

**Geography (GS PAPER I)2013**

1. Which of the following rocks is different from the remaining three on the basis of its mode of origin?

- (A) Limestone
- (B) Sandstone
- (C) Shale
- (D) Marble

Ans : (D)

2. Which of the following land forms is **not** associated with river erosion?

- (A) Waterfall
- (B) V-shaped valley
- (C) Moraines
- (D) Ox-bow lake

Ans : (C)

3. Which of the following latitudes is the longest?

- (A) 23°N
- (B) 66°N
- (C) 0°
- (D) 80°N

Ans : (C)

4. Two places on the same meridian must have the same—

- (A) Length of summer
- (B) Length of winter
- (C) Latitude
- (D) Solar time

Ans : (D)

5. When it is 6.00 AM on 0° meridian, at the same time what time would be there in India?

- (A) 6.30 AM
- (B) 9.30 AM
- (C) 11.30 AM
- (D) 5.30 AM

Ans : (C)

6. Which of the following processes helps in the formation of rift valley?

- (A) Seismism
  - (B) Faulting
  - (C) Folding
  - (D) Volcanism
- Ans : (B)

7. Which of the following names is given to the planetary winds blowing between the tropics?

- (A) Monsoon
- (B) Polar winds
- (C) Westerlies
- (D) Trade winds

Ans : (D)

8. Which of the following cities is **not** located on Varanasi-Chennai rail-route?

- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Nagpur
- (C) Jabalpur
- (D) Allahabad

Ans : (D)

9. Where is Dead Sea situated in the following continents?

- (A) Europe
- (B) Australia
- (C) Asia
- (D) Africa

Ans : (C)

10. Which of the following industries is most developed in the Great Lakes region of North America?

- (A) Cement and Paper
- (B) Steel and Engineering
- (C) Film industry
- (D) Textile and Chemicals

Ans : (B)

11. Which of the following group of countries is most famous for exporting wool and meat?

- (A) Australia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia
- (B) Argentina, France, Chile

(C) Australia, Argentina, New Zealand

(D) New Zealand, Argentina, Italy

Ans : (C)

12. Which of the following soils is most suitable for the cultivation of cotton in India?

(A) Red soil

(B) Laterite soil

(C) Alluvial soil

(D) Regur soil

Ans : (D)

13. Which of the following state groups is the largest producer of iron-ore in India?

(A) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar

(B) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab

(C) Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh

(D) Bihar, W. Bengal, Orissa

Ans : (A)

14. Which of the following landforms is different from other three on the basis of the mode of origin?

(A) Fold

(B) Anticline

(C) Nappes

(D) Rift Valley

Ans : (D)

15. Which of the following landform is not associated with glaciation?

(A) Hanging valley

(B) Moraines

(C) Inselberg

(D) Drumlin

Ans : (C)

16. Which of the following order is given to the planets of solar system on the basis of their size?

(A) Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune

(B) Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Mercury

(C) Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune, Saturn

(D) Neptune, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter

Ans : (B)

17. As we go higher into the atmosphere, the air becomes—

- (A) Thinner
- (B) Denser
- (C) Warmer
- (D) Visible

Ans : (A)

18. From which of the following longitude the Indian standard time is determined?

- (A) 82° 30' East
- (B) 80° West
- (C) 90° East
- (D) 81° 30' East

Ans : (A)

19. Which of the following oceans are connected by Panama Canal?

- (A) Pacific and Atlantic
- (B) Atlantic and Indian Ocean
- (C) Indian Ocean and Pacific
- (D) Atlantic and North Ocean

Ans : (A)

20. For which crop production is 'Saopalo' famous?

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Maize
- (C) Coffee
- (D) Tea

Ans : (C)

21. Which of the following State group is largest producer of mineral oil in India?

- (A) Gujarat, U. P., Maharashtra
- (B) Maharashtra, W. Bengal, Assam
- (C) Assam, U. P., Bihar
- (D) Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra

Ans : (D)

22. Which of the following water-ways does not pass through the Panama Canal?

- (A) London-Honolulu.
- (B) New York-San francisco

- (C) New York-Buenos Aires  
(D) New York-Sydney  
Ans : (C)

23. Which of the following latitudes is a great circle?

- (A) Equator  
(B) 66°N  
(C) 20°S  
(D) 23°S

Ans : (A)

24. Which of the following city is not located on Delhi-Kolkata rail route?

- (A) Kanpur  
(B) Allahabad  
(C) Gaya  
(D) Varanasi

Ans : (D)

25. Which of the following industries is famous in the Ruhr industrial region of Europe?

- (A) Textile and Chemicals  
(B) Steel and Engineering  
(C) Cement and Paper  
(D) Ship building

Ans : (B)

26. If the direction of the earth's rotation on its axis is east-west, what would be the direction of Trade wind blowing in Southern hemisphere?

- (A) South-West  
(B) South-East  
(C) North-East  
(D) North-West

Ans : (B)

27. The coldest hour of the day is approximately—

- (A) 5 a.m.  
(B) 9 p.m.  
(C) 3 a.m.  
(D) 10 a.m.

Ans : (C)

28. Which of the followings is fibre mineral?

- (A) Zinc
- (B) Asbestos
- (C) Coal
- (D) Asphalt

Ans : (B)

29. What are asteroids?

- (A) Minor planets revolving round the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
- (B) Luminous celestial bodies moving round the Sun
- (C) A group of fixed stars arranged naturally
- (D) Small pieces of solid matter which appear in the earth's atmosphere as shooting stars from out spaces and become visible through incandescence caused by the resistance of the air to their passage,

Ans : (A)

30. What is Isthmus?

- (A) The mouth of a river where it joins the sea
- (B) A narrow strip of sea dividing two oceans
- (C) A narrow strip of land joining two seas or oceans
- (D) A piece of projected land

Ans : (C)

31. Which of the following phenomena causes the shape of the Earth ?

- (A) Internal structure
- (B) Atmospheric pressure
- (C) Rotation
- (D) Revolution

Ans : (C)

32. Which of the following is the location of a point on the globe that is antipodal to 65° North Latitude and 30° East Longitude?

- (A) 65° North Lat., 30° West Long
- (B) 30° South Lat., 65° East Long
- (C) 65° South Lat., 150° West Long
- (D) 30° North Lat., 65° West Long

Ans : (C)

33. The surface of the earth is still irregular inspite of millions of years of

gradation, because—

- (A) Gradation is a slow process
- (B) Gradation does not reduce irregularities
- (C) Deposition of material re-elevates the land
- (D) Parts of the crust have been uplifted

Ans : (D)

34. What would result if the sedimentary deposit of the Ganga Plain is compressed between the Himalayas and the Deccan Plateau and then uplifted?

- (A) Block mountain
- (B) Fold mountain
- (C) Rift valley
- (D) Volcanic plateau

Ans : (B)

35. What would happen to ocean water if the moon comes nearer to the earth ?

- (A) Fall of temperature
- (B) Stopping of ocean currents
- (C) Rise of sea level
- (D) Increase in height of oceanic tides

Ans : (D)

36. The line joining places of equal atmospheric pressure is termed—

- (A) Contour
- (B) Isohyet
- (C) Isotherm
- (D) Isobar

Ans : (D)

37. What would happen to types of rainfall if the earth's surface becomes all plain?

- (A) No cyclonic rainfall
- (B) No orographic rainfall
- (C) No convectional rainfall
- (D) No frontal rainfall

Ans : (B)

38. The maximum risk to air travel is from—

- (A) Clouds
- (B) Rainfall
- (C) Fogs

(D) Strong winds

Ans : (C)

39. Which one of the following countries is the largest producer of rice in the world?

(A) China

(B) Japan

(C) Philippines

(D) Bangladesh

Ans : (A)

40. Which of the following countries possesses a strong natural resource base for iron and steel industry ?

(A) Russia

(B) Pakistan

(C) Japan

(D) Bangladesh

Ans : (A)

41. The present day search for fuels alternative to petroleum, is due mainly to—

(A) Iran-Iraq war

(B) Strained relations between Israel and Middle East countries

(C) Highly increased cost of petroleum

(D) Increase in the consumption of petroleum

Ans : (D)

42. What is the population density of a District which has 50 Lakh people and 25 thousand square kilometres area?

(A) 50 persons per sq. km.

