

1. Seismic sea waves which approach the coasts at greater force are known as (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Tides
 - (b) Tsunami
 - (c) Current
 - (d) Cyclone
2. The land of maximum biodiversity is (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Tropical
 - (b) Temperate
 - (c) Monsoonal
 - (d) Equatorial
3. Indian Standard Time relates to (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) 75.5°E longitude
 - (b) 82.5°E longitude
 - (c) 90.5°E longitude
 - (d) 0° longitude
4. Which is the second nearest star to the Earth after the Sun? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Vega
 - (b) Sirius
 - (c) Proxima Centauri
 - (d) Alpha Centauri
5. The forest in Sundarban is called (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Scrub jungle
 - (b) Mangrove
 - (c) Deciduous forest
 - (d) Tundra
6. A massive earthquake in 2004? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Irian Jaya
 - (b) Sumatra
 - (c) Kalibangan
 - (d) Java
7. The first non-stop air-conditioned 'DURANTO' train was flagged off between (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Sealdah – New Delhi
 - (b) Mumbai – Howrah
 - (c) Bangalore – Howrah
 - (d) Chennai – New Delhi
8. Which one of the following states does not form part of Narmada River basin? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Madhya Pradesh
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Maharashtra
9. Soil erosion on hill slopes can be checked by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Afforestation
 - (b) Terrace cultivation
 - (c) Strip cropping
 - (d) Contour ploughing
10. Who coined the word 'Geography'? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Ptolemy
 - (b) Eratosthenese
 - (c) Hacataus
 - (d) Herodatus
11. Which of the following is called the 'ecological hot spot of India'? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Western Ghats
 - (b) Eastern Ghats
 - (c) Western Himalayas
 - (d) Eastern Himalayas
12. The age of the Earth can be determined by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Geological Time Scale
 - (b) Radio-Metric Dating
 - (c) Gravity method
 - (d) Fossilization method
13. How much of the Earth's land surface is desert? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) 1/10th
 - (b) 1/5th
 - (c) 1/3rd
 - (d) 1/6th
14. River Indus originates from: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Hindukush range
 - (b) Himalayan range
 - (c) Karakoram range
 - (d) Kailash range
15. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Stratosphere
 - (b) Thermosphere
 - (c) Troposphere
 - (d) Mesosphere
16. The Konkan Railway connects:
 - (a) Goa – Mangalore
 - (b) Roha – Mangalore
 - (c) Kanyakumari – Mangalore
 - (d) Kanyakumari – Mumbai
17. Bark of this tree is used as a condiment– (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Cinnamon
 - (b) Clove
 - (c) Neem
 - (d) Palm
18. The atmospheric air is held to the Earth by: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) gravity
 - (b) winds
 - (c) clouds
 - (d) rotation of the Earth
19. The common tree species in nilgiri hills is (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Sal
 - (b) Pine
 - (c) Eucalyptus
 - (d) Teak
20. Which is the largest living bird on Earth?
 - (a) Emu
 - (b) Ostrich
 - (c) Albatross
 - (d) Siberian Crane
21. Rihand Dam Project provides irrigation to (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - (b) Orissa and West Bengal
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - (d) Kerala and Karnataka

22. Which is the longest irrigation canal in India?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Sirhind Canal (b) Yamuna Canal
(c) Indira Gandhi Canal (d) East Kosi Canal
23. 'Loktak' is a
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Valley (b) Lake
(c) River (d) Mountain Range
24. Which city receives the highest cosmic radiation amongst the following?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
(c) Kolkata (d) Delhi
25. The HYV programme in India is also called as
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Traditional Agriculture
(b) New Agricultural Strategy
(c) White Revolution
(d) Blue Revolution
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Jamshedpur (b) Chittaranjan
(c) Perambur (d) Varanasi
27. A series of lines connecting places having a quake at the same time are called
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Homoseismal lines (b) Seismolines
(c) Coseismal lines (d) Isoseismal lines
28. What would be the impact of global warming on mangrove forests?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) They will grow more luxurious
(b) Large areas of mangroves will be submerged
(c) Their role as carbon sinks will become more important
(d) Both (a) and (c) above
29. The brightest planet is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Jupiter (d) Mars
30. Wheat, Barley, Lemon, Orange, rye and pearl millet belong to:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) the same plant family
(b) two plant families
(c) three plant families
(d) four plant families
31. A plant known only in cultivation having arisen under domestication is referred to as:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Scion (b) Cultigen
(c) Cultivar (d) Clone
32. The iron and steel plant in Bihar is at:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Visakhapatnam (b) Bokaro
(c) Burnpur (d) VijayNagar
33. The state which has registered the highest population growth rate according to 2001 census is:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim
34. Earth is a very big magnet. In which direction does its magnetic field extend?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) west to east (b) north to south
(c) south to north (d) east to west
35. The most densely populated state in India is:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Tamil nadu
36. The biggest planet in the solar system is:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Venus (b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn (d) Uranus
37. Peninsular India has the following zonal soil types:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Red and yellow soil (b) Forest soil
(c) Saline soil (d) Alluvial soil
38. The land between two rivers is called
(a) Natural Levees (b) Alluvial Cones
(c) Braided Stream (d) Doab
39. Which year is called as the 'Demographic divide' ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) 1941 (b) 1921
(c) 1901 (d) 1931
40. Which country has a high density of population?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) India (b) Canada
(c) Sweden (d) Greenland
41. The iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh is at
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Burnpur (b) Salem
(c) Bhilai (d) Bokaro
42. The leading sesame producing country in the world is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Mexico (b) U.S.A.
(c) China (d) India
43. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Darjeeling - West Bengal
(b) Mount Abu - Rajasthan
(c) Kodaikanal - Tamil Nadu
(d) Simla - Uttar Pradesh
44. The earth is at its maximum distance from the Sun on
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) January 30th (b) December 22nd
(c) September 22nd (d) July 4th
45. Consider the following pairs:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
- | Tributary | Main River |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Chambal | : Yamuna |
| 2. Sone | : Narmada |
| 3. Manas | : Brahmaputra |
- Which one of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 only

46. The total population divided by available arable land area is referred to as **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)**
 (a) Population density (b) Nutritional density
 (c) Agricultural density (d) Industrial density
47. The eastward continuation of the Brazil current is called : **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**
 (a) North Atlantic drift
 (b) South Atlantic drift
 (c) Counter Equatorial drift
 (d) West Atlantic drift
48. Ice glacier's melting is a common phenomenon linked to the rise in a seawater level. The glaciers are predominantly present in **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Greenland (b) Antarctica
 (c) Himalayas (d) Arctic
49. Which hill station is called as the 'Queen of the Satpuras' **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Pachmarhi (b) Nilgiri
 (c) Mahendergiri (d) Cardamom
50. Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi? **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) NH4 (b) NH2
 (c) NH10 (d) NH6
51. The country where drip irrigation is more efficiently used is **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) India (b) Israel
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) England
52. Which river in India flows in a rift-valley? **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Narmada (b) Krishna
 (c) Cauvery (d) Tapti
53. A narrow strip of land that connects two larger land masses is called **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Cape (b) Isthmus
 (c) Strait (d) Peninsula
54. Maps on large scale, representing both natural and man-made features are called **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Thematic maps (b) Atlas maps
 (c) Wall maps (d) Topographic maps
55. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian at a place is **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Declination (b) Latitude
 (c) Azimuth (d) Dip
56. An irrigation project is categorized as a major project if it covers a cultivable command area of **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) less than 2,000 hectares
 (b) 2,000 to 10,000 hectares
 (c) above 10,000 hectares
 (d) all the above
57. The programme of 'Operation Flood' was concentrated on **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) increasing irrigation facilities.
 (b) flood control.
 (c) increasing the milk production.
 (d) increase the flood grains production.
58. According to Ferrel's law (Coriolis Force) winds change their direction **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Towards left in Northern hemisphere and towards right in Southern hemisphere.
 (b) Towards right in Northern hemisphere and towards left in Southern hemisphere.
 (c) Towards right in both the hemisphere.
 (d) Towards left in both the hemisphere.
59. Which one of the following atmospheric layers absorb ultraviolet rays of the sun? **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
 (c) Ionosphere (d) Ozonosphere
60. The drainage pattern developed on folded sedimentary rock is termed as **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Trellis (b) Dendritic
 (c) Radial (d) Deranged
61. Which one of the following is not a line of demarcation between two countries ? **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Durand Line (b) Mac Mahon Line
 (c) Plimsoll Line (d) Maginot Line
62. Water potential remains lowest in **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Water plants (b) Woody plants
 (c) Succulents (d) Halophytes
63. The free living bacterium in the soil which increases the yield of rice is **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Rhizobium (b) Azotobacter
 (c) Acetobacter (d) Anabaena
64. Frontal cyclones occur characteristically in **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Equatorial region
 (b) Tropical region
 (c) Mid-latitude region
 (d) Polar region
65. "Yosemite" is a **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**
 (a) River (b) Peak
 (c) Waterfall (d) Dam
66. Where is the shore based steel plant located? **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Tuticorin
 (b) Salem
 (c) Vishakhapatnam
 (d) Mangalore
67. Which two of the following are connected by the North South corridor? **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)**
 (a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
 (b) Mumbai and Chennai
 (c) Amritsar and Kolkata
 (d) Hyderabad and Bhopal
68. Which of the following statements is correct? **(SSC CGL 2014)**
 (a) Mahadeo hills are in the west of Maikala hills.
 (b) Mahadeo hills are the part of Karnataka Plateau.
 (c) Mahadeo hills are in the east of Chhotanagpur Plateau.
 (d) Mahadeo hills are the part of Aravalli ranges.

69. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Hevea Tree—Brazil
 (b) Sumatra Storm—Malaysia
 (c) Kajan River—Borneo
 (d) Dekke Toba fish—Brazil
70. Which of the following resources is renewable? (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Uranium (b) Coal
 (c) Timber (d) Natural Gas
71. Soil erosion can be prevented by (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Increasing bird population
 (b) Afforestation
 (c) Removal of vegetation
 (d) Overgrazing
72. Natural sources of air pollution are (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Forest fires
 (b) Volcanic eruptions
 (c) Dust storm
 (d) Smoke from burning dry leaves
73. The 'graded profile' of a river course is a (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) smooth curve in the upper course
 (b) smooth curve in the middle course
 (c) smooth curve in the lower course
 (d) smooth curve from source to mouth
74. Sink hole is a phenomenon of _____ topography. (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Desert (b) Tundra
 (c) Karst (d) Plain
75. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of (SSC CGL 2015)
1. Coconut 2. Black pepper
 3. Rubber 4. Rice
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
76. The longest continental Railway in the world is (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Trans Siberian Railway
 (b) Canadian Pacific Railway
 (c) Canadian National Railway
 (d) Trans Atlantic Railway
77. Which of the following is FALSE with respect to rain water harvesting? (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) It helps raising water table
 (b) It helps meet rising water demand
 (c) It increases run-off losses
 (d) It is a device of water conservation
78. Which of the following river does not originate in Indian territory? (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Mahanadi (b) Brahmaputra
 (c) Satluj (d) Ganga
79. Which one among the following industries in the maximum consumer of water in India? (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Textile (b) Engineering
 (c) Paper and Pulp (d) Thermal Power
80. Choose the correct option which represents the arrangement of atmospheric layers. (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere
 (b) Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere, Troposphere, Stratosphere
 (c) Ionosphere, Exosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Stratosphere
 (d) Exosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere
81. Which of the following options correctly explains the term 'heat budget'? (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) It is the amount of heat which the surface of earth receives from the sun.
 (b) It is the radiation from the earth in the form of long waves
 (c) It is a mode of transfer of heat through matter by molecular activity.
 (d) It is the balance between incoming and outgoing radiation.
82. The layer of atmosphere close to the earth's surface is called: (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Exosphere (b) Ionosphere
 (c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere
83. Which of the following plant shows chloroplast dimorphism? (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Sugarcane (b) Sugar beet
 (c) Rice (d) Wheat
84. Day and Night are equal at the : (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Prime Meridian (b) Poles
 (c) Equator (d) Antarctic
85. Evergreen type forests are found in : (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Mediterranean region
 (b) Monsoon climatic area
 (c) Desert region
 (d) Equatorial region
86. The ash-grey soils of high latitude coniferous forests are known as : (SSC CGL 2015)
- (a) Grey-Brown soils (b) Red and Yellow soils
 (c) Tundra soils (d) Podsoles
87. Equinox occurs when the sun is vertically above (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Tropic of Capricorn
 (b) Tropic of Cancer
 (c) Poles
 (d) Equator
88. Among the world oceans, which ocean is having the widest continental shelf? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Antarctic ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
 (c) Indian Ocean (d) Atlantic ocean
89. Which is largest peninsular river in India? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Krishna (b) Godavari
 (c) Cauvery (d) Mahanadi

90. Red soil is normally found in India in which regions?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Eastern Region only
(b) Southern Region only
(c) Eastern & Southern part of the Deccan Plateau
(d) None of these
91. Mount Abu is a hill station located in _____ ranges.
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Vindhya (b) Satpuda
(c) Aravalli (d) Sahyadri
92. The only perennial river in Peninsular India is _____.
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Godavari (b) Kaveri
(c) Krishna (d) Bhima
93. When does solar eclipse take place ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) When the sun is between the moon and earth
(b) When the earth is between the moon and sun
(c) When the moon is between the sun and earth
(d) When the moon does not lie on the line joining the sun and earth
94. Strait of Gibraltar connects which of the following?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Red Sea-Mediterranean Sea
(b) Red Sea-Arabian Sea
(c) Atlantic Ocean-Mediterranean Sea
(d) Mediterranean Sea-Black Sea
95. The largest solar power plant in India is located at
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Nagercoil (b) Jaisalmer
(c) Madhapur (d) Rann of Kutch
96. On which river is the Tehri dam built?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Alakananda (b) Bhagirathi
(c) Ganga (d) Hooghly
97. With which country, India has the longest international boundary?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
(c) China (d) Bangladesh
98. Which State in India has the largest coastline?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Gujarat
(d) West Bengal
99. Jog falls in Karnataka is located over which river?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Kaveri (b) Godavari
(c) Sharavati (d) Krishna
100. Which one of the following areas of India is covered by tropical evergreen forest?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Semi-arid areas of Gujarat
(b) Eastern Ghats
(c) Western Ghats
(d) Madhya Pradesh
101. Which of the following State is surrounded by Bangladesh from three sides?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Nagaland (b) Assam
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura
102. Earth received heat from the sun is known as:
(SSC CHSL 2012)
- (a) Insolation (b) Infrared heat
(c) Solar radiation (d) Thermal radiation
103. Spot the odd item in the following: (SSC CHSL 2012)
- (a) Red sea (b) Black sea
(c) Caspian sea (d) Dead sea
104. Match correctly the following, deserts and their location by choosing the correct response: (SSC CHSL 2013)
- | Desert | Location |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Kalahari | 1. South America |
| b. Atacama | 2. Australia |
| c. Thar | 3. Africa |
| d. Great Victoria | 4. Asia |
- (a) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 (b) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
(c) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 (d) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
105. The longest river of peninsular India is
(SSC CHSL 2013)
- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna
(c) Kaveri (d) Narmada
106. The Himalayan mountain range is an example of
(SSC CHSL 2013)
- (a) Fold mountain (b) Volcanic mountain
(c) Residual mountain (d) Block mountain
107. Which one of the following is a warm ocean current ?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
- (a) GulfStream (b) Kurile
(c) Canary (d) Labrador
108. The main advantage of Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) is
(SSC CHSL 2013)
- (a) Avoid soil erosion
(b) Recharge ground water
(c) Avoid floods
(d) Reduce the loss of water
109. India is the largest producer and exporter of
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- (a) Cotton (b) Copper
(c) Tea (d) Mica
110. The soils which are rich in Calcium are known as
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- (a) Pedocals (b) Pedalfers
(c) Podsoles (d) Laterites

111. Cultivable land is defined as **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) land actually under crops
 (b) Cultivable waste land + fallow land
 (c) Old fallow lands + current fallow lands
 (d) Total fallow lands + net sown area
112. Which of the following is the largest Biosphere Reserves of India ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) Nilgiri (b) Nandadevi
 (c) Sundarbans (d) Gulf of Mannar
113. With what bio-region is the term "Steppe" associated ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) Grasslands (b) Tropical Forests
 (c) Savanna (d) Coniferous Forests
114. About how much of the world's land area is tropical rainforest ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) 2 percent (b) 7 percent
 (c) 10 percent (d) 15 percent
115. The world's growing appetite for what food product is a leading cause of tropical deforestation ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) Pork (b) Sugar
 (c) Lamb (d) Beef
116. What is Kyoto Protocol ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) It is an agreement among countries to takes steps for planting trees to control pollution
 (b) It is an agreement among countries to start using nuclear energy
 (c) It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing global warming
 (d) It is an agreement among countries to takes steps for reducing acid rain.
117. The largest reservoir of fresh water is : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Ground Water (b) Ponds
 (c) Lakes (d) Glaciers
118. The most abundant element by number in the living system is : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
 (c) Carbon (d) Nitrogen
119. How much of world's surface is covered by water ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) 70% (b) 80%
 (c) 25% (d) 55%
120. Which of the following Scientist proved that the path of each planet around the Sun is elliptical ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Galileo (b) Newton
 (c) Copernicus (d) Kepler
121. Which of the following rivers originates from Trans Himalayas ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Sindu (b) Saraswathi
 (c) Ganga (d) Yamuna
122. The most suitable soil for the production of cotton is ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Black lava soil (b) Loamy soil
 (c) Well drained soil (d) Alluvial soil
123. The largest producer of Lignite in India is: **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Kerala (b) Rajasthan
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Gujarat
124. Sex-ratio is calculated as : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) No of females per 1,000 males in a Country
 (b) No of males per 1,000 females in a Country
 (c) No. of children per 1,000 people in a Country.
 (d) No of people per 1,000 children in a Country.
125. Which state of India has made rain water harvesting compulsory for all houses ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Punjab
 (c) Haryana (d) Maharashtra
126. The five key indicators of global climate change of our planet are : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Sea-level, Rising temperatures, Rainfall, Nitrogen and Actic Sea ice
 (b) None of the options
 (c) Arctic sea ice, carbon dioxide, Global temperature, Sea level and land ice.
 (d) Antartic sea ice, Oxygen, Rainfall, Drought and Sea level
127. The area reserved for the welfare of wild life is called **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Sanctuary (b) Botanical garden
 (c) Forest (d) National pak
128. The National Green Tribunal deals with cases relating to ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Criminal offenses
 (b) Issues relating to protection and conservation of historical monuments.
 (c) Civil cases
 (d) Environmental protection and conservation of forests.
129. The biggest oil spill in world history took place in the ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Persian Gulf (b) Caspian Sea
 (c) Mediterranean Sea (d) South China sea
130. Among the following which country has the highest life expectancy ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) USA (b) Switzerland
 (c) Japan (d) Denmark
131. The redness in atmosphere at Sunrise and Sunset is due to: **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Dispersion of light (b) Scattering of light
 (c) Refraction of light (d) Reflection of light

132. Which one of the following tribes practices pastoral nomadism ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Boro (b) Masai
 (c) Pygmies (d) Eskimo
133. Select the High Yielding Varieties of seed-crops developed under Green Revolution in India. **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Pulses and Maize.
 (b) Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oil seeds and Sugarcane
 (c) Maize, Black-gram, Jowar, Coffee and Tea.
 (d) Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra and Maize.
134. India is the largest producer and consumer of **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Sugar (b) Paddy
 (c) Tea (d) Coffee
135. The busiest rail section in respect to goods transportation is **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Mumbai – Chennai section
 (b) Delhi – Kolkata section
 (c) Kolkata – Chennai section
 (d) Delhi – Mumbai section
136. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) China (b) Myanmar
 (c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
137. The country in East Asia which is most conspicuous for its decreasing population growth since 1981 is **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Japan (b) South Korea
 (c) Thailand (d) China
138. The recently discovered field with oil potential in Krishna-Godavari Basin is called **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Ravva Offshore Block (b) Golkunda Block
 (c) Bombay High (d) Telangana Block
139. Consider the following sea-ports: **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 1. Chennai 2. Machilipatnam
 3. Nagapattinam 4. Tuticorin
 The correct sequence of these ports from north to south is
 (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3
 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
140. Santa Cruz is **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) an International airport in Chennai
 (b) a Domestic airport in Chennai
 (c) an International airport in Mumbai
 (d) a Domestic airport in Mumbai
141. The Almatti Dam is constructed on the river **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Tungabhadra (b) Krishna
 (c) Kaveri (d) Sileru
142. The project similar to T.V.A. (Tennessee Valley Authority) of U.S.A. in India is **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) Damodar Valley Project
 (b) Mahanadi Delta Project
 (c) Ramganga Multipurpose Project
 (d) Idukki Project
143. Petrology is the study of **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) rocks (b) soils
 (c) earth (d) minerals
144. Match the following : **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 A. Rosewood 1. Mangrove forests
 B. Bushes 2. Alpine forests
 C. Birch 3. Deciduous forests
 D. Sundari tree 4. Dry forests
 A B C D A B C D
 (a) 4 3 2 1 (b) 3 4 2 1
 (c) 1 2 3 4 (d) 2 3 4 1
145. During the period of South-West monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because : **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) the winds do not reach this area
 (b) there are no mountains in this area
 (c) it lies in the rain-shadow area
 (d) the temperature is too high to let the winds cool down
146. Which one of the following is not a line of demarcation between two countries? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) International Date Line
 (b) MacMahon Line
 (c) Radcliffe Line
 (d) Durand Line
147. Which state in India occupies the same ranking position in respect of area and population? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Manipur (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Nagaland (d) Gujarat
148. Lake formed in a cut off river, meander is called: **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Playa Lake (b) Meteoric Lake
 (c) Ox-Bow Lake (d) Crater Lake
149. Which is the leading state in India in "Ship Breaking" industry? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal
150. Contour line is the imaginary line joining places of equal: **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Rainfall (b) Humidity
 (c) Elevation (d) Temperature
151. Which is the first state in India to enact the Food Security Act? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Gujarat
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Bihar

