

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

10th to 16th October, 2022

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



Geography

Q.1) Which of the following is/are part/extension of Peninsular Block?

1. Rann of Kachchh
2. Aravali Range
3. Karbi Anglong

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The northern boundary of the Peninsular Block may be taken as an irregular line running from Kachchh along the western flank of the Aravali Range near Delhi and then roughly parallel to the Yamuna and the Ganga as far as the Rajmahal Hills and the Ganga delta. Apart from these, the Karbi Anglong and the Meghalaya Plateau in the northeast and Rajasthan in the west are also extensions of this block.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) “Malda Fault” is located in which of the following state?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) West Bengal
- d) Punjab

ANS: C

Explanation: The northeastern parts are separated by the Malda fault in West Bengal from the Chotanagpur plateau.



Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Arrange the following hill ranges from north to south:

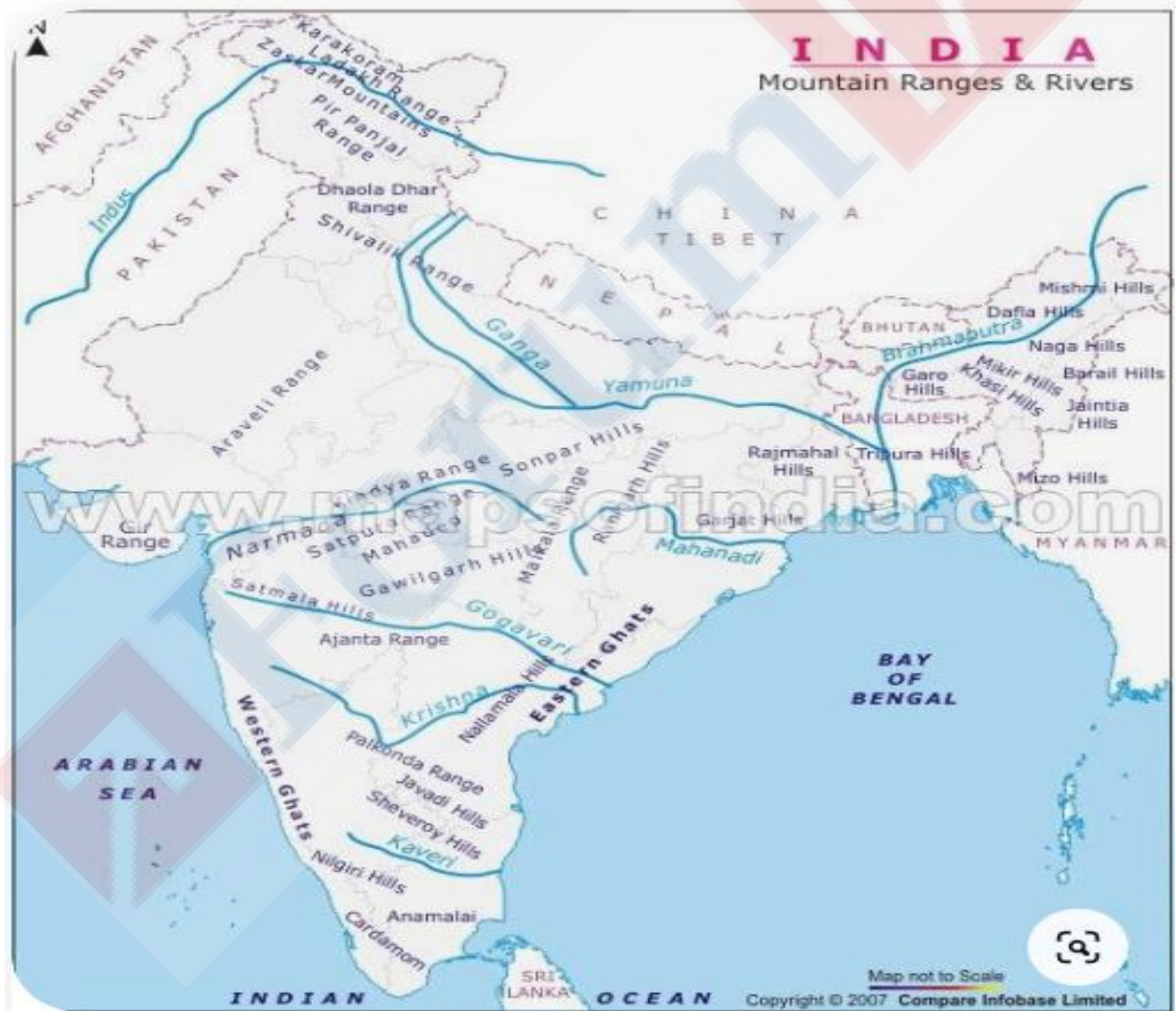
1. Nilagiri Hills
2. Javadi Hills
3. Nallamalla Hills
4. Rajmahal Hills

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Peninsula mostly consists of relict and residual mountains like the Aravali hills, the Nallamala hills, the Javadi hills, the Veliconda hills, the Palkonda range and the Mahendragiri hills, etc. The river valleys here are shallow with low gradients.



Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Arrange the following Himalayan Mountain Ranges from south to north direction:

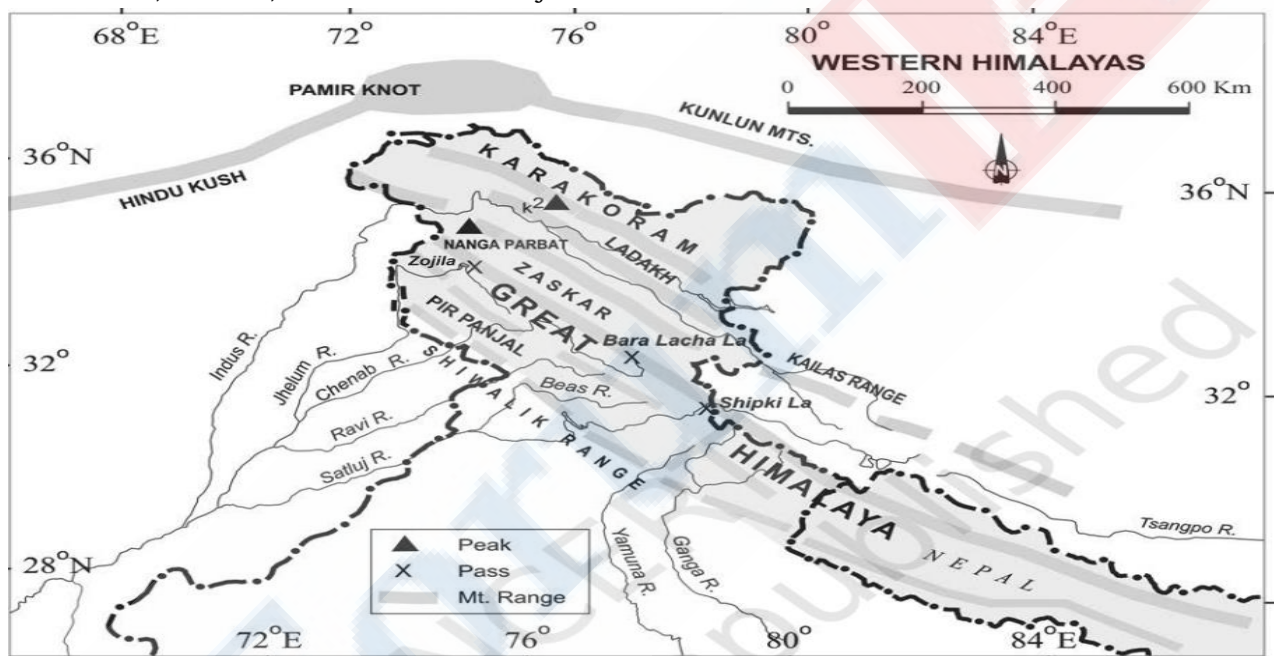
1. Ladakh Range
2. Zaskar Range
3. Pir Panjal Range
4. Shiwalik Range

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Kashmir or Northwestern Himalayas comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal.



Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The general orientation of great Himalayan ranges is from northwest to the southeast direction in northwestern part of India.
2. The Himalayas in the Darjiling and Sikkim regions lie in an eastwest direction.

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 North and Northeastern Mountains consist of the Himalayas and the Northeastern hills.

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- The Himalayas consist of a series of parallel mountain ranges. Some of the important ranges are the Greater Himalayan range, which includes the Great Himalayas and the Shiwalik.
- The general orientation of these ranges is from northwest to the southeast direction in the northwestern part of India.
- Himalayas in the Darjiling and Sikkim regions lie in an eastwest direction, while in Arunachal Pradesh they are from southwest to the northwest direction.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) The longitudinal valleys – duns is part of which of the following Himalayas?

- a) Kashmir Himalayas
- b) Purvanchal Himalayas
- c) Sikkim Himalayas
- d) Arunachal Himalayas

ANS: A

Explanation: Kashmir or Northwestern Himalayas comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal.

- The northeastern part of the Kashmir Himalayas is a cold desert, which lies between the Greater Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges.
- The southernmost part of this region consists of longitudinal valleys known as ‘duns’. Jammu dun and Pathankot dun are important examples.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) The “duar formations” is part of which of the following?

- a) Kashmir Himalayas
- b) Purvanchal Himalayas
- c) Sikkim Himalayas
- d) Arunachal Himalayas

ANS: C

Explanation: The Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas are flanked by Nepal Himalayas in the west and Bhutan Himalayas in the east. It is relatively small but is a most significant part of the Himalayas.

- Known for its fast-flowing rivers such as Tista, it is a region of high mountain peaks like Kanchenjunga (Kanchengiri), and deep valleys.
- The higher reaches of this region are inhabited by Lepcha tribes while the southern part, particularly the Darjiling Himalayas, has a mixed population of Nepalis, Bengalis and tribals from Central India.
- The British, taking advantage of the physical conditions such as moderate slope, thick soil cover with high organic content, well distributed rainfall throughout the year and mild winters, introduced tea plantations in this region.
- As compared to the other sections of the Himalayas, these along with the Arunachal Himalayas are conspicuous by the absence of the Shiwalik formations.
- In place of the Shiwaliks here, the ‘duar formations’ are important, which have also been used for the development of tea gardens.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Which of the following state is known as the “Molassis basin” which is made up of soft unconsolidated deposits?

- a) Mizoram
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Kerala

ANS: A

Explanation: Mizoram which is also known as the ‘Molassis basin’ which is made up of soft unconsolidated deposits.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Which of the following is characterised by tall grasslands, scrub savannah, sal forests and clay rich swamps?