(B) 100 persons per sq. km.

(C) 150 persons per sq. km.

(D) 200 persons per sq. km.

Ans : (D)

43. The Savana type of climate is characterized by—

(A) Humid summers and humid winters

(B) Humid summers and dry winters

(C) Humid winters and dry summers

(D) Humid throughout the year

Ans : (B)



44. Given below are the climate data of a particular station. In which of the following natural regions is the station located

**Temperature—Rainfall**

**(Degrees Centigrade)—(Centimetres)**

January—23.3—1.8

February—23.3—1.8

March—21.1—2.5

April—17.8—4.6

May—14.4—7.1

June—12.2—7.9

July—11.1—6.9

August—12.3—6.3

September—13.9—5.1

October—16.7—4.3

November—19.4—3.0

December—27.7—2.5

- (A) Warm temperate East coast type
- (B) Warm temperate West coast type
- (C) Warm temperate Continent type
- (D) Hot deserts

Ans : (B)

45. Which of the following groups of countries is arranged in descending order of area?

- (A) Russia, Canada, China, U.S.A.
- (B) Russia, U.S.A. Canada, China
- (C) Russia, Canada, U.S.A., China
- (D) Russia, China, U.S.A., Canada

Ans : (A)

46. Which of the following Industrial Regions of USA is located mainly on the basis of hydroelectric power?

- (A) The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore region
- (B) The Southern New England Region
- (C) The Southern Lake Michigan Region
- (D) The Detroit Region

Ans : (B)

47. What should India increase in order to become one of the most prosperous

countries of the world?

- (A) Food production
- (B) Industrial production
- (C) Population
- (D) Trade

Ans : (B)

48. Water power potential of India is great, but it has not been developed to its full extent. The major deterrant being that—

- (A) Coal is available in plenty therefore it is not necessary to develop water power
- (B) Raw materials required for the production of electric transformers are not available in India
- (C) Rainfall is seasonal and as such requires costly storage resevoirs
- (D) Lack of technical skill hinders the development of water power

Ans : (C)

49. Which of the following regions has almost prevalent types of natural vegetation in India?

- (A) The Himalaya mountain
- (B) The Deccan Plateau
- (C) The Ganga plain
- (D) The Coastal plains

Ans : (C)

50. For which of the following manufacturing industries does India have the most natural resources?

- (A) Glass Synthetic rubber
- (B) Synthetic rubber
- (C) Iron and Steel
- (D) Aluminium

Ans : (C)

51. One of the characteristics of India's population is lesser number of women compared to men. Which one of the following explains this phenomenon?

- (A) Excess males at birth
- (B) Lower social status of women
- (C) Neglect of females in childhood
- (D) High maternity mortality

Ans : (C)

52. The basic unit of settlement recurring throughout India is the village. Which of the following criteria is largely responsible for the selection of village sites?

- (A) Behavioural patterns of the community
- (B) Availability of flat land
- (C) Essential resources like water and fuel
- (D) Fuel resources and building materials

Ans : (C)

53. Which one of the following factors accounts largely for the dispersal of cotton textile industry from its original location around Bombay?

- (A) The development of transportation, especially railways
- (B) Extreme congestion in Mumbai and lack of space
- (C) The development of hydro-electric power
- (D) Improved technology

Ans : (B)

54. The main cause for Uttar Pradesh becoming the most important agricultural state of India is—

- (A) Good cultivators
- (B) Good climate
- (C) Large market
- (D) Extensive fertile plain

Ans : (D)

55. What locational advantage does India possess for International trade?

- (A) Central location in the Eastern hemisphere
- (B) Location in the middle of the developing countries
- (C) Location at the southern end of Asia
- (D) Location on the east-west oceanic route through the Suez Canal

Ans : (D)

56. The longest dam is—

- (A) Aswan
- (B) Hirakud
- (C) Gorky
- (D) Mangla

Ans : (B)

57. Which state in India is the largest producer of Saffron?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir

- (B) Sikkim
  - (C) Himachal Pradesh
  - (D) Gujarat
- Ans : (A)

58. Which is the largest man-made lake in India?

- (A) Chilka
- (B) Dal
- (C) Sambhar
- (D) Bhakra

Ans : (D)

59. Where is the Gol Dumoaz located?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Kamataka
- (D) Gujarat

Ans : (C)

60. Gulmarg is a hill station in—

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Jammu and Kashmir
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (B)

61. The largest producer of cashewnut in India is—

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (A)

62. Lal Bahadur National Academy of Administration is situated in—

- (A) Pune
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Dehradun
- (D) Mussoorie

Ans : (D)

63. In what state is 'Rana Pratap Sagar' atomic power plant located?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Karnataka

Ans : (C)

64. Where is oil and Natural Gas Commission located?

- (A) Haldia
- (B) Dehradun
- (C) Ankleshwar
- (D) Cambay

Ans : (B)

65. Which of the following is situated at Agra ?

- (A) Paratroopers Training College
- (B) National Police Academy
- (C) Central Tractor Organisation
- (D) Air Force Flying College

Ans : (A)

66. The prevailing winds blowing from  $30^{\circ}$  S and  $30^{\circ}$  N towards the equator are termed as—

- (A) Monsoon winds
- (B) Antitrade winds
- (C) Trade winds
- (D) Polar winds

Ans : (C)

67. Irrigation is necessary for areas receiving rainfall—

- (A) Less than 200 cm.
- (B) Less than 75 cm.
- (C) Less than 125 cm.
- (D) At uncertain times

Ans : (B)

68. The reason for the necessity of irrigation in India is that—

- (A) There is no rainfall at the time of need
- (B) Indian crops require much water
- (C) Indian farmers are in habit of watering the fields

(D) India is a hot country so water is easily evaporated

Ans : (A)

69. Which one of the following sources of irrigation in India is not suitable?

(A) Canals

(B) Karez

(C) Wells

(D) Tanks

Ans : (B)

70. In which of the following states of India, tank irrigation is most suitable?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Punjab

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Bihar

Ans : (A)

71. The canals of Kerala state are—

(A) Canals of Nagarjunasagar irrigation works

(B) Canals of Rampadsagar irrigation works

(C) Canals of Mangalam irrigation scheme

(D) Canals of the Mettur irrigation scheme

Ans : (C)

72. In which of the following state is Tungabhadra project of irrigation?

(A) Bihar

(B) Andhra Pradesh

(C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Maharashtra

Ans : (B)

73. How much part of India is irrigated by canals?

(A) 42%

(B) 60%

(C) 80%

(D) 25%

Ans : (A)

74. From where the Sirhind canal takes off?

- (A) At Okhla near Delhi
- (B) From Fire-lake at Khadakwesla
- (C) From Gomati at Banbansa
- (D) From the Sutlej at Rupar

Ans : (D)

75. Where is Krishnaraja Sagar?

- (A) In Kota
- (B) In Udaipur
- (C) In Mysore
- (D) In Hyderabad

Ans : (C)

76. The number of wells in South India is very low because—

- (A) The people of South India do not like to take water from wells
- (B) Wells are difficult to dig because of hard rock underneath the thin layer of the soil
- (C) There is too much rainfall therefore wells are not needed
- (D) The people of South India do not know how to dig wells

Ans : (B)

