

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

4th Week December, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



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Geography

Structure and Relief: Physiographic Divisions of India

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. India's southern boundary extends up to $9^{\circ}45'$ N latitude in the Bay of Bengal.
2. India's territorial limit extends towards the sea up to 12 nautical miles from the 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: 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.
- Our southern boundary extends up to $6^{\circ}45'$ N latitude in the Bay of Bengal.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. India's latitudinal and longitudinal extent is about roughly 60 degrees.
2. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 4 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: D

Explanation: If you work out 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.

- There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian in multiples of $7^{\circ}30'$ of longitude.
- That is why $82^{\circ}30'$ 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

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The distance between two longitudes decreases towards the poles.
2. The distance between two latitudes increases towards the poles.

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

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. With respect to geographical area, India is ninth largest country in the world.
2. Indian subcontinent completely lies in the sub – tropical zone 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: D

Explanation: From the values of latitude, it is understood that the southern part of the country lies within the tropics and the northern part lies in the sub-tropical zone or the warm temperate zone.

India with its area of 3.28 million sq. km accounts for 2.4 per cent of the world's land surface area and stands as the seventh largest country in the world.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are forms northern boundary of peninsular plateau?

1. Kachchh
2. Aravali Range
3. Karbi Anglong

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

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

Q.6) Which of the following hills/ranges are part of peninsular India?

1. Nallamala hills
2. Veliconda hills
3. Palkonda range

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

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

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “peninsular plateau”:

1. The river valleys here are deep with high gradients.
2. Most of the east flowing rivers form deltas before entering into the Bay of Bengal.

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 river valleys in peninsular plateau are shallow with low gradients.

Most of the east flowing rivers form deltas before entering into the Bay of Bengal. The deltas formed by the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Kaveri and the Godavari are important examples.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following features can find in Himalayan region?

1. Estuaries
2. Waterfalls
3. Rapids

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Himalayas along with other peninsular mountains are young, weak and flexible in their geological structure unlike the rigid and stable Peninsular Block.

- These mountains are tectonic in origin, dissected by fast-flowing rivers which are in their youthful stage.
- Various landforms like gorges, V-shaped valleys, rapids, waterfalls, etc. are indicative of this stage.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain”:

1. It was a geo-synclinal depression.
2. It has been gradually filled by the sediments brought by the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The third geological division of India comprises the plains formed by the river Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

- Originally, it was a geo-synclinal depression which attained its maximum development during the third phase of the Himalayan Mountain formation approximately about 64 million years ago.
- Since then, it has been gradually filled by the sediments brought by the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. Average depth of alluvial deposits in these plains ranges from 1,000-2,000 m.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is known for its marshy and swampy conditions?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: 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 luxuriant growth of natural vegetation and houses a varied wildlife.

Source: NCERT

Drainage System of India

Q.1) The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of which of the following?

- 1. Geological time period
- 2. Nature of rocks
- 3. Topography

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, topography, slope, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of the flow.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its catchment area.
- 2. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.
- 3. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

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.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following river is not an example of “dendritic pattern” drainage?

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) Gomti
- d) Godavari

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.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example for radial drainage pattern.
- 2. The rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression is known as centripetal drainage 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: C

Explanation: 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.

When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is known as ‘centripetal’.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following geographical features are separating the Arabian and Bay of Bengal drainage basin?

- 1. Delhi ridge
- 2. Aravalli range
- 3. Sahyadris

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Indian drainage system may be divided on various bases. On the basis of discharge of water (orientations to the sea), it may be grouped into: (i) the Arabian Sea drainage; and (ii) the Bay of Bengal drainage. They are separated from each other through the Delhi ridge, the Aravalis and the Sahyadris.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following river is not discharge into Arabian sea?

- a) Periyar
- b) Tapi
- c) Narmada
- d) Pennar

ANS: D

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

Q.7) Which of the following is not major river basin in India?

- a) Periyar
- b) Krishna
- c) Godavari
- d) Yamuna

ANS: A

Explanation: 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.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following rivers is/are much older than the Himalayan rivers?

1. Chambal
2. Betwa
3. Son

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: On the basis of the mode of origin, nature and characteristics, the Indian drainage may also be classified into the Himalayan drainage and the Peninsular drainage.

Although it has the problem of including the Chambal, the Betwa, the Son, etc. which are much older in age and origin than other rivers that have their origin in the Himalayas, it is the most accepted basis of classification.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following features were formed by Himalayan drainage system?

1. V – shaped valleys
2. Gorges
3. Oxbow lakes

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Himalayan 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

Q.10) Which of the following river is known as “sorrow of Bihar”?

