Geography

Q.1) Who among the following scientist proposed the nebular hypothesis?

a) Aristotle
b) Plato
c) Immanuel Kant
d) Socrates

ANS: C

Explanation: A large number of hypotheses were put forth by different philosophers and scientists regarding the origin of the earth.

- One of the earlier and popular arguments was by German philosopher Immanuel Kant. Mathematician Laplace revised it in 1796. It is known as Nebular Hypothesis.
- The hypothesis considered that the planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a youthful sun, which was slowly rotating.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Which of the following theory states that the universe began to cool down sufficiently in order to allow the formation of particles that would later become atoms after its initial phase of expansion?

a) Big Bang Theory
b) Nebular Hypothesis
c) Sea floor spreading theory
d) Continental plates theory
e)

ANS: A

Explanation: The Big Bang Theory states that the universe began to cool down sufficiently in order to allow the formation of particles that would later become atoms after its initial phase of expansion.

- Primordial elements – Hydrogen, Helium, and Lithium – condensed through gravity that formed early stars and galaxies.
- In simpler terms, it can be stated that the universe inflated into the cosmic system 13.8 billion years ago to form the galaxy and the solar system as we know it.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) A galaxy starts to form by accumulation of which of the following gas in the form of a very large cloud called nebula?

a) Nitrogen
b) Carbon Dioxide
c) Hydrogen
d) Argon

ANS: C

Explanation: The distribution of matter and energy was not even in the early universe.

- These initial density differences gave rise to differences in gravitational forces and it caused the matter to get drawn together.

- These formed the bases for development of galaxies. A galaxy contains a large number of stars. Galaxies spread over vast distances that are measured in thousands of light-years.
- The diameters of individual galaxies range from 80,000-150,000 light years. A galaxy starts to form by accumulation of hydrogen gas in the form of a very large cloud called nebula.
- Eventually, growing nebula develops localised clumps of gas. These clumps continue to grow into even denser gaseous bodies, giving rise to formation of stars.
- The formation of stars is believed to have taken place some 5-6 billion years ago.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Which of the following planet is NOT a terrestrial Planet?

a) Earth
b) Mars
c) Mercury
d) Jupiter

ANS: D

Explanation: Our solar system consists of the sun (the star), 8 planets, 63 moons, millions of smaller bodies like asteroids and comets and huge quantity of dust-grains and gases.

- Out of the eight planets, mercury, venus, earth and mars are called as the inner planets as they lie between the sun and the belt of asteroids the other four planets are called the outer planets.
- Alternatively, the first four are called Terrestrial, meaning earth-like as they are made up of rock and metals, and have relatively high densities.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The terrestrial planets are low density planets as compared with gaseous planets.
2. The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.

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: Out of the eight planets, mercury, venus, earth and mars are called as the inner planets as they lie between the sun and the belt of asteroids the other four planets are called the outer planets.

Alternatively, the first four are called Terrestrial, meaning earth-like as they are made up of rock and metals, and have relatively high densities.

The difference between terrestrial and jovian planets can be attributed to the following conditions:

(i) The terrestrial planets were formed in the close vicinity of the parent star where it was too warm for gases to condense to solid particles. Jovian planets were formed at quite a distant location.

(ii) The solar wind was most intense nearer the sun; so, it blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets. The solar winds were not all that intense to cause similar removal of gases from the Jovian planets.

(iii) The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) Which of the following planet has least natural satellites (moon) revolving around them?

a) Venus
b) Earth
c) Jupiter
d) Saturn

ANS: A

Explanation:

The Solar System

	Mercury	*Venus*	*Earth*	*Mars*	*Jupiter*	*Saturn*	*Uranus*	*Neptune*
Distance*	0.387	0.723	1.000	1.524	5.203	9.539	19.182	30.058
Density@	5.44	5.245	5.517	3.945	1.33	0.70	1.17	1.66
Radius#	0.383	0.949	1.000	0.533	11.19	9.460	4.11	3.88
Satellites	0	0	1	2	about 53	about 53	about 27	13

* Distance from the sun in astronomical unit i.e. average mean distance of the earth is 149,598,000 km = 1 @ Density in gm/cm^3

\# Radius: Equatorial radius 6378.137 km = 1

Source: http://ptanetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/page/planets

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) "Homo sapiens" are belongs to which of the following epoch?

a) Paleocene
b) Eocene
c) Oligocene
d) Pleistocene

ANS: D

Explanation:

Geological Time Scale

Era	*Period*	*Epoch*	*Age/ Years Before Present*	*Life/ Major Events*
Cainozoic (From 65 million years to the present times)	Quaternary	Holocene	0 - 10,000	Modern Man
		Pleistocene	10,000 - 2 million	Homo Sapiens
	Tertiary	Pliocene	2 - 5 million	Early Human Ancestor
		Miocene	5 - 24 million	Ape: Flowering Plants and Trees
		Oligocene	24 - 37 million	Anthropoid Ape
		Eocene	37 - 58 Million	Rabbits and Hare
		Palaeocene	57 - 65 Million	Small Mammals : Rats – Mice
Mesozoic 65 - 245 Million Mammals	Cretaceous		65 - 144 Million	Extinction of Dinosaurs
	Jurassic		144 - 208 Million	Age of Dinosaurs
	Triassic		208 - 245 Million	Frogs and turtles
Palaeozoic 245 - 570 Million	Permian		245 - 286 Million	Reptile dominate-replace amphibians
	Carboniferous		286 - 360 Million	First Reptiles: Vertebrates: Coal beds
	Devonian		360 - 408 Million	Amphibians
	Silurian		408 - 438 Million	First trace of life on land: Plants
	Ordovician		438 - 505 Million	First Fish
	Cambrian		505 - 570 Million	No terrestrial Life : Marine Invertebrate

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Which of the following sequence is correct with respect to geological time scale?

a) Eon – Epoch – Period – Era
b) Eon – Epoch – Era – Period
c) Era – Eon – Epoch – Period
d) Eon – Era – Period – Epoch

ANS: D

Explanation:

Geological Time Scale

Eons	*Era*	*Period*	*Epoch*	*Age/ Years Before Present*	*Life/ Major Events*
	Cainozoic (From 65 million years to the present times)	Quaternary	Holocene	0 - 10,000	Modern Man
			Pleistocene	10,000 - 2 million	Homo Sapiens
		Tertiary	Pliocene	2 - 5 million	Early Human Ancestor
			Miocene	5 - 24 million	Ape: Flowering Plants and Trees
			Oligocene	24 - 37 million	Anthropoid Ape
			Eocene	37 - 58 Million	Rabbits and Hare
			Palaeocene	57 - 65 Million	Small Mammals : Rats – Mice
	Mesozoic 65 - 245 Million Mammals	Cretaceous		65 - 144 Million	Extinction of Dinosaurs
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		Devonian		360 - 408 Million	Amphibians
		Silurian		408 - 438 Million	First trace of life on land: Plants
		Ordovician		438 - 505 Million	First Fish
		Cambrian		505 - 570 Million	No terrestrial Life : Marine Invertebrate

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) The "Giant Dinosaurs" are belongs to which of the following Era?

a) Cianozoic
b) Mesozoic
c) Paleozoic
d) Pre Cambrian

ANS: B

Explanation:

Geological Time Scale

Era	*Period*	*Epoch*	*Age/ Years Before Present*	*Life/ Major Events*
Cainozoic (From 65 million years to the present times)	Quaternary	Holocene	0 - 10,000	Modern Man
		Pleistocene	10,000 - 2 million	Homo Sapiens
	Tertiary	Pliocene	2 - 5 million	Early Human Ancestor
		Miocene	5 - 24 million	Ape: Flowering Plants and Trees
		Oligocene	24 - 37 million	Anthropoid Ape
		Eocene	37 - 58 Million	Rabbits and Hare
		Palaeocene	57 - 65 Million	Small Mammals : Rats – Mice
Mesozoic 65 - 245 Million Mammals	Cretaceous		65 - 144 Million	Extinction of Dinosaurs
	Jurassic		144 - 208 Million	Age of Dinosaurs
	Triassic		208 - 245 Million	Frogs and turtles
Palaeozoic 245 - 570 Million	Permian		245 - 286 Million	Reptile dominate-replace amphibians
	Carboniferous		286 - 360 Million	First Reptiles: Vertebrates: Coal beds
	Devonian		360 - 408 Million	Amphibians
	Silurian		408 - 438 Million	First trace of life on land: Plants
	Ordovician		438 - 505 Million	First Fish
	Cambrian		505 - 570 Million	No terrestrial Life : Marine Invertebrate

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following planet is the least density planet?

a) Earth
b) Venus
c) Jupiter
d) Saturn

ANS: D

Explanation:

The Solar System

	Mercury	*Venus*	*Earth*	*Mars*	*Jupiter*	*Saturn*	*Uranus*	*Neptune*
Distance*	0.387	0.723	1.000	1.524	5.203	9.539	19.182	30.058
Density@	5.44	5.245	5.517	3.945	1.33	0.70	1.17	1.66
Radius#	0.383	0.949	1.000	0.533	11.19	9.460	4.11	3.88
Satellites	0	0	1	2	about 53	about 53	about 27	13

* Distance from the sun in astronomical unit i.e. average mean distance of the earth is 149,598,000 km = 1 @ Density in gm/cm^3
\# Radius: Equatorial radius 6378.137 km = 1
Source: http://ptanetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/page/planets

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Which of the following is an indirect source of knowing interiors of the earth?

a) Deep Ocean Drilling
b) Volcanic eruptions
c) Seismic activity
d) Mining

ANS: C

Explanation: Most of our knowledge about the interior of the earth is largely based on estimates and inferences. Yet, a part of the information is obtained through direct observations and analysis of materials.

- The most easily available solid earth material is surface rock or the rocks we get from mining areas. Gold mines in South Africa are as deep as 3 - 4 km.
- Scientists world over are working on two major projects such as "Deep Ocean Drilling Project" and "Integrated Ocean Drilling Project". The deepest drill at Kola, in Arctic Ocean, has so far reached a depth of 12 km.
- Volcanic eruption forms another source of obtaining direct information. As and when the molten material (magma) is thrown onto the surface of the earth, during volcanic eruption it becomes available for laboratory analysis.
- The indirect sources include gravitation, magnetic field, and seismic activity.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The gravitation force (g) is same at different latitudes on the surface of the earth.
2. Gravity anomalies give us information about the distribution of mass of the material in the crust of the earth.

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 gravity values also differ according to the mass of material. The uneven distribution of mass of material within the earth influences this value.

- The reading of the gravity at different places is influenced by many other factors.
- These readings differ from the expected values. Such a difference is called gravity anomaly.
- Gravity anomalies give us information about the distribution of mass of the material in the crust of the earth.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Earthquake Waves:

1. The velocity of earthquake waves is higher in low density materials.
2. The direction of waves also changes when they coming across materials with different densities.

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: 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.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Secondary waves are travel only through solid materials.
2. The magnitude scale is known as the Richter scale.

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: 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.
- The earthquake events are scaled either according to the magnitude or intensity of the shock. The magnitude scale is known as the Richter scale.
- The magnitude relates to the energy released during the quake. The magnitude is expressed in numbers, 0-10.
- The intensity scale is named after Mercalli, an Italian seismologist. The intensity scale takes into account the visible damage caused by the event. The range of intensity scale is from 1-12.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The Oceanic crust is thicker than the Continental crust.
2. Asthenosphere is located in Mantle.

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 Crust is the outermost solid part of the earth. It is brittle in nature. The thickness of the crust varies under the oceanic and continental areas.

- Oceanic crust is thinner as compared to the continental crust. The mean thickness of oceanic crust is 5 km whereas that of the continental is around 30 km.
- The continental crust is thicker in the areas of major mountain systems. It is as much as 70 km thick in the Himalayan region.
- The portion of the interior beyond the crust is called the mantle. The mantle extends from Moho's discontinuity to a depth of 2,900 km. The upper portion of the mantle is called asthenosphere.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) The Hawaiian volcanoes are the best examples of which type of volcanoes?

a) Shield Volcanoes
b) Composite Volcanoes
c) Caldera
d) Flood Basalt Provinces

ANS: A

Explanation: Barring the basalt flows, the shield volcanoes are the largest of all the volcanoes on the earth. The Hawaiian volcanoes are the most famous examples.

- These volcanoes are mostly made up of basalt, a type of lava that is very fluid when erupted. For this reason, these volcanoes are not steep.
- They become explosive if somehow water gets into the vent; otherwise, they are characterised by low-explosivity.
- The upcoming lava moves in the form of a fountain and throws out the cone at the top of the vent and develops into cinder cone.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) The term Jig – Saw – Fit is related to which of the following?

a) Global Warming
b) Geological time scale
c) Continental drift
d) Volcano distribution

ANS: C

Explanation: Evidence in Support of the Continental Drift:

The Matching of Continents (Jig-Saw-Fit): The shorelines of Africa and South America facing each other have a remarkable and unmistakable match.

- It may be noted that a map produced using a computer programme to find the best fit of the Atlantic margin was presented by Bullard in 1964.
- It proved to be quite perfect. The match was tried at 1,000- fathom line instead of the present shoreline.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Continental Margins form the transition between continental shores and deep-sea basins.
2. Abyssal Plains are extensive plains of Savannah region.

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: B

Explanation: Continental Margins: These form the transition between continental shores and deep-sea basins.

- They include continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise and deep-oceanic trenches.
- Of these, the deep-oceanic trenches are the areas which are of considerable interest in so far as the distribution of oceans and continents is concerned.

Abyssal Plains:

- These are extensive plains that lie between the continental margins and mid-oceanic ridges.
- The abyssal plains are the areas where the continental sediments that move beyond the margins get deposited.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Which of the following is NOT a minor tectonic plate?

a) Pacific plate
b) Cocos plate
c) Nazca plate
d) Arabian plate

ANS: A

Explanation: A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly-shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere. Plates move horizontally over the asthenosphere as rigid units.

- The lithosphere includes the crust and top mantle with its thickness range varying between 5 and100 km in oceanic parts and about 200 km in the continental areas.
- A plate may be referred to as the continental plate or oceanic plate depending on which of the two occupy a larger portion of the plate.
- Pacific plate is largely an oceanic plate whereas the Eurasian plate may be called a continental plate.

- The theory of plate tectonics proposes that the earth's lithosphere is divided into seven major and some minor plates.

Some important minor plates are listed below:
(i) Cocos plate : Between Central America and Pacific plate
(ii) Nazca plate : Between South America and Pacific plate
(iii) Arabian plate : Mostly the Saudi Arabian landmass
(iv)Philippine plate : Between the Asiatic and Pacific plate
Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which one of the following is the type of plate boundary of the Indian plate along the Himalayan Mountains?

a) Ocean – Continental plate convergence
b) Divergent boundary
c) Transform boundary
d) Continent – Continent plate convergence

ANS: D

Explanation: The Indian plate includes Peninsular India and the Australian continental portions.

The subduction zone along the Himalayas forms the northern plate boundary in the form of continent— continent convergence.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Which of the following mineral is least hard?

a) Gypsum
b) Fluorite
c) Feldspar
d) Quartz

ANS: A

Explanation: Hardness — relative resistance being scratched; ten minerals are selected to measure the degree of hardness from 1-10.

They are:

1. Talc;
2. Gypsum;
3. Calcite;
4. Fluorite;
5. Apatite;
6. Feldspar;
7. Quartz;
8. Topaz;
9. Corundum;
10. Diamond.

Compared to this for example, a fingernail is 2.5 and glass or knife blade is 5.5.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding rocks:

1. Rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals.
2. Rocks have definite composition of mineral constituents.
3. Petrology is study of rocks.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The earth's crust is composed of rocks. A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals.

- Rock may be hard or soft and in varied colours. For example, granite is hard, soapstone is soft. Gabbro is black and quartzite can be milky white.
- Rocks do not have definite composition of mineral constituents. Feldspar and quartz are the most common minerals found in rocks.
- Petrology is science of rocks. A petrologist studies rocks in all their aspects viz., mineral composition, texture, structure, origin, occurrence, alteration and relationship with other rocks.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The rocks which are formed due to cooling of magma and lava are called igneous rocks.
2. Conglomerate and halite are best examples of igneous rocks.

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: As igneous rocks form out of magma and lava from the interior of the earth, they are known as primary rocks.

- The igneous rocks (Ignis – in Latin means 'Fire') are formed when magma cools and solidifies. You already know what magma is.
- When magma in its upward movement cools and turns into solid form it is called igneous rock.
- The process of cooling and solidification can happen in the earth's crust or on the surface of the earth. Igneous rocks are classified based on texture.
- Texture depends upon size and arrangement of grains or other physical conditions of the materials. If molten material is cooled slowly at great depths, mineral grains may be very large.
- Sudden cooling (at the surface) results in small and smooth grains. Intermediate conditions of cooling would result in intermediate sizes of grains making up igneous rocks.
- Granite, gabbro, pegmatite, basalt, volcanic breccia and tuff are some of the examples of igneous rocks.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) The process of lithification and formation of layered structure is found in which of the following rocks?

a) Igneous rocks
b) Sedimentary rocks
c) Metamorphic rocks
d) Both B and C

ANS: B

Explanation: The word 'sedimentary' is derived from the Latin word sedimentum, which means settling. Rocks (igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic) of the earth's surface are exposed to denudational agents, and are broken up into various sizes of fragments.