77. For the production of wheat there should be—

- (A) Cool and wet climate during its growing period but hot climate during the ripening period
- (B) Sufficient heat but very little rainfall
- (C) Sufficient heat and heavy rainfall
- (D) Hot climate during the growing period but cool climate during the ripening period

Ans : (A)

78. During the summer monsoon the Himalayas have rains on their—

- (A) Southern and western slopes
- (B) Northern and eastern slopes
- (C) Northern and western slopes

(D) Southern and eastern slopes

Ans : (D)

79. Which one of the following rivers originates from Amarkantak ?

(A) Son river

(B) Mahanadi

(C) Godavari river

(D) Sutlej river

Ans : (A)

80. The rivers of South India are—

(A) Suitable for hydro electricity

(B) Suitable sources of canals

(C) Full of water throughout the year

(D) Suitable for navigation

Ans : (A)

81. Raining in Mumbai is—

(A) Mostly in summer

(B) Mostly in winter

(C) Throughout the year evenly

(D) Very rare

Ans : (A)

82. The Climate of India is—

(A) Meditterian type

(B) Equatorial type

(C) Desert type

(D) Monsoon type

Ans : (D)

83. If Aravalli ranges were from east to west—

(A) There would be no difference at all

(B) Bengal would have been the dry area

(C) The western Rajasthan would never have been a desert



(D) Uttar Pradesh would have been a desert

Ans : (C)

84. The range of temperature of Mathura in comparison of Kolkata is—

(A) Too much

(B) Too little

(C) Zero

(D) Uniform

Ans : (A)

85. The moist air masses that cause winter rains in the north-western region of India are part of—

(A) Trade winds

(B) Westerlies

(C) Local disturbances

(D) Retreating monsoons

Ans : (B)

86. The chief production in region having black soil is—

(A) Cotton

(B) Rice

(C) Wheat

(D) Tea

Ans : (A)

87. Which one of the following soils found in India is the most useful for agriculture?

(A) Black or regur soil

(B) Alluvial soil

(C) Red and yellow soil

(D) Marshy soil

Ans : (B)

88. Kaziranga, the famous sanctuary of Assam is famous for—

(A) Rhinoceros

- (B) Tigers
  - (C) Lions
  - (D) Elephants
- Ans : (A)

89. Sindri manufactures—

- (A) Silk
  - (B) Paper
  - (C) Steel
  - (D) Fertilizers
- Ans : (D)

90. Which one of the following forests is found in Sundarbans ?

- (A) Evergreen forests
  - (B) Coniferous forests
  - (C) Coastal forests
  - (D) Deciduous forests
- Ans : (C)

91. The leaves of the plants of desert forests are—

- (A) Pointed in shape
  - (B) Small sized and thorny
  - (C) Long
  - (D) Broad
- Ans : (B)

92. Railway coaches are made from—

- (A) Shisham
  - (B) Deodar
  - (C) Teak
  - (D) Pine
- Ans : (B)

93. Which one of the following is the biggest producer of rice?

- (A) West Bengal

- (B) Punjab
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan

Ans : (A)

94. What type of trees are found in the monsoon region?

- (A) Broad leaf deciduous trees
- (B) Evergreen trees
- (C) Conifers
- (D) Thorny bushes

Ans : (A)

95. What type of climate is required for sugarcane?

- (A) Dry and hot
- (B) Hot and wet
- (C) Cold and dry
- (D) Cold and wet

Ans : (B)

96. Sri Harikota situated in Andhra Pradesh is famous for—

- (A) National Remote Sensing Agency
- (B) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre
- (C) Satellite Control Centre
- (D) Satellite Trackings and Ranging Station

Ans : (C)

97. A high ratio of non-workers to workers, as we have in India indicates—

- (A) High degree of cultural development
- (B) A State of self-sufficiency
- (C) The rich natural resources of the country
- (D) A rapid growth of population

Ans : (D)

98. What is Kolar ?

- (A) Oil field in Assam

- (B) A hydro-electric scheme in Bihar
- (C) Gold fields in Karnataka
- (D) A salt factory in Sambhal

Ans : (C)

99. Koderma, a place in Jharkhand is famous for—

- (A) Mica mining centre
- (B) Photogoods
- (C) Cement factory
- (D) Leather goods

Ans : (A)

100. Which one of the following states produces silver in abundance?

- (A) Orissa
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Kerala
- (D) West Bengal

Ans : (B)

101. What is the number of India among the producers of manganese ore in the world?

- (A) Second
- (B) First
- (C) Third
- (D) None

Ans : (C)

102. Which of the following is an igneous rocks?

- (A) Limestone
- (B) Slate
- (C) Marble
- (D) Basalt

Ans : (D)

103. Blue mountains are—

- (A) The Vindyas
- (B) The Nilgiri hills
- (C) The Himalayas
- (D) The Aravali ranges

Ans : (B)

104. The new name of Calicut, a famous city of Kerala is—

- (A) Kozhikode
- (B) Trivendrum
- (C) Kalighat
- (D) Koderma

Ans : (A)

105. The largest producer of Coco in Africa is—

- (A) Ghana
- (B) Sudan
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) Ivory Coast

Ans : (A)

106. Which state in India has highest population?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Bihar

Ans : (B)

107. According to the census of 2001 which of the following cities in India has the maximum population?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Chennai

Ans : (A)

108. The only state in India that shows an excess of females over males is—

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Assam

Ans : (A)

109. The Farakka Barrage has been constructed on the river—

- (A) Hugli
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Bhagirathi
- (D) Padmini

Ans : (A)

110. The Gandhi Sagar dam has been constructed on the boundary of Rajasthan and—

- (A) Orissa
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans : (B)

111. Name the river whose water is utilized by Kakrapara project—

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Tunghbhadra
- (C) Damodar
- (D) Tapti

Ans : (D)

112. Which state in India occupies the first place in literacy—

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Karnatak

Ans : (C)

113. Which State or Union Territory of India has the lowest literacy?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Nagaland

Ans : (A)

114. Where is the headquarter of the Centre Board of Film censors?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Pune
- (C) Chandigarh
- (D) Kolkata

Ans : (A)

115. The highest number of cotton mills in India is —

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Coimbatore
- (D) Kolkata

Ans : (A)

116. Churk is famous for—

- (A) Cement factory
- (B) Paper factory
- (C) Sugar factory
- (D) Carpet

Ans : (A)

117. The biggest newsprint paper mill of India is at—

- (A) Titagarh
- (B) Ballarpur
- (C) Nepanagar
- (D) Saharanpur

Ans : (C)

118. Bhilai Steel works has been built with the foreign collaboration of the—

- (A) British
- (B) Russians
- (C) Germans
- (D) Americans

Ans : (B)

119. The biggest number of sugar mills in India is in the state—

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Ans : (D)

120. The biggest number of jute mills in India is on the bank of the river—

- (A) Hooghly
- (B) Mahandi
- (C) Brahmaputra
- (D) Cauvery

Ans : (A)

121. The biggest number of jute mills in India is in West Bengal because—

- (A) This is the region of raw materials for jute products
- (B) The climate is suitable
- (C) It is near the consuming area
- (D) Cheap supply of labour is available here

Ans : (A)

122. Which one of the following is the centre for cycle industry ?

- (A) Firozabad
- (B) Sonipat
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Nagpur

Ans : (B)



123. Wet climate is suitable for cotton textile Industry because—
- (A) Cotton yarn cannot be spun successfully under dry conditions
  - (B) The efficiency of the workers increases
  - (C) The rate of damage of machinery is decreased
  - (D) The rate of consumption electric power is decreased

Ans : (A)

124. 'Lalimli Mill' is in the town—
- (A) Amritsar
  - (B) Faridabad
  - (C) Kanpur
  - (D) Ludhiana