- a) Bhabar
- b) Khadar
- c) Bhangar
- d) Terai

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.
- This has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and houses a varied wildlife.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) The term barchans is associated with which of the following physiographic region?

- a) Great Himalayas
- b) Peninsular Plateau
- c) Eastern Himalayas
- d) Northern Plains

ANS: B

Explanation: The Central Highlands of peninsular plateau, which are bounded to the west by the Aravali range.

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- The Satpura range is formed by a series of scarped plateaus on the south, generally at an elevation varying between 600-900 m above the mean sea level.
- This forms the northernmost boundary of the Deccan plateau. It is a classic example of the relict mountains which are highly denuded and form discontinuous ranges.
- The extension of the peninsular plateau can be seen as far as Jaisalmer in the West, where it has been covered by the longitudinal sand ridges and crescent-shaped sand dunes called barchans.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as “radial” pattern.
2. The rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions is known as “dendritic” pattern.

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 drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as “dendritic” the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.

When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as ‘radial’. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of it.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the catchment area.
2. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.

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: A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its ‘catchment area’.

- An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.
- The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.
- The catchments of large rivers are called river basins while those of small rivulets and rills are often referred to as watersheds.
- There is, however, a slight difference between a river basin and a watershed.
- Watersheds are small in area while the basins cover larger areas.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Which of the following river is NOT discharging its water into Bay of Bengal?

- a) Godavari River
- b) Krishna River
- c) Mahi River
- d) Subarnarekha River

ANS: C

Explanation: Nearly 77 per cent of the drainage area consisting of the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, etc. is oriented towards the Bay of Bengal while 23 per cent comprising the Indus, the Narmada, the Tapi, the Mahi and the Periyar systems discharge their waters in the Arabian Sea.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Which of the following is NOT a major river basin?

- a) Ganga River
- b) Mahi River
- c) Barak River
- d) Meghna River

ANS: D

Explanation: On the basis of the size of the watershed, the drainage basins of India are grouped into three categories:

- (i) Major river basins with more than 20,000 sq. km of catchment area. It includes 14 drainage basins such as the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Krishna, the Tapi, the Narmada, the Mahi, the Pennar, the Sabarmati, the Barak, etc.
- (ii) Medium river basins with catchment area between 2,000-20,000 sq. km incorporating 44 river basins such as the Kalindi, the Periyar, the Meghna, etc.
- (iii) Minor river basins with catchment area of less than 2,000 sq. km include fairly good number of rivers flowing in the area of low rainfall.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Himalayan drainage system?

- 1. Deep gorges
- 2. V – shaped valleys
- 3. Ox – bow lakes

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Himalayan drainage system has evolved through a long geological history. It mainly includes the Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra river basins.

- Since these are fed both by melting of snow and precipitation, rivers of this system are perennial.
- These rivers pass through the giant gorges carved out by the erosional activity carried on simultaneously with the uplift of the Himalayas.

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- Besides deep gorges, these rivers also form V-shaped valleys, rapids and waterfalls in their mountainous course.
- While entering the plains, they form depositional features like flat valleys, ox-bow lakes, flood plains, braided channels, and deltas near the river mouth.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) Which of the following river is known as “Sorrow of Bihar”?

- Teesta River
- Kosi River
- Mahananda River
- Burhi Gandak River

ANS: B

Explanation: In the Himalayan reaches, the course of these rivers is highly tortuous, but over the plains they display a strong meandering tendency and shift their courses frequently.

- River Kosi, also known as the ‘sorrow of Bihar’, has been notorious for frequently changing its course.
- The Kosi brings huge quantity of sediments from its upper reaches and deposits it in the plains.
- The course gets blocked, and consequently, the river changes its course.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) The “Potwar Plateau” is water divide between which of the following basins?

- Indus and Ganga
- Ganga and Mahi
- Yamuna and Son
- Godavari and Krishna

ANS: A

Explanation: It is opined that in due course of time Indo– Brahma River was dismembered into three main drainage systems: (i) the Indus and its five tributaries in the western part; (ii) the Ganga and its Himalayan tributaries in the central part; and (iii) the stretch of the Brahmaputra in Assam and its Himalayan tributaries in the eastern part.

The dismemberment was probably due to the Pleistocene upheaval in the western Himalayas, including the uplift of the Potwar Plateau (Delhi Ridge), which acted as the water divide between the Indus and Ganga drainage systems.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Which of the following river is known as “Singi Khamban”?

- Ganga River
- Son River
- Indus River
- Brahmaputra River

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indus River is one of the largest river basins of the world, covering an area of 11,65,000 sq. km (in India it is 321, 289 sq. km and a total length of 2,880 km (in India 1,114 km).

- The Indus also known as the Sindhu, is the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers in India.

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- It originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu (31°15' N latitude and 81°40' E longitude) in the Tibetan region at an altitude of 4,164 m in the Kailash Mountain range.
- In Tibet, it is known as 'Singi Khamban; or Lion's mouth.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Which of the following river flows through the "Wular Lake"?

- Satluj River
- Jhelum River
- Chinab River
- Ravi river

ANS: B

Explanation: The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir.

It flows through Srinagar and the Wular Lake before entering Pakistan through a deep narrow gorge. It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following is the largest tributary of Indus River?

- Chenab River
- Satluj River
- Ravi River
- Jhelum River

ANS: A

Explanation: The Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus. It is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which join at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh.

