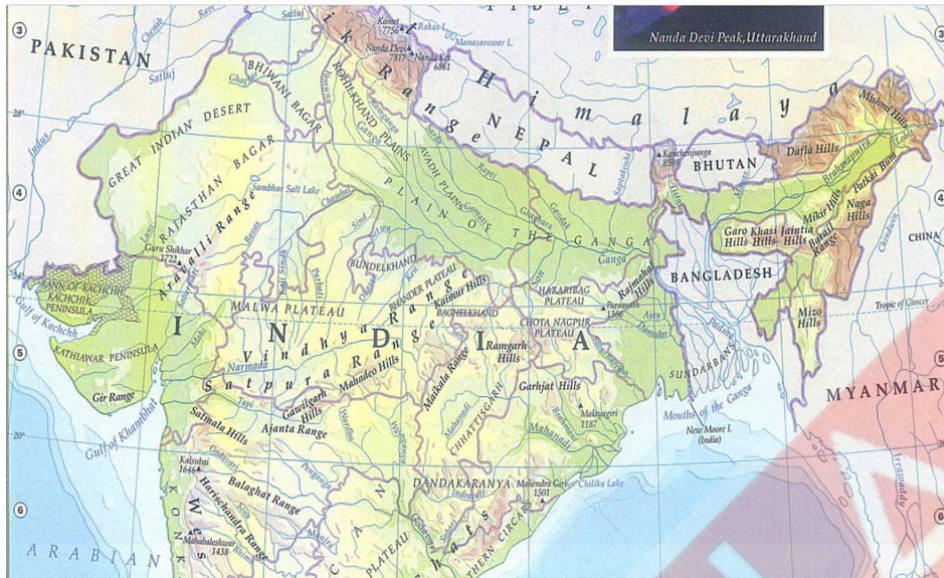
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:

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Source: Oxford atlas

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Revision

Q.1) Which of the following river (s) is/are NOT an antecedent origin?

1. Ganga
2. Satluj
3. Kosi

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 drainage pattern was already present before a period of uplift and folding that formed the present structure.

- As the uplift took place, the rivers were able to cut down at approximately the same rate and so maintain their courses.
- This process is called antecedence and the drainage system thus developed is called antecedent drainage.
- Many of the Himalayan Rivers have antecedent origin i.e. these rivers existed even before the Himalayan ranges were uplifted.
- These rivers originate in the Tibetan side beyond the mountain ranges of Himalayas. The Indus, Satluj, Alaknanda, Gandak, Kosi, Brahmaputra all has an antecedent origin.
- Since these rivers are antecedent, they run transverse to the mountain ranges cutting deep V-shaped, steep-sided valleys (deep gorges).

Source: NCERT XI – India Physical Environment

Q.2) The Jog falls is located in which of the following state?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Jog Falls, also called Gersoppa Falls, cataract of the Sharavati River, western Karnataka state, southwestern India.

The Jog Falls are located 18 miles (29 km) upstream from Honavar at the river's mouth on the Arabian Sea.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

Q.3) Arrange the following tiger reserves from South to North:

1. Bhadra
2. Indravathi
3. Nagarjuna Sagar
4. Bor

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
- b) 1 – 3 – 4 – 2

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- c) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

ANS: D

Explanation:



Source: Oriental Black Swan Atlas

Q.4) Which of the following place (s) is/are manganese production centre (s) in India?

1. Guntur
2. Tumkur
3. Khetri

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: B

Explanation: Manganese is not found as a free element in nature. It is often found in combination with iron. The most important manganese ore is pyrolusite. Manganese is primarily used in iron and steel industry.

- Andhra Pradesh: 13% of India's manganese production comes from this state. Cuddapah, Vijayanagaram and Guntur are other manganese producing districts.
- Karnataka: 6 per cent of India's manganese comes from this state. Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Bellary, Chitradurg and Tumkur districts are manganese producing districts.
- Madhya Pradesh: It produces about 27.59 per cent of India's manganese ore. The main belt extends in Balaghat and Chhindwara districts. It is just an extension of the Nagpur Bhandara belt of Maharashtra.