- a) Gandak
- b) Kosi
- c) Gomti
- d) Teesta

ANS: B

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

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

Source: NCERT

Weather, Climate and Seasons of India

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The word monsoon connotes the climate associated with seasonal reversal in the direction of winds.
2. The prevalent climate in South East Asia and China is hot monsoonal climate.

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: Monsoon connotes the climate associated with seasonal reversal in the direction of winds. India has hot monsoonal climate which is the prevalent climate in south and Southeast Asia.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) In which of the following places receive rainfall more than 1000cm?

1. Jaipur
2. Cherrapunji
3. Amaravathi

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Variations are noticeable not only in the type of precipitation but also in its amount.

While Cherrapunji and Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya receive rainfall over 1,080 cm in a year, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan rarely gets more than 9 cm of rainfall during the same period.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following factors determining the climate of India?

1. Himalayas
2. Distance from the sea
3. Latitude

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: India's climate is controlled by a number of factors.

- **Latitude:** You already know the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the land of India. You also know that 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 Himalayan Mountains:** The lofty Himalayas in the north along with its extensions act as an effective climatic divide. The towering mountain chain provides an invincible shield to protect the subcontinent from the cold northern winds.
- **Distance from the Sea:** With a long coastline, large coastal areas have an equable climate. Areas in the interior of India are far away from the moderating influence of the sea. Such areas have extremes of climate.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following places are located at same latitude?

1. Agra
2. Raipur
3. Darjeeling

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Temperature decreases with height. Due to thin air, places in the mountains are cooler than places on the plains.

For example, Agra and Darjeeling are located on the same latitude, but temperature of January in Agra is 16°C whereas it is only 4°C in Darjeeling.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are impact of El – Nino?

1. It distorts the equatorial atmospheric circulation.
2. Irregularities in the evaporation of sea water.
3. Reduction in the number of planktons which further reduces the number of fish in the sea.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: El-Nino is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current or Humboldt current (locate these currents in your atlas).

This current increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C . This results in:

- (i) the distortion of equatorial atmospheric circulation;
- (ii) irregularities in the evaporation of sea water;
- (iii) Reduction in the number of planktons which further reduces the number of fish in the sea.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Cold Weather Season":

1. December and January are the coldest months in the northern plains.
2. The mean daily temperature remains below 21°C over most parts of northern 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: Usually, the cold weather season sets in by mid-November in northern India. December and January are the coldest months in the northern plain.

- The mean daily temperature remains below 21°C over most parts of northern India.
- The night temperature may be quite low, sometimes going below freezing point in Punjab and Rajasthan.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) The "blossom Shower" is associated with which of the following?

- a) Jammu & Kashmir
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Punjab
- d) Kerala

ANS: D

Explanation: Blossom Shower: With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are reasons for Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during monsoon season?

1. Due to presence of cyclonic depression in Bay of Bengal.
2. The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
3. Tamil Nadu lies in the rain shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during monsoon season. There are two factors responsible for it:

- (i) The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
- (ii) It lies in the rain-shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Season of Retreating Monsoon":

1. The months of July and August are known for retreating monsoons.
2. By the end of September, the low-pressure trough of the Ganga plain starts moving southward in response to the southward march of the sun.

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 months of October and November are known for retreating monsoons.

- By the end of September, the southwest monsoon becomes weak as the low-pressure trough of the Ganga plain starts moving southward in response to the southward march of the sun.
- The monsoon retreats from the western Rajasthan by the first week of September.
- It withdraws from Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Ganga plain and the Central Highlands by the end of the month.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Sutlej is the largest tributary of the Indus.
2. The Jhelum rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir.

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 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.
- 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

Soils and its distribution in India

Q.1) Which of the following is/are factors determine the formation of soil?

1. Parent rock
2. Vegetation
3. Time

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) "These soils are covered the most of northern plains and formed by three rivers" – related to which of the following?

- a) Alluvial soils
- b) Black soils
- c) Red soils
- d) Montane soils

ANS: A

Explanation: Alluvial Soils: This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil.

These have been deposited by three important Himalayan River systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) The terms "Duars and Chos" associated with which of the following?

- a) Sand bars
- b) Deltas
- c) Piedmont plains
- d) Plateaus

ANS: C

Explanation: The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size.

- In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse.
- Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following minerals are found in alluvial soils?

1. Potash
2. Nitrogen
3. Phosphor

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following soil predominantly found in the Deccan trap area?

- a) Montane soils
- b) Red soils
- c) Alluvial soils
- d) Black soils

ANS: D

Explanation: Black Soil: These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils.

- Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.
- It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material is the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following minerals are found in black soils?

1. Phosphor
2. Calcium carbonate
3. Lime

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.

- In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) "These soils develop in areas with high temperature, heavy rainfall and formed due to intense leaching" – related to which of the following?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick.

- The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- This is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) In which of the following states red laterite soils are found?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Tamil Nadu

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are features/characteristics of arid soils?

1. They are generally clayey in texture.
2. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar.
3. Arid soils range from red to brown in color.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

- In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
- Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Yellow soils develop on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau.
2. Red soils are also found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain.

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: 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.
- The soil develops a reddish color due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- The fine-grained red and yellow soils are normally fertile, whereas coarse-grained soils found in dry upland areas are poor in fertility. They are generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus.

Source: NCERT

Indian Flora and Fauna

Q.1) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Himalayan Heights – temperate vegetation
2. Western Ghats – rain forests
3. Deltaic regions – tropical forests

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: India is a land of great variety of natural vegetation. Himalayan heights are marked with temperate vegetation;

- The Western Ghats and the Andaman Nicobar Islands have tropical rain forests; the deltaic regions have tropical forests and mangroves;
- The desert and semi desert areas of Rajasthan are known for cacti, a wide variety of bushes and thorny vegetation.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the type of forests are found in India?

1. Tropical evergreen
2. Tropical deciduous
3. Swamp

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: On the basis of certain common features such as predominant vegetation type and climatic regions, Indian forests can be divided into the following groups: Types of Forests

- (i) Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen forests
- (ii) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (iii) Tropical Thorn forests
- (iv) Montane forests
- (v) Littoral and Swamp forests.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Tropical Evergreen?

1. They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm.
2. They are not well stratified with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers.
3. There is definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen Forests: These 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 22°C.
- 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

Q.4) Which of the following floral species are found in semi evergreen forests?

1. White Cedar
2. Hollock
3. Teakwood

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The semi evergreen forests are found in the less rainy parts of these regions.

- Such forests have a mixture of evergreen and moist deciduous trees.
- The under growing climbers provide an evergreen character to these forests.
- Main species are white cedar, hollock and kail.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Tropical Deciduous Forests”:

1. These are the most widespread forests in India.
2. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 250 – 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: A

Explanation: Tropical Deciduous Forests: These 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.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following species are found in “Moist deciduous forests”?

1. Sal
2. Mahua
3. Amla

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.
- Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following species is not found in dry deciduous forest?

- a) Palas
- b) Ebony
- c) Bel
- d) Khair

ANS: B

Explanation: Dry deciduous forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm.

- On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests.
- As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like vast grassland with naked trees all around.
- Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) In which of the following states tropical thorn forests found?

1. Meghalaya
2. Nagaland
3. Gujarat

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

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

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra.
2. Desert type of vegetation is found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

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 mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to a corresponding change in natural vegetation.

- Mountain forests can be classified into two types, the northern mountain forests and the southern mountain forests.
- 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.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following places mangrove forests found in India?

1. Nagarjuna Sagar
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Godavari

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In India, the mangrove forests spread over 6,740 sq. km which is 7 per cent of the world's mangrove forests.

- They are highly developed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Sunderbans of West Bengal.

- Other areas of significance are the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Krishna deltas.
- These forests too, are being encroached upon, and hence, need conservation.

Source: NCERT

Economic Geography of the World

Q.1) Which of the following activities come under primary sector?

1. Utilization of minerals
2. Utilization of land
3. Utilization of water

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilization of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the characteristics of hunting and gathering?

1. It requires a high amount of capital investment.
2. It operates at very high level of technology.
3. It produces surplus yield.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

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.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) In which of the following areas gathering activity practiced?

1. Northern Eurasia
2. Tropical Africa
3. Interior parts of Southeast Asia

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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

Q.4) Which of the following activities come under secondary sector?

1. Manufacturing
2. Software development
3. Construction

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

- Cotton in the boll has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.
- Iron ore, cannot be used; directly from the mines, but after being converted into steel it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc.
- The same is true of most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea.
- Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are characteristics of manufacturing activity?

1. Application of power
2. Mass production of identical products
3. No specialized labor

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to molding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles.

In each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialized labor in factory settings for the production of standardized commodities.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Foot Loose Industries”:

1. They located in only specific place.
2. They are dependent on specific raw materials.

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: Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

- They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise.
- They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere.
- They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labor force.
- These are generally not polluting industries. The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “High Technology Industry”:

1. It has less share of white-collar workforce.
2. It is based upon intensive research and development activities.

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: High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

- It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.
- Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce.
- These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Tertiary activities are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.
2. The trade, transport, communication and services are some of the tertiary activities.

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: Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods.

- They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.
- Thus, trade, transport, communication and services are some of the tertiary activities.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are tourist destinations in India?

1. Goa
2. Coorg
3. Madikere

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Culture and Economy: These attract tourists with a penchant for experiencing ethnic and local customs.

- Besides, if a region provides for the needs of tourists at a cheap cost, it is likely to become very popular.
- Home-stay has emerged as a profitable business such as heritage homes in Goa, Madikere and Coorg in Karnataka.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following activities come under the quinary sector?

1. Data interpretation
2. Interpretation of new ideas only
3. Evaluation of new technologies

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies.

- Often referred to as 'gold collar' professions, they represent another subdivision of the tertiary sector representing special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc.
- Their importance in the structure of advanced economies far outweighs their numbers.

Source: NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "retreating southwest monsoon":

1. This season is marked by skies with rain bearing nimbus clouds and fall in temperature.
2. A bulk of the rainfall of the Malabar coast is derived from this season.

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

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- Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is commonly known as the 'October heat'.
- The widespread rain in this season is associated with the passage of cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman Sea and manage to cross the eastern coast of the southern Peninsula. These tropical cyclones are very destructive.
- A bulk of the rainfall of the coromondal coast is derived from these depressions and cyclones. Such cyclonic storms are less frequent in the Arabian Sea.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding "loo":

1. It is a hot, dry and oppressing wind.
2. It flows from east to west side.

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: Loo: Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following rivers rises or originates nearby Rohtang pass?

1. Ravi
2. Chenab
3. Sutluj

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Ravi is another important tributary of the Indus. It rises west of the Rohtang pass in the Kullu hills of Himachal Pradesh and flows through the Chamba valley of the state.

- Before entering Pakistan and joining the Chenab near Sarai Sidhu, it drains the area lying between the southeastern part of the Pir Panjal and the Dhauladhar ranges.
- The Beas is another important tributary of the Indus, originating from the Beas Kund near the Rohtang Pass at an elevation of 4,000 m above the mean sea level.
- The river flows through the Kullu valley and forms gorges at Kati and Largi in the Dhauladhar range. It enters the Punjab plains where it meets the Satluj near Harike.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Arrange the following from ascending to descending order of river Ganga length flows through states:

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. West Bengal
3. Bihar

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The River Ganga has a length of 2,525 km. It is shared by Uttarakhand (110 km) and Uttar Pradesh (1,450 km), Bihar (445 km) and West Bengal (520 km).

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is not a left bank tributary of river Ganga?

- a) Mahananda
- b) Ghaghara
- c) Son
- d) Gomti

ANS: C

Explanation: The Ganga River system is the largest in India having a number of perennial and non-perennial rivers originating in the Himalayas in the north and the Peninsula in the south, respectively.

The Son is its major right bank tributary. The important left bank tributaries are the Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Mahananda.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following river is also called as "Siang or Dihang"?

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Yamuna
- c) Ganga
- d) Indravati

ANS: A

Explanation: The Brahmaputra, one of the largest rivers of the world, has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar Lake.

It emerges as a turbulent and dynamic river after carving out a deep gorge in the Central Himalayas near Namcha Barwa (7,755 m). The river emerges from the foothills under the name of Siang or Dihang.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Brahmaputra River":

1. It has antecedent river as its tributary.
2. Subansiri is the left bank tributary of Brahmaputra river.

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: The Brahmaputra receives numerous tributaries in its 750 km long journey through the Assam valley.

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- Its major left bank tributaries are the Burhi Dihing and Dhansari (South) whereas the important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.
- The Subansiri which has its origin in Tibet is an antecedent river. The Brahmaputra enters into Bangladesh near Dhubri and flows southward.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are reasons for declining wildlife in India?

1. Incidence of forest fire.
2. Hunting was taken up as a sport by the elite.
3. Grazing by domestic cattle

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Some of the important reasons of the declining of wildlife are as follows:

- (i) Industrial and technological advancement brought about a rapid increase in the exploitation of forest resources.
- (ii) More and more lands were cleared for agriculture, human settlement, roads, mining, reservoirs, etc.
- (iii) Pressure on forests mounted due to lopping for fodder and fuel wood and removal of small timber by the local people.
- (iv) Grazing by domestic cattle caused an adverse effect on wildlife and its habitat.
- (v) Hunting was taken up as a sport by the elite and hundreds of wild animals were killed in a single hunt. Now commercial poaching is rampant.
- (vi) Incidence of forest fire.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)":

1. It is not an international inter-governmental treaty.
2. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

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: CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments.

- It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- Roughly 5,000 species of animals and 28,000 species of plants are protected. Bears, dolphins, cacti, corals, orchids and aloes are some examples.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding retail trade:

1. Consumer cooperatives were the first of the large-scale innovations in retailing.
2. Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities and for overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores.

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: D

Explanation: Retail Trading: This is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.

- Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling.
- Street peddling, handcarts, trucks, door-to-door, mail-order, telephone, automatic vending machines and internet are examples of non-store retail trading.
- Consumer cooperatives were the first of the large-scale innovations in retailing.
- Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities and for overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores.
- Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically, often going so far as to direct the goods to be manufactured to their specification.
- They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.

Source: NCERT

Natural resources and mineral resources

Q.1) Which of the following is/are abrasive minerals?

1. Silica
2. Limestone
3. Phosphate

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following mineral is used to reduce cavities?

- a) Argon
- b) Uranium
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Fluorite

ANS: D

Explanation: Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Rocks are combinations of homogenous substances called minerals.
2. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.

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: Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.”

- Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.
- Minerals are usually found in “ores”. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) The terms “veins and lodes” related to which of the following?

- a) Metamorphic rocks
- b) Sedimentary rocks
- c) Igneous rocks
- d) Both A & C

ANS: D

Explanation: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following minerals are extracted from “veins and lodes”?

1. Tin
2. Zinc
3. Lead

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.

- The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.
- In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth’s surface.
- They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following mineral is formed by decomposition of surface rocks?

- a) Bauxite
- b) Gypsum
- c) Potash
- d) Sodium

ANS: A

Explanation: Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following minerals are found in placer deposits?

- 1. Gold
- 2. Tin
- 3. Platinum

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills.

- These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water.
- Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following state is famous for rat hole mining?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Kerala
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: In most of the tribal areas of the north-east India, minerals are owned by individuals or communities.

- In Meghalaya, there are large deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone and dolomite etc.
- Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat hole' mining.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are comes under the common property resources?

1. Private land
2. Un-classed government forests
3. Rivulets

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land.

- Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources.
- Common property resources include all such resources that are meant for the common use of the villagers.
- CPRs include all resources like village pastures and grazing grounds, village forests and woodlots, protected and un-classed government forests, waste land, common threshing grounds, watershed drainage, ponds and tanks, rivers, rivulets, water reservoirs, canals and irrigation channels.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are correct about fresh water resources?

1. It accounts for only about 2.7 per cent of earth's water resources.
2. Ninety percent of earth's fresh water resources occur as ice sheets and glaciers.
3. Only one per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Water is a vital renewable natural resource. Three fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. It is therefore appropriately called the 'water planet'.

- It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years back.
- Even today, the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth's surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life. The ocean water is however saline and not fit for human consumption.
- Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of this occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. Due to their location, they are inaccessible.
- Only 1 per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use. It is found as ground water, as surface water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour in the atmosphere.

Source: NCERT

World Population, Distribution & Density

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 90 per cent of earth's land area.
2. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 90 per cent of the world's population.

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: 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.
- Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

Source: NCERT

Q2. Arrange the following countries in descending order of population:

1. Mexico
2. Pakistan
3. Brazil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: At present, Pakistan population is highest among 3 countries. It is around 23 crores compared to around 21 crores of Brazil, as in 2022. Whereas Mexico's Population is least among all, at 13 crores.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following factors influence the population distribution?

1. Soils
2. Climate
3. Landforms

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population:

Geographical Factors:

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

- (ii) Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favorable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.
- (iii) Climate: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts is uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people.
- (iv) Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are pull factors for population migration?

1. Better job opportunities
2. Epidemics
3. Political turmoil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

- 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.
- The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress?

- a) Bhutan
- b) Nepal
- c) Thailand
- d) Sri Lanka

ANS: A

Explanation: Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.

- Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese.
- This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) In which of the following year first population census was conducted?

- a) 1861
- b) 1872
- c) 1881
- d) 1891

ANS: B

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

Q.7) Arrange the following in descending order of population:

- 1. Jammu & Kashmir
- 2. Arunachal Pradesh
- 3. Uttarakhand

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The share of population is very small in the states like Jammu & Kashmir (1.04%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%) and Uttarakhand (0.84%) in spite of these states having fairly large geographical area.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following area has lowest concentration of population?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Northern Plains
- c) Deltas
- d) Coastal plains

ANS: A

Explanation: As far as the physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution.

Consequently, we observe that the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population than the interior districts of southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north eastern and the western states.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.
- 2. There has been a steady increase of density of population of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years.

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: 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.

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The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) According to 2011 census data, which of the following state has highest density of population?

- a) Bihar
- b) West Bengal
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: A

Explanation: Among the northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states.

Source: NCERT