Hence, it is also known as Chandrabhaga. The river flows for 1,180 km before entering into Pakistan.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The tropical zone experiences high temperatures throughout the year with high daily and annual range.
2. The temperate zone experiences extreme climate with small daily and annual range of temperature.

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 Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India in east-west direction.

- Thus, northern part of the India lies in sub-tropical and temperate zone and the part lying south of the Tropic of Cancer falls in the tropical zone.
- The tropical zone being nearer to the equator, experiences high temperatures throughout the year with small daily and annual range.
- Area north of the Tropic of Cancer being away from the equator, experiences extreme climate with high daily and annual range of temperature.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Which of the following factors determining the climate of India?

1. The Latitude
2. The Himalayan mountains
3. Distribution of Land and water

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: India's climate is controlled by a number of factors which can be broadly divided into two groups — factors related to location and relief are latitude, presence of the Himalayan mountains, distribution of land and water and distance from the sea, and factors related to air pressure and winds.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Which of the following influences the weather in winter season in India?

1. Surface pressure and winds
2. Jet streams
3. Tropical cyclones

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In winter months, the weather conditions over India are generally influenced by the distribution of pressure in Central and Western Asia. A high pressure centre in the region lying to the north of the Himalayas develops during winter.

- This centre of high pressure gives rise to the flow of air at the low level from the north towards the Indian subcontinent, south of the mountain range.
- The surface winds blowing out of the high pressure centre over Central Asia reach India in the form of a dry continental air mass.
- These continental winds come in contact with trade winds over northwestern India. The pattern of air circulation discussed above is witnessed only at the lower level of the atmosphere near the surface of the earth.
- Higher up in the lower troposphere, about three km above the surface of the earth, a different pattern of air circulation is observed.
- The variations in the atmospheric pressure closer to the surface of the earth have no role to play in the making of upper air circulation.
- All of Western and Central Asia remains under the influence of westerly winds along the altitude of 9-13 km from west to east.
- These winds blow across the Asian continent at latitudes north of the Himalayas roughly parallel to the Tibetan highlands. These are known as jet streams.
- Tropical cyclones originate over the Bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean. These tropical cyclones have very high wind velocity and heavy rainfall and hit the Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha coast.
- Most of these cyclones are very destructive due to high wind velocity and torrential rain that accompanies it.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ):

1. It is a high pressure zone located near to the equator.
2. It is a zone where air tends to ascend.

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 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.

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- 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 - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding El-Nino:

1. It involves both oceanic and atmospheric phenomena.
2. It is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current.

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: El-Nino is a complex weather system that appears once every three to seven years, bringing drought, floods and other weather extremes to different parts of the world.

- The system involves oceanic and atmospheric phenomena with the appearance of warm currents off the coast of Peru in the Eastern Pacific and affects weather in many places including India.
- El-Nino is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current or Humbolt current.
- This current increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) Which of the following is/are reason/reasons for excessive cold in North India?

1. Far away from influence of Sea
2. Snowfall in nearby Himalayan ranges
3. Cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: There are three main reasons for the excessive cold in north India during this season:

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- (i) States like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan being far away from the moderating influence of sea experience continental climate.
- (ii) The snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges creates cold wave situation; and
- (iii) Around February, the cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan bring cold wave along with frost and fog over the northwestern parts of India.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) “Nor Westers” is a local weather phenomena is related to which of the following state?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Kerala
- c) West Bengal
- d) Rajasthan

ANS: C

Explanation: Nor Westers are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam.

- Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of ‘Kalbaisakhi’, a calamity of the month of Baisakh.
- These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation.
- In Assam, these storms are known as “Bardoisila”.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Which of the following are Characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall?

- a) It is largely governed by relief or topography.
- b) It has an increasing trend with increasing distance from the sea.
- c) It has rainless interval known as breaks.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall

- (i) Rainfall received from the southwest monsoons is seasonal in character, which occurs between June and September.
- (ii) Monsoonal rainfall is largely governed by relief or topography. For instance the windward side of the Western Ghats registers a rainfall of over 250 cm. Again, the heavy rainfall in the north-eastern states can be attributed to their hill ranges and the Eastern Himalayas
- (iii) The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea. Kolkata receives 119 cm during the southwest monsoon period, Patna 105 cm, Allahabad 76 cm and Delhi 56 cm.
- (iv) The monsoon rains occur in wet spells of few days duration at a time. The wet spells are interspersed with rainless interval known as ‘breaks’. These breaks in rainfall are related to the cyclonic depressions mainly formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and their crossing into the mainland. Besides the frequency and intensity of these depressions, the passage followed by them determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

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(v) The summer rainfall comes in a heavy downpour leading to considerable run off and soil erosion.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) In which of the following states in India do we find 'As' type of climate as per Koeppen's classification?

- a) In Andhra Pradesh
- b) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- c) On Coromandel coast
- d) In Assam

ANS: C

Explanation:

Table 4.1 : Climatic Regions of India According to Koeppen's Scheme

<i>Type of Climate</i>	<i>Areas</i>
Amw Monsoon with short dry season As - Monsoon with dry summer Aw - Tropical savannah BShw - Semi-arid steppe climate	West coast of India south of Goa Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu Most of the Peninsular plateaus, south of the Tropic of Cancer North-western Gujarat, some parts of western Rajasthan and Punjab
BWhw - Hot desert Cwg - Monsoon with dry winter	Extreme western Rajasthan Ganga plain, eastern Rajasthan, northern Madhya Pradesh, most of North-east India
Dfc - Cold humid winter with short summer E - Polar type	Arunachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) What causes rainfall on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu in the beginning of winters?