Ans : (C)

125. Which one of the following cities in India is famous for gold wire embroidery on silken sarees even in foreign countries?
- (A) Agra
  - (B) Varanasi
  - (C) Srinagar
  - (D) Tatanagar

Ans : (B)

126. Dalda brand vegetable Product is manufactured in—
- (A) Mumbai
  - (B) Kanpur
  - (C) Modinagar
  - (D) Ghaziabad

Ans : (A)

127. Which one of the following towns is famous for glass bangles all over India?
- (A) Sirampur
  - (B) Naini
  - (C) Mumbai
  - (D) Firozabad

Ans : (D)

128. Which is the longest road of India?

- (A) Pathankot Jammu Road
- (B) Great Deccan Road
- (C) Grand Trunk Road
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi Road

Ans : (C)

129. Dum Dum airport is in—

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Chennai

Ans : (B)

130. At present what is the length of Western Railway line?

- (A) 6,475 kms
- (B) 10,973 kms
- (C) 7,051 kms
- (D) 7,160 kms

Ans : (A)

131. The 'Head Quarters' of North East Railway is at—

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Gorakhpur
- (C) Lucknow
- (D) Kanpur

Ans : (B)

132. For going to Kashmir, the railway route is—

- (A) Northern Railway
- (B) North-East Railway
- (C) Eastern Railway
- (D) Western Railway

Ans : (A)

133. The Golden Temple Express runs between—

- (A) New Delhi and Madurai
- (B) Delhi and Howrah
- (C) Amritsar and C.S.T.
- (D) Ferozpur and Bombay V.T.

Ans : (C)

134. Where is the Railway Staff College situated?

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Vadodara
- (C) Chandausi
- (D) Varanasi

Ans : (B)

135. The Diesel Locomotive Works is situated at—

- (A) Varanasi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Chitranjan
- (D) Jamshedpur

Ans : (A)

136. Which of the following trains runs between C. S. T. to Pune ?

- (A) Rajdhani Express
- (B) Deccan Queen
- (C) Avadh Express
- (D) Jayanti Janta

Ans : (B)

137. Chitranjan is famous for—

- (A) Airport
- (B) Ship building
- (C) Production of electric and diesel locomotives
- (D) Air craft factory

Ans : (C)

138. Inland Air services in India are run by the—

- (A) Air India
- (B) Air services of India
- (C) Indian Air lines
- (D) Air Bharat

Ans : (C)

139. Which of the states of India ranks first in tribal population?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Chhatisgarh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (C)

140. What is the rank of India in the world with respect to the population?

- (A) Second
- (B) First
- (C) Third
- (D) None

Ans : (A)

141. Which one of the following is used for measuring the speed of wind?

- (A) Hygrometer
- (B) Barometer
- (C) Anemometer
- (D) Thermometer

Ans : (C)

142. The maximum density of population of India is in the state—

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Haryana

Ans : (A)

143. What do you mean by the term density of population of a country ?

- (A) The average number of deaths per annum
- (B) The average number of births per annum
- (C) The average number of people living in one hectare
- (D) The average number of people living in one square kilometre

Ans : (D)

144. Chandigarh is the capital of—

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Punjab and Haryana
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans : (C)

145. The Capital of Karnatak state is—

- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Bangalore
- (C) Warangal
- (D) Tiruvananthapuram

Ans : (B)

146. The biggest meteorological laboratory of India is in—

- (A) Pune
- (B) Jaipur
- (C) Patna
- (D) Kanpur

Ans : (A)

147. Which one of the following is the centre of Higher Technical education?

- (A) Bhilai
- (B) Kharagpur
- (C) Srinagar
- (D) Mathura

Ans : (B)

148. Which one of the following ports has replaced Karachi ?

- (A) Kandla
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Surat
- (D) Cochin

Ans : (A)

149. Which is the best natural port of India?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Kandla

Ans : (C)

150. Kakrapara Project is an irrigation project on the river of—

- (A) Mahi
- (B) Tapti
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Godavari

Ans : (B)

151. Bidi is manufactured in—

- (A) Jabalpur
- (B) Ajmer
- (C) Gwalior
- (D) Indore

Ans : (A)

152. The natural sea port from where spices, tea, coffee, sugar and coconut oil are exported, is—

- (A) Kandla
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Vishakhapatnam
- (D) Cochin

Ans : (D)

153. Which one of the following is known as 'Pittsburg of India' ?

- (A) Baroda
- (B) Rourkela
- (C) Jamshedpur
- (D) Durgapur

Ans : (C)

154. India imports chiefly from—

- (A) Iran

- (B) Russia
  - (C) Britain
  - (D) United State of America
- Ans : (D)

155. The maximum export of India is to—

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Germany
- (C) Russia
- (D) Britain

Ans : (A)

156. The most leading port of India for import is—

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kandla
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Chennai

Ans : (A)

157. Which of the following states produces asbestos in abundance?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Gujarat

Ans : (B)

158. Which is the richest state of India from the point of view of minerals?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans : (D)

159. Which one of the following states is such whose inhabitants are mostly Christians?

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Tripura

Ans : (A)

160. Which one of the following languages is used in Tripura ?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Mizo
- (C) Khasi
- (D) Bengali

Ans : (D)

161. Which one of the following states is famous for sandal wood?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (C)

162. Which state of India is known as land of paradise?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Jammu and Kashmir
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Assam

Ans : (B)

163. In India, which coast receives rainfall from North East monsoon—

- (A) Konkan Coast
- (B) Malabar Coast
- (C) Coromandal Coast
- (D) Gujarat Coast

Ans : (C)

164. Which country is called the Sugar Bowl of the World ?

- (A) India
- (B) Cuba
- (C) U.S.A.
- (D) Indonesia

Ans : (B)

165. The Islands of Cloves is—

- (A) Zanzibar
- (B) New Zealand
- (C) Sri Lanka



(D) Cuba  
Ans : (A)

166. Croydon is an international air port of—  
(A) U. S. A.  
(B) France  
(C) U. K.  
(D) India  
Ans : (C)

167. Which country is associated with 'kiwis' ?  
(A) Phillipines  
(B) New Zealand  
(C) Malaysia  
(D) Indonesia  
Ans : (B)

168. What is the new name of Siam ?  
(A) Thailand  
(B) Canton  
(C) Taiwan  
(D) Timor  
Ans : (A)

169. The capital of Norway is—  
(A) Copenhagan  
(B) Oslo  
(C) Beirut  
(D) Canton  
Ans : (B)

170. Kalahari deert is in—  
(A) North Africa  
(B) South Africa  
(C) South America  
(D) Australia  
Ans : (B)

171. Dead sea a salt water lake, is locatted between—  
(A) Israel and Jordan

- (B) Egypt and Libya
- (C) Israel and Lebanon
- (D) Morocco and Spain

Ans : (A)

172. Which river forms the boundary line between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana ?

- (A) Sutlej
- (B) Yamuna
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Parvati

Ans : (B)

173. Britain and France are divided by the natural boundary of—

- (A) The Alps
- (B) The English Channel
- (C) The river Thames
- (D) The river Seine

Ans : (B)

174. The coldest place of the world is in—

- (A) Verkhoyansk
- (B) Nr. Vostok
- (C) Ust' Shchugor
- (D) Snag

Ans : (B)

175. Which is the hottest place of the world?

- (A) Al Aziziyah
- (B) Seville
- (C) Death Valley
- (D) Jacobabad

Ans : (A)

176. Which country is the biggest producer of tea in the world?

- (A) India
- (B) Russia
- (C) China
- (D) Brazil

Ans : (A)

177. Which country is the biggest producer of rubber in the world?

- (A) Malaysia
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Thailand
- (D) Brazil

Ans : (A)