- Such fragments are transported by different exogenous agencies and deposited. These deposits through compaction turn into rocks. This process is called lithification.
- In many sedimentary rocks, the layers of deposits retain their characteristics even after lithification. Hence, we see a number of layers of varying thickness in sedimentary rocks like sandstone, shale etc.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) The phenomenon of wearing down of relief variations of the surface of the earth through erosion is known as?

a) Gradation
b) Foliation
c) Lithification
d) Orogenic process

ANS: A

Explanation: The earth's surface is being continuously subjected to by external forces originating within the earth's atmosphere and by internal forces from within the earth.

- The external forces are known as exogenic forces and the internal forces are known as endogenic forces.
- The actions of exogenic forces result in wearing down (degradation) of relief/elevations and filling up (aggradation) of basins/ depressions, on the earth's surface.
- The phenomenon of wearing down of relief variations of the surface of the earth through erosion is known as gradation.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) "Natural levees and point bars" is associated with which of the following depositional landforms?

a) Deltas
b) Alluvial fans
c) Volcanoes
d) Flood plains

ANS: D

Explanation: Natural levees and point bars are some of the important landforms found associated with floodplains.

- Natural levees are found along the banks of large rivers. They are low, linear and parallel ridges of coarse deposits along the banks of rivers, quite often cut into individual mounds.
- Point bars are also known as meander bars. They are found on the concave side of meanders of large rivers and are sediments deposited in a linear fashion by flowing waters along the bank.
- They are almost uniform in profile and in width and contain mixed sizes of sediments.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding biodiversity:

1. Biodiversity is richer in Polar Regions.
2. In Tropical regions one finds larger and larger populations of fewer and fewer species.

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: C

Explanation: Biodiversity is a system in constant evolution, from a view point of species, as well as from view point of an individual organism.

- The average half-life of a species is estimated at between one and four million years, and 99 per cent of the species that have ever lived on the earth are today extinct.
- Biodiversity is not found evenly on the earth. It is consistently richer in the tropics.
- As one approaches the Polar Regions, one finds larger and larger populations of fewer and fewer species.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

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

1. Endangered Species – the species which are likely to be in danger of extinction in near future if the factors threatening to their extinction continue.
2. Vulnerable Species – those species which are in danger of extinction.
3. Rare Species – the species are very small in the world.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has classified the threatened species of plants and animals into three categories for the purpose of their conservation.

Endangered Species: It includes those species which are in danger of extinction. The IUCN publishes information about endangered species world-wide as the Red List of threatened species.

Vulnerable Species: This includes the species which are likely to be in danger of extinction in near future if the factors threatening to their extinction continue. Survival of these species is not assured as their population has reduced greatly.

Rare Species: Population of these species is very small in the world; they are confined to limited areas or thinly scattered over a wider area.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) "Humbodtia decurrens Bedd" is endemic to which of the following region?

a) Western Ghats
b) North Eastern Himalayas
c) Northern Himalayas
d) Dandakaranya region

ANS: A

Explanation: Humbodtia decurrens Bedd — highly rare endemic tree of Southern Western Ghats (India).

Humbodtia decurrens Bedd — highly rare endemic tree of Southern Western Ghats (India)

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. An orogenic process involves mountain building through folding and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust.
2. An epeirogenic process involves uplift of large parts of the earth's crust.

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: All processes that move, elevate or build up portions of the earth's crust come under diastrophism.

They include: (i) orogenic processes involving mountain building through severe folding and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust; (ii) epeirogenic processes involving uplift or warping of large parts of the earth's crust; (iii) earthquakes involving local relatively minor movements; (iv) plate tectonics involving horizontal movements of crustal plates.

- In the process of orogeny, the crust is severely deformed into folds. Due to epeirogeny, there may be simple deformation.
- Orogeny is a mountain building process whereas epeirogeny is continental building process. Through the processes of orogeny, epeirogeny, earthquakes and plate tectonics, there can be faulting and fracturing of the crust.
- All these processes cause pressure, volume and temperature (PVT) changes which in turn induce metamorphism of rocks.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography - Climatology

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Carbon dioxide is transparent to the incoming solar radiation and opaque to the outgoing terrestrial radiation.
2. Most of the mass of the atmosphere is confined to the height of 32 km from the earth's surface.

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 air is an integral part of the earths mass and 99 per cent of the total mass of the atmosphere is confined to the height of 32 km from the earth's surface.

- The air is colourless and odourless and can be felt only when it blows as wind.
- Carbon dioxide is meteorologically a very important gas as it is transparent to the incoming solar radiation but opaque to the outgoing terrestrial radiation.
- It absorbs a part of terrestrial radiation and reflects back some part of it towards the earth's surface.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The volume of water vapour is higher in cold and polar regions.
2. The concentration of dust particles is higher in subtropical and temperate regions due to presence of dry winds.

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: Water vapour is also a variable gas in the atmosphere, which decreases with altitude.

- In the warm and wet tropics, it may account for four per cent of the air by volume, while in the dry and cold areas of desert and Polar Regions; it may be less than one per cent of the air. Water vapour also decreases from the equator towards the poles.
- Atmosphere has a sufficient capacity to keep small solid particles, which may originate from different sources and include sea salts, fine soil, smoke-soot, ash, pollen, dust and disintegrated particles of meteors.
- Dust particles are generally concentrated in the lower layers of the atmosphere; yet, convectional air currents may transport them to great heights.

- The higher concentration of dust particles is found in subtropical and temperate regions due to dry winds in comparison to equatorial and Polar Regions.
- Dust and salt particles act as hygroscopic nuclei around which water vapour condenses to produce clouds.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Troposphere:

1. The height of troposphere is same at poles and equator.
2. The thickness of troposphere is highest at mid latitudes.
3. Most of the changes in climate and weather take place in troposphere.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator.

- Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator because heat is transported to great heights by strong convectional currents. This layer contains dust particles and water vapour.
- All changes in climate and weather take place in this layer. The temperature in this layer decreases at the rate of 1° C for every 165m of height. This is the most important layer for all biological activity.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding structure of the atmosphere:

1. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by mesosphere.
2. Ozone layer is found in Stratosphere.
3. Temperature in mesosphere is decreases with increase in height.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The stratosphere is found above the tropopause and extends up to a height of 50 km. One important feature of the stratosphere is that it contains the ozone layer.

- This layer absorbs ultra-violet radiation and shields life on the earth from intense, harmful form of energy. The mesosphere lies above the stratosphere, which extends up to a height of 80 km.
- In this layer, once again, temperature starts decreasing with the increase in altitude and reaches up to minus 100° C at the height of 80 km. The upper limit of mesosphere is known as the mesopause.

- The ionosphere is located between 80 and 400 km above the mesopause. It contains electrically charged particles known as ions, and hence, it is known as ionosphere.
- Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer. Temperature here starts increasing with height.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Which of the following factors has influence on insolation?

1. The rotation of earth on its axis.
2. The angle of inclination of the sun's rays.
3. The configuration of land.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The amount and the intensity of insolation vary during a day, in a season and in a year. The factors that cause these variations in insolation are:

(i) the rotation of earth on its axis;
(ii) the angle of inclination of the sun's rays;
(iii) the length of the day;
(iv) the transparency of the atmosphere;
(v) the configuration of land in terms of its aspect. The last two however, have less influence.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The red and blue colour of the sky is due to the scattering of light.
2. Maximum insolation is received at equator.

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: The atmosphere is largely transparent to short wave solar radiation. The incoming solar radiation passes through the atmosphere before striking the earth's surface.

- Within the troposphere water vapour, ozone and other gases absorb much of the near infrared radiation.
- Very small-suspended particles in the troposphere scatter visible spectrum both to the space and towards the earth surface. This process adds colour to the sky.
- The red colour of the rising and the setting sun and the blue colour of the sky are the result of scattering of light within the atmosphere.
- The insolation received at the surface varies from about 320 Watt/m2 in the tropics to about 70 Watt/m2 in the poles.

- Maximum insolation is received over the subtropical deserts, where the cloudiness is the least. Equator receives comparatively less insolation than the tropics.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding atmospheric pressure:

1. Atmospheric Pressure increases with height.
2. The vertical pressure gradient force is much larger than that of the horizontal pressure gradient.

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 weight of a column of air contained in a unit area from the mean sea level to the top of the atmosphere is called the atmospheric pressure.

- The atmospheric pressure is expressed in units of milibar. At sea level the average atmospheric pressure is 1,013.2 milibar.
- Due to gravity the air at the surface is denser and hence has higher pressure.
- Air pressure is measured with the help of a mercury barometer or the aneroid barometer. The pressure decreases with height.
- At any elevation it varies from place to place and its variation is the primary cause of air motion, i.e. wind which moves from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.
- The vertical pressure gradient force is much larger than that of the horizontal pressure gradient.
- But, it is generally balanced by a nearly equal but opposite gravitational force. Hence, we do not experience strong upward winds

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Which of the following forces affect the velocity and direction of wind?

1. Pressure Gradient Force
2. Frictional Force
3. Coriolis Force

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The air in motion is called wind. The wind blows from high pressure to low pressure. The wind at the surface experiences friction.

- In addition, rotation of the earth also affects the wind movement. The force exerted by the rotation of the earth is known as the Coriolis force.
- Thus, the horizontal winds near the earth surface respond to the combined effect of three forces – the pressure gradient force, the frictional force and the Coriolis force.

- In addition, the gravitational force acts downward.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Which of the following cell forms in tropics?

a) Hadley cell
b) Ferrell cell
c) Polar cell
d) Hadley and polar cell

ANS: A

Explanation: The air at the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) rises because of convection caused by high insolation and a low pressure is created.

- The winds from the tropics converge at this low pressure zone. The converged air rises along with the convective cell.
- It reaches the top of the troposphere up to an altitude of 14 km. and moves towards the poles. This causes accumulation of air at about 30o N and S.
- Part of the accumulated air sinks to the ground and forms a subtropical high.
- Another reason for sinking is the cooling of air when it reaches 30o N and S latitudes. Down below near the land surface the air flows towards the equator as the easterlies.
- The easterlies from either side of the equator converge in the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).
- Such circulations from the surface upwards and vice-versa are called cells. Such a cell in the tropics is called Hadley Cell.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correct?

1. Cyclones – Indian Ocean
2. Typhoones – Atlantic Ocean
3. Hurricanes – Pacific Ocean

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Tropical cyclones are violent storms that originate over oceans in tropical areas and move over to the coastal areas bringing about large scale destruction caused by violent winds, very heavy rainfall and storm surges.

This is one of the most devastating natural calamities. They are known as Cyclones in the Indian Ocean, Hurricanes in the Atlantic, Typhoons in the Western Pacific and South China Sea, and Willy-willies in the Western Australia.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) Which of the following is/are endogenic geomorphic process?

1. Diastrophism
2. Volcanism
3. Weathering

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The endogenic and exogenic forces causing physical stresses and chemical actions on earth materials and bringing about changes in the configuration of the surface of the earth are known as geomorphic processes.

- Diastrophism and volcanism are endogenic geomorphic processes.
- Weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition are exogenic geomorphic processes.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Which of the following is/are can act as geomorphic agent?

1. Running water
2. Glaciers
3. Ground water

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: A process is a force applied on earth materials affecting the same.

- An agent is a mobile medium (like running water, moving ice masses, wind, waves and currents etc.) which removes, transports and deposits earth materials.
- Running water, groundwater, glaciers, wind, waves and currents, etc., can be called geomorphic agents.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) Which of the following processes comes under diastrophism?

1. Orogenic processes
2. Epeirogenic processes
3. Earthquakes
4. Plate tectonics

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: All processes that move, elevate or build up portions of the earth's crust come under diastrophism. They include:

(i) orogenic processes involving mountain building through severe folding and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust;
(ii) epeirogenic processes involving uplift or warping of large parts of the earth's crust;
(iii) Earthquakes involving local relatively minor movements;
(iv)Plate tectonics involving horizontal movements of crustal plates.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) Which of the following process are involved in denudation?

1. Weathering
2. Mass wasting
3. Erosion
4. Transportation

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: All the exogenic geomorphic processes are covered under a general term, denudation. The word 'denude' means to strip off or to uncover. Weathering, mass wasting/movements, erosion and transportation are included in denudation.

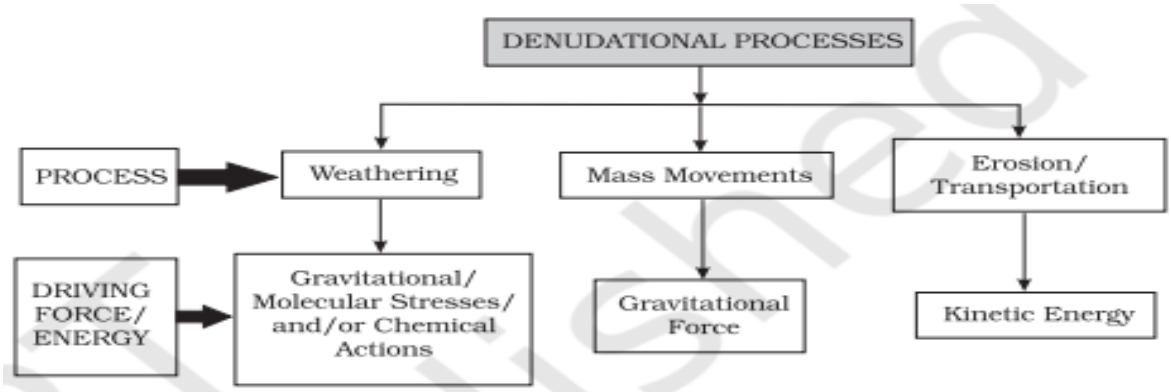


Figure 6.1 : Denudational processes and their driving forces

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) Which of the following is NOT a chemical weathering?

a) Solution
b) Carbonation
c) Wedging
d) Hydration

ANS: C

Explanation: A group of weathering processes viz; solution, carbonation, hydration, oxidation and reduction act on the rocks to decompose, dissolve or reduce them to a fine clastic state through chemical reactions by oxygen, surface and/or soil water and other acids.

- Water and air (oxygen and carbon dioxide) along with heat must be present to speed up all chemical reactions.
- Over and above the carbon dioxide present in the air, decomposition of plants and animals increases the quantity of carbon dioxide underground.
- These chemical reactions on various minerals are very much similar to the chemical reactions in a laboratory.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) "Exfoliation process" is comes under which of the following?

a) Physical weathering
b) Chemical weathering
c) Biological weathering
d) Both A and B

ANS: A

Explanation: Exfoliation is a physical weathering process of unloading, thermal contraction and expansion and salt weathering. Exfoliation is a result but not a process.

- Flaking off of more or less curved sheets of shells from over rocks or bedrock results in smooth and rounded surfaces.
- Exfoliation can occur due to expansion and contraction induced by temperature changes.
- Exfoliation domes and tors result due to unloading and thermal expansion respectively.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) Which of the following is/are aid/aides the process of mass movement?

1. Gravity
2. Running water
3. Glacier

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Mass movements are aided by gravity and no geomorphic agent like running water, glaciers, wind, waves and currents participate in the process of mass movements.

That means mass movements do not come under erosion though there is a shift (aided by gravity) of materials from one place to another.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Heave, flow and slide are the three forms of mass movements.
2. Debris slide is slipping of one or several units of rock debris with a backward rotation with respect to the slope over which the movement takes place.

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: Heave (heaving up of soils due to frost growth and other causes), flow and slide are the three forms of movements.

Slump is slipping of one or several units of rock debris with a backward rotation with respect to the slope over which the movement takes place.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Which of the following are the causes behind the debris avalanches and landslides in Western Ghats?

1. Due to vertical cliffs and escarpments.
2. Due to mechanical weathering.
3. Due to heavy amounts of rainfall.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Compared to the Himalayas, the Nilgiris bordering Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and the Western Ghats along the west coast are relatively tectonically stable and are mostly made up of very hard rocks.

- But, still, debris avalanches and landslides occur though not as frequently as in the Himalayas, in these hills. Why?
- Many slopes are steeper with almost vertical cliffs and escarpments in the Western Ghats and Nilgiris.
- Mechanical weathering due to temperature changes and ranges is pronounced.
- They receive heavy amounts of rainfall over short periods. So, there is almost direct rock fall quite frequently in these places along with landslides and debris avalanches.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) Which of the following factors control the formation of soils?