- a) South West Monsoon
- b) Temperate cyclone
- c) Temperate Jet Stream
- d) North-Eastern monsoon

ANS: D

Explanation: Due to the northeast trade winds, it receives rainfall in the winters. While most of the country receives precipitation during summers, Tamil Nadu's coastal areas receive precipitation during winters. This is because of the monsoon that is retreating, which ranges from mid-September to mid-November.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Which of the following factors affecting the formation of Soil?

1. Relief
2. Parent Material
3. Micro – organisms

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Soil is the mixture of rock debris and organic materials which develop on the earth's surface.

- The major factors affecting the formation of soil are relief, parent material, climate, vegetation and other life-forms and time.
- Besides these, human activities also influence it to a large extent.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Which of the following Horizon of soil, primarily where organic materials have got incorporated with the mineral matter, nutrients and water, which are necessary for the growth of plants?

- a) Horizon A
- b) Horizon B
- c) Horizon C
- d) Horizon A & C

ANS: A

Explanation: If we dig a pit on land and look at the soil, we find that it consists of three layers which are called horizons.

- 'Horizon A' is the topmost zone, where organic materials have got incorporated with the mineral matter, nutrients and water, which are necessary for the growth of plants.
- 'Horizon B' is a transition zone between the 'horizon A' and 'horizon C', and contains matter derived from below as well as from above.
- It has some organic matter in it, although the mineral matter is noticeably weathered.
- 'Horizon C' is composed of the loose parent material. This layer is the first stage in the soil formation process and eventually forms the above two layers.

This arrangement of layers is known as the soil profile.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Which of the following soil is least formed soil in India?

- a) Alfisols
- b) Aridisols
- c) Mollisols
- d) Entisols

ANS: C

Explanation: The National Bureau of Soil Survey and the Land Use Planning an Institute under the control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) did a lot of studies on Indian soils.

In their effort to study soil and to make it comparable at the international level, the ICAR has classified the Indian soils on the basis of their nature and character as per the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Taxonomy.

ICAR has classified the soils of India into the following order as per the USDA soil taxonomy

Sl. No.	Order	Area (in Thousand Hectares)	Percentage
(i)	Inceptisols	130372.90	39.74
(ii)	Entisols	92131.71	28.08
(iii)	Alfisols	44448.68	13.55
(iv)	Vertisols	27960.00	8.52
(v)	Aridisols	14069.00	4.28
(vi)	Ultisols	8250.00	2.51
(vi)	Mollisols	1320.00	0.40
(viii)	Others	9503.10	2.92
Total			100

Source : Soils of India, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Publication Number 94

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Alluvial Soils:

1. These soils are depositional soils.
2. These soils cover about 60% of the total area of the country.

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: Alluvial soils are widespread in the northern plains and the river valleys. These soils cover about 40 per cent of the total area of the country.

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- They are depositional soils, transported and deposited by rivers and streams.
- Through a narrow corridor in Rajasthan, they extend into the plains of Gujarat.
- In the Peninsular region, they are found in deltas of the east coast and in the river valleys.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) The term “Kankar” is related to which of the following soil?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In the Upper and Middle Ganga plain, two different types of alluvial soils have developed, viz. Khadar and Bhangar.

- Khadar is the new alluvium and is deposited by floods annually, which enriches the soil by depositing fine silts.
- Bhangar represents a system of older alluvium, deposited away from the flood plains.
- Both the Khadar and Bhangar soils contain calcareous concretions (Kankars).

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) Which of the following soil is called as a “self – ploughing” soil?

- a) Black Soils
- b) Peaty Soils
- c) Red Soils
- d) Alluvial Soils

ANS: A

Explanation: The black soils are generally clayey, deep and impermeable. They swell and become sticky when wet and shrink when dried.

- So, during the dry season, these soils develop wide cracks. Thus, there occurs a kind of ‘self ploughing’.
- Because of this character of slow absorption and loss of moisture, the black soil retains the moisture for a very long time, which helps the crops, especially; the rain fed ones, to sustain even during the dry season.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) In which of the following area/areas, red soils is/are found?

1. Deccan Plateau
2. Piedmont zone of the Western Ghats
3. Southern parts of the middle Ganga plain

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau.

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- Along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghat, long stretch of area is occupied by red loamy soil.
- Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Laterite Soils”:

1. These soils are develops in areas with low temperature and low rainfall.
2. These soils are more suitable for tree crops like cashewnut.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Laterite has been derived from the Latin word ‘Later’ which means brick.

- The laterite soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall.
- These are the result of intense leaching due to tropical rains.
- Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for tree crops like cashewnut.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Which of the soil is called as “Usara” Soils?

- a) Arid Soils
- b) Saline Soils
- c) Black Soils
- d) Laterite Soils

ANS: B

Explanation: Saline soils are also known as Usara soils. They are 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.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following is NOT a measure to reduce soil erosion?

- a) Contour bunding
- b) Mixed farming
- c) Uncontrolled grazing
- d) Crop rotation

ANS: C

Explanation: Contour bunding, Contour terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, cover cropping, mixed farming and crop rotation are some of the remedial measures which are often adopted to reduce soil erosion.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding tropical evergreen forests:

1. These are found in the western slopes of Western Ghats.
2. These are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm.