Source: NCERT – XII India People and Economy

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Q.5) Which of the following are Buddhist Monasteries?

1. Kaushambi
2. Rumtek
3. Leh

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Important Buddhist sites in India.



Source: Maps of India

Q.6) Which of the following countries of Europe is/are landlocked?

1. Austria
2. Germany
3. Italy

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: A

Explanation: A landlocked country is a country which has no connection to a sea or ocean.

- There are 17 landlocked countries in Europe: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Kosovo, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland and Vatican City.
- Liechtenstein is unique in Europe because it is doubly-landlocked meaning it is both landlocked and surrounded by countries which are also landlocked, a situation it only shares with Uzbekistan which is the second country in the world surrounded only by landlocked countries (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan).

Source: Oxford Atlas

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding the earthquake waves:

1. P-waves are similar to sound waves.
2. S waves travel through solid materials only.

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: Earthquake waves are basically of two types — body waves and surface waves. Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth. Hence, the name body waves.

- The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate new set of waves called surface waves. These waves move along the surface.
- The velocity of waves changes as they travel through materials with different densities. The denser the material, the higher is the velocity.
- Their direction also changes as they reflect or refract when coming across materials with different densities.
- There are two types of body waves. They are called P and S-waves. P-waves move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface. These are also called 'primary waves'.
- The P-waves are similar to sound waves. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials.
- S-waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. These are called secondary waves. An important fact about S-waves is that they can travel only through solid materials.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Q.8) The "Sisseri River Bridge" is recently in news is located in which of the following state?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Union Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the Sisseri River Bridge at Lower Dibang Valley in Arunachal Pradesh and called for bolstering the border infrastructure, saying that national security is the topmost priority of the government.

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The 200-metre long bridge between Jonai-Pasighat-Ranaghat-Roing roads will provide connectivity between Dibang Valley and Siang to meet the long-pending demand of the people of Arunachal Pradesh as it would cut down the travel time from Pasighat to Roing by about five hours.

Source: The Hindu

Q.9) It is the place where highest tides in the world occur and the tidal bulge is 15 – 16m is – describes which of the following?

- a) Bay of Fundy
- b) Gulf of Cambay
- c) Gulf of Aden
- d) Gulf of Florida

ANS: A

Explanation: The highest tides in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, Canada.

- The tidal bulge is 15 - 16 m. Because there are two high tides and two low tides every day (roughly a 24 hour period); then a tide must come in within about a six hour period.
- As a rough estimate, the tide rises about 240 cm an hour (1,440 cm divided by 6 hours).

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following deserts is/are influenced by ocean currents?

1. Atacama Desert
2. Namib Desert
3. Gobi Desert

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:

Namib Desert: the Namib Desert is a direct result of the Benguela Current.

- Seamounts near to the coastline beneath the Atlantic's surface cause the icy Benguela River to flow very close to the Namibian coast.
- This causes a harsh coastal climate with very little rainfall.

Atacama Desert: Cold ocean currents contribute to the formation of coastal deserts.

- Air blowing toward shore, chilled by contact with cold water, produces a layer of fog. This heavy fog drifts onto land.
- The Atacama Desert, on the Pacific shores of Chile, is a coastal desert.
- Some areas of the Atacama are often covered by fog. But the region can go decades without rainfall. In fact, the Atacama Desert is the driest place on Earth.

Gobi Desert: Interior deserts, which are found in the heart of continents, exist because no moisture-laden winds reach them.

- By the time air masses from coastal areas reach the interior, they have lost all their moisture. Interior deserts are sometimes called inland deserts.
- The Gobi Desert, in China and Mongolia, lays hundreds of kilometers from the ocean. Winds that reach the Gobi have long since lost their moisture.

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- The Gobi is also in the rain shadow of the Himalaya Mountains to the south.
- Source: National Geographic Channel

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