152. The first shore based integrated steel plant in the country is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Vijaynagar (b) Salem
(c) Vishakapatnam (d) Bhadravati
153. Name the condition which influences the development of plants into distinctive forms.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Climatic conditions
(b) Soil conditions
(c) Environmental conditions
(d) Social conditions
154. Agriculture should serve as an instrument of income, livelihood and opportunity to the local community - this statement is given by
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Dr Madhavan Nair (b) Dr Manmohan Singh
(c) Dr Abdul Kalam (d) Dr M S Swaminathan
155. The forests which act as barriers against cyclones are:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Evergreen forests (b) Mangrove forests
(c) Monsoon forests (d) Alpine Forest
156. The resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Renewable resources (b) Potential resources
(c) Biotic resources (d) Abiotic resources
157. In a solar or lunar eclipse, the region of earth's shadow is divided into.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Four parts (b) Five parts
(c) Two parts (d) Three parts
158. What does the word 'amphibian' mean ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Two lives (b) Four lives
(c) Three lives (d) One life
159. The total number of planets revolving around the sun are:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Seven (b) Eight
(c) Five (d) Six
160. Which of the following is the major copper producing country?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Indonesia (b) Russia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Chile
161. The largest forest which covers 25 percent of the world's Forest land is:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Monsoon Forest
(b) Temperate forests of Europe
(c) The tropical Rain forest
(d) Taiga forest of Siberia
162. The method of age determination called "radioactive uranium dating" cannot be used to determine the age of
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) the earth (b) rocks
(c) minerals on earth (d) fossils and plant bodies
163. Altocumulus clouds occur at altitude of
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) 10000m - 12000m (b) 6000m - 10000m
(c) 1000m - 1800m (d) 2000m - 6000m
164. The minor irrigation schemes have Cultural Command Area (CCA) upto
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) 3000 hectares (b) 2500 hectares
(c) 1500 hectares (d) 2000 hectares
165. Which of the following Islands is under direct threat of rising sea levels due to climate change has appealed for help from European leaders?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) Palau (b) Tuvalu Islands
(c) Marshall Islands (d) Nauru
166. Which of the following regions is called the 'granary of the world'?
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Temperate grasslands
(b) British type vegetation
(c) Laurentian type vegetation
(d) Tropical grasslands
167. Spot the odd item in the following:
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Prairies (b) Pampas
(c) Selvas (d) Sundarban
168. Which of the following rivers of India flows in rift-valley?
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Kaveri (b) Tapti
(c) Son (d) Ken
169. The largest coral reef in the world is found near the Eastern coast of
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Japan (b) China
(c) Cuba (d) Australia
170. The strong, cold, dry wind blowing in the polar region is known as
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Chinook (b) Bora
(c) Blizzard (d) Harmattan
171. The lines joining places of equal values of horizontal component of Earth's magnetic field are called
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) isogonic lines (b) isodynamic lines
(c) aclinic lines (d) isoclinic lines
172. Which one among the following states is smallest in area?
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
173. Highest coffee growing state in India is
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) Karnataka (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
174. The rootless plant is
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) lemna (b) banana
(c) ginger (d) lemon

175. The highest peak of the Eastern ghats of India is
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) Shevroy hills (b) Mahendragiri
(c) Javadi hills (d) Annaimudi
176. Which country is the largest producer of raw jute?
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Myanmar (d) India
177. The largest proven oil reserve of the world lies in
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Venezuela (d) Saudi Arabia
178. Kundankulam Project is located in which state?
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Telangana (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu
179. Which of the following is related to horticulture?
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Green revolution (b) White revolution
(c) Operation flood (d) Golden revolution
180. The island of Honshu in Japan is famous for
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Oil (b) Diamonds
(c) Coal (d) Iron ore
181. 40°N latitude acts as demarcation line between
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) North and South Korea
(b) USA and Canada
(c) North and South Vietnam
(d) Egypt and Sudan
182. Lakes which contain high concentration of humic acid in water is
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Desert salt lakes (b) Volcanic lakes
(c) Dystrophic lakes (d) Deep ancient lakes
183. The first person ever to reach the South Pole was
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Magellan (b) merigo Vespucci
(c) Amundsen (d) Peary
184. It is reported that there is an ongoing decrease in the pH value of ocean water because of global warming. It happens due to
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Larger uptake of atmospheric nitrogen by ocean water.
(b) Lesser uptake of atmospheric nitrogen by ocean water.
(c) Larger uptake of CO₂ by ocean water
(d) Lesser uptake of CO₂ by ocean water.
185. The largest tea growing country in the World is
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) India (b) Brazil
(c) Sri Lanka (d) China
186. The South East trade winds are attracted towards the Indian sub continent in the rainy season due to
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) the effect of easterlies
(b) the effect of Northern–East trade winds
(c) the presence of low atmospheric pressure over North–West India
(d) the development of cyclone over the equator
187. The 'graded profile' of a river course is a
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) smooth curve in the upper course
(b) smooth curve in the middle course
(c) smooth curve in the lower course
(d) smooth curve from source to mouth
188. Sink hole is a phenomenon of _____ topography.
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Desert (b) Tundra
(c) Karst (d) Plain
189. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
1. Coconut 2. Black pepper
3. Rubber 4. Rice
(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
190. The longest continental Railway in the world is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Trans Siberian Railway
(b) Canadian Pacific Railway
(c) Canadian National Railway
(d) Trans Atlantic Railway
191. Which planet is considered as the Dwarf planet?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Earth (b) Jupiter
(c) Pluto (d) Saturn
192. Sandstone is which type of rock?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Calcareous Rock
(b) Igneous Rock
(c) Metamorphic Rock
(d) Sedimentary Rock
193. Which Indian state is the largest in terms of the total area covered?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu
194. Which Indian state has the longest Coastline?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu
195. What is the name of the tropical cyclones in the China Sea?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Hurricanes (b) Tornado
(c) Twister (d) Typhoon

196. Which among the following country is not a part of Scandinavia? **(SSC CGL 2017)**
 (a) Norway (b) Finland
 (c) Sweden (d) Denmark
197. 49th Parallel is the boundary line between which two countries? **(SSC CGL 2017)**
 (a) USA and Canada
 (b) North and South Vietnam
 (c) Germany and France
 (d) Brazil and Chile
198. How does La – Nina affect the Pacific Ocean? **(SSC CGL 2017)**
 (a) Decreases salinity of ocean
 (b) Cools downs the temperature of water
 (c) Maintains stable temperature of water
 (d) Increases salinity of ocean
199. The longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere occur on _____ . **(SSC CHSL 2017)**
 (a) 20th May (b) 21st June
 (c) 20th July (d) 21st August
200. Match the following.

Mountain	Continent
1. Mount Etna	a. Asia
2. Mount K2	b. Africa
3. Mount Kilimanjaro	c. Europe

(SSC Sub inspector 2017)
 (a) 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - c (b) 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c
 (c) 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - b (d) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - b
201. Which of the following mountain range separates Europe and Asia? **(SSC Sub inspector 2017)**
 (a) Rocky Mountain Range
 (b) Himalayan Mountain Range
 (c) Ural Mountain Range
 (d) Appalachian Mountain Range
202. Suez Canal connects which of the following water bodies? **(SSC Sub inspector 2017)**
 (a) Mediterranean Sea and Black sea
 (b) Mediterranean Sea and Red sea
 (c) Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
 (d) Mediterranean Sea and Arctic Ocean
203. Which of the following Indian state does not share International land border? **(SSC Sub Inspector 2017)**
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh
204. The highest plateau of India is the: **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) Chota Nagpur (b) Malwa
 (c) Ladakh (d) Deccan
205. Through which states does the river Chambal flow? **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) MP, Gujrat, UP (b) UP, MP, Rajasthan
 (c) Gujrat, MP, UP, Bihar (d) Rajasthan, MP, Bihar
206. Which one of the following is a land locked country? **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) Russia (b) Austria
 (c) India (d) China
207. An area reserved for the protection of the wildlife is called: **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) Sanctuary (b) National Park
 (c) Zoological Park (d) Reserved Forest
208. Which among the following is the oldest mountain series in India? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) Satpura (b) Nilgiri
 (c) Himalaya (d) Aravali
209. Indravati, Pranhita and Sabari are important tributaries of which of these rivers? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) Ganga (b) Godavari
 (c) Cauvery (d) Krishna
210. Which type of forest is appropriate for Sandalwood trees **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) Evergreen (b) Tundra
 (c) Desert (d) Tropical Deciduous
211. Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world of bioserve? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) Manas (b) Nanda Devi
 (c) Gulf of Mannar (d) Nilgiri
212. Which force is responsible for the earth revolving around the sun? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) Magnetic Force (b) Electro-Magnetic Force
 (c) Longitudinal Force (d) Gravitational Force
213. Depression formed due to deflating action of winds are called **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)**
 (a) Playas (b) Yardang
 (c) Ventifacts (d) Sand dunes
214. Which one of the following is the brightest star in the Orion Constellation? **(SSC CGL 2018)**
 (a) Betelgeuse (b) Alnilam
 (c) Rigel (d) Eta Orionis
215. Which of the following Indian islands lies in the Bay of Bengal? **(SSC CGL 2018)**
 (a) Andaman & Nicobar (b) Lakshadweep
 (c) Diu (d) Daman
216. What is the geographic name given to a deep and narrow valley consisting of steep sides created by weathering and erosion by rivers, wind, rain and tectonic activity? **(SSC CGL 2018)**
 (a) Buttes (b) Ridge
 (c) Canyon (d) Basin
217. Silent Valley National Park is located in the Indian state of _____ . **(SSC CGL 2018)**
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) West Bengal
 (c) Kerala (d) Uttarakhand