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: Tropical evergreen forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the northeastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22o C.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Which of the following forests have the characteristic of no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition?

- a) Tropical evergreen forests
- b) Tropical Deciduous forests
- c) Tropical Thorn forests
- d) Montane forests

ANS: A

Explanation: Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees.

- In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above.
- There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Tropical Deciduous forests:

1. They are called as monsoon forests.
2. These are found on the western slopes of Western Ghats.

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: Tropical Deciduous forests are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests.

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- They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70 - 200 cm.
- On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.
- The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100 - 200 cm.
- These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Which of the following forests are grown in less than 50cm rainfall?

- a) Montane forests
- b) Thorn forests
- c) Littoral and Swamp forests
- d) Tropical Deciduous forests

ANS: B

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.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Which of the following is NOT practicing the transhumance?

- a) The Gujjars
- b) The Bakarwals
- c) The Bhotiyas
- d) The Koyas

ANS: D

Explanation: At many places of Himalayan Montane forests, temperate grasslands are also found.

- But in the higher reaches there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures.
- Silver firs, junipers, pines, birch and rhododendrons, etc. occur between 3,000-4,000 m.
- However, these pastures are used extensively for transhumance by tribes like the Gujjars, the Bakarwals, the Bhotiyas and the Gaddis.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

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. Deodar, a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in the western part of the Himalayan range.

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 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 altitudes of 1,000-2,000 m.
- In the higher hill ranges of northeastern India, hilly areas of West Bengal and Uttaranchal, evergreen broad leaf trees such as oak and chestnut are predominant.
- Between 1,500-1,750 m, pine forests are also well-developed in this zone, with Chir Pine as a very useful commercial tree.
- Deodar, a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in the western part of the Himalayan range. Deodar is a durable wood mainly used in construction activity.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) The temperate forests are called Sholas are found in which of the following region?

- a) North East Himalayan range
- b) Northern Himalayas
- c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- d) Western Ghats

ANS: D

Explanation: The southern mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India viz; the Western Ghats, the Vindhyas and the Nilgiris.

- As they are closer to the tropics, and only 1,500 m above the sea level, vegetation is temperate in the higher regions and subtropical on the lower regions of the Western Ghats, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. In India, Wetlands have been grouped into eight categories.
2. Chilika Lake and Keoladeo National Park are protected as water-fowl habitats under the Ramsar Convention.

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: India has a rich variety of wetland habitats. About 70 per cent of this comprises areas under paddy cultivation. The total area of wet land is 3.9 million hectares.

- Two sites — Chilika Lake (Odisha) and Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur) are protected as water-fowl habitats under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention).
- The country's wetlands have been grouped into eight categories.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding forest cover in India:

1. According to India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, total Forest cover in India is 21.71% of the geographical area of the country.
2. Lakshadweep has zero per cent forest area.

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: According to India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, total Forest and Tree cover is 24.62% of the geographical area of the country.

- The Total Forest cover is 7,13,789 sq km which is 21.71% of the geographical area of the country. The Tree cover is 2.91% of the geographical area of the country.
- Both forest area and forest cover varies from state to state. Lakshadweep has zero per cent forest area; Andaman and Nicobar Islands have 86.93 per cent.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following are the objectives of National Forest Policy?

1. Bringing 33 per cent of the geographical areas under forest cover.
2. Increasing the forest cover through social forestry and afforestation on degraded land.
3. Creating of a massive peoples movement involving women to encourage planting of trees.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Forests have an intricate interrelationship with life and environment. These provide numerous direct and indirect advantages to our economy and society.

- Hence, conservation of forest is of vital importance to the survival and prosperity of humankind.
- Accordingly, the Government of India proposed to have a nation-wide forest conservation policy, and adopted a forest policy in 1952, which was further modified in 1988.
- According to the new forest policy, the Government will emphasize sustainable forest management in order to conserve and expand forest reserve on the one hand, and to meet the needs of local people on the other.

The forest policy aimed at:

- (i) bringing 33 per cent of the geographical areas under forest cover;
- (ii) maintaining environmental stability and to restore forests where ecological balance was disturbed;
- (iii) conserving the natural heritage of the country, its biological diversity and genetic pool;
- (iv) checks soil erosion, extension of the desert lands and reduction of floods and droughts;
- (v) increasing the forest cover through social forestry and afforestation on degraded land;
- (vi) increasing the productivity of forests to make timber, fuel, fodder and food available to rural population dependant on forests, and encourage the substitution of wood;
- (vii) Creating of a massive people's movement involving women to encourage planting of trees, stop felling of trees and thus, reduce pressure on the existing forest.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) People engaged in primary activities are called as which type of workers?

- a) Red collar workers
- b) Blue collar workers
- c) White collar workers
- d) Pink collar workers

ANS: A

Explanation: People engaged in primary activities are called redcollar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.2) In which of the area/areas gathering economic activity is/are practiced?

- 1. Northern Eurasia
- 2. Southern Chile
- 3. Tropical Africa

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.

This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.

Gathering is practiced in:

- (i) high latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile;
- (ii) Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.3) Which of the following area/areas associated with Pastoral nomadism?

1. Atlantic shores of North Africa
2. tundra region of Eurasia
3. The Great Prairies

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

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.