1. Parent material
2. Topography
3. Climate
4. Biological activity

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Five basic factors control the formation of soils:
(i) parent material;
(ii) topography;
(iii) climate;
(iv)biological activity;
(v) Time.
In fact soil forming factors act in union and affect the action of one another.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Geography

Q.1) For how many nautical miles Indian territorial limit extends towards sea?

a) 10 Nautical miles
b) 12 Nautical miles
c) 100 Nautical miles
d) 200 Nautical Miles

ANS: B

Explanation: The mainland of India extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanniyakumari in the south and Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west.
India's territorial limit further extends towards the sea up to 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km) from the coast.
Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is 30 degrees.
2. The distance from north to south extremity is lower than west to east extremity.

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: The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India, they are roughly about 30 degrees, whereas the actual distance measured from north to south extremity is 3,214 km, and that from east to west is only 2,933 km.
Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The distance between two latitudes decreases towards the poles.
2. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 5 hours and 30 minutes.

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 distance between two longitudes decreases towards the poles whereas the distance between two latitudes remains the same everywhere.

- There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian in multiples of 7°30' of longitude.
- That is why 82°30' E has been selected as the 'standard meridian' of India.

- Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 5 hours and 30 minutes.

Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.4) Which of the following capital city is farther from tropic of cancer?

a) Raipur
b) Gandhi Nagar
c) Bhopal
d) Kolkata

ANS: A

Explanation:

Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.5) The term "Marusthali" is associated with which of the following state?

a) Manipur
b) Rajasthan
c) Chhattisgarh
d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: B

Explanation: Marusthali, (Sanskrit: "Land of the Dead") sand-dune-covered eastern portion of the Great Indian (Thar) Desert in western Rajasthan state, northwestern India.
It extends over about 24,000 square miles (62,000 square km), north of the Luni River.
Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.6) The Patkai Bum hills are associated with which of the following hill ranges?

a) Satpura Range
b) Vinhaya Range
c) Purvanchal Range
d) Siwalikh hill Range

ANS: C

Explanation: The Himalayas bend sharply to the south beyond the Dihang gorge and move outwards to form a covering the eastern boundary of the country.

- They are known as 'the Eastern or Purvanchal Hills'. It extended in the north-eastern states of India.
- Most of these hills are extended along the border of India and Myanmar while others are inside India namely- the Patkai Bum Hills, the Naga Hills and the Mizo Hills.

Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.7) Which of the following factors are controlling temperature distribution on earth surface?

1. Latitude of the place
2. Altitude of the place
3. Air Mass circulation
4. Presence of Ocean Currents

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The temperature of air at any place is influenced by (i) the latitude of the place; (ii) the altitude of the place; (iii) distance from the sea, the air-mass circulation; (iv) the presence of warm and cold ocean currents; (v) local aspects.
Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding the Coriolis force:

1. It deflects the wind to the right direction in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.
2. It acts perpendicular to the pressure gradient force.

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 rotation of the earth about its axis affects the direction of the wind. This force is called the Coriolis force after the French physicist who described it in 1844.

- It deflects the wind to the right direction in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. The deflection is more when the wind velocity is high.
- The Coriolis force is directly proportional to the angle of latitude. It is maximum at the poles and is absent at the equator. The Coriolis force acts perpendicular to the pressure gradient force.
- The pressure gradient force is perpendicular to an isobar. The higher the pressure gradient force, the more is the velocity of the wind and the larger is the deflection in the direction of wind.
- As a result of these two forces operating perpendicular to each other, in the low-pressure areas the wind blows around it.
- At the equator, the Coriolis force is zero and the wind blows perpendicular to the isobars.
- The low pressure gets filled instead of getting intensified. That is the reason why tropical cyclones are not formed near the equator

Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.9) The El Nino process is related to which of the following?

a) Oceans
b) Asteroids
c) Global Warming
d) Biomes

ANS: A

Explanation: Warming and cooling of the Pacific Ocean is most important in terms of general atmospheric circulation.

- The warm water of the central Pacific Ocean slowly drifts towards South American coast and replaces the cool Peruvian current.
- Such appearance of warm water off the coast of Peru is known as the El Nino.
- The El Nino event is closely associated with the pressure changes in the Central Pacific and Australia. This change in pressure condition over Pacific is known as the southern oscillation.
- The combined phenomenon of southern oscillation and El Nino is known as ENSO. In the years when the ENSO is strong, large-scale variations in weather occur over the world.

Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The transformation of water vapor into liquid form is called as sublimation.
2. The temperature at which the water starts evaporating is referred to as the latent heat of vaporization.

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 amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is added or withdrawn due to evaporation and condensation respectively.

- Evaporation is a process by which water is transformed from liquid to gaseous state. Heat is the main cause for evaporation.
- The temperature at which the water starts evaporating is referred to as the latent heat of vapourisation. The transformation of water vapour into water is called condensation.
- Condensation is caused by the loss of heat. When moist air is cooled, it may reach a level when its capacity to hold water vapour ceases.
- Then, the excess water vapour condenses into liquid form. If it directly condenses into solid form, it is known as sublimation.

Source: NCERT - India Physical Environment

Geography - Rivision

Q.1) The "NIFE" layer is related to which of the following?

a) Crust
b) Mantle
c) Core
d) Asthenosphere

ANS: C

Explanation: The coremantle boundary is located at the depth of 2,900 km. The outer core is in liquid state while the inner core is in solid state. The core is made up of very heavy material mostly constituted by nickel and iron. It is sometimes referred to as the nife layer.
Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.2) Which of the following Volcano is most explosive in nature?

a) Caldera
b) Composite Volcanoes
c) Shield Volcanoes
d) Flood Basalt Provinces

ANS: A

Explanation: Caldera is the most explosive of the earth's volcanoes. They are usually so explosive that when they erupt they tend to collapse on themselves rather than building any tall structure.
The collapsed depressions are called calderas. Their explosiveness indicates that the magma chamber supplying the lava is not only huge but is also in close vicinity.
Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.3) The terms "Batholiths and Lacoliths" are associated with which of the following phenomena?

a) Volcanoes
b) Earthquakes
c) Air Mass
d) Biomes

ANS: A

Explanation: A large body of magmatic material that cools in the deeper depth of the crust develops in the form of large domes.

- They appear on the surface only after the denudational processes remove the overlying materials. They cover large areas, and at times, assume depth that may be several km. These are granitic bodies.
- Batholiths are the cooled portion of magma chambers. These are large dome-shaped intrusive bodies with a level base and connected by a pipe-like conduit from below.

- It resembles the surface volcanic domes of composite volcano, only these are located at deeper depths. It can be regarded as the localised source of lava that finds its way to the surface.
- The Karnataka plateau is spotted with domal hills of granite rocks. Most of these, now exfoliated, are examples of lacoliths or batholiths.

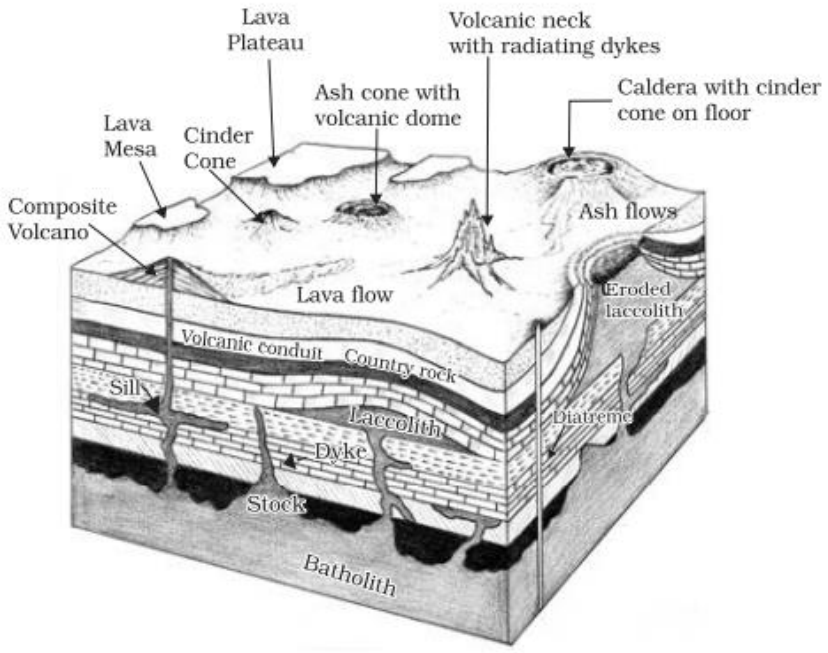


Figure 3.4 : Volcanic Landforms

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.4) In which of the following countries Gondwana – type sediments can be found?

1. India
2. Madagascar
3. Falkland Island

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 Gondawana system of sediments from India is known to have its counterparts in six different landmasses of the Southern Hemisphere.

- At the base, the system has thick tillite indicating extensive and prolonged glaciation.
- Counterparts of this succession are found in Africa, Falkland Island, Madagascar, Antarctica and Australia.
- Overall resemblance of the Gondawana-type sediments clearly demonstrates that these landmasses had remarkably similar histories.

- The glacial tillite provides unambiguous evidence of palaeoclimates and also of drifting of continents.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.5) The terms "foliation and lineation" are related to which of the following?

a) Igneous rocks
b) Sedimentary rocks
c) Metamorphic rocks
d) Both A and B

ANS: C

Explanation: In the process of metamorphism in some rocks grains or minerals get arranged in layers or lines. Such an arrangement of minerals or grains in metamorphic rocks is called foliation or lineation.

- Sometimes minerals or materials of different groups are arranged into alternating thin to thick layers appearing in light and dark shades.
- Such a structure in metamorphic rocks is called banding and rocks displaying banding are called banded rocks.
- Types of metamorphic rocks depend upon original rocks that were subjected to metamorphism.
- Metamorphic rocks are classified into two major groups — foliated rocks and non-foliated rocks. Gneissoid, granite, syenite, slate, schist, marble, quartzite etc. are some examples of metamorphic rocks.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.6) The term "eluviation and illuviation" are associated with which of the following?

a) Soil formation
b) Continent building
c) Deep sea plains
d) Atmospheric circulation

ANS: A

Explanation: Climate is an important active factor in soil formation. The climatic elements involved in soil development are:

(i) Moisture in terms of its intensity, frequency and duration of precipitation - evaporation and humidity;
(ii) Temperature in terms of seasonal and diurnal variations.

Precipitation gives soil its moisture content which makes the chemical and biological activities possible.

- Excess of water helps in the downward transportation of soil components through the soil (eluviation) and deposits the same down below (illuviation).

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.7) The term "Cirques" is associated with which of the following?

a) Glacial landforms
b) Karst landforms
c) Sand dunes
d) Peneplain

ANS: A

Explanation: Cirques are the most common of landforms in glaciated mountains. The cirques quite often are found at the heads of glacial valleys.

- The accumulated ice cuts these cirques while moving down the mountain tops.
- They are deep, long and wide troughs or basins with very steep concave to vertically dropping high walls at its head as well as sides.
- A lake of water can be seen quite often within the cirques after the glacier disappears. Such lakes are called cirque or tarn lakes.
- There can be two or more cirques one leading into another down below in a stepped sequence.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The west coast of India is a low sedimentary coast due to which depositional landforms dominate in west coast.
2. The east coast of India is a high rocky retreating coast due to which erosional landforms dominate in east coast.

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 west coast of our country is a high rocky retreating coast. Erosional forms dominate in the west coast. The east coast of India is a low sedimentary coast. Depositional forms dominate in the east coast.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The process of vertical heating of the atmosphere is known as convection.
2. The transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air is called advection.

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 air in contact with the earth rises vertically on heating in the form of currents and further transmits the heat of the atmosphere.

- This process of vertical heating of the atmosphere is known as convection. The convective transfer of energy is confined only to the troposphere.
- The transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air is called advection. Horizontal movement of the air is relatively more important than the vertical movement.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

Q.10) The local wind "loo" is related to which of the following country?

a) Turkey
b) Ethiopia
c) India
d) Japan

ANS: C

Explanation: In tropical regions particularly in northern India during summer season local winds called 'loo' is the outcome of advection process.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

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:

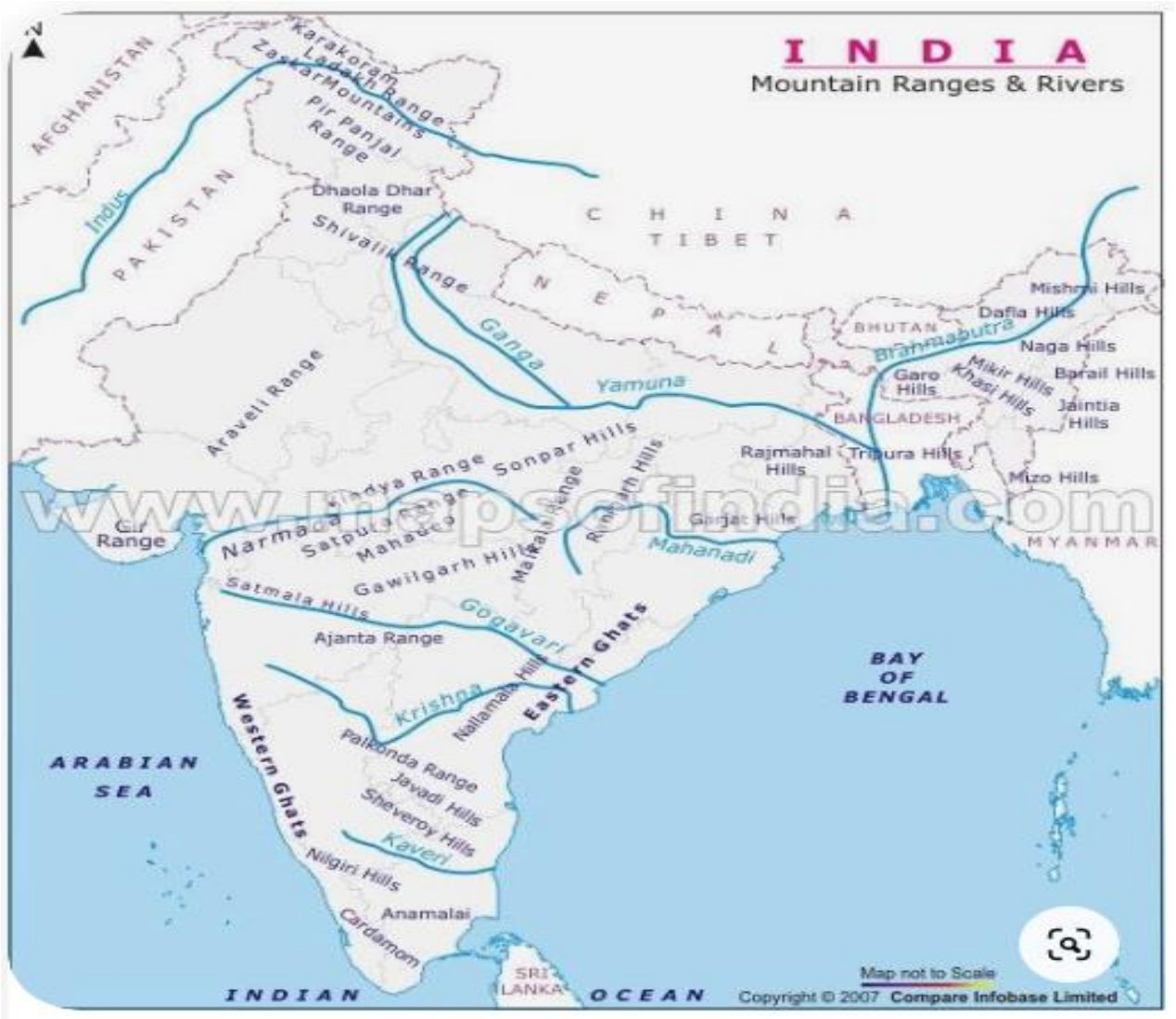
1. Nilagiri Hills
2. Javadi Hills
3. Nallamalla Hills
4. Rajmahal Hills

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:

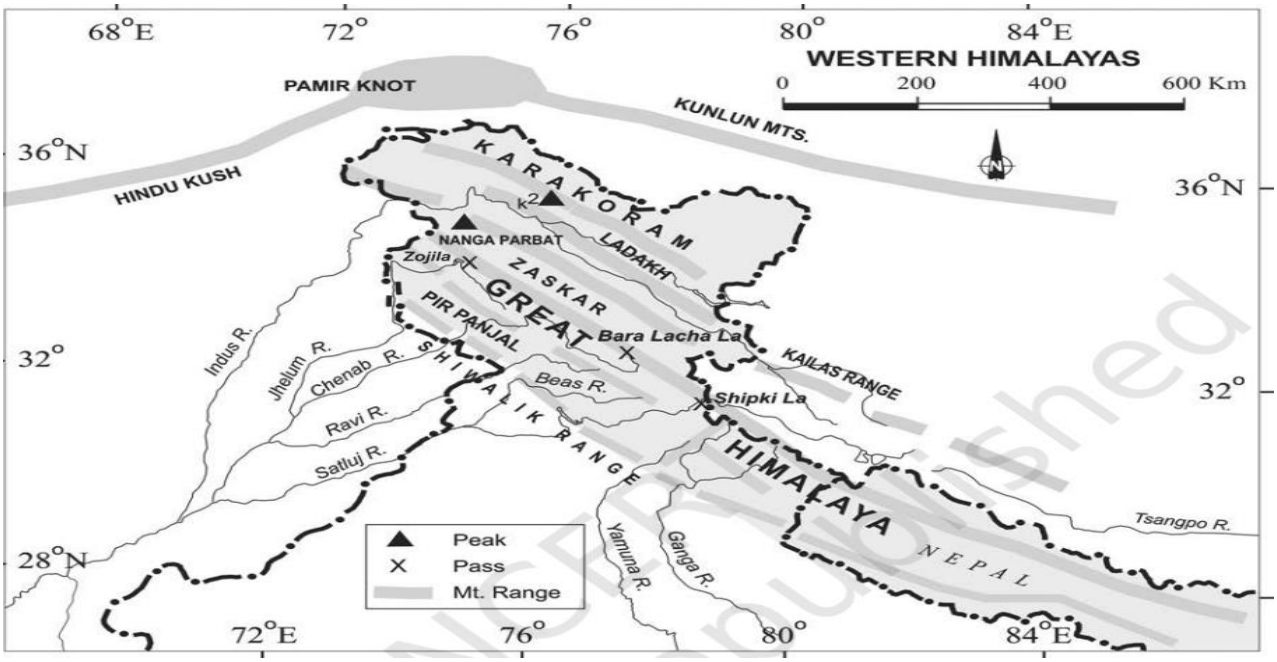
1. Ladakh Range
2. Zaskar Range
3. Pir Panjal Range
4. Shiwalik Range

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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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"?

a) Teesta River
b) Kosi River
c) Mahananda River
d) Burhi Gandak River

ANS: B

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

- River Kosi, also know 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?

a) Indus and Ganga
b) Ganga and Mahi
c) Yamuna and Son
d) 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"?

a) Ganga River
b) Son River
c) Indus River
d) 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.

- 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"?

a) Satluj River
b) Jhelum River
c) Chinab River
d) 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?

a) Chenab River
b) Satluj River
c) Ravi River
d) 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.

- 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 EI-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: EI-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.
- EI-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:

(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.

(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

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 – Tripical 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 - 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.

- 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.

- 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.
- 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.

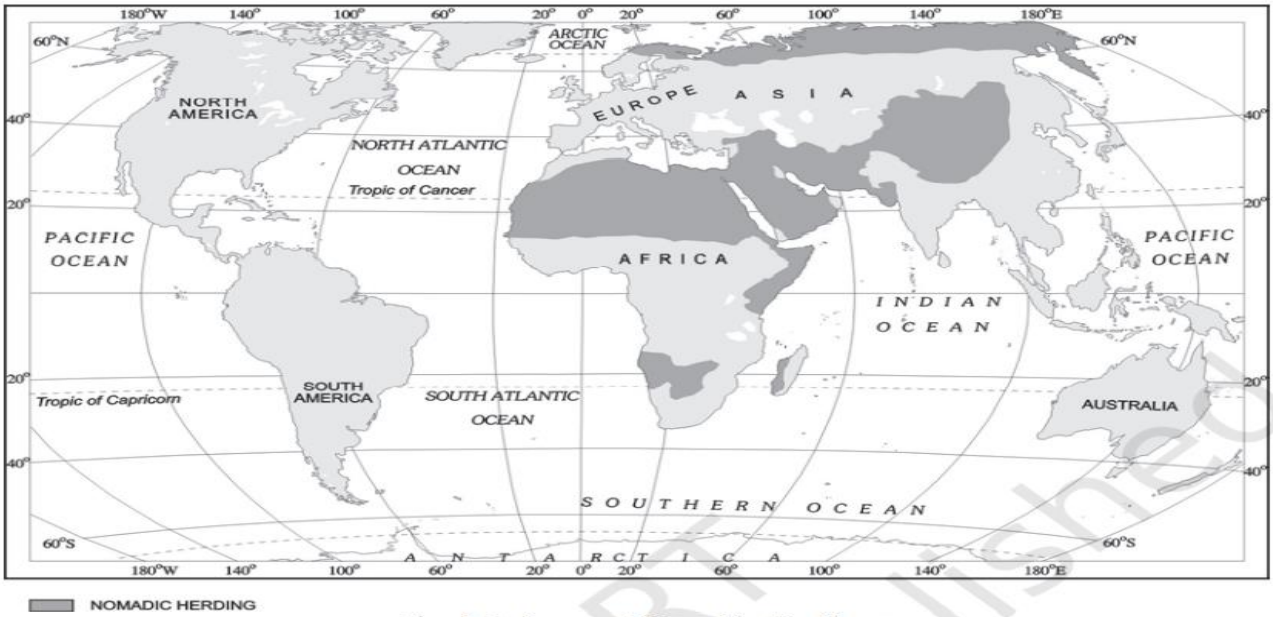


Fig. 5.4: Areas of Nomadic Herding

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.

- 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.

- 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

- 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'?

a) The Ravi river
b) The Indus river
c) The Chenab river
d) 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?

a) Hot Desert Climate
b) Polar Climate
c) Tropical savannah
d) 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 – Tripical 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?

a) Gulf of Mannar
b) Kachchh
c) Sesachalam
d) Simlipal

ANS: B

Explanation:

Table 5.1 : List of Biosphere Reserves

Sl. No.	Name of the Biosphere Reserve and Total Geographical Area (km²)	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 Brahamaputra 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 Pathanmthitta 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 Ghatsencompassing 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

Geography

Q.1) Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is comes under which of the following?

a) Culturable Wasteland
b) Current Fallow
c) Fallow other than Current Fallow
d) Net Area Sown

ANS: A

Explanation: Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.
Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.2) Which of the following is/are examples of common property resources (CPRs)?

1. Community forests
2. Village water bodies
3. Public spaces

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: CPRs can be defined as community's natural resource, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property rights over them.
Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies and other public spaces where a group larger than a household or family unit exercises rights of use and carries responsibility of management are examples of CPRs.
Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.3) Which of the following is NOT a rabi crop?

a) Bajra
b) Wheat
c) Gram
d) Mustard

ANS: A

Explanation:

Table 5.2 : Cropping Seasons in India

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

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding cotton:

1. India grows both short staple cotton as well as long staple cotton in north-western parts of the country.
2. India ranks second in the world in the production of cotton after China.

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: Cotton is a tropical crop grown in kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country. India lost a large proportion of cotton growing area to Pakistan during partition.

- However, its acreage has increased considerably during the last 50 years. India grows both short staple (Indian) cotton as well as long staple (American) cotton called 'narma' in north-western parts of the country.
- Cotton requires clear sky during flowering stage. India ranks second in the world in the production of cotton after China. Cotton occupies about 4.7 per cent of total cropped area in the country.
- There are three cotton growing areas, i.e. parts of Punjab, Haryana and northern Rajasthan in north-west, Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west and plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in south.

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.5) The term "Haryali" is associated with which of the following?

a) Watershed projects
b) Green corridor highways
c) Solar projects
d) Soil conservation

ANS: A

Explanation: The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country.

- Some of these are being implemented by nongovernmental organisations also.
- 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 – India & People Economy

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari.
2. Petroleum reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High.

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: Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.

- Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari.
- Petroleum reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High i.e. off-shore region in the Arabian Sea.
- New reserves have been located in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basins.
- Most of the major mineral resources occur to the east of a line linking Mangaluru and Kanpur.

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. India has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.
2. Two main types of ore found in India are haematite and magnetite.

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 is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. It has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.

- The two main types of ore found in our country are haematite and magnetite.
- It has great demand in international market due to its superior quality.
- The iron ore mines occur in close proximity to the coal fields in the north-eastern plateau region of the country which adds to their advantage.

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.8) Which of the following is NOT an iron ore mine?

a) Koraput
b) Sulaipet
c) Badampahar
d) Bonai

ANS: A

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 (Mayurbhaj), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh).

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.9) "Hazaribagh plateau" is famous for which of the following mineral ore mines?

a) Manganese
b) Bauxite
c) Copper
d) Mica

ANS: D

Explanation: Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries. It can be split into very thin sheets which are tough and flexible.

- Mica in India is produced in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telanganga and Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.
- In Jharkhand, high quality mica is obtained in a belt extending over a distance of about 150 km, in length and about 22 km, in width in lower Hazaribagh plateau.

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Q.10) "Singareni collieries" is located in which of the following state?

a) Telangana
b) Karnataka
c) Jharkhand
d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a Government coal mining company jointly owned by the Government of Telangana and Government of India on a 51:49 equity basis.

- The Singareni coal reserves stretch across 350 Km of the Pranahita – Godavari Valley of Telangana with a proven geological reserves aggregating to whopping 8791 million tonnes.
- SCCL is currently operating 20 opencast and 24 underground mines in 4 districts of Telangana with manpower around 43,895.

Source: NCERT – India & People Economy

Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. India is the second most populous country after China in the world.
2. India's population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.

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 people are very important component of a country.

- India is the second most populous country after China in the world with its total population of 1,210 million (2011).
- India's population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Population data are collected through Census operation held every 10 years in India.
2. First complete population Census was conducted only in 1872.

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: Population data are collected through Census operation held every 10 years in our country.

The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. India has an even pattern of population distribution.
2. The density of population in India is 382 persons per sq km.

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: It is clear that India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution.

- The percentage shares of population of the states and Union Territories in the country show that Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.
- Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area.
- It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land.
- The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.4) In which of the following decadal population growth rate is negative?

a) 1921
b) 1941
c) 1951
d) 1961

ANS: A

Explanation:

Table 1.1 : Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327	----------	----------
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

* Decadal growth rate: $g = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} \times 100$

where P_1 = population of the base year
P_2 = population of the present year

** Source : Census of India, 2011(Provisional)

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.5) "Kirata" linguistic family is related to which of the following?

a) Tibeto – Myanmari
b) Austro- Nesian
c) Indo-Aryan
d) Austro-Asiatic

ANS: A

Explanation:

Table 1.2 : Classification of Modern Indian Languages

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austric (Nishada) 1.38%	Austro-Asiatic	Mon-Khmer	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands
		Munda	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
	Austro- Nesian		Outside India
Dravidian (Dravida) 20%		South-Dravidian	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
		Central Dravidian	Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Orissa, Maharashtra
		North Dravidian	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto - Myanmari	Tibeto-Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
		North Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
	Siamese-Chinese	Assam- Myanmari	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya
Indo - European (Aryan) 73%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian	Outside India
		Dardic	Jammu & Kashmir
		Indo-Aryan	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa.

Source : Ahmed, A. (1999) : Social Geography, Rawat Publication, New Delhi

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding manganese:

1. It is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and used for manufacturing ferro alloys.
2. It is associated with dharwar system.

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: Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro alloys.

Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system.

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding bauxite:

1. It is found in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks.
2. Amarkantak plateau has bauxite deposits.

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: 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.
- Chhattisgarh has bauxite deposits in Amarkantak plateau while Katni- Jabalpur area and Balaghat in M.P. have important deposits of bauxite.

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.8) "Khetri mines" is associated with which of the following?

a) Uranium
b) Copper
c) Manganese
d) Mica

ANS: B

Explanation: Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range, which hosts copper mineralization, giving rise to a 80 km long metallogenetic province from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south, popularly known as Khetri Copper Belt.

- The belt comprises of tightly folded Proterozoic metasediments that rest over basement gneisses and is a part of the North Delhi fold belt.
- Prominent deposits of the belt are: Khetri, Kolihan, Banwas, Chandmari, Dhani Basri, Baniwali Ki Dhani (Neem Ka Thana, Rajasthan).
- Other deposits are: Dholamala, Akwali, Muradpura - Pacheri (Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan), and Devtalai (Bhilwara, Rajasthan).

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.9) "Talcher" coal fields are located in which of the following state?

a) West Bengal
b) Tamil Nadu
c) Karnataka
d) Odisha

ANS: D

Explanation: The most important coal mining centres are Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh (part of Singrauli coal field lies in Uttar Pradesh), Korba in Chhattisgarh, **Talcher and Rampur in Odisha**, Chanda–Wardha, Kamptee and Bander in Maharashtra and Singareni in Telangana and Pandur in Andhra Pradesh.

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Q.10) Tatipaka, Barauni and Koyali places are associated with which of the following?

a) Oil refineries
b) Uranium ores
c) Coal fields
d) Port centres

ANS: A

Explanation:

Fig. 7.6 : India – Oil Refineries

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

Geography

Q.1) Arrange the following countries in descending order with respect to population:

1. Mexico
2. Nigeria
3. Brazil
4. USA

Choose the correct answer from given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.

- The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.
- Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population.

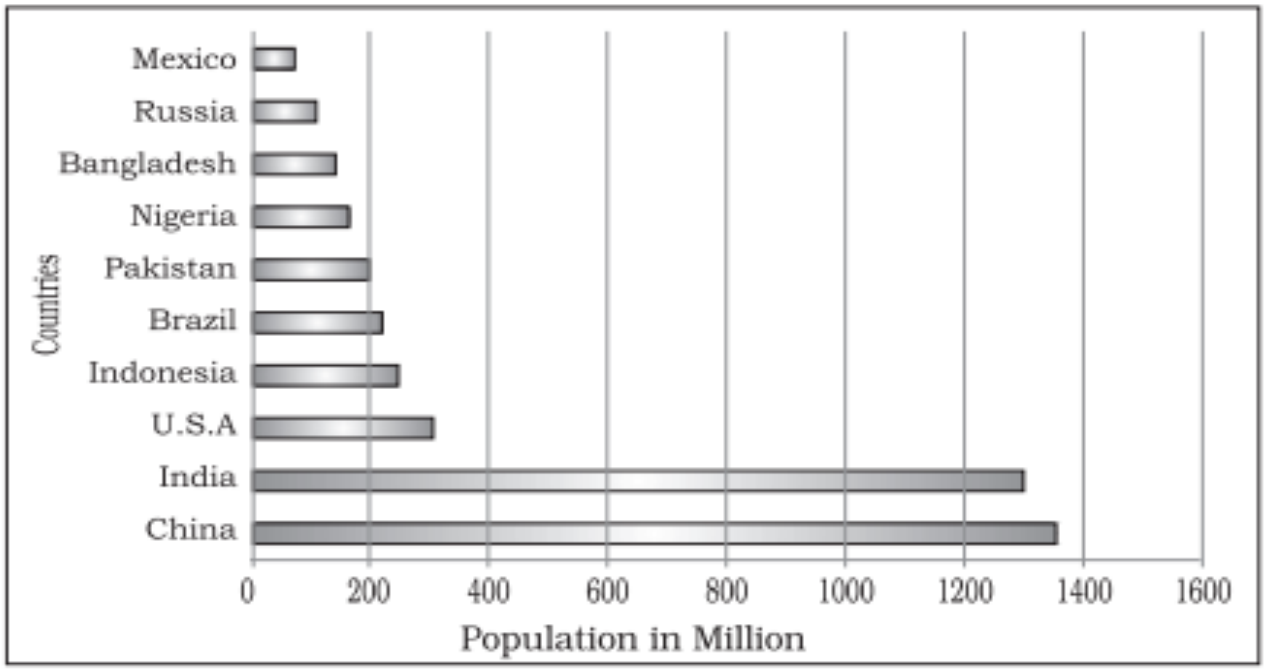


Fig. 2.1: Most Populous Countries

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.2) Which of the following factor/factors influence/influences the distribution of population?

1. Availability of water
2. Urbanization
3. Social and political unrest

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: Availability of water: Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.

- Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation.
- It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.

Urbanization: Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.

- Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.
- Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.

Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. In the same way – people tend to move away from places where there is **social and political unrest**.

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.3) Which of the following is/are push factor/factors of migration?

1. Unemployment
2. Poor living conditions
3. Epidemics

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 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 – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.4) Which of the following regions decadal growth rate of 2010 – 15 is declined from 1990 – 95?

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

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation:

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: Demographic Year Book, 2015

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.5) Who among the following stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply?

a) Thomas Malthus
b) David Ricardo
c) Adam Smith
d) Darwin

ANS: A

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

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Netherlands specializes in growing flowers and horticultural crops especially tulips.
2. The regions where farmers specialize in vegetables only, is known as truck farming.

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: Market gardening and Horticulture type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of North West Europe, north eastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions.

- The Netherlands specialises in growing flowers and horticultural crops especially tulips, which are flown to all major cities of Europe.
- The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming.
- The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming.

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.7) The term "Kolkohz" is related to which of the following?

a) Collective farming
b) Cooperative farming
c) Contract farming
d) Credit farming

ANS: A

Explanation: The basic principle behind collective farming based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour.
Collective farming or the model of Kolkhoz was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union to improve upon the inefficiency of the previous methods of agriculture and to boost agricultural production for self-sufficiency.
Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding mixed farming:

1. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, fodder and root crops.
2. Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers.

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: Mixed Farming is a form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.

- Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.
- Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
- Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.
- Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers and green manures and also by the skill and expertise of the farmers.

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.9) Which of the following are four pillars of human development?

1. Democracy
2. Equity
3. Sustainability
4. Productivity
5. Empowerment

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

- Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.
- Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.
- Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.
- Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Q.10) "Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development" is associated with which of the following approach of human development?

a) Income approach
b) Welfare approach
c) Basic needs approach
d) Capability approach

ANS: D

Explanation: There are many ways of looking at the problem of human development. Some of the important approaches are: (a) The income approach; (b) the welfare approach; (c) Minimum needs approach; and (d) Capabilities approach.

Table 4.1: Approaches to Human Development

(a) Income Approach	This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
(b) Welfare Approach	This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.
(c) Basic Needs Approach	This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e.: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.
(d) Capability Approach	This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The rabi season begins with the onset of winter season and facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops.
2. Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops.

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: There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid.

- The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops, such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.
- The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April.
- The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops such as wheat, gram and mustard.
- Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops.
- The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.2) The term "barani" is related to which of the following?

a) Rainfed farming
b) Irrigated farming
c) Slash and burn agriculture
d) Viticulture

ANS: A

Explanation: On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani).

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.3) Which of the following crop/crops is/are cultivated in both kharif and rabi seasons in southern states?

1. Rice
2. Maize
3. Ground Nut

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:

Table 5.2 : Cropping Seasons in India

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

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.
2. India produces 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in production after China and U.S.A.

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 cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.

- The country produces about 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in production after China and U.S.A.
- India produces a variety of cereals, which are classified as fine grains (rice, wheat) and coarse grains (jowar, bajra, maize, ragi), etc.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.5) In which of the following state grows "aus, aman and boro" rice varieties?

a) Tamil Nadu
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Karnataka
d) West Bengal

ANS: D

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

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding maize:

1. It is a food as well as fodder crop.
2. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are leading producers.

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: Maize is a food as well as fodder crop grown under semi-arid climatic conditions and over inferior soils.

- This crop occupies only about 3.6 per cent of total cropped area. Maize cultivation is not concentrated in any specific region.
- It is sown all over India except Punjab and eastern and north-eastern regions.
- The leading producers of maize are the states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding pulses:

1. Pulses are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.
2. India is second highest producer of pulses in the world after China.

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: Pulses are a very important ingredient of vegetarian food as these are rich sources of proteins.

These are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.

India is a leading producer of pulses in the world.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.8) Consider the following statements arhar or tur:

1. It is known as red gram or pigeon pea.
2. Maharashtra is the leading producer of arhar.

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: Tur is the second important pulse crop in the country. It is also known as red gram or pigeon pea.

- It is cultivated over marginal lands and under rainfed conditions in the dry areas of central and southern states of the country.
- This crop occupies only about 2 per cent of total cropped area of India. Maharashtra alone contributes about one-third of the total production of tur.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.,9) Consider the following characteristics of a crop:

1. It is a cash crop.
2. It is used for making sacks and decorative items.
3. It lost large growing areas during partition.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

a) Cotton
b) Banana
c) Jute
d) Ground Nut

ANS: C

Explanation: Jute is used for making coarse cloth, bags, sacks and decorative items. It is a cash crop in West Bengal and adjoining eastern parts of the country.

India lost large jute growing areas to East Pakistan (Bangladesh) during partition. At present, India produces about three-fifth of jute production of the world.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.10) "arabica, robusta and liberica" are related to which of the following crop?

a) Coffee
b) Tea
c) Sugar cane
d) Pulses

ANS: A

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.
- But India produces only about 3.17 per cent coffee of the world and ranks eighth after Brazil, Vietnam, Indonesia, Colombia, Honduras, Ethiopia and Peru in 2018.
- Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Geography

Q.1) The location of industries is influenced by which of the following factors?

1. Access to raw materials
2. Power
3. Market

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: Location of industries is influenced by several factors like access to raw materials, power, market, capital, transport and labour, etc.

- Relative significance of these factors varies with time and place. There is strong relationship between raw material and type of industry.
- It is economical to locate the manufacturing industries at a place where cost of production and delivery cost of manufactured goods to consumers are the least.
- Transport costs, to a great extent, depend on the nature of raw materials and manufactured products.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.2) Which of the following is/are weight losing raw material/materials?

1. Sugar cane
2. Iron ore
3. Coal

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: Industries using weight-losing raw materials are located in the regions where raw materials are located.

- Why is the sugar mills in India located in sugarcane growing areas? Similarly, the locations of pulp industry, copper smelting and pig iron industries are located near their raw materials.
- In iron and steel industries, iron ore and coal both are weight-losing raw materials.
- Therefore, an optimum location for iron and steel industries should be near raw material sources.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.3) "Koyali, Mathura and Barauni" places are famous for which of the following industries?

a) Oil refinery industries
b) Iron and Steel Industries
c) Uranium extraction industries
d) Copper smelting Industries

ANS: A

Explanation: Petroleum refineries are also located near the markets as the transport of crude oil is easier and several products derived from them are used as raw material in other industries.

- Koyali, Mathura and Barauni refineries are typical examples.
- Ports also play a crucial role in the location of oil refineries.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.4) Which of the following are used as raw materials in Iron and Steel industries?

1. Lime stone
2. Dolomite
3. Manganese
4. Fire Clay

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The development of the iron and steel industry opened the doors to rapid industrial development in India.

- Almost all sectors of the Indian industry depend heavily on the iron and steel industry for their basic infrastructure.
- The other raw materials besides iron ore and coking coal, essential for iron and steel industry are limestone, dolomite, manganese and fire clay.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.5) Which of the following Industry is located near to Bababudan hills?

a) Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)
b) Tata Iron and Steel plant (TISCO)
c) Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works Ltd. (VISL)
d) Vizag Steel Plant

ANS: C

Explanation: The Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works initially called the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, is located close to an iron ore producing area of Kemangundi in the Bababudan hills.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.6) Which of the following steel plant is NOT established as part of second five year plan?

a) Rourkela Steel Plant
b) Bhilai Steel Plant
c) Durgapur Steel Plant
d) Tata Iron and Steel plant

ANS: D

Explanation: After independence, during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), three new integrated steel plants were set up with foreign collaboration: Rourkela in Odisha, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh and Durgapur in West Bengal.

These were public sector plants under Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL). In 1973, the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was created to manage these plants.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.7) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Bhilai Steel plant – Russian Collaboration
2. Durgapur Steel plant – German Collaboration
3. Rourkela Steel plant – United Kingdom Collaboration

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: A

Explanation: The Rourkela Steel plant was set up in 1959 in the Sundargarh district of Odisha in collaboration with Germany.

- The Bhilai Steel Plant was established with Russian collaboration in Durg district of Chhattisgarh and started production in 1959.
- Durgapur Steel Plant in West Bengal was set up in collaboration with the government of the United Kingdom and started production in 1962.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.8) The terms "chintz and calicos" are associated with which of the following?

a) Jute
b) Cotton
c) Banana
d) Rice

ANS: B

Explanation: The cotton textile industry is one of the traditional industries of India. In the ancient and the medieval times, it used to be only a cottage industry.

India was famous worldwide for the production of muslin, a very fine variety of cotton cloth, calicos, chintz and other different varieties of fine cotton cloth.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Kolkata.
2. Cotton is a "pure" raw material which does lose weight in the manufacturing process.

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: Initially, the British did not encourage the development of the indigenous cotton textile industry.

- They exported raw cotton to their mills in Manchester and Liverpool and brought back the finished products to be sold in India.
- This cloth was cheaper because it was produced at mass scale in factories in U.K. as compared to the cottage based industries of India.
- In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai.
- Cotton is a "pure" raw material which does not lose weight in the manufacturing process.
- So other factors, like, power to drive the looms, labour, capital or market may determine the location of the industry.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET):

1. It is formerly known as Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology.
2. It was established in 1968 by Government of India with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at Chennai.

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: Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) (formerly known as Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET)) was established in 1968 by Government of India with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at Chennai.

The main objective of setting up of this specialized institute was to develop manpower in different disciplines of Plastics Engineering & Technology as no similar institute was in existence in the country. International Labour Organization (ILO) served as the executing agency.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Geography

Q.1) Which of the following is/are copper mining fields?

1. Khetri
2. Balaghat
3. Singhbhum

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: Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators. It is alloyable, malleable and ductile. It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.

The Copper deposits mainly occur in Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh and Jhunjhunu and Alwar districts in Rajasthan.

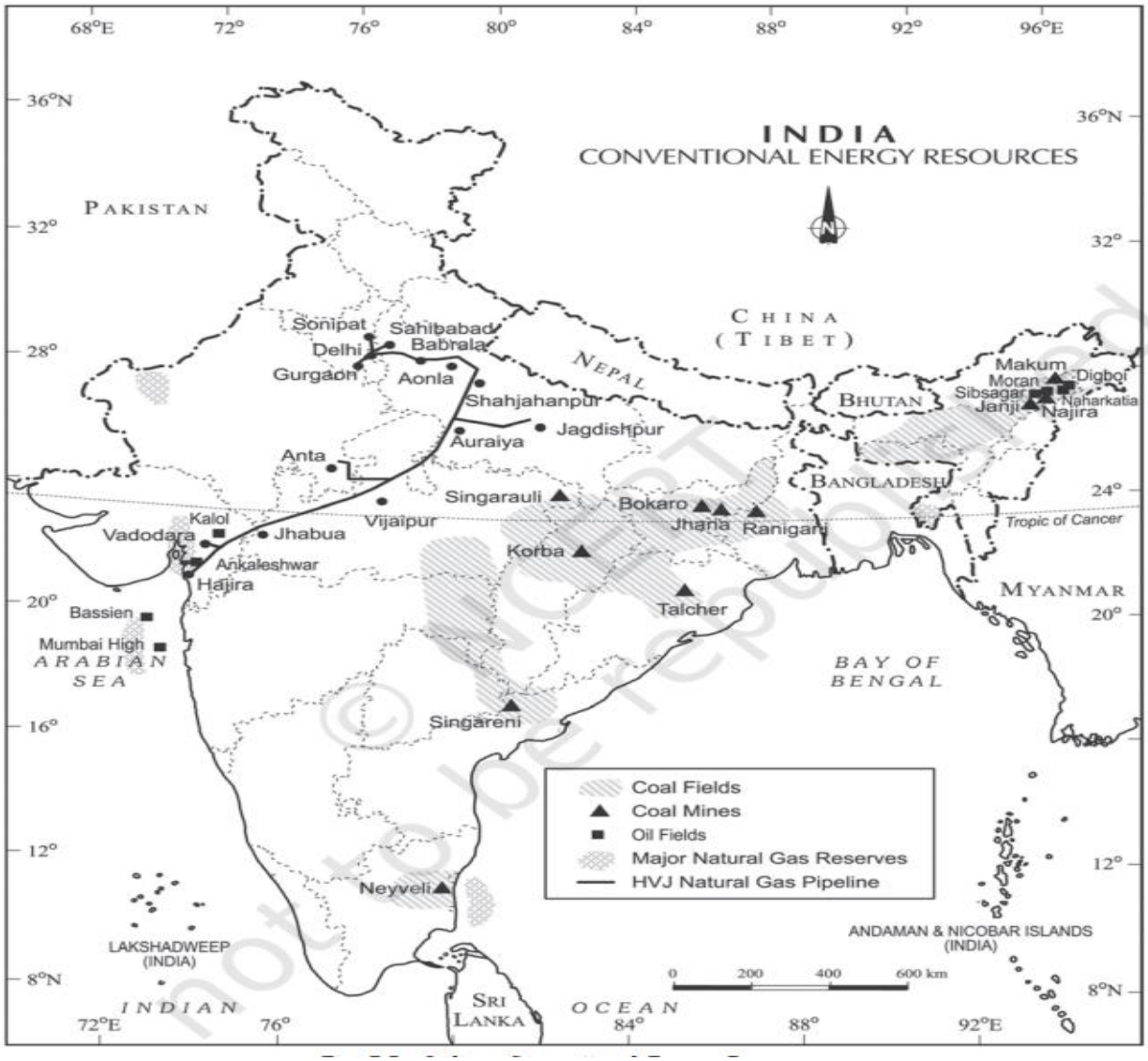
Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.2) Which of the following is NOT a coal field?

a) Bassien
b) Talcher
c) Makum
d) Korba

ANS: A

Explanation:



Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.3) Arrange the following Iron and Steel plants from south to north:

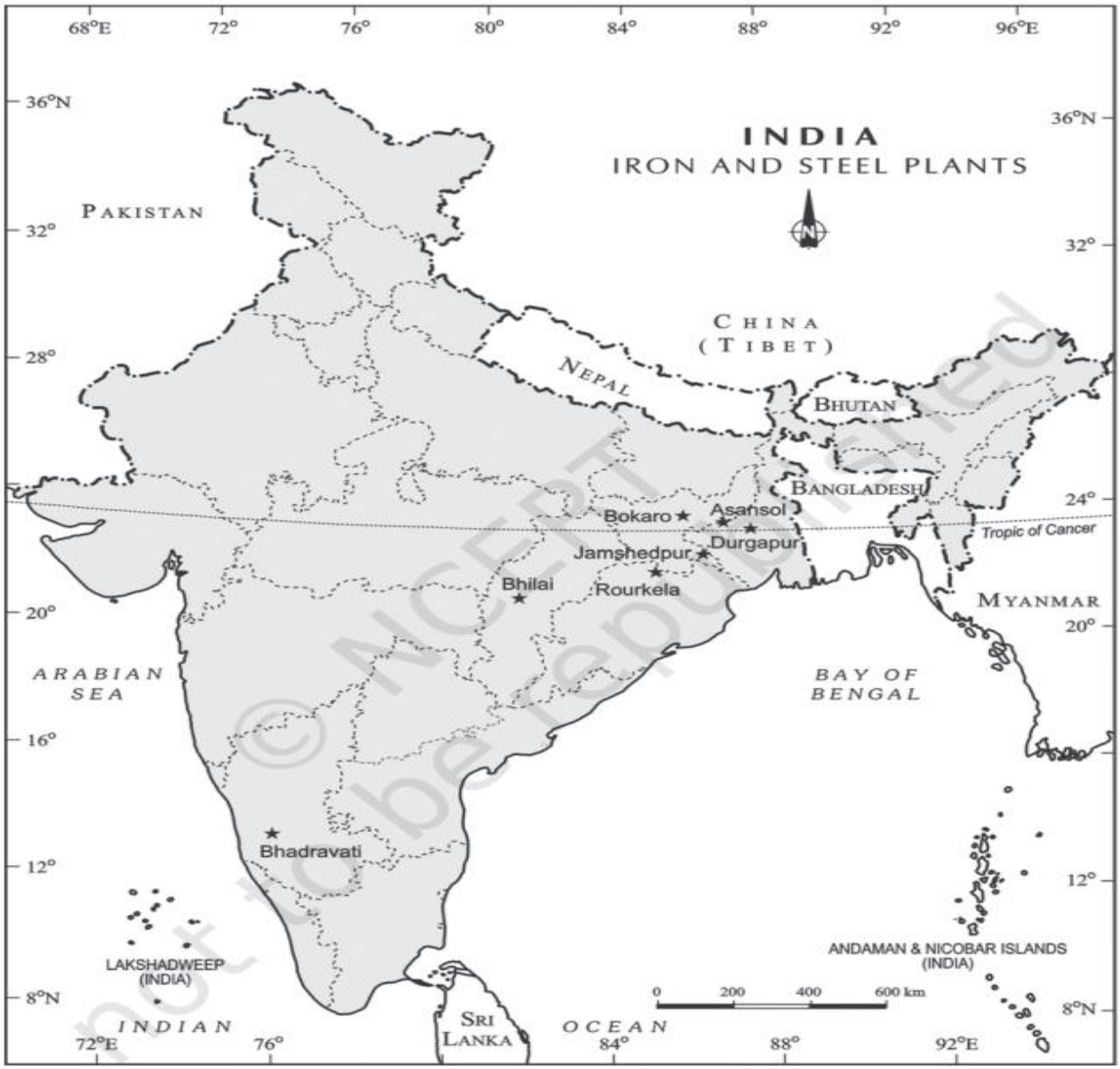
1. Bhadravati
2. Bhilai
3. Rourkela
4. Durgapur

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation:



Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.4) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched?

	Cotton Textile Industry	State
1.	Sangli	Maharashtra
2.	Burhanpur	Chhattisgarh
3.	Guntur	Telangana

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: A

Explanation:

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.5) Which of the following is/are major industrial regions?

1. Hugli Region
2. Ambala – Amritsar
3. Durg – Raipur

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: A

Explanation:

Industrial Regions and Districts

Major Industrial Regions (8)

1. Mumabi-Pune Region, 2. Hugli Region, 3. Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu Region, 4. Gujarat Region, 5. Chotanagpur Region, 6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region, 7. Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut Region, and 8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region.

Minor Industrial Regions (13)

1. Ambala-Amritsar, 2. Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor, 3. Indore-Dewas-Ujjain, 4. Jaipur-Ajmer, 5. Kolhapur-South Kannada, 6. Northern Malabar, 7. Middle Malabar, 8. Adilabad-Nizamabad, 9. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, 10. Bhojpur-Munger, 11. Durg-Raipur, 12. Bilaspur-Korba, and 13. Brahmaputra Valley.

Industrial Districts (15)

1. Kanpur, 2. Hyderabad, 3. Agra, 4. Nagpur, 5. Gwalior, 6. Bhopal, 7. Lucknow, 8. Jalpaiguri, 9. Cuttack, 10. Gorakhpur, 11. Aligarh, 12. Kota, 13. Purnia, 14. Jabalpur, and 15. Bareilly.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.6) Which of the following programmes are comes under target area programme?

1. Command Area Development Programme
2. Desert Development Programme
3. Small Farmers Development Agency

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: The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward.

- As you know, the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward.
- Economic development requires technology, as well as, investment besides resources.
- With the planning experience of about one-and-a-half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.
- In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparties, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning.
- Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme.
- The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of target group programme.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Hill Area Development Programme was initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan.
2. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m treated as backward hill areas.

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: Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.8) "Gaddi" tribal community is located in which of the following state?

a) Tamil Nadu
b) Jharkhand
c) Himachal Pradesh
d) Maharashtra

ANS: C

Explanation: Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975.
Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.
Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Indira Gandhi canal project:

1. It was conceived by Kanwar Sain.
2. It originates at Harike barrage in Punjab.

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: Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India.

- Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958.
- The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.10) "Our Common Future" report is related to which of the following?

a) World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)
b) UNFCCC
c) UNCSD
d) UNEP

ANS: A

Explanation: Concerned with the growing opinion of world community on the environmental issues, the United Nations established a World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

- The Commission gave its report (also known as Brundtland Report) entitled 'Our Common Future' in 1987.
- The report defines sustainable development as a "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Geography

Q.1) The "Girmit Act" is related to which of the following?

a) Shifting cultivation
b) Migration
c) Tribal economic development
d) Women empowerment

ANS: B

Explanation: During colonial period (British period) millions of the indentured labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands (Trinidad, Tobago and Guyana), Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

- To Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Surinam by French and Dutch and by Portuguese from Goa, Daman and Diu to Angola, Mozambique to work as plantation workers.
- All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as Girmit Act (Indian Emigration Act).

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)?

1. Making India open defecation-free and achieving 100 per cent scientific management of municipal solid waste.
2. Making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all households in rural India to reduce domestic pollution.
3. Providing potable drinking water to every household to control the spread of water-borne diseases.

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: Municipal waste, industrial effluents and pollutants generated by transport, etc., are major sources of pollution in urban India.

Open defecation in rural areas and in urban slums are a major source of pollution.

The Government of India with its flagship programme Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) aims at a pollution-free environment. Its objectives are:

- Making India open defecation-free and achieving 100 per cent scientific management of municipal solid waste, construction of individual household latrines (IHHL), community toilet (CT) seats and public toilet (PT) seats;
- Making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all households in rural India to reduce domestic pollution;
- Providing potable drinking water to every household to control the spread of water-borne diseases; and
- Promoting the use of non-convention energy resources, like wind and solar energy.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.3) Which of the following is/are settlement type/types in rural India?

1. Agglomerated settlement
2. Fragmented settlement
3. Isolated settlement

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: Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

- Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,
- Semi-clustered or fragmented,
- Hamleted, and
- Dispersed or isolated

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.4) The terms "palli, nagla and dhani" are associated with which of the following?

a) Wetland agriculture
b) Human settlements
c) Nomadic Tribal's welfare
d) Traditional water conservation

ANS: B

Explanation: Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

- These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.
- This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.
- Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.5) The water harvesting programme "Neeru-Meeru" is launched by which of the following state?

a) Andhra Pradesh
b) Telangana
c) Karnataka
d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: A

Explanation: Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, etc., through people's participation.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.6) Which of the following river are flows through rift valley/trough in India?

a) Narmada
b) Godavari
c) Krishna
d) Son

ANS: A

Explanation: The Narmada is one of the most famous Rivers Of India. It creates the conventional border between South India and North India.

- The river runs to the west for a span of 1,312 km (815.2 miles) prior to flowing through the Gulf of Khambat (Cambey) into the Arabian Sea, at a distance of 18.6 miles or 30 km west of the Bharuch city in Gujarat.
- Also known as Rewa, it is a major river in Central India Similar to the Mahi River and the Tapti River, the Narmada River is a river flowing from east to west. It is the biggest flowing river to the west.
- The Narmada River is the only river in India, which runs in a rift valley running west amid the Vindhya and Satpura Mountain Ranges despite the fact that the Mahi and Tapti River run through rift valleys but amid other mountain ranges.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.7) In which of the following state/states/Union Territory tertiary coal – lignite found?

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Rajasthan
3. Jammu and Kashmir

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: Tertiary coals occur in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. It is extracted from Darangiri, Cherrapunji, Mewlong and Langrin (Meghalaya); Makum, Jaipur and Nazira in upper Assam, Namchik – Namphuk (Arunachal Pradesh) and Kalakot (Jammu and Kashmir).

Besides, the brown coal or lignite occur in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry,Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.8) In which of the following place Uranium reserves is NOT found?

a) Singareni
b) Jhunjhunu
c) Bhandara
d) Durg

ANS: A

Explanation: Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium.

- Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singbhum Copper belt.
- It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh.
- Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.9) "Population Bomb" publication written by which of the following Social scientist?

a) Adam Smith
b) Meadows
c) Ehrlich
d) David Ricardo

ANS: C

Explanation: The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in Western World.

- It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment.
- The publication of 'The Population Bomb' by Ehrlich in 1968 and 'The Limits to Growth' by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in particular and people in general.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Atal Tunnel:

1. It was built by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).
2. It connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The World's longest Highway tunnel — Atal Tunnel (9.02 Km) has been built by Border Road Organization.

- This tunnel connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year. Earlier the valley was cut off for about 6 months each year owing to heavy snowfall.
- The Tunnel is built with ultra-modern specifications in the Pir Panjal range of Himalayas at an altitude of 3000 metres from the Mean Sea Level (MSL).

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

Economy

Q.1) In an economy, the production and the employment are related to which of the following "variable/variables"?

1. Prices
2. Rate of interest
3. Wage rates

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 macroeconomics we usually simplify the analysis of how the country's total production and the level of employment are related to attributes (called 'variables') like prices, rate of interest, wage rates, profits.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.2) Which of the following is/are come/s under the definition of economic agents?

1. Consumers
2. Producers
3. Entities

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: By economic units or economic agents, we mean those individuals or institutions which take economic decisions.

- They can be consumers who decide what and how much to consume.
- They may be producers of goods and services who decide what and how much to produce.
- They may be entities like the government, corporation, banks which also take different economic decisions like how much to spend, what interest rate to charge on the credits, how much to tax, etc.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.3) Who among the following called as founding father of modern economics?

a) Adam Smith
b) David Ricardo
c) James Mill
d) Aristotle

ANS: A

Explanation: Adam Smith is regarded as the founding father of modern economics (it was known as political economy at that time). He was a Scotsman and a professor at the University of Glasgow.

Philosopher by training, his well known work An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations (1776) is regarded as the first major comprehensive book on the subject.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.4) Which of the following is/are pursue the macroeconomic policies in India?

1. The State or Government
2. The Reserve Bank of India
3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India

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: Who are the macroeconomic decision makers (or 'players')? Macroeconomic policies are pursued by the State itself or statutory bodies like the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and similar institutions.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.5) "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" book was written by which of the following?

a) Adam Smith
b) David Ricardo
c) John Maynard Keynes
d) James Mill

ANS: C

Explanation: Macroeconomics, as a separate branch of economics, emerged after the British economist John Maynard Keynes published his celebrated book The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money in 1936.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.6) Which of the following are the characteristics of a capitalist economy?

1. Private ownership of means of production
2. Production takes place for selling the output in the market
3. There is sale and purchase of labour services

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: A capitalist economy can be defined as an economy in which most of the economic activities have the following characteristics

1. There is private ownership of means of production
2. Production takes place for selling the output in the market
3. There is sale and purchase of labour services at a price which is called the wage rate (the labour which is sold and purchased against wages is referred to as wage labour).

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.7) "A reduction in the value of an asset over time, due in particular to wear and tear" is called as?

a) Depreciation
b) Inflation
c) Appreciation
d) Gross Capital Formation

ANS: A

Explanation: A significant part of current output of capital goods goes in maintaining or replacing part of the existing stock of capital goods.

- This is because the already existing capital stock suffers wear and tear and needs maintenance and replacement.
- A part of the capital goods produced this year goes for replacement of existing capital goods and is not an addition to the stock of capital goods already existing and its value needs to be subtracted from gross investment for arriving at the measure for net investment.
- This deletion, which is made from the value of gross investment in order to accommodate regular wear and tear of capital, is called depreciation.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.8) Which of the following are factors of production?

1. Labour
2. Capital
3. Land
4. Entrepreneurship

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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: Four kinds of contributions that can be made during the production of goods and services

1. Contribution made by human labour, remuneration for which is called wage
2. Contribution made by capital, remuneration for which is called interest
3. Contribution made by entrepreneurship, remuneration of which is profit
4. Contribution made by fixed natural resources (called 'land'), remuneration for which is called rent.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The reporting authority of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India is Central Statistics Office (CSO).
2. From January 2011 the CSO replaced GDP at factor cost with the GVA at basic prices for reporting the GDP.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In India, the most highlighted measure of national income has been the GDP at factor cost.

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Government of India has been reporting the GDP at factor cost and at market prices.
- In its revision in January 2015 the CSO replaced GDP at factor cost with the GVA at basic prices, and the GDP at market prices, which is now called only GDP, is now the most highlighted measure.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.10) "GDP = C + I + G + X – M" equation is related to which of the following?

a) Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices
b) GDP at Factor Cost
c) Net Domestic Product at Market Prices
d) NDP at Factor Cost

ANS: A

Explanation:

1.	**Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (GDP_{MP})**	• GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a domestic territory of a country measured in a year. • All production done by the national residents or the non-residents in a country gets included, regardless of whether that production is owned by a local company or a foreign entity. • Everything is valued at market prices. $GDP_{MP} = C + I + G + X - M$
2.	**GDP at Factor Cost (GDP_{FC})**	• GDP at factor cost is gross domestic product at market prices, less net product taxes. • Market prices are the prices as paid by the consumers Market prices also include product taxes and subsides. The term factor cost refers to the prices of products as received by the producers. Thus, factor cost is equal to market prices, minus net indirect taxes. GDP at factor cost measures money value of output produced by the firms within the domestic boundaries of a country in a year. $GDP_{FC} = GDP_{MP} - NIT$
3.	**Net Domestic Product at Market Prices (NDP_{MP})**	• This measure allows policy-makers to estimate how much the country has to spend just to maintain their current GDP. If the country is not able to replace the capital stock lost through depreciation, then GDP will fall. $NDP_{MP} = GDP_{MP} - Dep.$
4.	**NDP at Factor Cost (NDP_{FC})**	• NDP at factor cost is the income earned by the factors in the form of wages, profits, rent, interest, etc., within the domestic territory of a country. $NDP_{FC} = NDP_{MP}$ - Net Product Taxes - Net Production Taxes

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Economy

Q.1) Which of the following initiative/initiatives taken by the government to promote cashless transactions?

1. e –Wallets
2. Aadhar enabled payment systems
3. National financial Switch

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: During the last few years' initiatives such as Jan Dhan accounts, Aadhar enabled payment systems; e –Wallets, National financial Switch (NFS) and others have strengthened the government resolve to go cashless.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC's):

1. It is a heterogeneous group of institutions performing financial intermediation.
2. They can do activities like agricultural, industrial, sale & purchase and construction of immovable property.

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: NBFCs (Non-Banking Financial Companies) are fast emerging as an important segment of Indian financial system.

- It is an heterogeneous group of institutions (other than commercial and co-operative banks) performing financial intermediation in a variety of ways, like accepting deposits, making loans and advances, leasing, hire purchase, etc.
- They cannot have certain activities as their principal business—agricultural, industrial and salepurchase or construction of immovable property.

Source: TMH – Ramesh Singh

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. NBFC's raise money from public.
2. NBFC's advance loans to the various wholesale and retail traders, small-scale industries and self-employed persons.
3. NBFC's are regulated by NABARD.

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: NBFC's raise funds from the public, directly or indirectly, and lend them to ultimate spenders.

- They advance loans to the various wholesale and retail traders, small-scale industries and self-employed persons.
- Thus, they have broadened and diversified the range of products and services offered by a financial sector.
- RBI, the regulator of the NBFCs, has gives a very wide definition of such companies (a kind of 'umbrella' definition)—"a financial institution formed as a company involved in receiving deposits or lending in any manner."

Source: TMH – Ramesh Singh

Q.4) Under which of the following act, Reserve Bank of India was formed?

a) Government of India act, 1919
b) Government of India act, 1935
c) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
d) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949

ANS: C

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was set up in 1935 (by the RBI Act, 1934) as a private bank with two extra functions—regulation and control of the banks in India and being the banker of the government.

After nationalization in 1949, it emerged as the central banking body of India and it did not remain a 'bank' in the technical sense.

Source: TMH – Ramesh Singh

Q.5) Which of the following function/functions of Reserve Bank of India?

1. Issuing agency of all types of denominations of currency and coins.
2. Distributing agent for currency and coins issued by the Government of India.
3. Banker of the government.

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: After nationalization in 1949, it emerged as the central banking body of India and it did not remain a 'bank' in the technical sense.

Since then, the governments have been handing over different functions 4 to the RBI, which stand today as given below:

(i) It is the issuing agency of the currency and coins other than rupee one currency and coin (which are issued by Ministry of Finance itself with the signature of the Finance Secretary on the note).

(ii) Distributing agent for currency and coins issued by the Government of India.

(iii) Banker of the government.

(iv)Bank of the banks/Bank of last resort.

Source: TMH – Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding demand for money:

1. A rise in income will lead to rise in demand for money.
2. Higher the interest rate, higher the demand for money.

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: The demand for money tells us what makes people desire a certain amount of money.

- Since money is required to conduct transactions, the value of transactions will determine the money people will want to keep: the larger is the quantum of transactions to be made, the larger is the quantity of money demanded.
- Since the quantum of transactions to be made depends on income, it should be clear that a rise in income will lead to rise in demand for money.
- Also, when people keep their savings in the form of money rather than putting it in a bank which gives them interest, how much money people keep also depends on rate of interest.
- Specifically, when interest rates go up, people become less interested in holding money since holding money amounts to holding less of interest-earning deposits, and thus less interest received.
- Therefore, at higher interest rates, money demanded comes down.

Source: TMH – Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Money supply in the economy is controlled by which of the following measure/measures?

1. Bank rate
2. Open market operations
3. Variations in reserve ratios

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: Central Bank is a very important institution in a modern economy. Almost every country has one central bank.

- India got its central bank in 1935. Its name is the 'Reserve Bank of India'. Central bank has several important functions. It issues the currency of the country.
- It controls money supply of the country through various methods, like bank rate, open market operations and variations in reserve ratios.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.8) Which of the following is the custodian of the foreign exchange reserves of the economy in India?

a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
b) Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)
c) Foreign Exchange Management Agency
d) Department of Economic Affairs

ANS: A

Explanation: RBI is the custodian of the foreign exchange reserves of the economy.
Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Currency issued by the central bank, held by the public or by the commercial banks, is called high-powered money.
2. RBI performs a variety of developmental and promotional functions.

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: From the point of view of money supply, we need to focus on its function of issuing currency.

- This currency issued by the central bank can be held by the public or by the commercial banks, and is called the 'high-powered money' or 'reserve money' or 'monetary base' as it acts as a basis for credit creation.

- RBI Performs a variety of developmental and promotional functions under which it did set up institutions like IDBI, SIDBI, NABARD, NHB, etc.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.10) "Percentage of deposits which a bank must keep as cash reserves with the bank" is called as?

a) Cash Reserve Ratio
b) Open Market Operations
c) Bank Rate
d) Statutory Liquidity Ratio

ANS: A

Explanation: The RBI decides a certain percentage of deposits which every bank must keep as reserves.

- This is done to ensure that no bank is 'over lending'. This is a legal requirement and is binding on the banks.
- This is called the 'Required Reserve Ratio' or the 'Reserve Ratio' or 'Cash Reserve Ratio' (CRR).
- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) = Percentage of deposits which a bank must keep as cash reserves with the bank.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Economy

Q.1) "It refer to the benefits (or harms) a firm or an individual causes to another for which they are not paid (or penalized)" is related to which of the following?

a) Depreciation
b) Externalities
c) Appreciation
d) Circular flow of income

ANS: B

Explanation: Externalities refer to the benefits (or harms) a firm or an individual causes to another for which they are not paid (or penalized).

- Externalities do not have any market in which they can be bought and sold. For example, let us suppose there is an oil refinery which refines crude petroleum and sells it in the market.
- The output of the refinery is the amount of oil it refines. We can estimate the value added of the refinery by deducting the value of intermediate goods used by the refinery (crude oil in this case) from the value of its output.
- The value added of the refinery will be counted as part of the GDP of the economy. But in carrying out the production the refinery may also be polluting the nearby river. This may cause harm to the people who use the water of the river.
- Hence their well being will fall. Pollution may also kill fish or other organisms of the river on which fish survive.
- As a result, the fishermen of the river may be losing their livelihood. Such harmful effects that the refinery is inflicting on others, for which it will not bear any cost, are called externalities.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Real GDP evaluates the value of goods and services at market prices.
2. Nominal GDP evaluates the value of goods and services at constant prices.

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: In order to compare the GDP figures (and other macroeconomic variables) of different countries or to compare the GDP figures of the same country at different points of time, we cannot rely on GDPs evaluated at current market prices. For comparison we take the help of real GDP.

- Real GDP is calculated in a way such that the goods and services are evaluated at some constant set of prices (or constant prices).
- Since these prices remain fixed, if the Real GDP changes we can be sure that it is the volume of production which is undergoing changes.
- Nominal GDP, on the other hand, is simply the value of GDP at the current prevailing prices.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.3) The GDP Deflator is a ration between which of the following?

a) Real GDP and Nominal GDP
b) Real GDP and Inflation
c) Nominal GDP and Inflation
d) Real GDP and Base year

ANS: A

Explanation: The ratio of nominal to real GDP is a well known index of prices. This is called GDP Deflator. Thus if GDP stands for nominal GDP and gdp stands for real GDP then, GDP deflator = GDP /gdp.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.4) In what ways GDP deflator is different from Consumer/Wholesale price Index?

1. It takes into account all such goods and services.
2. It includes prices of imported goods.
3. The weights are differs according to production level of each good in GDP deflator.

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: Notice CPI (and analogously WPI) may differ from GDP deflator because

1. The goods purchased by consumers do not represent all the goods which are produced in a country. GDP deflator takes into account all such goods and services.
2. CPI includes prices of goods consumed by the representative consumer; hence it includes prices of imported goods. GDP deflator does not include prices of imported goods.
3. The weights are constant in CPI – but they differ according to production level of each good in GDP deflator.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.5) Which of the following is/are quantitative method of control of money supply in the economy by Reserve Bank of India?

1. Bank Rate
2. Moral suasion
3. Margin requirement

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: A

Explanation: The RBI controls the money supply in the economy in various ways. The tools used by the Central bank to control money supply can be quantitative or qualitative.

- Quantitative tools control the extent of money supply by changing the CRR, or bank rate or open market operations.

- Qualitative tools include persuasion by the Central bank in order to make commercial banks discourage or encourage lending which is done through moral suasion, margin requirement, etc.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.6) Which of the following types of money supply comes under the definition of narrow money?

a) M1 and M3
b) M1 and M2
c) M2 and M3
d) M3 and M4

ANS: B

Explanation: RBI publishes figures for four alternative measures of money supply, viz. M1, M2, M3 and M4.

They are defined as follows

- M1 = CU + DD
- M2 = M1 + Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks
- M3 = M1 + Net time deposits of commercial banks
- M4 = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office savings organizations (excluding National Savings Certificates)

Where, CU is currency (notes plus coins) held by the public and DD is net demand deposits held by commercial banks.

- The word 'net' implies that only deposits of the public held by the banks are to be included in money supply.
- The interbank deposits, which a commercial bank holds in other commercial banks, are not to be regarded as part of money supply.
- M1 and M2 are known as narrow money.
- M3 and M4 are known as broad money.

Source: NCERT – Macro economics

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):

1. It is the ratio of the total deposits of a bank which is to be maintained by the bank with itself in cash and non cash form.
2. The ratio is fixed by Reserve Bank of India.

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 statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) is the ratio (fixed by the RBI) of the total deposits of a bank which is to be maintained by the bank with itself in cash and non-cash form prescribed by the government to be in the range of 25 to 40 per cent.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh and RBI website

Q.8) "The interest rate which the RBI charges on its long-term lending's known as"?

a) Bank rate
b) Repo rate
c) Reverse Repo rate
d) Open Market Operations

ANS: A

Explanation: The interest rate which the RBI charges on its long-term lending's is known as the Bank Rate.

- The clients who borrow through this route are the Government of India, state governments, banks, financial institutions, cooperative banks, NBFCs, etc.
- The rate has direct impact on long-term lending activities of the concerned lending bodies operating in the Indian financial system.
- The rate was realigned with the MSF (Marginal Standing Facility) by the RBI in February 2012.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF):

1. It is introduced as key element of fiscal policy to control money supply in the economy.
2. It is introduced in 2013 to face rupee exchange crisis.

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: C

Explanation: The LAF is the key element in the monetary policy operating framework of the RBI (introduced in June 2000).

- On daily basis, the RBI stands ready to lend to or borrow money from the banking system, as per the need of the time, at fixed interest rates (repo and reverse repo rates).
- Together with moderating the fundmismatches of the banks, LAF operations help the RBI to effectively transmit interest rate signals to the market.
- The recent changes regarding a cap on the repo borrowing and provision of the term repo have changed the very dynamics of this facility after 2013.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.10) "It is a monetary policy intervention by the RBI to withdraw excess liquidity by selling government securities in the economy" is known as?

a) Repo rate
b) Cash Reserve Ratio
c) Reverse Repo rate
d) Market Stabilization Scheme

ANS: D

Explanation: Market Stabilization scheme (MSS) is a monetary policy intervention by the RBI to withdraw excess liquidity (or money supply) by selling government securities in the economy. The MSS was introduced in April 2004. Main thing about MSS is that it is used to withdraw excess liquidity or money from the system by selling government bonds.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Economy

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The scheduled commercial banks cannot lend the money below Base Rate.
2. The Base Rate came into effect by replacing benchmark prime lending rate.

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: Base Rate is the interest rate below which Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) will lend no loans to its customers—its means it is like prime lending rate (PLR) and the benchmark prime lending Rate (BPLR) of the past and is basically a floor rate of interest.
It replaced the existing idea of BPLR on 1 July, 2010.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the features of Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate (MCLR)?

1. It will be a tenor linked internal benchmark, to be reset on quarterly basis.
2. It will be reviewed every month on a pre-announced date.
3. Existing borrowers will have the option to move to it.

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: From the financial year 2016-17 (i.e., from 1st April, 2016), banks in the country have shifted to a new methodology to compute their lending rate.
The new methodology—MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate) — which was articulated by the RBI in December 2015. The main features of the MCLR are—

- It will be a tenor linked internal benchmark, to be reset on annual basis.
- Actual lending rates will be fixed by adding a spread to the MCLR.
- To be reviewed every month on a pre-announced date.
- Existing borrowers will have the option to move to it.
- Banks will continue to review and publish 'Base Rate' as hitherto

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.3) The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in which of the following year?

a) 1947
b) 1949
c) 1951
d) 1955

ANS: B

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized with effect from 1st January, 1949 on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.
All shares in the capital of the Bank were deemed transferred to the Central Government on payment of a suitable compensation.
Source: https://rbi.org.in/history/Brief_RBI_Nationalisation.html

Q.4) Which of the following is/are reason/reasons for nationalization of banks?

1. Low access to banking system by masses.
2. Government needed to direct the resources for greater public benefit.
3. Needed capital for implementing planned development (5 year plans).

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: The development of banking industry in India has been intertwined with the story of its nationalization.
Once the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was nationalized in 1949 and a central banking was in place, the government considered the nationalizing of selected private banks in the country due to the following major reasons:
(i) As the banks were owned and managed by the private sector the services of the banking were having a narrow reach—the masses had no access to the banking service;
(ii) The government needed to direct the resources in such a way that greater public benefit could take place;
(iii) The planned development of the economy required a certain degree of government control on the capital generated by the economy.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.5) Which of the following presidency banks is/are amalgamated to form Imperial Bank of India?

1. Presidency bank of Madras
2. Presidency bank of Awadh
3. Presidency bank of Punjab

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: A

Explanation: The Imperial Bank was formed as a joint-stock bank in January 1921 by amalgamating the Presidency Banks of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

This amalgamation was a response both to the felt need for a bank which would hold government balances and use them to deepen the country's financial structure, and to the threat which the Presidency Banks felt was likely to emanate from the inroads the London clearing banks were planning to make in India.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding nationalization of private banks in India:
1. 14 banks with deposits were more than Rs. 50crore of nationalized in July 1959.
2. 6 banks with deposits were more than Rs. 200crore of nationalized in April 1980.

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: After successful experimentation in the partial nationalizations the government decided to go for complete nationalization.
With the help of the Banking Nationalization Act, 1969, the government nationalized a total number of 20 private banks:
(i) 14 banks with deposits were more than Rs. 50crore of nationalized in July 1969, and
(ii) 6 banks with deposits were more than Rs. 200crore of nationalized in April 1980.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Regional Rural Banks (RRB's):
1. RRB's were formed in 1975.
2. RRB's were providing credit to the weaker sections of the society at concessional rate of interest.

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 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were first set up on 2 October, 1975 (only 5 in numbers) with the aim to take banking services to the doorsteps of the rural masses specially in the remote areas with no access to banking services with twin duties to fulfill
(i) To provide credit to the weaker sections of the society at concessional rate of interest who previously depended on private money lending, and
(ii) To mobilize rural savings and channelize them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.8) "Kelkar Committee, Bhandari Committee and Basu Committee" are related to which of the following?

a) Inflation control
b) Restructuring of regional rural banks
c) Nationalization of banks
d) Promotion of MSMEs

ANS: B

Explanation: Following the suggestions of the Kelkar Committee, the government stopped opening new RRBs in 1987—by that time their total number stood at 196.

- Due to excessive leanings towards social banking and catering to the highly economically weaker sections, these banks started incurring huge losses by early 1980s.
- For restructuring and strengthening of the banks, the governments set up two committees—the Bhandari Committee (1994–95) and the Basu Committee (1995–96).

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding cooperative banks:

1. Co-operative banks have a three tier structure of banking system.
2. At present District cooperative banks are supervised by RBI.

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: Co-operative banks have a three tier structure—
(i) Primary Credit Societies-PCSs (agriculture or urban),
(ii) District Central Co-Operative Banks-DCCBs, and
(iii) State Co-Operative Banks-SCBc (at the apex level).
DCCBs & SCBs: As their names suggest, they operate at the district and state levels. One district can have no more than one DCCB with a number of DCCBs reporting to the SCB. They were under supervision of the RBI—later on this function was delegated to the NABARD.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.10) Which of the following committee is related to banking sector reforms?

a) Narasimhan committee
b) XAXA committee
c) Chidambaram pillai committee
d) Chellai committee

ANS: A

Explanation: Narasimham is the most powerful banker of India post-independence.

- The way his reports – Narasimham Committee on Financial System (1991) and the Narasimham Committee on Banking Sector Reforms (1998) transformed the functionality of the Indian Banking sector is commendable.
- He is also known for pioneering historical events such as bank mergers, asset reconstruction firms and the emergence of new-generation private banks.

Source: TMH Ramesh singh

Economy

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding financial market:
1. The short-term financial market is known as the money market.
2. The long-term financial market is known as the capital market.

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: Financial markets in every economy are having two separate segments today, one catering to the requirements of short-term funds and the other to the requirements of long-term funds.
- The short-term financial market is known as the money market, while the long-term financial market is known as the capital market.
- The money market fulfils the requirements of funds for the period up-to 364 days (i.e., short term) while the capital market does the same for the period above 364 days (i.e., long term).

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Which of the following way/ways long term loan/loans can be raised?
1. Bank loans
2. Corporate bonds
3. Debentures

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: Long-term capital can be raised either through bank loans, corporate bonds, debentures or shares (i.e., from the capital market).
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.3) Who among the following laid down the blue print for development of money market?
a) Chakravarthy Committee
b) Vahul Committee
c) Narasimhan Committee
d) Kelkar Committee

ANS: B
Explanation: The organised form of money market in India is just close to three decades old. However, its presence has been there, but restricted to the government only.

It was the Chakravarthy Committee (1985) which, for the first time, underlined the need of an organised money market in the country and the Vahul Committee (1987) laid the blue print for its development.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.4) "Gujarati Shroffs, Shikarpuri Shroffs and Chettiars" are related to which of the following?
a) Indigenous bankers
b) Village policeman
c) Village revenue officials
d) Agricultural market middleman

ANS: A
Explanation: Indigenous Bankers: Indigenous bankers receive deposits and lend money in the capacity of individual or private firms.
There are, basically, four such bankers in the country functioning as nonhomogenous groups:
(a) Gujarati Shroffs: They operate in Mumbai, Kolkata as well as in industrial, trading and port cities in the region.
(b) Multani or Shikarpuri Shroffs: They operate in Mumbai, Kolkata, Assam tea gardens and North Eastern India.
(c) Marwari Kayas: They operate mainly in Gujarat with a little bit of presence in Mumbai and Kolkata.
(d) Chettiars: They are active in Chennai and at the ports of southern India.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.5) Which of the following Treasury bill is discontinued in India?
a) 14 – day Treasury bill
b) 91 – day Treasury bill
c) 182 – day Treasury bill
d) 364 – day Treasury bill

ANS: A
Explanation: Treasury Bills (TBs): This instrument of the money market though present since Independence got organized only in 1986.
- They are used by the Central Government to fulfill its short-term liquidity requirement up-to the period of 364 days.
- There developed five types of the TBs in due course of time: (a) 14-day (Intermediate TBs) (b) 14-day (Actionable TBs) (c) 91-day TBs (d) 182-day TBs (e) 364-day TBs Out of the above five variants of the TBs, at present only the 91-day TBs, 182-day TBs and the 364-day TBs are issued by the government.
- The other two variants were discontinued in 2001.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Which of the following institution/s is/are issue/s the commercial bill?

1. All India Financial Institutions
2. Non-Banking Finance Companies
3. Scheduled Commercial Banks

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: Commercial Bill (CB): Organized in 1990, a CB is issued by the All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs), Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Scheduled Commercial Banks, Merchant Banks, Co-operative Banks and the Mutual Funds. It replaced the old Bill Market available since 1952 in the country.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Repo and Reverse Repo introduced in 1992 for raising short term funds.
2. All government securities are dated and the interests for the repo or reverse repo transactions are announced by the finance ministry from time to time.

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: In the era of economic reforms there developed two new instruments of money market—repo and reverse repo.

- Considered the most dynamic instruments of the Indian money market they have emerged the most favoured route to raise short-term funds in India.
- 'Repo' is basically an acronym of the rate of repurchase. The RBI in a span of four years, introduced these instruments—repo in December 1992 and reverse repo in November 1996.
- Repo allows the banks and other financial institutions to borrow money from the RBI for short-term (by selling government securities to the RBI).
- In reverse repo, the banks and financial institutions purchase government securities from the RBI (basically here the RBI is borrowing from the banks and the financial institutions).
- All government securities are dated and the interests for the repo or reverse repo transactions are announced by the RBI from time to time.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.8) "It is a fund that is created when a large number of investors put in their money, and is managed by professionally qualified persons with experience in investing in different asset classes" is related to which of the following?

a) Mutual fund
b) Venture capital fund
c) Statutory fund
d) Reserve fund

ANS: A

Explanation: A mutual fund is a fund that is created when a large number of investors put in their money, and is managed by professionally qualified persons with experience in investing in different asset classes—shares, bonds, money market instruments like call money, and other assets such as gold and property.

- Their names usually give a good idea about what type of asset class a fund, also called a scheme, will invest in.
- For example, a diversified equity fund will invest in a large number of stocks, while a gilt fund will invest in government securities, while a pharma fund will mainly invest in stocks of companies from the pharmaceutical and related industries.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.9) Which of the following scheme/schemes is/are offered by mutual funds?

1. Open ended schemes
2. Closed ended schemes
3. Exchange traded funds

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: There are three types of schemes offered by MFs:

(i) Open-ended Schemes: An open-ended fund is one which is usually available from an MF on an ongoing basis, that is, an investor can buy or sell as and when they intend to at a NAV-based price.

(ii) Closed-ended Schemes: A close-ended fund usually issue units to investors only once, when they launch an offer, called new fund offer (NFO) in India. Thereafter, these units are listed on the stock exchanges where they are traded on a daily basis.

(iii) Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs): ETFs are a mix of open-ended and close-ended schemes. ETFs, like close-ended schemes, are listed and traded on a stock exchange on a daily basis, but the price is usually very close to its NAV, or the underlying assets, like gold ETFs.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.10) Which of the following is NOT a regulatory agency?

a) NITI Aayog
b) Reserve Bank of India
c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

ANS: A

Explanation: India has product-wise regulators—Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates credit products, savings and remittances;

- the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates investment products;
- the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) regulates insurance products;
- and the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) regulates pension products.
- The Forward Markets Commission (FMC) regulates commodity-based exchange-traded futures (which was merged with the SEBI by late 2015).

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Economy – Inflation and Unemployment

Q.1) Which of the following is/are comes under the definition of Inflation?

1. A rise in the general level of prices
2. A sustained rise in the general level of prices
3. The general level of prices is falling over a period of time

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: B

Explanation: A rise in the general level of prices; a sustained rise in the general level of prices; persistent increases in the general level of prices; an increase in the general level of prices in an economy that is sustained over time; rising prices across the board —is inflation.

- These are some of the most common academic definitions of inflation.
- If the price of one good has gone up, it is not inflation; it is inflation only if the prices of most goods have gone up.
- When the general level of prices is falling over a period of time this is deflation, the opposite situation of inflation. It is also known as disinflation.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Which of the following is/are NOT measure/measures to control deflation?

1. Increasing bank reserve limits
2. Quantitative easing
3. Cutting tax rates

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: A

Explanation: Deflation is a serious economic issue that can exacerbate a crisis and turn a recession into a full-blown depression. When prices fall and are expected to drop in the future, businesses and individuals choose to hold on to money rather than spend or invest. This leads to a drop in demand, which in turn forces businesses to cut production and sell off inventories at even lower prices. Here are some ways that governments fight deflation.

Monetary Policy Tools:

- **Lowering bank reserve limits**: In a fractional reserve banking system, as in the U.S. and other developed nations, banks use deposits to create new loans. By regulation, they are only allowed to do so to the extent of the reserve limit. That limit has typically been set at around 5-10% in the U.S., meaning that for every $100 deposited with a bank, it can loan out $90 and keep $10 as reserves. Of that new $90, $81 can be turned into new loans and $9 kept as

reserves, and so on, until the original deposit creates $1000 worth of new credit money: $100 / 0.10 multiplier. If the reserve limit is relaxed to 5%, twice as much credit would be generated, incentivizing new loans for investment and consumption.

- **Quantitative easing**: When nominal interest rates are lowered all the way to zero, central banks must resort to unconventional monetary tools. Quantitative easing (QE) is when private securities are purchased on the open market, beyond just treasuries. Not only does this pump more money into the financial system, but it also bids up the price of financial assets, keeping them from declining further.

Fiscal Policy Tools:

- **Increasing government spending**: Keynesian economists advocate using fiscal policy to spur aggregate demand and pull an economy out of a deflationary period. If individuals and businesses stop spending, there is no incentive for firms to produce and employ people. The government can step in as a spender of last resort with hopes of keeping production going along with employment. The government can even borrow money to spend by incurring a fiscal deficit. Businesses and their employees will use that government money to spend and invest until prices begin to rise again with demand.
- **Cutting tax rates**: If governments cut taxes, more income will stay in the pockets of businesses and their employees, who will feel a wealth effect and spend money that was previously earmarked for taxes. One risk of lowering taxes during a recessionary period is that overall tax revenues will drop, which may force the government to curtail spending and even cease operations of basic services. There has been conflicting evidence as to whether or not general and specific tax cuts actually stimulate the real economy.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.3) Which of the following is/are measure/measures to control rising inflation?

1. The government may go for import of goods.
2. The government may try cutting down the production cost of goods.
3. The government may take recourse to tighter monetary policy.

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: The governments resort to the following options to check rising inflation:

(i) As a supply side measure, the **government may go for import of goods** which are in short-supply—as a short-term measure (as happened in India in the case of 'onion' and meeting the buffer stock norm of wheat). As a long-term measure, governments go on to increase the production to matching the level of demand. Storage, transportation, distribution, hoarding are the other aspects of price management of this category.

(ii) As a cost side measure, **governments may try to cool down the price by cutting down the production cost of goods** showing price rise with the help of tax breaks—cuts in the excise and custom duties (as happened in June 2003 in India in the case of crude oil and steel). This helps as a short-term measure. In the long-term, better production process, technological innovations etc., are helpful. Increasing income of the people is the monetary measure to avoid the heat of such inflation.

(iii) The **governments may take recourse to tighter monetary policy** to cool down either the demand-pull or the cost-push inflations. This is basically intended to cut down the money supply in the economy by siphoning out the extra money (as RBI increases the Cash Reserve Ratio of banks in India) from the economy and by making money costlier (as RBI increases the Bank Rate or Repo Rate in India). This is a short-term measure. In the long-run, the best way is to increase production with the help of the best production practices.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.4) Which of the following is/are type/types of inflation?

1. Low inflation
2. Galloping inflation
3. Hyper inflation

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: Depending upon the range of increase, and its severity, inflation may be classified into three broad categories.

- **Low Inflation**: Such inflation is slow and on predictable lines, which might be called small or gradual. This is a comparative term which puts it opposite to the faster, bigger and unpredictable inflations. Low inflation takes place in a longer period and the range of increase is usually in 'single digit'. Such inflation has also been called as 'creeping inflation'. We may take an example of the monthly inflation rate of a country for six months being 2.3 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 2.7 per cent, 2.9 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 3.4 per cent. Here the range of change is of 1.1 per cent and over a period of six months.
- **Galloping Inflation**: This is a 'very high inflation' running in the range of double-digit or triple digit (i.e., 20 per cent, 100 per cent or 200 per cent in a year). In the decades of 1970s and 1980s, many Latin American countries such as Argentina, Chile and Brazil had such rates of inflation—in the range of 50 to 700 per cent. The Russian economy did show such inflation after the disintegration of the ex-USSR in the late 1980s. Contemporary journalism has given some other names to this inflation —hopping inflation, jumping inflation and running or runaway inflation.
- **Hyperinflation**: This form of inflation is 'large and accelerating' which might have the annual rates in million or even trillion. In such inflation not only the range of increase is very large, but the increase takes place in a very short span of time, prices shoot up overnight. The best example of hyperinflation that economists cite is of Germany after the First World War—in early 1920s. At the end of 1923, prices were 36 billion times higher than two years earlier. This inflation was so severe that paper German currencies (the Deutsche Mark) were more valuable as stove fuel than as actual money. Some recent examples of hyperinflation had been the Bolivian inflation of mid-1985 (24,000 per cent per annum) and the Yugoslavian inflation of 1993 (20 per cent per day).

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.5) "Inflation takes place when the supply falls drastically and the demand remains at the same level" – is related to which of the following?

a) Core Inflation
b) Bottleneck Inflation
c) Cost – push Inflation
d) Galloping Inflation

ANS: B

Explanation: Bottleneck Inflation takes place when the supply falls drastically and the demand remains at the same level. Such situations arise due to supply-side accidents, hazards or mismanagement which is also known as 'structural inflation'. This could be put in the 'demand-pull inflation' category.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.6) "The excess of total government spending above the national income is known as"?

a) Inflationary gap
b) Deflationary gap
c) GDP deflator
d) Quantitative easing

ANS: A

Explanation: The excess of total government spending above the national income (i.e., fiscal deficit) is known as inflationary gap. This is intended to increase the production level, which ultimately pushes the prices up due to extra-creation of money during the process.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.7) The term "seigniorage" is associated with which of the following?

a) Inflation tax
b) Tax on gold imports
c) Tax on elite goods
d) Deflation tax

ANS: A

Explanation: Inflation erodes the value of money and the people who hold currency suffer in this process.

- As the governments have authority of printing currency and circulating it into the economy (as they do in the case of deficit financing), this act functions as an income to the governments.
- This is a situation of sustaining government expenditure at the cost of people's income.
- This looks as if inflation is working as a tax. That is how the term inflation tax is also known as seigniorage.
- It means, inflation is always the level to which the government may go for deficit financing—level of deficit financing is directly reflected by the rate of inflation.

Source: TMH ramesh Singh

Q.8) Which of the following is associated with "Inflation and Unemployment"?

a) Gini coefficient
b) Kuznets curve
c) Laffer curve
d) Phillips curve

ANS: D

Explanation: It is a graphic curve which advocates a relationship between inflation and unemployment in an economy.

- As per the curve there is a 'trade off' between inflation and unemployment, i.e., an inverse relationship between them.
- The curve suggests that lower the inflation, higher the unemployment and higher the inflation, lower the unemployment.
- During the 1960s, this idea was among the most important theories of the modern economists.
- This concept is known after the economists who developed it—Alban William Housego Phillips (1914–75).
- Bill Phillips (popular name) was an electrical engineer from New Zealand and was an economist at the London School of Economics when propounded the idea.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.9) "Periodic Labour Force Survey" launched by which of the following?

a) NITI Aayog
b) National Statistical Office
c) Director General of Employment
d) Labour bureau

ANS: B

Explanation: Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.

The objective of PLFS is primarily twofold:

- to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS).
- to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both 'Usual Status' (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.

On the basis of the data collected in PLFS, four Annual Reports of PLFS corresponding to the periods July 2017 - June 2018, July 2018 - June 2019, July 2019 - June 2020 and July 2020 - June 2021 covering both rural and urban areas giving estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS) have been released.

- Besides these Annual Reports, fourteen Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS corresponding to the quarter ending December 2018 to quarter ending March 2022 have already been released.
- In these quarterly bulletins estimates of labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker population ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR),

distribution of workers by broad status in employment and industry of work in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for urban areas have been presented.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/

Q.10) Consider the following statements Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

1. It is a flagship scheme launched by Ministry of Labour, Employment and Training.
2. Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government.

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: Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation.

- The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.
- Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government.
- Skill training would be done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.

Source: http://www.pmkvyofficial.org/

Economy - Revision

Q.1) Gross National Product (GNP) is the GDP of a country added with its income from abroad. Which of the following is/are come/comes under income from abroad?

1. Private remittances
2. Interest on external loans
3. External grants

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: Gross National Product (GNP) is the GDP of a country added with its 'income from abroad'. Here, the trans-boundary economic activities of an economy are also taken into account.

The items which are counted in the segment Income from Abroad are:

(i) **Private Remittances**: the net outcome of the money which inflows and outflows on account of the 'private transfers' by Indian nationals working outside of India (to India) and the foreign nationals working in India (to their home countries). On this front India has always been a gainer- till the early 1990s from the Gulf region (which fell down afterwards in the wake of the heavy country-bound movements of Indians working there due to the Gulf War) and afterwards from the USA and other European nations.

(ii) **Interest on External Loans**: the net outcome on the front of the interest payments, i.e., balance of inflow (on the money lend out by the economy) and outflow (on the money borrowed by the economy) of external interests. In India's case it has always been negative as the economy has been a 'net borrower' from the world economies.

(iii) **External Grants**: the net outcome of the external grants i.e., the balance of such grants which flow to and from India. Today, India offers more such grants than it receives. India receives grants (grants or loan-grant mix) from few countries as well as UN bodies (like the UNDP) and offers several developmental and humanitarian grants to foreign nations.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Which of the following is the purest form of the income of the nation?

a) Gross Domestic Product
b) Net Domestic Product
c) Gross National Product
d) Net National Product

ANS: D

Explanation: Net National Product (NNP) of an economy is the GNP after deducting the loss due to depreciation.

The formula to derive it may be written like: NNP = GNP – Depreciation or, NNP = GDP + Income from Abroad – Depreciation.

The different uses of the concept of NNP are as given below:

(i) This is the National Income (NI) of an economy. Though, the GDP, NDP and GNP, all are national income they are not written with capitalized 'N' and 'I'.

(ii) This is the **purest form of the income of a nation**.

(iii) When we divide NNP by the total population of a nation we get the 'per capita income' (PCI) of that nation, i.e., 'income per head per year'.

A very basic point should be noted here that this is the point where the rates of depreciation followed by different nations make a difference.

- Higher the rates of depreciation lower the PCI of the nation (whatever be the reason for it logical or artificial as in the case of depreciation being used as a tool of policymaking).
- Though, economies are free to fix any rate of depreciation for different assets, the rates fixed by them make difference when the NI of the nations are compared by the international financial institutions like the IMF, WB, ADB, etc.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.3) Which of the following is/are production taxes?

1. Tax on profession
2. Land revenues
3. Stamps and registration fees

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: Production taxes or production subsidies are paid or received with relation to production and are independent of the volume of actual production.

- Some examples of production taxes are land revenues, stamps and registration fees and tax on profession.
- Some production subsidies are subsidies to Railways, input subsidies to farmers, subsidies to village and small industries, administrative subsidies to corporations or cooperatives, etc.
- Product taxes or subsidies are paid or received on per unit of the product.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.4) "It is a situation in an economy when inflation and unemployment both are at higher levels" is related to which of the following?

a) Bottleneck Inflation
b) Reflation
c) Core Inflation
d) Stagflation

ANS: D

Explanation: Stagflation is a situation in an economy when inflation and unemployment both are at higher levels, contrary to conventional belief.

- Such a situation first arose in the 1970s in the US economy (average unemployment rate above 6 per cent and the average rate of inflation above 7 per cent) and in many Euro-American economies.
- This took place as a result of oil price increases of 1973 and 1979 and anticipation of higher inflation. The stagflationary situation continued till the early 1980s.
- Conventional thinking that a trade-off existed between inflation and unemployment (i.e., Phillips Curve) was falsified and several economies switched over to alternative ways of economic policies, such as monetarist and supply-side economics.
- When the economy is passing through the cycle of stagnation (i.e., long period of low aggregate demand in relation to its productive capacity) and the government shuffles with the economic policy, a sudden and temporary price rise is seen in some of the goods—such inflation is also known as stagflation.
- Stagflation is basically a combination of high inflation and low growth.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.5) "It is a price rise of one or a small group of commodities over a sustained period of time, without a traditional designation" is related to which of the following?

a) Skewflation
b) Inflation
c) Stagflation
d) Hyper Inflation

ANS: A

Explanation: Economists usually distinguish between inflation and a relative price increase.

- 'Inflation' refers to a sustained, across-the-board price increase, whereas 'a relative price increase' is a reference to an episodic price rise pertaining to one or a small group of commodities.
- This leaves a third phenomenon, namely one in which there is a price rise of one or a small group of commodities over a sustained period of time, without a traditional designation.
- 'Skewflation' is a relatively new term to describe this third category of price rise.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Inflation redistributes wealth from creditors to debtors.
2. Rising inflation indicates rising aggregate demand.

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: There are multi-dimensional effects of inflation on an economy both at the micro and macro levels.

It redistributes income, distorts relative prices, destabilizes employment, tax, saving and investment policies, and finally it may bring in recession and depression in an economy.

A brief and objective overview of the effects of inflation is given below:

- **On Creditors and Debtors**: Inflation redistributes wealth from creditors to debtors, i.e., lenders suffer and borrowers benefit out of inflation. The opposite effect takes place when inflation falls (i.e., deflation).
- **On lending**: With the rise in inflation, lending institutions feel the pressure of higher lending. Institutions don't revise the nominal rate of interest as the 'real cost of borrowing' (i.e., nominal rate of interest minus inflation) falls by the same percentage with which inflation rises.
- **On Aggregate Demand**: Rising inflation indicates rising aggregate demand and indicates comparatively lower supply and higher purchasing capacity among the consumers. Usually, higher inflation suggests the producers to increase their production level as it is generally considered as an indication of higher demand in the economy.

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Which of the following is NOT a phase/stage of business cycle of an economy?

a) Depression
b) Boom
c) Recovery
d) Inflation

ANS: D

Explanation: Economists have pointed out that the business cycle is characterized by four phases or stages in which economies alternate:

(i) Depression
(ii) Recovery
(iii) Boom
(iv) Recession

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.8) "(SARFAESI) Act" is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

a) Wilful Defaulters
b) Agricultural loans
c) Self Help Group loans
d) Foreign Exchange Reserves

ANS: A

Explanation: Government of India finally cracked down on the wilful defaulters by passing the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002.

The Act gives far reaching powers to the banks/FIs concerning NPAs:

1. Banks/FIs having 75 per cent of the dues owed by the borrower can collectively proceed on the following in the event of the account becoming NPA:

- Issue notice of default to borrowers asking to clear dues within 60 days.
- On the borrower's failure to repay: (a) Take possession of security and/or (b) take over the management of the borrowing concern and/or (c) appoint a person to manage the concern.
- If the case is already before the BIFR, the proceedings can be stalled if banks/FIs having 75 per cent share in the dues have taken any steps to recover the dues under the provisions of the ordinance.

The banks/FIs can also sell the security to a securitization or Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC), established under the provisions of the Ordinance.
Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.9) "Basel Accords" is often seen in news is related to which of the following?
a) Capital adequacy ratio
b) MSME's loans
c) Priority Sector Lending
d) External grants

ANS: A
Explanation: The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) norm has been the last provision to emerge in the area of regulating the banks in such a way that they can sustain the probable risks and uncertainties of lending.
- It was in 1988 that the central banking bodies of the developed economies agreed upon such a provision, the CAR—also known as the Basel Accord.
- The accord was agreed upon at Basel, Switzerland at a meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Source: TMH Ramesh Singh

Q.10) Which of the following money component is least liquid of all money components?
a) M1
b) M1 and M2
c) M3
d) M4

ANS: D
Explanation: M1 and M2 are known as narrow money. M3 and M4 are known as broad money.
- These measures are in decreasing order of liquidity.
- M1 is most liquid and easiest for transactions whereas M4 is least liquid of all.
- M3 is the most commonly used measure of money supply. It is also known as aggregate monetary resources.

Source: NCERT – Indian Economy