218. Byopa is a traditional headgear of tribes belonging to _____.
(a) Jharkhand (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Goa
(SSC CGL 2018)
219. Which of the following is the largest container port of India?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (b) Ennore Port
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Port (d) Paradip Port
(SSC CGL 2018)
220. The Channel Tunnel is the name of an undersea tunnel connecting :
(a) France and Germany (b) France and England
(c) France and Spain (d) Spain and Morocco
(SSC CHSL 2018)
221. Which of the following rivers is NOT a part of the Ganga River System?
(a) Dhansari (b) Hindan
(c) Son (d) Mandakini
(SSC CHSL 2018)
222. The Strait of _____ connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.
(a) Bonifacio (b) Kerch
(c) Gibraltar (d) Messina
(SSC CHSL 2018)
223. The Yamuna river flows parallel to the _____.
(a) Krishna
(b) Ganga
(c) Kaveri
(d) Brahmaputra
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
224. The Taj Mahal lies on the banks of the river.
(a) Yamuna (b) Indus
(c) Ganga (d) Sutlej
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
225. The World Food Program (WFP) is the food assistance branch of the United Nations. Where is it headquartered?
(a) Brussels (b) Paris
(c) Rome (d) New York
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
226. The Araku Valley, a tourist resort, is located near which of these cities of South India ?
(a) Madurai (b) Kochi
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Mangalore
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
227. The Indian Standard Time is calculated from the clock tower of _____.
(a) Hamirpur (b) Rampur
(c) Mirzapur (d) Sambalpur
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
228. Which party government announced the formation of a second backward classes commission in 1978?
(a) Indian National Congress Party
(b) Bhartiya Janata Party
(c) Janta Party
(d) United Democratic Party
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
229. Pin valley National Park is situated in :
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
230. Which of the following is NOT a nuclear power station?
(a) Ramagundam (b) Rawat Bhata
(c) Naraura (d) Kalpakkam
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
231. What is the name of the first crude oil pipeline constructed in India?
(a) Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline
(b) Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) Gas Pipeline
(c) Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline
(d) Mumbai High-Mumbai-Ankleshwar-Kayoli Pipeline
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
232. What was the magnitude of the Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004?
(a) 8.6 (b) 8.9
(c) 9.1 (d) 7.4
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
233. During the phenomenon of aphelion, the approximate distance between the earth and the sun is:
(a) 152 million km (b) 137 million km
(c) 142 million km (d) 147 million km
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
234. Most of the atmospheric Ozone is found in which layer of atmosphere?
(a) Thermosphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Troposphere
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
235. Where is the famous pilgrim spot of Sikhs, Sri Harmandir Sahib located?
(a) Amritsar (b) Manali
(c) Jalandhar (d) Patna
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
236. _____ National Park is in Ladakh.
(a) Gir (b) Manas
(c) Namdapha (d) Hemis
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
237. Which of the following is a tributary of the river Brahmaputra that flows through Bhutan?
(a) Ayeyarwady River
(b) Chindwin River
(c) Wang Chhu River
(d) Sittaung River
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
238. In which of the following places is a steel plant under SAIL located?
(a) Bhilai (b) Bilaspur
(c) Raigarh (d) Korba
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
239. Which of the following is NOT an outcomes of endogenic forces?
(a) Landslides (b) Sea waves
(c) Volcanic eruptions (d) Earthquakes
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
240. Where is the Sariska Tiger Reserve located?
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Haryana
(SSC CHSL 2020-21)

241. Which of the following states was popularly known as the 'Land of Gods'? It got a separate identity as a state on 9 November 2000. **(SSC CHSL 2020-21)**
 (a) Uttarakhand (b) Karnataka
 (c) Goa (d) Telangana
242. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about alluvial soil? **(SSC CHSL 2020-21)**
 (a) Old alluvial is called 'bangar' and new alluvial is called 'khadar'.
 (b) Northern plains are made of alluvial soil.
 (c) In the Himalayan region we find alluvial soil.
 (d) Deltas of Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Krishna are made from alluvial soil.
243. In which of the following states is the Srivilliputhur Elephant Reserve located? **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Telangana
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
244. Which of the following communities of Sikkim is traditionally associated with the folk dance known as 'Chu-Faat'? **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**
 (a) Tamang (b) Bhutia
 (c) Nepalese (d) Lepcha
245. Which of the following river systems has Wardha river as one its significant rivers? **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**
 (a) Godavari (b) Ganga
 (c) Krishna (d) Mahanandi
246. Which of the following rivers has Kishanganga rivers as one of its major tributaries? **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**
 (a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
 (c) Jhelum (d) Chenab
247. In which of the following periods is the meteor shower named Quadrantids generally visible from Earth? **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**
 (a) October/November (b) May/June
 (c) August/September (d) December/January
248. Which of the following rivers is the largest tributary of the Indus river? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) Beas (b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Satluj
249. According to Coffee Board of India, which of the following states in India is the largest producer of coffee in 2020? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) Assam (b) Tamilnadu
 (c) Goa (d) Karnataka
250. According to the Census of India 2011, what is the approximate population of Sikkim? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) 9.93 lakh (b) 4.56 lakh
 (c) 2.37 lakh (d) 6.11 lakh
251. Which of the following rivers joins the Ganga at Sonpur near Patna? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) Mahananda (b) Ramganga
 (c) Ghaghara (d) Gandak
252. Baisakhi is the famous festival of which of the following states/union territories? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) Bihar (b) Andaman and Nicobar
 (c) Punjab (d) Jammu and Kashmir
253. Which of the following is NOT a river of the Himalayan systems? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) Ken (b) Shetrunji
 (c) Betwa (d) Hindan
254. 'Machall Mata' shrine located in the Kishtwar district of Jammu is dedicated to the Goddess: **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
 (a) Hidimba (b) Durga
 (c) Lakshmi (d) Sita
255. Which Indian state is bordered by Bangladesh on its north, south and west? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Tripura (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Assam (d) West Bengal
256. Hydro Thermal Carbonisation technology developed at IIT, Kharagpur is a process of generation of energy from which of the following sources? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Water current in rivers
 (b) Hydropower in barrages and dams
 (c) Solid waste with high moisture content
 (d) Naturally available hydrocarbons
257. Project Elephant was launched in India in the year _____. **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1985 (d) 1992
258. Which among the following is a seaport of Bangladesh? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Faridpur (b) Rajshahi
 (c) Chittagong (d) Dhaka
259. Kadam Rasul Mosque, whose construction is characterised by the use of bricks and black marble, is situated at _____. **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Gaur (b) Purnea (c) Alwar (d) Mandu
260. Which among the following peaks is NOT located in Nepal Himalayas? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Annapurna (b) Kamet
 (c) Lhotse (d) Mount Everest
261. In the context of ocean energy conversion, 'T' in OTEC stands for: **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Thermal (b) Thermodynamic
 (c) Technological (d) Tidal
262. 'Aloo Posto' is a traditional delicacy of which state of India? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Haryana (b) Gujarat
 (c) West Bengal (d) Uttarakhand
263. Which of the following dams is located in Jharkhand? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
 (a) Koyna (b) Maithon
 (c) Mettur (d) Sardar Sarovar

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) A tsunami, also known as a seismic sea wave, is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.
2. (a) The maximum biodiversity is found in tropical forest. Tropical forests are often thought of as evergreen rainforests and moist forests, however in reality only up to 60% of tropical forest is rainforest.
3. (b) Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. Indian Standard Time is calculated on the basis of 82.5° E longitude, in Mirzapur (Amravati Chauraha), Uttar Pradesh, which is nearly on the corresponding longitude reference line.
4. (c) The Sun is the nearest star to the earth which is 0.000058 light year far from earth. Proxima Centauri is the second nearest star having distance of 4.2421 light years where as Alpha Centauri is the third nearest with distance of 4.3650 light years from Earth.
5. (b) The Sundarbans is a natural region comprising southern Bangladesh and a part in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world.
6. (b) Sumatra region was a victim of massive earthquake in 2004.
7. (a) Duronto Express trains were introduced in 2009-10 in India. The first Duronto ran between Sealdah and New Delhi. Duronto express trains are a long-distance non-stop superfast express trains.
8. (b) The Narmada river rises near Amarkantak range of mountains in Madhya Pradesh. It is the fifth largest river in the country. It traverses Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and meets the Gulf of Cambay. The total length of the river from source to sea is 1312 kilometers (815 miles).
9. (b) Terrace cultivation, method of growing crops on sides of hills or mountains by planting on graduated terraces built into the slope. Though labour-intensive, the method has been employed effectively to maximize arable land area in variable terrains and to reduce soil erosion and water loss.
10. (b) The ancient Greek scholar Eratosthenes (276-194 BC) is commonly called the "father of geography" for he was the first to use the word geography.
11. (a) Western Ghats is called "the ecological hotspot of India".
12. (b) Radiometric dating is a method used to date rocks and other objects based on the known decay rate of radioactive isotopes. The best estimate for Earth's age is based on radiometric dating of fragments from the Canyon Diablo iron meteorite.
13. (c) Seen from space, the majority of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans - that makes up 71% of the surface of the Earth. Deserts actually make up 33%, or 1/3rd of the land's surface area.
14. (d) The Indus River is the longest and most important river in Pakistan and one of the most important rivers on the Indian subcontinent. Originating in the Tibetan plateau in the vicinity of Lake Mansarovar, the river runs a 3200 kilometer (2000 mile) course, through Ladakh district in Kashmir and Northern Areas, flowing through the North in a southerly direction along the entire length of country, and merges into the Arabian Sea near Pakistan's port city Karachi.
15. (c) The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere. It is made up of approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% other gases, which include carbon dioxide, methane, neon, krypton, argon, helium, and hydrogen. The troposphere contains approximately 99% of the water vapour in the earth's entire atmosphere.
16. (b) The Konkan Railway travels 738 kilometers through the states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka, starting just after the Roha railway station (75 km south of Panvel in the suburbs of Mumbai) in Maharashtra and ending at the Thokur railway station near Mangalore in southern Karnataka.
17. (a) Cinnamon is a spice obtained from the inner bark of several tree species from the genus *Cinnamomum*. Cinnamon is used mainly as an aromatic condiment and flavouring additive in a wide variety of cuisines, sweet and savoury dishes, breakfast cereals, snackfoods, tea and traditional foods.
18. (a) The atmospheric air is held to the earth by gravity. It is made up mainly of nitrogen (78.1%). It also has plentiful oxygen (20.9%) and small amounts of argon (0.9%), carbon dioxide (0.035%), water vapor, and other gases.
19. (c) Eucalyptus is known as Nilgiri in Hindi, after the hills on which the tree is mainly grown.
20. (b) The largest living bird is the Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*), from the plains of Africa and Arabia. A large male Ostrich can reach a height of 2.8 metres (9.2 feet) and weight over 156 kilograms (344 pounds).
21. (c) Rihand Dam is a concrete gravity dam located at Pipri in Sonbhadra District in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is located on the Rihand River, a tributary of the Son River. The catchment area of this dam extends over Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh whereas it supplies irrigation water in Bihar located downstream of the river.
22. (c) The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and the largest irrigation project in the world. Indira

- Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan.
23. (b) Loktak Lake, also called the only floating lake in the world due to the floating phumdis (heterogeneous mass of vegetation, soil, and organic matters at various stages of decomposition) on it, is located near Moirang in Manipur state, India.
 24. (a) Chennai is the city which receives highest cosmic radiation.
 25. (b) The New Agricultural Strategy is based on concentration of high-yielding varieties of seeds and complementary inputs on selected water-assured areas.
 26. (c) Passenger coaches are manufactured at three principal places : Integral Coach Factory (ICF) at Perambur, Railway Coach Factory (RCF) at Kapurthala, And Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) at Bangalore.
 27. (a) Homoseismal lines is the line on the Earth's surface connecting points where the seismic wave arrives, generated by an earthquake, at the same time.
 28. (d) Mangrove wetlands are possible sinks/sources for carbon dioxide and other related greenhouse gases. Global warming may promote expansion of mangrove forests to higher latitudes. Elevated CO₂ concentration may increase mangrove growth by stimulating photosynthesis or improving water use efficiency.
 29. (a) There are droplets of sulphuric acid and acidic crystals in the atmosphere of Venus. The smooth surfaces of these droplets of sulfuric acid and crystals reflect light very well, which is one reason why Venus is so bright.
 30. (b) Most cereals, including wheat, rye, rice, oats, barley, corn, sorghum, millet, green bristlegrass and pearl millet belong to the botanical family Gramineae. Orange and lemon are citrus fruits.
 31. (b) A cultigen is a plant that has been deliberately altered or selected by humans; it is the result of artificial selection. These "man-made" or anthropogenic plants are, for the most part, plants of commerce that are used in horticulture, agriculture and forestry.
 32. (b) Bokaro Steel Plant – the fourth integrated plant in the Public Sector – started taking shape in 1965 in collaboration with the Soviet Union. Once in Bihar, it is now in Jharkhand.
 33. (c) Nagaland had recorded the country's highest decadal population growth of 64.41 per cent in 2001 and 56.08 in 1991 respectively.
 34. (c) The North geomagnetic pole, would be located near Greenland in the northern hemisphere, is actually the south pole of the Earth's magnetic field, and the South geomagnetic pole is the north pole.
 35. (c) Bihar with 1,102 persons per square kilometre is the most densely populated state of India as per the 2011 Census. West Bengal comes second with 1,029 persons per kilometre as per the option.
 36. (b) Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and the largest planet within the Solar System.
 37. (a) Red and Yellow soil in India is largely available in the Deccan Plateau.
 38. (d) The place where two small streams join together and results in the formation of a big river is called a DOAB. The Ganga-Yamuna doab constitutes one of the most fertile regions in India.
 39. (b) The year 1921 was called the year of the great demographic divide because before this year, the population was not stable, sometimes it increased and at other times it decreased.
 40. (a) India has a high density of population in the world, as per the options.
 41. (c) The Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) is located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh. BSP is India's first and main producer of steel rails, as well as a major producer of wide steel plates and other steel products.
 42. (d) Leaders in sesame production countries in decreasing order are India>China>Nigeria>Myanmar.
 43. (d) Shimla is the capital and the largest city of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh.
 44. (d) The Earth is at its furthest from the Sun when it is at aphelion. This occurs around 4 July each year. The aphelion distance is about 152,098,000 kilometers.
 45. (a) **Chambal** - Chambal River originates from the Singar Chouri peak on the northern slopes of the Vindhyan escarpment, 15 kilometres (9.3 mi) West-South-West of Mhow in Indore District, Madhya Pradesh. The main tributaries of Chambal include the Banas and Mej rivers on the left and the Parbati, Kali Sindh and Shipra rivers on the right. The major left bank tributaries of Chambal River are Bamni, Banas, Kural, Mej etc. while the major right bank tributaries of Chambal River are Kali Sindh, Parvan, Parvati etc.
Son - Son River of central India is the second largest of the Ganges' southern tributaries after Yamuna River. The Sone originates near Amarkantak in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh. Its chief tributaries are the Rihand, Banas, Kanhar and the North Koel.
Manas - Manas River is a transboundary river in the Himalayan foothills between southern Bhutan and India. It is named after Manasa, the serpent god in Hindu mythology. The Manas river is a major tributary of Brahmaputra river.
 46. (c) The total population divided by available arable land area is referred to as population density.
 47. (b) **South Atlantic Current** is an eastward ocean current, fed by the Brazil Current. That fraction of it which reaches the African coast feeds the Benguela Current. It is continuous with the northern edge of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current.
 48. (b) The glaciers are predominantly present in Antarctica.
 49. (a) Panchmarhi a beautiful hill station in Madhya Pradesh is known as Queen of Satpura because of its mystic

- beauty, it is a known destination for Bollywood film shootings.
50. (b) National Highway 2, commonly referred as Delhi–Kolkata Road, is a busy Indian National Highway that runs through the states of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. It constitutes a major portion of the historical Grand Trunk Road along with NH 91 and NH 1 in India.
 51. (b) Drip irrigation is a form of irrigation that saves water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of many different plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root zone, through a network of valves, pipes, tubing, and emitters. Drip irrigation was developed in Israel by Simcha Blass and his son Yeshayahu.
 52. (*) Both (a) and (d) are correct. Narmada, Tapti and Mahi are the rivers which flow in rift valley.
 53. (b) An Isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, usually with water on either side.
 54. (d) A topographic map is a type of map characterized by large scale detail and quantitative representation of relief, usually using contour lines in modern mapping, but historically using a variety of methods.
 55. (a) Magnetic declination is the angle between compass north (the direction the north end of a compass needle points) and true north (the direction along the earth's surface towards the geographic North Pole).
 56. (c)
 1. Major irrigation project: above 10,000 hectares.
 2. Medium irrigation project: between 2,000 - 10,000 hectares.
 3. Minor irrigation project: below 2000 hectares.
 57. (c) It was started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in 1970s. The result was that India became the largest producer of Milk and Milk Products. Operation flood is called White Revolution of India.
 58. (b) the law explains that wind is deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, derived from the application of the Coriolis effect to air masses.
 59. (d) Ozone layer, also called ozonosphere, region of the upper atmosphere, between roughly 15 and 35 km (9 and 22 miles) above Earth's surface, containing relatively high concentrations of ozone molecules (O₃).
 60. (b) A dendritic drainage pattern refers to the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. It usually looks like the branching pattern of tree roots and it mainly develops in regions underlain by homogeneous material.
 61. (c) Plimsoll line is not a line of demarcation between two countries.
 62. (d) A halophyte is a plant that grows in waters of high salinity, coming into contact with saline water through its roots or by salt spray, such as in saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs, and seashores. An example of a halophyte is the salt marsh grass *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass).
 63. (b) Azotobacter is a genus of usually motile, oval or spherical bacteria that form thick-walled cysts and may produce large quantities of capsular slime.
 64. (c) Extratropical cyclones, sometimes called mid-latitude cyclones or wave cyclones, are a group of cyclones defined as synoptic scale low pressure weather systems that occur in the middle latitudes of the Earth (outside the tropics) not having tropical characteristics, and are connected with fronts and horizontal gradients in temperature and dew point otherwise known as "baroclinic zones".
 65. (c) The most famous and tallest waterfall in Yosemite National Park is Yosemite Falls. It is dropping a total of 2,425 feet (739 m) from the top of the upper fall to the base of the lower fall.
 66. (c) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was separated from SAIL and RINL was made the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in April 1982. It is also known as Vizag Steel plant.
 67. (a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari are connected by the North South corridor.
 68. (a) The Mahadeo Hills are a range of hills in Madhya Pradesh state of central India. The hills form the central part of the Satpura Range. It is in the west of Maikala hills.
 69. (d) Dekke Toba fish is found in Indonesia. Lake Toba (Indonesian: Danau Toba) is a lake and supervolcano.
 70. (c) Timber means wood that we obtain from plants are called renewable in the sense that after cutting a tree if we plant another tree then it will grow up and again give us wood and timber whereas all other things given are non-renewable, once the stock is finished we cannot get more of it.
 71. (b) Afforestation is tree plantation which is undertaken in areas where plants trees are already cut.
 72. (c) A dust storm or sand storm is a meteorological phenomenon common in arid and semi-arid regions. Dust storms arise when a gust front or other strong wind blows loose sand and dirt from a dry surface. In general, the river's bed from source to its mouth makes a smooth curve known as graded profile. A river has a maximum gradient in its upper course, less in the middle and least in lower courses.
 73. (d) Karst is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks including limestone, dolomite and gypsum. It is characterized by sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage systems.
 74. (c) Karst is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks including limestone, dolomite and gypsum. It is characterized by sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage systems.
 75. (d) Kerala is famous for the cultivation of coconut, tea, coffee, cashew and spices.
 76. (a) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world. It has a length of 9,289 km which connects Moscow to Vladivostok.

77. (c) One of the Major objectives and advantages of rainwater harvesting is to reduce run off loss.
78. (b) Brahmaputra River is one of the largest rivers in the world. The origin of Brahmaputra River is in southwestern Tibet as the Yarlung River.
79. (d) Thermal Power Plants consumes maximum industrial water in India.
80. (a) The current sequence is Troposphere-Stratosphere-Mesosphere-Ionosphere-Exosphere
81. (d) The Earth and the atmosphere are heated by energy from the sun. The atmospheric heat budget of the Earth depends on the balance between insolation and outgoing terrestrial radiation.
82. (d) The troposphere is the first layer above the surface and contains half of the Earth's atmosphere. Weather occurs in this layer. This is closest to the Earth's surface, extending up to about 10-15 km above the Earth's surface.
83. (a) Sugarcane shows chloroplast dimorphism. The presence of bundle sheath with chloroplast in the leaves is granulated and lacking in starch. Such feature is known as chloroplast dimorphism.
84. (c) The equator receives equal day and night throughout the year because it does not tilt in relation to the sun's location. Because of the tilted axis of the Earth, the poles and locations away from the equator lean towards or away from the sun as an orbit is completed, while the equator stays in essentially the same location relative to the sun.
85. (b) The tropical rainforest is earth's most complex biome in terms of both structure and species diversity. It occurs under optimal growing conditions, abundant precipitation and year round warmth. Mean monthly temperatures are above 64 ° F; precipitation is often in excess of 100 inches a year. There is usually a brief season of reduced precipitation. In monsoonal areas, there is a real dry season but that is more than compensated for with abundant precipitation the rest of the year.
86. (d) Podsol soil is a soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates under coniferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.
87. (d) The Sun is directly overhead at "high-noon" on the equator twice per year, at the two equinoxes. Spring (or Vernal) Equinox is usually March 20, and Fall (or Autumnal) equinox is usually September 22.
88. (b) The largest shelf- the Siberian Shelf in the Arctic Ocean - stretches to 1,500 kilometers (930 mi) in width. The South China Sea lies over another extensive area of continental shelf, the Sunda Shelf, which joins Borneo, Sumatra, and Java to the Asian mainland.
89. (b) In terms of length, catchment area and discharge, the Godavari river is the largest in peninsular India and had been dubbed as the 'Dakshina Ganga' - the South Ganges river.
90. (c) Red soil is found in Indian state such that Tamil Nadu, southern Karnataka, north-eastern Andhra and some parts of M.P., Chhattisgarh and Odisha. It is the combination of the rock material and the ignitions part of the rocks and the mountain. Red soil in India lacks of nitrogenous material, phosphoric acid, organic matter but rich in iron.
91. (c) Mount Abu is a popular hill station in the Aravalli Range in Sirohi district of Rajasthan state in western India, near the border with Gujarat.
92. (b) Kaveri is the only perennial river in peninsular India. Though not snow-fed like the rivers of north India, Kaveri receives rainwater almost all through the year, mainly due to the occurrence of reverse Monsoon in Tamil Nadu.
93. (c) A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun, thereby totally or partly obscuring the image of the Sun for a viewer on Earth.
94. (c) Approximately 9 miles (14 km) wide at its narrowest point, the Strait of Gibraltar is the entry point into the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. It is bordered by the continents of Africa and Europe, and the countries of Morocco, Spain, the British colony of Gibraltar, and the Spanish exclave of Ceuta.
95. (c) As per question Madhapur is correct answer but, at the end of November, the country turned on the world's largest solar power plant spanning 10 km sq in Kamuthi in the state of Tamil Nadu. It packs 648 megawatts of power-nearly 100 more than California's Topaz Solar Farm, which was previously the largest solar plant at a single location.
96. (b) Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India.
97. (d) India has 15,106.7 km of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 km including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighbouring countries is as follows : Bangladesh : 4,096.7 China : 3,488 Pakistan : 3,323 Nepal : 1,751 Myanmar : 1,643 Bhutan : 699 Afghanistan : 106.
98. (c) Gujarat is strategically located with largest share in India's coastline, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
99. (c) Jog Fall located at southern state of Karnataka is India's highest waterfall. Its height is 830 feet and is located on Sharavati River.
100. (c) Tropical Evergreen forests of India are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea, the coastline of peninsular India, and the greater Assam region in the north-east.
101. (d) Tripura is a hilly state in northeast India. It is surrounded by Bangladesh from three sides on its north, south and west. The length of its international border is 856 km (84 per cent of its total border). The capital of Tripura is AGARTALA.

102. (a) Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. It is measured by the amount of solar energy received per square centimeter per minute.
103. (a) Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Dead Sea are land-locked.
104. (a) Kalahari desert is present in Africa while Atacama Desert is in South America. Thar Desert is in Asia and Great Victoria is in Australia.
105. (a) Godavari is the longest river of peninsular India. From its source to the Eastern Ghats, the Godavari River flows through gentle, somewhat monotonous terrain, along the way receiving the Darna, Purna, Manjra, Pranhita, and Indravati rivers. Upon entering the Eastern Ghats region, however, the river flows between steep and precipitous banks, its width contracting until it flows through a deep cleft only 600 feet (180 metres) wide, known as the Gorge.
106. (a) The Himalayan Mountain Range is an example of fold mountain. They are known as fold mountains because the mountains extend for 2500 km in length in a series of parallel ridges or folds and consist of three folds namely Himadri, Himachal, Shiwalik.
107. (a) Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current. It flows along the North America and drifts towards western Europe, thus raising the temperature of western coast considerably.
108. (b) Recharging of ground water is the main advantage of rain water harvesting. Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during regional water restrictions and in developed countries is often used to supplement the main supply. It provides water when there is a drought, can help mitigate flooding of low-lying areas, and reduces demand on wells which may enable ground water levels to be sustained.
109. (c) India is the largest producer and exporter of tea. The Indian tea industry has grown to own many global tea brands and has evolved into one of the most technologically equipped tea industries in the world. Tea production, certification, exportation, and all other facts of the tea trade in India is controlled by the Tea Board of India.
110. (a) Pedocal is a subdivision of the zonal soil order. It is a class of soil which forms in semiarid and arid regions. It is rich in calcium carbonate and has low soil organic matter.
111. (d) Land able to be used for farming is called "cultivable land". It includes total fallow land and net sown area.
112. (d) Gulf of Mannar with an area of 10500 sq.km. is the largest biosphere reserve of India.
113. (a) In physical geography, a steppe is an ecoregion, characterized by grassland plains without trees apart from those near rivers and lakes.
114. (a) Covering around 2 percent of the Earth's total surface area, the world's tropical rainforests are home to 50 percent of the Earth's plants and animals. Rainforests can be found all over the world from as far north as Alaska and Canada to Latin America, Asia and Africa.
115. (d) The world's growing appetite for beef is a leading cause of tropical deforestation.
116. (c) Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty among countries to reduce greenhouse gases emissions based on the premise that (i) global warming exists and (ii) man-made CO₂ emissions.
117. (d) Glacial ice or Glaciers are the largest reservoir of freshwater on Earth.
118. (a) The most abundant element in the universe is hydrogen, which makes up about 3/4 of all matter. Helium makes up most of the remaining 25%. Oxygen is the third-most abundant element in the universe.
119. (a) About 70 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered and the oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water.
120. (d) Johannes Kepler was a German mathematician, astronomer and astrologer. He is best known for his laws of planetary motion which stated that the orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the Sun at one of the two foci.
121. (a) The Trans-Himalayan rivers originate beyond the great Himalayas. The name of the rivers are the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra river.
122. (a) Black soil or Black Lava Soil is considered most suitable for sowing cotton crops.
123. (c) Neyveli lignite field in Tamil Nadu is the largest lignite coal mine in India.
124. (a) Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 males in country. In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males.
125. (a) In Tamil Nadu, rain water harvesting was made compulsory for every building to avoid ground water depletion.
126. (c) NASA has developed a series of interactive maps and graphs to describe the global climate and how it change over time. The focus of 5 key climate indications include Arctic sea ice, carbon dioxide concentration, Global surface temperature, Sea level and land ice.
127. (d) The area reserved for the welfare of wildlife is called National Park.
128. (d) The National Green Tribunal deals with cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
129. (a) Kuwait Spill in Persian Gulf, Kuwait of 19th January 1991 was the biggest oil spill in world history.
130. (c) Japan has the highest life expectancy among the countries given in the option.
131. (b) Scattering of light causes redness in atmosphere at Sunrise and Sunset.
132. (c) Pygmies follow practices of pastoral nomadism.
133. (d) High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds played vital role in the progress of agriculture. They are considered as 'miracle seeds'. The high yielding programme was launched in the Kharif season of 1966 in selected areas having assured rainfall. Seed is the basic and crucial

- input for attaining sustained growth in agricultural production.
134. (c) Tea is an aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the tea plant, *Camellia sinensis*. After water, tea is the most widely consumed beverage in the world.
135. (b) Delhi-Kolkata section
136. (c) The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith.
137. (d) The demographics of the People's Republic of China are identified by a large population with a relatively small youth division, which is partially a result of China's one-child policy. Chinese population reached the billion mark in 1982.
138. (a) The Ravva oil and gas field in the Krishna- Godavari Basin was developed in partnership with Cairn India, ONGC, Videocon and Ravva Oil, under a production sharing contract (PSC) that runs until 2019.
139. (d) Starting from north, Machalipatnam is located in Andhra Pradesh. Chennai, Nagapatnam and Tuticorin are present in Tamil Nadu.
140. (d) Santa Cruz is a domestic airport in Mumbai.
141. (b) The Almatti Dam is a dam project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005. The Almatti Dam is the main reservoir of the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project.
142. (a) Damodar Valley Corporation, commonly known as DVC, was incorporated on July 7, 1948 by an Act of the Constituent Assembly of India (Act No. XIV of 1948). It was the oldest versatile river basin project of sovereign India. Damodar Valley Corporation has been planned like the Tennessee Valley Authority of the USA.
143. (a) Petrology is the branch of geology that studies the origin, composition, distribution and structure of rocks.
144. (b) Rosewood - Deciduous
Bushes - Dry Forests
Birch - Alpine
Sundari tree - Dry Forests
145. (c) The eastern coast of India, particularly in Tamil Nadu, remains relatively dry during the south-west monsoon period. This is because the Tamil Nadu coast lies in the rain-shadow area of the Arabian Sea current and is parallel to the Bay of Bengal current.
146. (a) The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line on the surface of the Earth from the north to the south pole and demarcates one calendar day from the next. It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° longitude but it deviates to pass around some territories and island groups.
147. (b) The position of Meghalaya is 22nd in terms of both area as well as population. The position of rest of the states in terms of area and population respectively are: Nagaland: 25, 24; Manipur: 23, 23 (excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata, and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur); and Gujarat: 7, 10.
148. (c) An oxbow lake is a U-shaped body of water formed when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off to create a lake. This landform is called an oxbow lake for the distinctive curved shape, named after part of a yoke for oxen.
149. (c) Gujarat is the leading state in ship breaking industry because of its long coastline and a well developed infrastructure for the industry-specific works. Along in Gujarat, considered to be the world's largest, is a famous ship breaking centre.
150. (c) Contour line is a line on a map or chart joining points of equal height (elevation) or depth. Closely spaced contour lines indicate a steeper grade than the more loosely spaced lines.
151. (a) The Chhattisgarh Assembly, in December 2012, enacted a landmark legislation by unanimously passing the Food Security Act, becoming the first state in the country to introduce such a law. The Act makes food entitlements a right and its non-compliance has been made an offence.
152. (c) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) is the first shore based integrated steel plant Public sector in the country located at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The plant was commissioned in August 1992 with a capacity to produce 3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) of liquid steel. The plant has been built to match international standards with state-of-the-art technology, incorporating extensive energy saving and pollution control measures. VSP has an excellent layout capable of expanding up to 16 MTPA.
153. (a) The development of plants into distinctive forms is mainly due to Climatic conditions.
154. (d) Dr. M S Swaminathan said the given lines. Swaminathan is known as "Indian Father of Green Revolution" for his leadership and success in introducing and further developing high-yielding varieties of wheat in India.
155. (b) Mangrove trees act as a natural barrier against cyclones and storms.
156. (c) Biotic resources are resources derived from the biosphere such as living things and from forest and the materials derived from them. This mainly include fossil fuels like petroleum, coal gas, etc.
157. (*c & d) both are correct.
The region of the Moon's shadow in a solar eclipse is divided into three parts:
- The umbra, within which the Moon completely covers the Sun (more precisely, its photosphere).

- The antumbra, extending beyond the tip of the umbra, within which the Moon is completely in front of the Sun but too small to completely cover it.
- The penumbra, within which the Moon is only partially in front of the Sun.

During a lunar eclipse only the umbra and penumbra are applicable. This is because Earth's apparent diameter from the viewpoint of the Moon is nearly four times that of the Sun.

158. (a) Amphibians are animals that live part of their lives in water and part on land. They are vertebrates and are also ectothermic. All amphibians are cold-blooded animals and most metamorphose from a juvenile to an adult form. They cannot generate their own body heat, instead relying on the temperature of their environment to help them keep warm or cool enough to survive. There are three main groups of amphibians: frogs and toads, salamanders and newts, and the wormlike caecilians.
159. (b) There are eight planets in the solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. According to the International Astronomical Union's definition, a planet is "a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, and (c) has cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.
160. (d) Chile is the world's largest copper producer, producing 1.79 million tons in 2013.
161. (d) The taiga is a forest of the cold, subarctic region. The subarctic is an area of the Northern Hemisphere that lies just south of the Arctic Circle. Alaska, Canada, Scandinavia, and Siberia have taigas. Taiga forest of Siberia is the largest forest which covers 25 percent of the world's forest land.
162. (d) The method of age determination called radioactive uranium dating cannot be used to determine the age of fossils and plant bodies.
163. (d) Altocumulus clouds are part of the Middle Cloud group (2000-7000m up). They are small mid-level layers or patches of clouds, called cloudlets, which most commonly exist in the shape of rounded clumps. They are white and/or gray in colour with generally shadowed parts or undersides and often show a wavy aspect.
164. (d) Major irrigation schemes have a Culturable Command Areas (CCA) of more than 10,000 hectares. The Medium Irrigation Schemes have a CCA of 2,000-10,000 hectares. Minor Schemes have CCA up to 2000 hectares.
165. (b) Tuvalu is a Polynesian island country located in the Pacific Ocean, situated in Oceania, about midway between Hawaii and Australia. This island is under direct threat of rising sea levels due to climate change has appealed for help from European leaders.
166. (a) Temperate grasslands are located in the interior parts of continents between 35 to 55 latitudes in the both hemispheres. Vegetation is chiefly phytitic in nature, that is, these grasses are capable of regenerating themselves even after a destructive fire. Therefore these areas are called the 'Granaries of the world' due to the huge production of wheat in this region.
167. (d) The Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal. The Sunderbans is named after the Sundari trees which are found in bulk in this area.
168. (b) Narmada, Damodar, Tapi and Mahi are rivers which flow in rift valley.
169. (d) The largest coral reef in the world is found near the Eastern coast of Australia.
170. (c) The strong, cold, dry wind blowing in the polar region is known as Blizzard. Blizzards can occur all over the world, even in the tropics where it is cold on high altitude mountaintops. The weather would probably be around 20 degrees Fahrenheit for a massive blizzard to occur.
171. (b) The lines joining places of equal values of horizontal component of Earth's magnetic field are called isodynamic lines.
172. (c) According to options, Tamil Nadu state is smallest in area.
Karnataka - 191,791 km²
Gujarat - 196,024 km²
Andhra Pradesh - 160,205 km²
Tamil Nadu - 130,060 km²
173. (a) Coffee is mainly produced in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Among all coffee producing states, Karnataka stands on top with a share of more than 70% of the total coffee produced in India.
174. (a) The plant which has no root is Bryophytes leaves or stems. Moss and liverworts belong to this group. They are flowerless plants that grow in clumps. Some examples of rootless plants are: Wolffia arrhiza, Lemna, Cuscuta etc.
175. (b) The highest peak in eastern ghats is Jinjagada peak with a height of 1690m. Next is ArmaKoda (1680m), then Deomali (1672m), then GaliKonda (1643 meters), and then Shevaroy hill (1628 meters). Height of Mahendragiri peak is 1501 meters.
176. (d) India is the largest jute producing (87.78 Lakh Bales of 180kg each in 2013-14) country in the world.
177. (c) Top 5 Proven oil reserves in millions of barrels in the world are Venezuela (315,878), Saudi Arabia (266,455), Canada (169,709), Iran (158,400), Iraq (142,503).
178. (d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is situated in Koodankulam in the Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

179. (a) Green revolution refers to the introduction of High yielding variety (HYV) of seeds and increased use of fertilizer and irrigation methods. It is related to horticulture.
180. (a) The island of Honshu in Japan is highly famous for oil production. It is the largest and most populous main island of Japan.
181. (c) 40 degree N latitude acts as demarcation line between North and South Vietnam.
182. (c) Dystrophic lakes are lakes that contain high amounts of humic substances and organic acids. Examples of dystrophic lakes that have been studied by scientists include Lake Suchar II in Poland, and lakes Allgjuttern, Fiolen, and Brunnsjön in Sweden.
183. (c) On Dec. 14, 1911, Roald Amundsen and four fellow Norwegian explorers became the first men to reach the South Pole.
184. (c) It is reported that there is an ongoing decrease in the pH value of ocean water because of global warming. It happens due to larger uptake of CO_2 by ocean water.
185. (d) Top 5 largest tea growing country in the world are China (1,000,130 tonnes), India (900,094 tonnes), Kenya (303,308 tonnes), Sri Lanka (295,830 tonnes), Turkey (174,932 tonnes)
186. (c) The instance heat that prevails in the Indian Sub continent causes a low pressure region over the northern plains. It is intense enough to attract the moisture bearing winds from the Indian Ocean. Thus the south east trade winds from the southern hemisphere are attracted towards India.
187. (d) A river profile is a curve which shows the slop of a river from source to mouth. A stream flowing over irregular terrain may have waterfalls, rapids and lakes along its course. Though the stream will wear away the irregularities to leave a smoothly curving profile called a graded profile.
188. (c) Karst is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks including limestone, dolomite and gypsum. It is characterized by sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage systems.
189. (d) Kerala is famous for the cultivation of coconut, tea, coffee, cashew and spices.
190. (a) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world. It has a length of 9,289 km which connects Moscow to Vladivostok.
191. (c) The International Astronomical Union recognized Pluto's special place in our solar system by designating dwarf planet.
192. (d) Sand stone is a type of Sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks are made from other rocks that are broken into
194. (b) Gujarat has the longest coastline (1214.7 km) among the states of Indian.
195. (d) In the northwestern Pacific, powerful Cyclonic storms are called typhoons.
196. (b) The term Scandinavia always includes the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Therefore Finland is not a part of it.
197. (a) 49th Parallel It is the boundary line between the United States of America and Canada.
198. (b) La Niña is a phenomenon that describes cooler than normal ocean surface temperatures in the Eastern and Central Pacific Ocean; regions close to the equator off the west coast of South America.
199. (b) On June 21st, the Northern Hemisphere is having its summer solstice because it is tilted towards the Sun receiving the most direct sunlight of the year during the longest day.
200. (c)

Mountain	Continent
(1) Mount Etna	Europe
(2) Mount K2	Asia
(3) Mount Kilimanjaro	Africa
201. (c) The Ural Mountains are an ancient mountain range located at the extreme eastern limit of Europe. They form the boundary between Europe and Aisa.
202. (b) The Suez canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez.
203. (d) Madhya Pradesh is one of the Indian states which does not share International land border.
204. (c) Ladakh Plateau is the highest plateau in India with much of it being over 3000 m (9800 ft.). It extends from the Himalayan to the Kunlun Ranges and includes the upper Indus River Valley.
205. (b) The chambal flows within the Semi-arid Zone of north-western India at the border of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States.
206. (b) Austria is a land locked country in Europe.
207. (a) Sanctuary is an area which is reserved for the protection of the wildlife.
208. (d) Aravali is the oldest mountain series in India and is the source area of many rivers.
209. (b) Godavari is India's second longest river after Ganga, its important tributaries are Indravati, Pranhita and Sabari.
210. (d) Tropical Deciduous forest is appropriate for sandalwood trees as it lose its leaves seasonally
211. (a) Manas Bio-Reserve located in Assam is not included in the world network of bioreserve.
212. (d) Gravitational force is the force responsible for the earth

214. (c) Rigel is a blue supergiant that is the brightest star in the constellation Orion (the Hunter). Due to its measured size and brightness it is expected to end in a supernova one day. The name Rigel strictly refers to only the primary star (A), although it is commonly applied to the whole system.
215. (a) The Bay of Bengal, is the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean, bounded on the west and north by India and Bangladesh, and on the east by Myanmar and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the seven union territories of India comprising 572 islands of which 37 are inhabited, are a group of island.
216. (c) A canyon is a deep cleft between escarpments or cliffs resulting from weathering and the erosive activity of a river over geologic timescales. Most canyons were formed by a process of long-time erosion from a plateau or table-land level. A canyon may also refer to a rift between two mountain peaks, such as those in ranges including the Rocky Mountains, the Alps, the Himalayas or the Andes.
217. (c) Silent Valley National Park, is located in the Nilgiri hills (Kerala), has a core area of 89.52 km² (34.56 sq mi). Silent Valley was declared as National Park in 1984 and formally inaugurated in the year 1985.
218. (b) Byopa is a traditional headgear belongs to Nyishi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. It is made by beak and feather of a hornbill atop a cane cap.
219. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru port is situated in Maharashtra (Mumbai). It is the largest container port in India and is also known by Nhava Sheva. It accounts for more than half of total container volumes handled at India's 12 public ports.
220. (b) The Channel Tunnel is a long underwater tunnel between England and France that runs under the English Channel at the Strait of Dover. It is only for trains. It connects Folkestone, Kent in the United Kingdom to Calais in northern France.
221. (a) Dhansiri is the main river of Golaghat District of Assam and the Dimapur District of Nagaland. It originates from *Laisang peak* of Nagaland. It flows through a distance of 352 kilometres from south to north before joining the Brahmaputra on its south bank.
222. (c) The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow strait that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea and separates Gibraltar and Peninsular Spain in Europe from Morocco in Africa.
223. (b) The Yamuna, which originates less than a hundred miles east of the Bhagirathi, flows parallel to the Ganga and a little to the south for most of its course before merging with the Ganga at the holy city of Allahabad, also known as Triveni Sangam .
224. (a) The Taj Mahal is located at the west side of the Yamuna river. The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
225. (c) The World Food Programme is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security. It is headquartered at Rome, Italy and its head at present is David Beasley. According to the WFP, it provides food assistance to an average of 91.4 million people in 83 countries each year.
226. (c) Araku is located in the Eastern Ghats near Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh. Araku is blessed with beautiful waterfalls like Sangda waterfalls and Dumbriguda waterfalls.
227. (c) IST is calculated on the basis of 82.5 degrees East longitude from a clock tower in Mirzapur near Allahabad, as it is near the corresponding longitude reference line.
228. (c) Janta party announced the formation of a second backward class commission in 1978. Morarji Desai was an Indian independence activist and the Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979. The commission made to see the formation of second backward classes in 1978 was Mandal Commission.
229. (c) Pin Valley National Park is a National park of India located in the Spiti Valley in the Lahaul and Spiti district, in the state of Himachal Pradesh. It is located in far northern India. It is part of Cold Desert.
230. (a) Correct option is Ramagundam. Ramagundam is a thermal power plant located at Ramagundam in Peddapalli district in Telangana, India. It is the current largest power station in South India.
231. (c) Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline is the first pipeline constructed in India to bring crude oil from Naharkatia (Assam) oilfield to Nunmati (Assam). It was extended to transport crude oil to the refinery at Barauni in Bihar. Total length of the pipeline is 1167 km. It is now extended to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.
232. (c) The magnitude of the earthquake that caused the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 was 9.1. The Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 hits the coasts of several countries of South and Southeast Asia in December 2004. The tsunami and its aftermath were responsible for immense destruction and loss on the rim of the Indian Ocean.
233. (a) The aphelion is the point in the orbit of an object where it is farthest from the Sun. The Earth's orbit has its aphelion around July 4, at which it is approximately 152.1 million kilometres or 94.5 million miles from the Sun.
234. (b) The ozone layer or ozone shield is a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation. Most atmospheric ozone is concentrated in a layer in the stratosphere, about 9 to 18 miles (15 to 30 km) above the Earth's surface. Ozone is a molecule that contains three oxygen atoms.

235. (a) The Harmandir Sahib also known as The Golden Temple is a gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. It is the pre-eminent spiritual site of Sikhism.
236. (d) Hemis National Park is a high altitude national park in Ladakh, India. Globally famous for its snow leopards, it is believed to have the highest density of them in any protected area in the world.
237. (c) The Wang Chhu or Wong Chhu River in Bhutan is a tributary of the River Brahmaputra, and a trans-boundary river. It flows through Bhutan, India and Bangladesh. It is one of the main rivers in Alipurduar District, India.
238. (a) SAIL owns and operates 5 integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Burnpur, Durgapur and Rourkela, 3 special steel plants at Durgapur, Salem and Bhadravati and ferro-alloy manufacturing unit at Chandrapur.
239. (b) Endogenic forces are the pressure within the earth, also known as internal forces. Such internal forces contribute to vertical and horizontal motions and lead to subsidence, land upliftment, volcanism, faulting, folding, earthquakes, etc.
240. (b) Sariska Tiger Reserve is a tiger reserve in Alwar district, Rajasthan, India. It stretches over an area of 881 km² comprising scrub-thorn arid forests, dry deciduous forests, grasslands, and rocky hills. This area was a hunting preserve of the Alwar state and was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1958.
241. (a) Uttarakhand was formed on the **9th November 2000** as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh.
242. (c) Alluvial soils are rich in humus as they are deposited by three important river of Himalayas, Indus River, Ganges and Brahmaputra River. They are found in the eastern coastal plains of India, particularly in the deltas of rivers Mahanadi, Godavari river, Krishna river and Kaveri.
243. (a) The Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary (GSWS), also known as Srivilliputhur Wildlife Sanctuary, was established in 1988 to protect the near threatened grizzled giant squirrel (*Ratufa macroura*). The Central government has given its approval for the creation of a fifth tiger reserve in Tamil Nadu that will encompass the Meghamalai and Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuaries.
244. (d) Chu-Faat: Meaning of Chu is the Snowy Range and that of Faat is Worship. It is a group folk dance of Sikkim performed in honour of Mount Khangchendzonga. The Lepchas are among the indigenous peoples of Sikkim, associated with the "Chu-Faat" dance.
245. (a) As we know that Wardha, Wainganga and Manjra are tributaries of Godavari River. Weinganga and Wardha unite near Chamorshi and the combined stream is known as Pranhita River. Manjra flows in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana and meets Godavari. Pranhita is the largest tributary of Godavari water which is the combined stream of Weinganaga and Wardha.
246. (c) Kishanganga River is a tributary of river Jhelum in Bandipora District of Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.
247. (d) A brief summary of the year's best meteor showers follows. For many northern locations, the Quadrantid radiant is above the horizon all night long, but observing is best after local midnight. Quadrantids. Generally visible between December 28 and January 6, the Quadrantids have a sharp activity peak around January 3.
248. (b) Explanation: The Chenab River is the largest tributary of the river Indus. It has a total length of about 605 miles (974 km), and it also feeds irrigation canals. The Chenab empties into the River Sutlej.
249. (d) Explanation: Karnataka is the largest producer of coffee in India. It accounts for nearly 71 percent. Chikmagalur, Kodagu, and Hassan districts of Karnataka are major coffee producer regions of the state. Coffee is planted in a large area in Karnataka and accounts for more than 60% of the total area under coffee cultivation in India. Kodagu is the largest coffee producing region in Karnataka with more than 50% share in the total coffee produced in the state.
250. (d) Explanation: The population of Sikkim according to 2011 census is 6.11 lakh. As on 2011, the total Sikkim population growth in this decade was 12.36 percent while in previous year in 2001 was 33.06 percent. As per 2011 census, out of this total population 25.15 per cent of the state population lives in urban areas while 74.85 per cent of the state population lives in the rural areas.
251. (d) Explanation: The Gandak flows southeast 300 kilometres (190 mi) across the Gangetic plain of Bihar state through West Champaran, Gopalganj, Saran and Muzaffarpur districts. It joins the Ganges near Patna just downstream of Hajipur at Sonpur (also known as Harihar Kshetra). Its drainage area in India is 7,620 square kilometres (2,940 sq mi).
252. (c) Explanation: Baisakhi, also pronounced Vaisakhi, marks the first day of the month of Vaisakha and is usually celebrated annually on 13 or 14 April as the solar new year. It is additionally a spring harvest festival in the Punjab.
253. (b) Explanation: Shetrunji river originates from Gir Jungle and meets in bay of Khambhat. Its length is 227 km. & 5636 sq.km. catchment area. Shel, Khari, Talaji are right bank tributary & Satali, Thebi, Gagario, Rajaval, & Kharo are left bank tributary of Shetrunji river.
254. (b) Explanation: Machail chandi Mata temple is a Goddess Durga shrine popularly known as Machail Mata. It is in the village Machail of Sub Division Paddar, from where

- it derives its name, in Kishtwar District of Jammu region in the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
255. (a) Tripura is a state in North-East India. It shares borders with the Indian states of Mizoram and Assam; and internationally shares frontiers with Bangladesh. Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west. The length of its international border is 856 km (84 per cent of its total border). The state is connected with the rest of India by NH-44 that runs through Assam, Meghalaya, North Bengal, Kolkata and other parts of India.
256. (c) A research team from IIT Kharagpur has modified a process called Hydro Thermal Carbonization (HTC) because of the Indian conditions which can productively manage mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) with high moisture content. These processes require high energy input to combust municipal solid waste generated in India which has high moisture content due to tropical weather, open collection systems and mixed waste hence by using existing processes, only 20-30% of organic fraction of municipal solid waste is being recycled to bio-fuel.
257. (d) Project Elephant was introduced in the year of 1992 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests to give financial and technical assistance to wildlife management efforts by states. It ensures the protection of elephant corridors and elephant habitat for the survival of the elephant population in the wild. This elephant conservation strategy is mainly implemented in 16 of 28 states or union territories in the country which includes Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
258. (c) Chittagong is large port city on the south eastern coast of Bangladesh. Chittagong Port is the main seaport of Bangladesh located on the bank of the Karnaphuli River, and is the integral to port of countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.
259. (a) Kadam Rasool Mosque is at Gour, Malda in West Bengal, India. This mosque was built by Sultan Nasseruddin Nusrat Shah in the year 1530. Suitably named as Kadam Rasool, which means Footprints of the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SA), the mosque is a single-domed square edifice includes the footprints of Hazrat Muhammad (SA) on the stone. It has a veranda forming a barrel-domed corridor on three sides which is detailed adorn on the eastern side.
260. (b) Kamet is a mountain on the border of China and India, west of Nepal in the Himalayas. Kamet is the mountain peak of the Himalayas in Uttarakhand state, northern India, near the border with the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. It forms a part of the Zaskar Range; it is 25,446 feet (7,756 meters) high and was first climbed in 1931. So, the correct answer is Kamet.
261. (a) The correct answer is Thermal. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) is a marine renewable energy technology that makes use of the solar energy absorbed by the oceans to generate electric power. It is a process or technology for generating energy by trapping the temperature differences (thermal gradients) between ocean surface waters and deep ocean waters. Jacques-Arsene d' Arsonval in 1880's developed the OTEC concept.
262. (c) Bengali Aloo Posto is a simple dish made with spiced potatoes and cooked in chillies, turmeric, and poppy seeds. A great side dish or meal for any occasion. Some other famous dishes of West Bengal- Luchi-Alur Dom, Kosha Mangsho, Daab Chingri, Keemar Doi Bora, Bhetki Macher Paturi, Shukto etc.
263. (b) The Maithon Dam is located at Maithon, 48 km from Dhanbad, in the state of Jharkhand India. It is 15,712 ft long and 165 ft high. This dam was specially designed for flood control and generates 60,000 kW of electric power. There is an underground power station, the first of its kind in the whole of South East Asia.