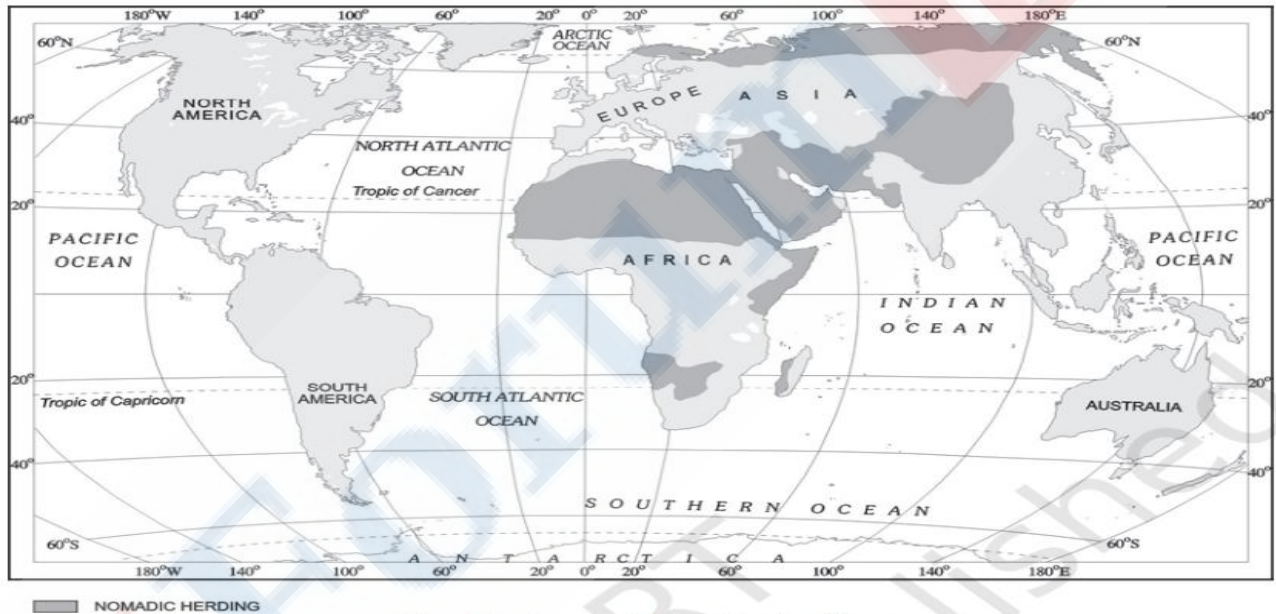


Fig. 5.4: Areas of Nomadic Herding

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.4) 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?

- a) Transhumance
- b) In - Migration
- c) Out - Migration
- d) Displacement

ANS: A

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

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- 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.
- Similarly, in the tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.5) Which of the following is/are the characteristics of commercial livestock ranching/farming?

1. It is carried on temporary parcels/ranches.
2. The parcels/ranches are fenced to regulate grazing.
3. It is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Unlike nomadic herding, commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive.

- Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches.
- These ranches cover large areas and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing.
- When the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel. The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.
- This is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses.
- Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.6) “Milpa” is a slash and burn agriculture practice is practiced in which of the following region?

- a) India
- b) Indonesia
- c) South Sudan
- d) Mexico

ANS: D

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.

- The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.

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- After sometime (3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another parts and clears other patch of the forest for cultivation.
- The farmer may return to the earlier patch after sometime. One of the major problems of shifting cultivation is that the cycle of jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels.
- 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 - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.7) Which of the following crops are practiced as plantation crop?

1. Banana
2. Tea
3. Rubber

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Plantation agriculture as mentioned above was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics.

Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.8) The term fazenda is associated with which of the following?

- a) Plantation
- b) Subsistence farming
- c) Nomadic farming
- d) Cattle ranching

ANS: A

Explanation: The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa.

- The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies.
- Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines.
- The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia.
- Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.9) Which type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand?

- a) Commercial grain cultivation
- b) Intensive subsistence agriculture
- c) Slash and burn agriculture
- d) Nomadic herding

ANS: A

Explanation: Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the midlatitudes.

- Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.
- The size of the farm is very large; therefore entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanized.
- This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.10) Viticulture is a speciality of the Mediterranean region is practiced which of the following?

- a) Rubber cultivation
- b) Grape cultivation
- c) Tea cultivation
- d) Coffee cultivation

ANS: B

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

- Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours 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 - Fundamental of Human Geography

Geography

Q.1) The term “Marusthali” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Deserts
- b) Evergreen Forests
- c) Islands
- d) Wetlands

ANS: A

Explanation: To the northwest of the Aravali hills lies the Great Indian Desert. It is a land of undulating topography dotted with longitudinal dunes and barchans.

- This region receives low rainfall below 150 mm per year; hence, it has arid climate with low vegetation cover.
- It is because of these characteristic features that this is also known as Marusthali.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.2) The term “Kayals” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Kathiawar Coast
- c) Malabar Coast
- d) Goan Coast

ANS: C

Explanation: The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of ‘Kayals’ (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.3) “Ritchie’s archipelago” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Bay of Bengal
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Gulf Sea
- d) South China Sea

ANS: A

Explanation: The Bay of Bengal island groups consist of about 572 islands/islets. These are situated roughly between 6°N-14°N and 92°E -94°E.

The two principal groups of islets include the Ritchie’s archipelago and the Labrynth Island.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by which of the following?