178. The Capital of Iran is—

- (A) Bagdad
- (B) Tehran
- (C) Adan
- (D) Basra

Ans : (B)

179. Which of the following rivers is known as the 'Sorrow of China' ?

- (A) Hwang Ho
- (B) Amur
- (C) Mekong
- (D) Yangteesi-Kiang

Ans : (A)

180. What is the main industrial production in Switzerland?

- (A) Cotton textile
- (B) Motor-cars
- (C) Watch and clocks
- (D) Cement

Ans : (C)

181. Paris is famous for—

- (A) Museum and library
- (B) Fashion and decoration
- (C) Healthy climate
- (D) Dairy industry

Ans : (B)

182. Which country of Europe is famous for dairy industry?

- (A) Denmark
- (B) Norway
- (C) Sweden
- (D) Switzerland

Ans : (A)

183. Which is the river that originates from Black Forest and falls in Black sea?

- (A) Rhine
- (B) Oder
- (C) Danube
- (D) Don

Ans : (C)

184. Which is the longest river of Europe ?

- (A) Danube
- (B) Volga
- (C) Rhine
- (D) Seine

Ans : (B)

185. Which country of Europe is known as the 'Country of Lakes' ?

- (A) Finland
- (B) Italy
- (C) France
- (D) Spain

Ans : (A)

186. Which is the mountain between the Black sea and Caspian sea?

- (A) Ural
- (B) Caucasus
- (C) Alps
- (D) Balkan

Ans : (B)

187. In which country of Europe is the active volcano of Vesuvius?

- (A) Italy
- (B) Norway
- (C) France
- (D) Germany

Ans : (A)

188. Which of the two Seas are linked by the strait of Gibraltar ?

- (A) Black Sea and Caspian Sea
- (B) North Sea and Baltic Sea

- (C) Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea
- (D) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea

Ans : (C)

189. The Kiel canal links—

- (A) Mediterranean and Black Sea
- (B) Pacific and Atlantic oceans
- (C) Mediterranean and Red Sea
- (D) North Sea and Baltic Sea

Ans : (D)

190. The chief wine producer of the world is—

- (A) Great Britain
- (B) Norway
- (C) France
- (D) Germany

Ans : (C)

191. Which of the following has the greatest importance in commercial fisheries?

- (A) Spain
- (B) Dogger Banks
- (C) Italy
- (D) Portugal

Ans : (B)

192. What is the chief import of U.K. ?

- (A) Food stuffs and raw material
- (B) Machines and rubber
- (C) Wine and biscuits
- (D) Iron and coal

Ans : (A)

193. What is the chief mineral of Russia?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Coal
- (C) Copper
- (D) Tin

Ans : (B)

194. Edinburgh is famous for—

- (A) Higher education
- (B) Iron industry
- (C) Dairy industry
- (D) Fish industry

Ans : (A)

195. The longest railway line of the world is—

- (A) Canadian Pacific Railway
- (B) Cape-Cairo Railway
- (C) Trans-Siberian Railway
- (D) Paris-Constantinople Railway

Ans : (C)

196. In which one of the following places the population is very low?

- (A) Interior part of Spain
- (B) North plain of Italy
- (C) Southern part of Holland
- (D) Plain of Douro in Portugal

Ans : (A)

197. Chief Industry of Canada is—

- (A) Wine
- (B) Dairy
- (C) Iron
- (D) Wood pulp and paper

Ans : (D)

198. The Capital of U.S.A. is—

- (A) St. Louis
- (B) San Francisco
- (C) Washington D.C.
- (D) Newyork

Ans : (C)

199. Winnipeg is famous in the world for—

- (A) Natural scenery
- (B) Wheat centre
- (C) High buildings
- (D) Film industry

Ans : (B)

200. The name of the canal which links Pacific and Atlantic Ocean, is—

- (A) Panama
- (B) Suez
- (C) Kiel
- (D) None of these

Ans : (A)

201. The biggest lake of fresh water in the world is—

- (A) Baikal lake
- (B) Superior lake
- (C) Nyasa lake
- (D) Victoria lake

Ans : (B)

202. Which one of the following towns is not the railway station of Canadian Pacific Railway?

- (A) Regina
- (B) Winning
- (C) San Francisco
- (D) Vancouver

Ans : (C)

203. The river Mississippi falls in—

- (A) The Gulf of Mexico
- (B) Atlantic Ocean
- (C) Pacific Ocean
- (D) Superior lake

Ans : (A)

204. Sierra Nevada is the name of—

- (A) An animal of America
- (B) A disease found in America
- (C) A fruit found in America
- (D) A mountain in America

Ans : (D)

205. The biggest meat market of the world is in—

- (A) London
- (B) Boston

- (C) Chicago
  - (D) Winnipeg
- Ans : (C)

206. Red Indians are the original inhabitants of—

- (A) Africa
- (B) North America
- (C) Asia
- (D) Europe

Ans : (B)

207. Which part of North America is the most thinly populated?

- (A) Alaska
- (B) California
- (C) Eastern Part of U.S.A.
- (D) The region of great lakes

Ans : (A)

208. What is exported from Halifax?

- (A) Wood and its articles
- (B) Fish and Fruits
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Wheat

Ans : (B)

209. What is the chief agricultural product of the U.S.A. ?

- (A) Maize
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Barley
- (D) Rice

Ans : (A)

210. What is the chief occupation of Brazilians?

- (A) Sugar Production
- (B) Mining
- (C) Producing Coffee
- (D) Sheep rearing

Ans : (C)

211. When does it rains in the Central valley of Chile?

- (A) In summer



- (B) In winter
  - (C) Throughout the year
  - (D) Never
- Ans : (B)

212. Which is the biggest river of South America?

- (A) Amazon
- (B) Peru
- (C) Orinico
- (D) Parana-Paraguay

Ans : (A)

213. Where does the river Uruguay fall ?

- (A) In Pacific ocean
- (B) Titicaca lake
- (C) In Carribean sea
- (D) In Atlantic Ocean

Ans : (D)

214. What is Uspallata in South America?

- (A) An animal
- (B) A lake
- (C) A pass
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

215. Which one of the following regions, comes under the equatorial climate?

- (A) Desert of Chile
- (B) Amaion-basin
- (C) Plain of Brazil
- (D) Pampass

Ans : (B)

216. Which one of the following countries is famous for the production of nitre?

- (A) Chile
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Peru
- (D) Columbia

Ans : (A)

217. Which is the biggest port of Argentina?

- (A) Bahia Blanca
- (B) Buenos Aires
- (C) La Plato
- (D) Mar Del Plato

Ans : (B)

218. The capital of Brazil is—

- (A) Bahia Blanca
- (B) Buenos Aires
- (C) La Plato
- (D) Brasilia

Ans : (D)

219. The largest units of coir industry are located at—

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Haryana

Ans : (A)

220. Which country of the South America is known as 'Granary of Europe' ?

- (A) Argentina
- (B) Chile
- (C) Brazil
- (D) Bolivia

Ans : (A)

221. Atacama desert is in—

- (A) Australia
- (B) Asia
- (C) Africa
- (D) South America

Ans : (D)

222. The main region of the South America which produces wheat, is—

- (A) Peru
- (B) Pampas
- (C) Brazil
- (D) Columbia

Ans : (B)

223. Which country of the South America, is the biggest producer of Petroleum?

- (A) Venezuela
- (B) Peru
- (C) Chile
- (D) Brazil

Ans : (A)

224. Which one of the following animals is found in South America?

- (A) Lama
- (B) Kangaroo
- (C) Giraffe
- (D) Gorilla

Ans : (A)

225. The highest mountain peak in Africa is—

- (A) Kenya
- (B) Atlas
- (C) Nyasa
- (D) Kilimanjaro

Ans : (D)

226. Which one of the following countries is not in Africa?

- (A) Kenya
- (B) Nigeria
- (C) Bolivia
- (D) Ethiopia

Ans : (C)

227. What is the new name of the island of Madagascar ?

- (A) Haïtti
- (B) Malagasy
- (C) Mozambique
- (D) Maputo

Ans : (B)

228. Kimberley, a town of South Africa is famous for—

- (A) Diamonds
- (B) Goldmines

- (C) Poiseous Snakes
  - (D) Seaport
- Ans : (A)

229. In which part of Africa, Sahara desert is situated?

- (A) Northern part
- (B) Southern part
- (C) Western part
- (D) Eastern part

Ans : (A)

230. Africa is a hot continent, because—

- (A) There are many volcanoes
- (B) There is a great Sahara desert
- (C) The greater part of the continent lies within the equatorial type of climate
- (D) This is a big producer of spices

Ans : (C)

231. Which part of Africa has the highest population ?

- (A) Valley of the river Niger
- (B) Valley of the river Nile
- (C) Valley of the river Congo
- (D) Valley of the river Zambezi

Ans : (B)

232. Which is the largest lake in Africa?

- (A) Tanganyika
- (B) Nyasa
- (C) Edward
- (D) Victoria

Ans : (D)

233. What is said 'veld' in Africa?

- (A) Savanna forest
- (B) Equatorial forest
- (C) Grass lands
- (D) Tropical forest

Ans : (C)

234. The river Zambezi originates from—

- (A) Victoria lake
- (B) Western Plateau
- (C) Tanganyika lake
- (D) Mt. Atlas

Ans : (B)

235. Which one of the following is not in good number at the sea coasts of Africa?

- (A) Rivers
- (B) Islands
- (C) Lakes
- (D) Mountains

Ans : (B)

236. The ore for aluminium is—

- (A) Hematite
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Laterite
- (D) Pyrolusite

Ans : (B)

237. Which one of the following is the largest lake in Rajasthan?

- (A) Anasagar
- (B) Pichhola
- (C) Sambhar
- (D) Udaisagar

Ans : (C)

238. In which part of Africa, Uranium is found?

- (A) Sahara
- (B) Congo basin
- (C) Sudan
- (D) Rhodesia

Ans : (B)

239. What is the most typical Australian tree?

- (A) Oak
- (B) Pine
- (C) Eucalyptus
- (D) Rubber

Ans : (C)

240. What is the main mineral of Australia?

- (A) Gold
- (B) Silver
- (C) Lead
- (D) Diamond

Ans : (A)

241. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie mines are in—

- (A) Africa
- (B) Australia
- (C) North America
- (D) Europe

Ans : (B)

242. Murray and Darling rivers fall in—

- (A) The Gulf of Carpentaria
- (B) Pacific Ocean
- (C) Encounter Bay
- (D) Indian Ocean

Ans : (C)

243. The capital of Tasmania is—

- (A) New Castle
- (B) Hobart
- (C) Launceston
- (D) Perth

Ans : (B)

244. What is the chief export from New Zealand?

- (A) Wool
- (B) Oil
- (C) Motor car
- (D) Cigarette

Ans : (A)

245. Which part of Australia receives rain throughout the year?

- (A) Western part
- (B) Eastern part
- (C) Southern part

(D) Northern part

Ans : (D)

246. Which of the following is the chief crop of Australia?

(A) Rice

(B) Maize

(C) Wheat

(D) Potato

Ans : (C)

247. The chief imports of Australia is—

(A) Gold, cotton, iron and rice

(B) Cigarettes, motorcars, cotton clothes, machines and Petroleum

(C) Coal, iron and wool

(D) Meat, wheat, silver and woolen clothes

Ans : (B)

248. The original inhabitants of New Zealand are known as—

(A) Maoris

(B) Bedouins

(C) Magyars

(D) Tartars

Ans : (A)

249. To which side of Australia, Fiji island is situated?

(A) North-west side

(B) North-east side

(C) In South

(D) In West

Ans : (B)

250. In which of the following countries, the Christmas festival is celebrated in summer season?

(A) New Zealand

(B) Germany

(C) Japan

(D) New Foundland

Ans : (A)

251. Which one of the following food grains is grown in China in the largest

quantity?

- (A) Rye
- (B) Barley
- (C) Rice
- (D) Maize

Ans : (C)

252. The climate of South East Australia is cold because—

- (A) It is very near to the equator
- (B) It is a hilly highland
- (C) It is very near to sea
- (D) It is in the region of cold winds

Ans : (B)

253. What is Great Barrier Reef?

- (A) A belt of Coral along the east coasts of Australia
- (B) A cave between Sydney and Malbourne
- (C) A fish found area in the sea near New Zealand
- (D) A mine situated in the Great Victoria Valley

Ans : (A)

254. Paradeep port lies in—

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Orissa
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (B)

255. A radio broadcast from Tokyo on Saturday at 12 noon should be heard at Vancouver—

- (A) The same morning
- (B) The same evening
- (C) On Friday
- (D) On Sunday

Ans : (C)

256. Lines joining places receiving equal amount of rainfall are called—

- (A) Isohalines
- (B) Isobars
- (C) Isotherms



(D) Isohyets

Ans : (D)

257. Which State is the largest producer of manganese in India?

(A) Assam

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Orissa

Ans : (D)

258. Which is the largest cotton producing country in the world?

(A) Russia

(B) U.S.A.

(C) India

(D) Egypt

Ans : (B)

259. The capital of Western Australia is—

(A) Sydney

(B) Canberra

(C) Melbourne

(D) Perth

Ans : (D)

260. Which of the following has the smallest population ?

(A) Myanmar

(B) Canada

(C) Romania

(D) Australia

Ans : (D)

261. The biggest island in the world is—

(A) New Guinea

(B) Borneo

(C) Greenland

(D) Sumatra

Ans : (C)

262. They Sea port which does not have a petroleum refinery?

(A) Kandla

- (B) Mangalore
  - (C) Chennai
  - (D) Cochin
- Ans : (A)

263. The largest lake in India is—

- (A) Wular
- (B) Sambhar
- (C) Chika
- (D) Dal

Ans : (A)

264. Which of the following rivers occupies a riftvalley?

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Cauvery
- (C) Mahanadi
- (D) Sutlej

Ans : (A)

265. Sindri is famous for—

- (A) Oil refining
- (B) Aluminium manufacture
- (C) Machine-tool industry
- (D) Fertilizer production

Ans : (D)

266. The solar eclipse occurs when—

- (A) The sun comes in between the moon and the earth
- (B) The earth comes in between the sun and the moon
- (C) The moon comes in between the sun and the earth
- (D) The moon, the sun and the earth are in a straight line

Ans : (C)

267. The spring tide occurs when the moon, the sun and the earth make in angle of—

- (A)  $180^\circ$
- (B)  $90^\circ$
- (C)  $45^\circ$
- (D)  $33^\circ$

Ans : (A)

268. Atacama is—

- (A) A desert region of North Chile
- (B) The grassland of Argentina
- (C) The peninsular portion of Eastern Mexico
- (D) A desert region in Southern California

Ans : (A)

269. The Panama Canal shortens the distance between—

- (A) The Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean sea
- (B) The Red sea and the Arabian sea
- (C) The Pacific and the Atlantic oceans
- (D) The Atlantic ocean and the Indian ocean

Ans : (C)

270. The inclination of the earth's axis to plane of the orbit is—

- (A)  $90^\circ$
- (B)  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
- (D)  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
- (C)  $0^\circ$

Ans : (B)

271. Which of the following towns is a modern planned town?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Varanasi
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Chandigarh

Ans : (D)

272. Some one travels from Kolkata to Delhi through the Gangetic plain, he would notice that the cultivation of wheat—

- (A) Decreases
- (B) Increases
- (C) First decreases and then increases
- (D) First increases and then decreases

Ans : (B)

273. Nuclear power station in Uttar Pradesh is at—

- (A) Mathura
- (B) Narora

- (C) Lucknow
  - (D) Kanpur
- Ans : (B)

274. The Scandinavian countries are located in high latitudes. Parts of countries located in the same latitudes freeze during winter, but the ports located on the Norwegian coast do not freeze.

This is mainly due to the fact that—

- (A) Many small rivers drain to the sea
- (B) There is a chain of volcanoes
- (C) The North Atlantic Drift flows past the coast
- (D) The Westerlies blow from the South West

Ans : (C)

275. Temperature varies from place to place with latitude and altitude. It may increase or decrease depending upon the factors that affect temperature. Certain anomalies may also develop on account of a unique combination of factors. The inversion of temperature would mean that the—

- (A) Temperature decreases with elevation
- (B) Temperature is constant at different elevations
- (C) Temperature decreases and then increases with elevation
- (D) Temperature changes along the same latitude

Ans : (C)

276. Natural vegetation of a region depends mainly on climate and hence there are distinctive areas of different types of vegetation. The governing factors in general are temperature, and precipitation. Accordingly, pine forests in India are found in—

- (A) The Sunderbans
- (B) The Thar desert
- (C) The Himalayas
- (D) The Ganga plain

Ans : (C)

277. India is an agricultural country and possesses fertile plains and numerous perennial rivers. About 72 per cent of its population resides in the rural areas. Nearly 70 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture. About three-fourths of the cultivated land of India is used for food production because—

- (A) The soil is suitable for food crops
- (B) India is an exporter of food grains

- (C) India has to feed a large population  
(D) Per capita consumption of food in India is the highest in the world  
Ans : (A)

278. A considerable part of our cotton, woollen and silk goods is produced on handlooms and powerlooms. Khaddar cloth is made out of handspun yarn. The Indian sarees which have become popular in the western world are produced in the decentralised sector. As many as five million people are employed in this sector. The number is bigger than the total number of persons employed in the organized industries and mining put together. The handloom and Khadi industry is located—  
(A) In the urban areas of India  
(B) In the capital towns of the states  
(C) Largely in the rural areas of India  
(D) Only on the urban fringes  
Ans : (C)

279. The youngest folded mountain in India is—  
(A) Vindhyas  
(B) Aravallis  
(C) Nilgiris  
(D) Siwaliks  
Ans : (D)

280. Which of the followings is the shortest day in the southern hemisphere ?  
(A) March 21  
(B) June 21  
(C) September 22  
(D) December 23  
Ans : (B)

281. Which of the following ports does not have an oil refinery?  
(A) Cochin  
(B) Chennai  
(C) Tuticoran  
(D) Mumbai  
Ans : (C)

282. In which of the following minerals in India not self sufficient?  
(A) Copper  
(B) Iron ore  
(C) Coal

(D) Mica

Ans : (A)

283. The Mathura refinery gets its crude supply from—

(A) Assam oil fields

(B) Gujarat oil fields

(C) Bombay High

(D) Imported stock

Ans : (C)

284. The highest peak of Peninsular India is ?

(A) Anaimudi

(B) Kalsubai

(C) Ooty

(D) Mahabaleswar

Ans : (A)

285. Nearly half of the total production of sugarcane in India comes from Uttar Pradesh alone, because—

(A) The yield per hectare is the highest in U.P.

(B) The prevailing climate of U.P. is best suited for sugarcane cultivation

(C) Thick variety of sugarcane is cultivated in U.P.

(D) Area under sugarcane cultivation is the highest in U.P.

Ans : (D)

286. The Tigris river flows mainly through—

(A) Turkey

(B) Syria

(C) Iraq

(D) Iran

Ans : (C)

287. Which of the following is the largest producer of mineral oil in the world?

(A) Russia

(B) U.S.A.

(C) Saudi Arabia

(D) Kuwait

Ans : (B)

288. The mediterranean climate is characterized by—

- (A) Humid summers and humid winters
- (B) Humid summers and dry winters
- (C) Dry summers and dry winters
- (D) Dry summers and humid winters

Ans : (D)

289. Which of the following plants is used for making Kaththa ?

- (A) Accacia arabica
- (B) Accacia Catechu
- (C) Accacia senegal
- (D) Laccifer lacca

Ans : (B)

290. The lower layer of the atmosphere is known as—

- (A) Mesosphere
- (B) Ionosphere
- (C) Troposphere
- (D) Stratosphere

Ans : (C)

291. The line joining places which have the same height above mean sea level is called—

- (A) Isohyte
- (B) Isobar
- (C) Contour line
- (D) Isohaline

Ans : (C)

292. The cold northern island of Japan is—

- (A) Kyushu
- (B) Konshu
- (C) Kokkaido
- (D) Shikoku

Ans : (C)

293. Dandakaranya is located in—

- (A) Northern India
- (B) Central India
- (C) Norther-Eastern India
- (D) Southern India

Ans : (B)

294. Which of the following is NOT a coal field?

- (A) Raniganj
- (B) Jharia
- (C) Mosabani
- (D) Korba

Ans : (C)

295. The summer solstice in northern hemisphere occurs when the sun is directly overhead at noon on—

- (A) The Tropic of Capricorn
- (B) The Tropic of Cancer
- (C) The equator
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (B)

296. Cactus is a plant usually found in—

- (A) Flood plains
- (B) Semiarid regions
- (C) Deltaic regions
- (D) Fresh water lakes

Ans : (B)

297. Which of the following is a land locked country ?

- (A) Afghanistan
- (B) Myanmar (Burma)
- (C) Philippines
- (D) Israel

Ans : (A)

298. The Bhakra Nangal dam is the largest producer of raw silk?

- (A) Ravi
- (B) Beas
- (C) Sutlej
- (D) Yamuna

Ans : (C)

299. Which of the following is the largest producer of raw silk?

- (A) Tamil Nadu



- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans : (B)

300. The moon revolve round the earth in—

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 29 days
- (C) 28½ days
- (D) 27 days

Ans : (D)

301. The Tapti river rises from the—

- (A) Vindhyan range
- (B) Satpura range
- (C) Maikal range
- (D) Mahadev hills

Ans : (D)

302. States with long coastal boundaries are producers of salt in India. However half of the country's sea salt production comes from Saurashtra-Gujarat. This is due to—

- (A) Its longest coast line
- (B) High salinity of sea water
- (C) A large number of medium sized ports
- (D) Well developed industrial market in the State

Ans : (B)

303. The greatest deposits of loess are found in—

- (A) New Zealand
- (B) Central Europe
- (C) China
- (D) Argentina

Ans : (C)

304. The general trend of Isotherms on the globe is—

- (A) East-West
- (B) North-South
- (C) North-East
- (D) South-West

Ans : (A)

305. The rate of cooling of ascending air is—

- (A) 1°C for every 300 metres
- (B) 2°C for every 300 metres
- (C) 2.5°C for every 300 metres
- (D) 3°C for every 300 metres

Ans : (B)

306. The diameter of moon is—

- (A) 3475 km
- (B) 3250 km
- (C) 3500 km
- (D) 3258 km

Ans : (A)

307. A column of air 1 sq. cm. in cross-sectional area extending from sea-level to the top of the atmosphere weights approximately—

- (A) 933 g wt
- (B) 1033 g wt
- (C) 1136 g wt
- (D) 1360 g wt

Ans : (B)

308. Drowned glaciated valleys in high latitude regions are known as—

- (A) Fjords
- (B) Ocean ridges
- (C) Sub-marine canyons
- (D) Glaciated valleys

Ans : (A)

309. The doldrum area comes into the trade winds In—

- (A) Autumn
- (B) Summer
- (C) Spring
- (D) Winter

Ans : (B)

310. Plant cover of Deserts in the world is—

- (A) Tall grasses

- (B) Perennial Xerophytic shrubs
- (C) Dwarf trees
- (D) Water storing plants

Ans : (B)

311. Barchan dunes will tend to form in—

- (A) Hot deserts
- (B) Humid tropical areas
- (C) Coastal areas
- (D) Polar deserts

Ans : (A)

312. The earth while orbiting makes various angles with the sun's rays. On 22nd December, the rays are vertical on earth at—

- (A)  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
- (B)  $30^\circ$  North
- (C)  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  South
- (D)  $30^\circ$  South

Ans : (C)

313. In which period people visit Hammerfest (about  $71^\circ$  N  $24^\circ$  E) to see the beauty of the Midnight Sun?

- (A) March to May
- (B) June to August
- (C) September to November
- (D) December to February

Ans : (B)

314. Which one of the following has been formed differently from the other three?

- (A) Peat
- (B) Bituminus
- (C) Lignite
- (D) Graphite

Ans : (D)

315. If the locations of two places on the map are  $60^\circ$  N  $90^\circ$  E and  $40^\circ$  S  $90^\circ$  E, what is the direct distance in kilometres between these places?

- (A) 11100
- (B) 10000
- (C) 11000

(D) 11200

Ans : (A)

316. North-Western parts of India get winter rainfall mainly due to—

(A) North-West monsoon

(B) Western disturbances

(C) North-East monsoon

(D) Retreating monsoon

Ans : (B)

317. Which valley is formed as a result of tectonic forces?

(A) 'V' -shaped valley

(B) 'U' -shaped valley

(C) Hanging valley

(D) Rift valley

Ans : (D)

318. Which forest is known for large scale lumbering ?

(A) Equatorial forests

(B) Mixed forests

(C) Coniferous forests

(D) Monsoon forests

Ans : (C)

319. What is the chief characteristics of monsoon climate?

(A) Daily range of temperature very high

(B) Complete reversal of wind direction with the change of season

(C) Annual range of temperature very high

(D) Heavy rainfall mainly during winter

Ans : (B)

320. Soils are usually formed by the process of—

(A) Erosion

(B) Deposition

(C) Denudation

(D) Weathering

Ans : (D)

321. Which group of maps are the large scale maps?

(A) Atlas and wall maps

- (B) Thematic and political maps
- (C) Physical and weather maps
- (D) Cadastral and Tourist Guide maps

Ans : (D)

322. If the R.F. of a map is 1 : 10,00,000 what could be its statement of scale?

- (A) 1 cm-10 km
- (B) 1 cm-1 km
- (C) 1 cm-100 km
- (D) 1 cm-1000 km

Ans : (A)

323. Sugar industry in India has a tendency to migrate towards south because—

- (A) The soils of South India are highly suitable for cultivation of sugarcane
- (B) The climate of South India is more suitable for the production of sugarcane
- (C) The per capita consumption of sugar in the South is more than the North
- (D) The winds coming from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea increase the sugar content in the sugarcane

Ans : (B)

324. Which of the following two rivers are navigable for big distances—

- (A) Godavari and Tungbhadra
- (B) Narmada and Tapi
- (C) Ganga and Brahmaputra
- (D) Damodar and Kosi

Ans : (C)

325. Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because—

- (A) Its coastal waters are very saline
- (B) It has extensive dry coast
- (C) It has extensive shallow seas
- (D) Its inhabitants are expert in preparing salt

Ans : (A)

326. Which soil is formed differently from the other three soils?

- (A) Regur
- (B) Bhabar
- (C) Bangar
- (D) Khadar

Ans : (A)

327. Amongst the cereals, this has the largest production in India—

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Maize
- (C) Ric
- (D) Barley

Ans : (C)

328. The largest desert in the World is—

- (A) Gobi
- (B) Kalahari
- (C) Patagonia
- (D) Sahara

Ans : (D)

329. Ruhr region is situated in—

- (A) Poland
- (B) Russia
- (C) Germany
- (D) France

Ans : (C)

330. Earthquake waves are recorded in—

- (A) Barograph
- (B) Hydrograph
- (C) Seismograph
- (D) Pantagraph

Ans : (C)

331. Which of these is young folded mountain?

- (A) The Himalayas
- (B) The Vindhya
- (C) The Nilgiris
- (D) The Western Ghats

Ans : (A)

332. Ankaleshwar is famous for—

- (A) Gold mining
- (B) Petrochemical Industry
- (C) Manufacturing Industry

(D) Wheat producton

Ans : (B)

333. Which country imports iron most?

(A) Germany

(B) France

(C) Sweden

(D) Japan

Ans : (D)

334. Chittaranjan is famous for—

(A) Cotton manufacturing Industry

(B) Sugar Industry

(C) Fertilizer Industry

(D) Locomotive Industry

Ans : (D)

335. Which of the following is not a mineral ?

(A) Slate

(B) Limestone

(C) Coal

(D) Calcite

Ans : (A)

336. Which one is the biggest planet of the Solar system?

(A) Mercury

(B) Earth

(C) Pluto

(D) Jupiter

Ans : (D)

337. Rourkela Steel Plant of Orissa gets its iron ore from—

(A) Noamundi

(B) Bonai

(C) Barsua

(D) All above

Ans : (D)

338. 'Meghalaya' is the name given to the region corresponding to—

(A) Lushai Hill Region

- (B) Garo-Khasi Hill Region
  - (C) Nefa Region
  - (D) Nagaland
- Ans : (B)

339. Which of the following is a port in Persian Gulf?

- (A) Port Said
- (B) Suez Port
- (C) Eden Port
- (D) Bandar Abbas

Ans : (D)

340. The strait of Hormuz joins which of the following water bodies—

- (A) Red sea and Mediterranean sea
- (B) Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman
- (C) Caspian sea and Black sea
- (D) Gulf of Oman and Arabian sea

Ans : (B)

341. Which of the following lies on the left bank of the Ganga?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Patna
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Varanasi

Ans : (D)

342. Bhor Ghat gap gives access to the railway link between—

- (A) Mumbai and Jalgaon
- (B) Mumbai and Pune
- (C) Cochin and Coimbatore
- (D) Trivandrum and Kanyakumari

Ans : (B)

343. We generally measure the depth of the Sea in—

- (A) Feet
- (B) Fathoms
- (C) Metres
- (D) Nautical miles

Ans : (B)



344. Hanging valleys are formed due to the action of—

- (A) River
- (B) Glacier
- (C) Waves of the ocean
- (D) Volcanic eruption

Ans : (B)

345. In the northern hemisphere, due to Ferrel's law the wind is deflected—

- (A) Towards its right
- (B) Towards its left
- (C) Towards its north
- (D) Towards its south

Ans : (A)

346. The largest number of jute mills are located along—

- (A) Ganga Valley
- (B) Brahmaputra Valley
- (C) Godavari basin
- (D) Hooghly basin

Ans : (D)

347. Mettur dam is built on the—

- (A) Godavari river
- (B) Krishna river
- (C) Kaveri (Cauvery) river
- (D) Tungabhadra river

Ans : (C)

348. The phases of moon are caused by—

- (A) The rotation of the earth
- (B) The rotation of the moon
- (C) The revolution of the earth
- (D) The revolution of the moon

Ans : (B)

349. The average time interval between successive high tide and low tide is—

- (A) 12 hours and 26 minutes
- (B) 6 hours and 12 minutes
- (C) 24 hours and 52 minutes
- (D) 50 minutes

Ans : (C)

350. The planet with the shortest year is—

- (A) Earth
- (B) Mercury
- (C) Mars
- (D) Pluto

Ans : (B)

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