- a) 6 degree channel
- b) 8 degree channel
- c) 10 degree channel
- d) 12 degree channel

ANS: C

Explanation: The entire group of island is divided into two broad categories – the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south.

They are separated by a water body which is called the Ten degree channel.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.5) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Mount Koyob – South Andaman
2. Saddle peak – North Andaman
3. Mount Thuiller – Great Nicobar

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Some important mountain peaks in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are Saddle peak (North Andaman – 738 m), Mount Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m), Mount Koyob (South Andaman – 460 m) and Mount Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m).

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.6) Which of the following is/are the pillars of Namami Ganga programme?

1. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
2. River-Surface Cleaning
3. Afforestation

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: ‘Namami Gange Programme’, is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as “Flagship Programme” by the Union Government in June 2014 with the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga.

Main pillars of the Namami Gange Programme are:

- Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
- River-Front Development
- River-Surface Cleaning
- Bio-Diversity

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- Afforestation
- Public Awareness
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- Ganga Gram

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.7) Which one of the following river is not included in ‘Panchnad’?

- The Ravi river
- The Indus river
- The Chenab river
- The Jhelum river

ANS: B

Explanation: Panjnad River is formed by successive confluence or merger of the five rivers of the Punjab, namely Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.8) According to Koeppen’s Scheme “E” is related to which of the following climate?

- Hot Desert Climate
- Polar Climate
- Tropical savannah
- Monsoon with dry summer

ANS: B

Explanation:

Table 4.1 : Climatic Regions of India According to Koeppen's Scheme

Type of Climate	Areas
Amw Monsoon with short dry season	West coast of India south of Goa
As – Monsoon with dry summer	Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu
Aw – Tropical savannah	Most of the Peninsular plateaus, south of the Tropic of Cancer
BShw – Semi-arid steppe climate	North-western Gujarat, some parts of western Rajasthan and Punjab
BWhw – Hot desert	Extreme western Rajasthan
Cwg – Monsoon with dry winter	Ganga plain, eastern Rajasthan, northern Madhya Pradesh, most of North-east India
Dfc – Cold humid winter with short summer	Arunachal Pradesh
E – Polar type	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.9) Which of the following Biosphere reserve is the largest one?

- Gulf of Mannar
- Kachchh
- Sesachalam
- Simlipal

ANS: B

Explanation:

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Table 5.1 : List of Biosphere Reserves

Sl. No.	Name of the Biosphere Reserve and Total Geographical Area (km ²)	Date of Designation	Location in the States/UT
1.	Nilgiri (5520)	01.08.1986	Part of Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani Hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).
2.	Nanda Devi (5860.69)	18.01.1988	Part of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Almora Districts in Uttarakhand.
3.	Nokrek (820)	01.09.1988	Part of East, West and South Garo Hill Districts in Meghalaya.
4.	Manas (2837)	14.03.1989	Part of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darang Districts in Assam
5.	Sunderban (9630)	29.03.1989	Part of delta of Ganges and Brahmaputra river system in West Bengal.
6.	Gulf of Mannar (10500)	18.02.1989	Indian part of Gulf of Mannar extending from Rameswaram island in the North to Kaniyakumari in the South of Tamil Nadu.
7.	Great Nicobar (885)	06.01.1989	Southern most island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
8.	Similipal (4374)	21.06.1994	Part of Mayurbhanj District in Odisha.
9.	Dibru-Saikhowa (765)	28.07.1997	Part of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Districts in Assam
10.	Dehang Debang (5111.5)	02.09.1998	Part of Upper Siang, West Siang and Dibang Valley Districts in Arunachal Pradesh.
11.	Pachmarhi (4981.72)	03.03.1999	Part of Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara Districts in Madhya Pradesh.
12.	Khangchendzonga (2619.92)	07.02.2000	Part of North and West Districts in Sikkim
13.	Agasthyamalai (3500.36)	12.11.2001	Part of Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts in Tamil Nadu and Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Pathanamthitta districts in Kerala.
14.	Achanakmar-Amarkantak (3835.51)	30.03.2005	Part of Anuppur and Dindori Districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh
15.	Kachchh (12,454)	29.01.2008	Part of Kachchh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Patan Districts in Gujarat.
16.	Cold Desert (7770)	28.08.2009	Pin Valley National Park and surroundings; Chandratal and Sarchu and Kibber Wildlife sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh.
17.	Seshachalam (4755.997)	20.09.2010	Seshachalam hill ranges in Eastern Ghats encompassing part of Chittoor and Kadapa Districts in Andhra Pradesh.
18.	Panna (2998.98)	25.08.2011	Part of Pann and Chhattarpur Districts in Madhya Pradesh.

* Sites with bold letters have been included in the World Network of BRs of UNESCO.

Source : Annual Report 2018-19, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment

Q.10) “It is a situation when there is a prolonged period of inadequate rainfall marked with mal-distribution of the same over time and space” – is related to which of the following?

- a) Meteorological Drought
- b) Agricultural Drought
- c) Hydrological Drought
- d) Ecological Drought

ANS: A

Explanation: The term ‘drought’ is applied to an extended period when there is a shortage of water availability due to inadequate precipitation, excessive rate of evaporation and over-utilisation of water from the reservoirs and other storages, including the ground water.

Meteorological Drought: It is a situation when there is a prolonged period of inadequate rainfall marked with mal-distribution of the same over time and space.

Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment