

UPPCS Prelims 2025 Test 3 (Solution) – Geography Full Length (SSW - 8077834630)

**UPPCS Prelims
2025
Current Affairs**

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Question 1. Which Indian state shares its borders with China, Bhutan, and Myanmar?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Assam
- (d) Tripura

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh shares its border with all three: China, Bhutan, and Myanmar.

Question 2. India is called a subcontinent because:

- A. It has distinct geographical features.
- B. It lies on a separate tectonic plate.

Code:

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) A and B
- (d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation: India is referred to as a subcontinent due to:

(A) Its distinct and varied geographical features, such as the Himalayas in the north, the Thar Desert in the west, the fertile Indo-Gangetic

plains, the Deccan Plateau, and a long coastline, which set it apart from the rest of Asia.

(B) Geologically, India lies on the Indian Plate, a separate tectonic plate that collided with the Eurasian Plate, giving rise to the Himalayas.

These unique geographical and geological factors justify the classification of India as a subcontinent.

Question 3. Arrange the following in east-west order:

- 1. Kibithu
- 2. Indira Col
- 3. Guhar Moti
- 4. Kanyakumari

Code:

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

To arrange places from east to west, we check their longitudinal positions:

Kibithu (Arunachal Pradesh) → Easternmost (around 97.0°E)

Indira Col (Siachen Glacier, Ladakh) → Northernmost point (around 77.1°E)

Guhar Moti (Kutch, Gujarat) → Westernmost point (around 68.1°E)

Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) → Southernmost mainland point (around 77.5°E)

So, ordering from east to west:

Kibithu (1) > Kanyakumari (4) > Indira Col (2) > Guhar Moti (3)

Question 4. Which plateau marks the intersection of Tropic of Cancer and IST line?

- (a) Bundelkhand
- (b) Baghelkhand
- (c) Malwa
- (d) Deccan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Both Tropic of Cancer and $82^{\circ}30'E$ pass through Koriya district in Chhattisgarh, part of Baghelkhand Plateau.

Question 5. Consider the following statements:

1. India has a total coastline of 11,098.81 km, including mainland and islands.
2. The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states in India.
3. The Standard Meridian of India passes through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. As per the revised measurements in 2024 by the Survey of India and the National Hydrographic Office, India's coastline length has been updated to 11,098.81 km. This revision accounts for detailed mapping of coastal features and the inclusion of island territories.

Statement 2 is correct. The Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N latitude) passes through 8 Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Statement 3 is correct. The Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude), which is used to calculate Indian Standard Time (IST), passes near Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh

Question 6. Which states share borders with Bhutan?

1. Assam
2. Sikkim
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Meghalaya

Code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 1 and 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Meghalaya does not share a border with Bhutan.

Question 7. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahi River crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice.
2. India has 28 states and 8 union territories.
3. India's southernmost point is Indira Point.
4. Tropic of Cancer and IST line intersect in Jharkhand.

Which are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The intersection of Tropic of Cancer and IST line occurs in Chhattisgarh, not Jharkhand.

Question 8. Match List I with List II:

List I (Extreme Points) – List II (Locations)

- A. Northernmost – 1. Indira Point
- B. Southernmost – 2. Indira Col
- C. Easternmost – 3. Kibithu
- D. Westernmost – 4. Guhar Moti

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Indira Col (Ladakh), Indira Point (Nicobar), Kibithu (Arunachal), Guhar Moti (Gujarat).

Question 9. Arrange the following Indian cities in increasing order of proximity to Tropic of Cancer:

1. Delhi
2. Gandhinagar
3. Indore
4. Ujjain

Code:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Tropic of Cancer: 23°30'N. Proximity order: Ujjain (23°9'N), Indore (23°5'N), Gandhinagar (23°19'N), Delhi (28°25'N).

Question 10. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) Bay of Bengal lies to the southwest of India.
- (b) Tropic of Capricorn crosses northern India.
- (c) India lies entirely in the northern hemisphere.
- (d) India lies between 8°4'S to 37°6'N.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: India is entirely north of the equator.

Question 11. Which tribal group is the largest in India according to Census 2011?

- (a) Gond
- (b) Bhil
- (c) Santhal
- (d) Kol

Answer: (b)

Explanation: As per Census 2011, Bhils are the largest tribal group in India with a population of 1.70 crore.

Question 12. Which state has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population as per Census 2011?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Lakshadweep has the highest ST proportion at 94.8%.

Question 13. Consider the following statements:

1. The Bhil tribe is considered Proto-Australoid in race.
2. Gonds are mostly found in the hilly regions of the North-East.

Which is correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Gonds are native to central India (not the NE), and Bhils are of Proto-Australoid stock.

Question 14. Match the following tribes with their predominant states:

- A. Gaddi – 1. Rajasthan
- B. Tharu – 2. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Kol – 3. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Sahariya – 4. Bihar

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Gaddi–HP, Tharu–UP, Kol–Bihar, Sahariya–Rajasthan.

Question 15. Which tribe among the following is famous for the Ghoomar dance?

- (a) Santhal
- (b) Bhil
- (c) Gond
- (d) Munda

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Bhil tribe is known for the Ghoomar dance, especially in Rajasthan.

Question 16. Which of the following language families has the highest number of speakers in India?

- (a) Dravidian
- (b) Austro-Asiatic
- (c) Tibeto-Burman
- (d) Indo-Aryan

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Indo-Aryan languages are spoken by 76.86% of India's population, making it the largest group.

Question 17. Match the following languages with their respective families:

- A. Santhali – 1. Indo-Aryan
B. Tamil – 2. Dravidian
C. Bodo – 3. Tibeto-Burman
D. Halbi – 4. Austro-Asiatic

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Santhali (Austro-Asiatic), Tamil (Dravidian), Bodo (Tibeto-Burman), Halbi (Indo-Aryan).

Question 18. Which racial group is regarded as the earliest inhabitant of India?

- (a) Proto-Australoid
(b) Nordic
(c) Negrito
(d) Mongoloid

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Negritos are considered the earliest racial group in India, arriving from Africa.

Question 19. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Mongoloids are predominant in South India
(b) Nordic race has dark complexion and short height
(c) Mediterranean race contributed to Indus Valley Civilization
(d) Brachycephals are native to Andaman

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro link Mediterraneans to IVC.

Question 20. Which racial group is characterized by high cheekbones, sparse body hair, and oblique eyes?

- (a) Mediterranean
(b) Mongoloid
(c) Nordic
(d) Proto-Australoid

Answer: (b)

Explanation: These are classic features of Mongoloids, common in NE India.

Question 21. Consider the following statements:

1. The Shiwaliks are made up of unconsolidated sediments.
2. The Karewa formations are found in Arunachal Pradesh.

Which is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both
(d) Neither

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Karewas are lacustrine deposits found in the Kashmir Valley, not Arunachal Pradesh.

Question 22. Consider the following statements:

1. Pir Panjal is a range of the Lesser Himalayas.
2. Himadri consists of metamorphic rocks.
3. Duns are found between Shiwaliks and Himachal Himalayas.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) All three
(d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Pir Panjal is the largest range of the Lesser Himalayas (Himachal Himalayas). It lies south of the main Himalayas (Greater Himalayas or Himadri) and is prominent in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct. The Himadri or Greater Himalayas consists predominantly of metamorphic rocks like gneiss and schist, as well

as crystalline rocks and granite. This is the highest and most continuous range of the Himalayas.

Statement 3 is correct. Duns are longitudinal valleys formed between the Shiwalik Hills (Outer Himalayas) and the Lesser Himalayas (Himachal Himalayas). Examples include Dehradun, Kotlidoon, and Patlidun.

Question 23. Arrange the following passes from west to east:

1. Zoji La
2. Nathu La
3. Lipulekh
4. Shipki La

Code:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: West to east – Zoji La (J&K), Shipki La (HP), Lipulekh (UK), Nathu La (Sikkim).

Question 24. Match the Himalayan passes with their states:

- A. Banihal – 1. Sikkim
- B. Nathu La – 2. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Lipulekh – 3. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Bomdi La – 4. Uttarakhand

Code:

- A B C D
- (a) 2 1 3 4
- (b) 2 1 4 3
- (c) 1 2 3 4
- (d) 4 3 2 1

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Banihal Pass – Located in Jammu and Kashmir (now part of the Union Territory of J&K); it connects the Kashmir Valley with Jammu via the Banihal tunnel.

Nathu La Pass – Located in Sikkim, this strategic pass connects India with Tibet and is used for trade and border security.

Lipulekh Pass – Located in Uttarakhand, this pass connects India with Tibet and is also used by pilgrims going to Mount Kailash and Lake Mansarovar.

Bomdi La Pass – Located in Arunachal Pradesh, it connects the northwestern parts of Arunachal with Assam and has historical military importance.

Question 25. Which of the following is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?

- (a) Doddabetta
- (b) Mahendragiri
- (c) Anai Mudi
- (d) Guru Shikhar

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Anai Mudi (2,695 m) is the highest peak of the Western Ghats and South India.

Question 26. Consider the following statements:

1. Bhabar lies to the south of Tarai.
2. Tarai is a marshy region due to emerging streams.

Which is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Bhabar lies north of Tarai. Tarai is marshy as rivers re-emerge from Bhabar zone.

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Question 27. Which of the following are correct about the Trans-Himalayas?

1. They are older than the Great Himalayas.
2. They lie north of the Zaskar range.
3. They include Karakoram and Ladakh ranges.
4. The Indus Suture Zone separates them from the Greater Himalayas.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) All four

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. The Trans-Himalayas, comprising ranges like the Karakoram and Ladakh, are geologically older than the Greater Himalayas. They were formed during the Late Cretaceous to Eocene periods (approximately 82 to 40 million years ago) as a result of the subduction of the Neo-Tethys Ocean beneath the Eurasian Plate. In contrast, the Greater Himalayas (Himadri) were uplifted later, during the Miocene epoch (about 24 to 17 million years ago), due to the collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates.

Statement 2 is correct. The Trans-Himalayas lie to the north of the Zaskar Range, which is part of the Greater Himalayas. This positioning places the Trans-Himalayas closer to the Tibetan Plateau.

Statement 3 is correct. The Trans-Himalayan region includes prominent ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, and Zaskar ranges. These ranges are characterized by high peaks, extensive glaciation, and arid landscapes.

Statement 4 is correct. The Indus Suture Zone (ISZ) serves as the tectonic boundary separating the Trans-Himalayas from the Greater Himalayas. It marks the zone where the Indian Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate, leading to the formation of these mountain ranges.

Question 28. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The Peninsular Plateau is composed mainly of sedimentary rocks.
- (b) Shiwaliks are continuous and uniform ranges.

(c) Nanda Devi lies in Kumaon Himalayas.

(d) Duns are found between the Himadri and Shiwaliks.

Answer: (c) Nanda Devi lies in Kumaon Himalayas.

Explanation:

Option (a) is incorrect. The Peninsular Plateau is primarily composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks, formed due to ancient volcanic activity and tectonic processes. Sedimentary rocks are found only in some basins and river valleys.

Option (b) is incorrect. The Shiwaliks (Outer Himalayas) are discontinuous, low-height hills made of unconsolidated sediments (alluvium, gravel, etc.). They are prone to erosion and landslides and are not uniform or continuous like the Himadri.

Option (c) is correct. Nanda Devi, the second-highest peak in India (after Kangchenjunga), is located in the Kumaon Himalayas of Uttarakhand. It lies within the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve and is part of the Greater Himalayas.

Option (d) is incorrect. Duns are longitudinal valleys found between the Shiwaliks and the Lesser Himalayas (Himachal Himalayas), not between the Himadri and Shiwaliks. Examples include Dehradun, Kotlidoon, etc.

Question 29. Assertion (A): The Himalayas act as a climatic barrier.

Reason (R): They block cold Siberian winds and the south-west monsoon.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
- (c) A is true, R is false
- (d) A is false, R is true

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Himalayas block cold winds from Central Asia and force monsoons to precipitate in India.

Question 30. Consider the following:

1. Siachen Glacier is in Karakoram Range.

2. Kangchenjunga is the highest peak in Indian territory.
3. Doddabetta is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All three

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. The Siachen Glacier, one of the largest glaciers outside the polar regions, is located in the Karakoram Range in the eastern part of the Ladakh region (UT of Ladakh). It lies near the Indo-Pak Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL).

Statement 2 is correct. Kangchenjunga (8,586 m), located on the border of Sikkim (India) and Nepal, is the highest peak in Indian territory (though the summit lies on the international border). It is the third-highest mountain in the world.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Doddabetta (2,637 m), located in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is **Arma Konda (1,680 m)**, located in Andhra Pradesh.

Question 31. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) Bhabar is swampy and marshy
- (b) Himachal Himalayas contain Dhauladhar range
- (c) Shiwaliks are the oldest Himalayan range
- (d) Himalayas extend from Teesta to Sutlej

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Option (a) is incorrect. Bhabar is a narrow belt of coarse alluvial deposits located along the foothills of the Shiwaliks. It is porous and dry, not swampy. The water quickly disappears underground here, creating dry riverbeds. The Terai, lying south of Bhabar, is the swampy and marshy zone.

Option (b) is correct. The Himachal Himalayas (Lesser Himalayas) lie between the Greater Himalayas (Himadri) and the Shiwaliks. The Dhauladhar range, along with Pir Panjal and Mahabharat ranges, forms part of this zone.

Option (c) is incorrect. The Shiwaliks (Outer Himalayas) are the youngest of the Himalayan ranges and are composed of unconsolidated sediments, prone to erosion and landslides.

Option (d) is incorrect. The Himalayas extend from the Indus River in the west to the Brahmaputra River in the east, covering regions far beyond the Teesta and Sutlej rivers.

Question 32. Which of the following mountain ranges is known as the "Backbone of Higher Asia"?

- (a) Zaskar
- (b) Karakoram
- (c) Trans-Himalayas
- (d) Arakan Yoma

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Trans-Himalayas are often called the backbone of Higher Asia due to their geological significance.

Question 33. Assertion (A): Snowline is higher on the northern slopes of the Himalayas.

Reason (R): Northern slopes receive less moisture due to rain-shadow effect.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation
- (b) Both A and R true, R is not correct explanation
- (c) A true, R false
- (d) A false, R true

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The snowline refers to the lowest altitude in a particular area where snow remains throughout the year.

In the Himalayas, the snowline is higher on the northern slopes because they are drier and receive less precipitation, especially snowfall.

This is due to the rain-shadow effect: the southern slopes of the Himalayas receive abundant moisture from the southwest monsoon winds, which lose their moisture before crossing over to the northern (leeward) side.

As a result, less snowfall occurs on the northern slopes, requiring a higher altitude for snow to persist year-round.

Question 34. Match the gaps/passes with their geographical location:

- A. Goram Ghat – 1. Madhya Pradesh
 B. Asirgarh Pass – 2. Rajasthan
 C. Palakkad Gap – 3. Kerala-Tamil Nadu
 D. Thal Ghat – 4. Maharashtra

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Goram Ghat (Aravalli), Asirgarh (Satpura), Palakkad (Western Ghats), Thal (Western Ghats-Maharashtra).

Question 35. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Khardung La is located in Arunachal Pradesh
 (b) Gandak originates from Bara Shigri glacier
 (c) Lipulekh Pass lies in Uttarakhand
 (d) Asirgarh Pass is in Western Ghats

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Option (a) is incorrect. Khardung La is a high-altitude mountain pass in Ladakh, not in Arunachal Pradesh. It connects Leh with the Nubra and Shyok valleys and is strategically important.

Option (b) is incorrect. The Gandak River originates from the Nubine Himal Glacier in Nepal, not from the Bara Shigri Glacier. The Bara Shigri Glacier is located in Lahaul-Spiti, Himachal Pradesh and feeds the Chenab River.

Option (c) is correct. The Lipulekh Pass is located in the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand, near the India-Nepal-China tri-junction. It is used by Indian pilgrims to access Mount Kailash and Lake Mansarovar in Tibet.

Option (d) is incorrect. The Asirgarh Pass is located in the Satpura Range in Madhya Pradesh,

not in the Western Ghats. It is known as the "Gateway to South India" historically due to its strategic location.

Question 36. Match the peaks with ranges:

- A. Nanda Devi – 1. Nepal Himalayas
 B. Mount Everest – 2. Greater Himalayas
 C. Kangchenjunga – 3. Sikkim Himalayas
 D. Anai Mudi – 4. Western Ghats

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

A. Nanda Devi – 2. Greater Himalayas:

Nanda Devi (7,816 m) is the highest peak entirely in India and lies in Uttarakhand, within the Greater Himalayas.

B. Mount Everest – 1. Nepal Himalayas:

Mount Everest (8,848.86 m), the highest peak in the world, is located in the Nepal Himalayas on the Nepal-China border.

C. Kangchenjunga – 3. Sikkim Himalayas:

Kangchenjunga (8,586 m) is the third-highest peak in the world, located on the border of Sikkim (India) and Nepal, in the Sikkim Himalayas.

D. Anai Mudi – 4. Western Ghats:

Anai Mudi (2,695 m), located in Kerala, is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and peninsular India.

Question 37. Choose the incorrect statement regarding Khadar soil:

- (a) It is newer alluvium
 (b) It is highly fertile and renewed annually
 (c) It lies above the flood plains
 (d) It supports intensive agriculture

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Khadar lies in floodplains, not above them. Bhangar lies above the flood limits.

Question 38. The term "Bangar" refers to:

- (a) Low-lying new alluvial floodplain
- (b) Marshy and forested tract
- (c) Old alluvium beyond flood limits
- (d) Deltaic deposit near river mouth

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Bangar is an older alluvium deposited above flood limits.

Question 39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Plateau Region) — List-II (Key Feature)

- A. Bundelkhand Plateau — 1. Dharwar Rocks
- B. Malwa Plateau — 2. Black Soil and Lava
- C. Karnataka Plateau — 3. Granite and Gneiss
- D. Chotanagpur Plateau — 4. Gondwana Coal Fields

Codes:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Bundelkhand (Granite and Gneiss), Malwa (Basalt/Black Soil), Karnataka (Dharwar), Chotanagpur (Gondwana Coal).

Question 40. Consider the following statements:

1. Vindhya Range forms the northern boundary of the Deccan Plateau.
2. Maikal Range connects Vindhyas to Satpura Range.

Choose the correct statement(s):

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Vindhya marks the northern edge, while Maikal forms the eastern link between Vindhya and Satpura.

Question 41. Choose the correct difference between the Eastern and Western Ghats:

- (a) Eastern Ghats are continuous; Western Ghats are broken.
- (b) Eastern Ghats are source of major rivers; Western Ghats are not.
- (c) Western Ghats are higher in elevation than Eastern Ghats.
- (d) Eastern Ghats receive more rainfall than Western Ghats.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Option (a) is incorrect. It is the Western Ghats that are more continuous, forming a near-unbroken escarpment along the western coast. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular, often dissected by rivers.

Option (b) is incorrect. Most major rivers like Godavari, Mahanadi, and Krishna originate from or near the Western Ghats, not the Eastern Ghats. The Eastern Ghats are mainly crossed by rivers, not the primary source.

Option (c) is correct. The Western Ghats are higher, with peaks like Anai Mudi (2,695 m), whereas the Eastern Ghats have lower elevations, with their highest peak Arma Konda (1,680 m).

Option (d) is incorrect. The Western Ghats receive more rainfall due to their location facing the southwest monsoon winds, causing orographic rainfall. The Eastern Ghats lie in the rain-shadow region and receive less rainfall.

Question 42. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Chotanagpur Plateau?

- (a) It is composed of Gondwana rocks.
- (b) It has radial drainage.
- (c) Rajmahal Hills are its western edge.
- (d) It has extensive coal deposits.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Rajmahal Hills are located on the north-eastern edge, not the western edge of the plateau.

Question 43. Consider the following statements:

1. Dandakaranya Plateau spans Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
2. Abujhmar Hills in Dandakaranya are rich in iron ore.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. The Dandakaranya Plateau is a significant physiographic region of central India, extending across parts of southwestern Odisha, southern Chhattisgarh, northern Telangana, and eastern Andhra Pradesh. It forms part of the Eastern Highlands and has historical and ecological importance.

Statement 2 is correct. The Abujhmar Hills (Bailadila Hills), located in southern Chhattisgarh (within the Dandakaranya region), are known to be rich in mineral resources, especially iron ore. They are also a tribal-dominated and conflict-sensitive area due to Naxalite influence, which limits mining operations.

Question 44. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Garo Hills — Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Shevaroy Hills — Kerala
- (c) Javadi Hills — Tamil Nadu
- (d) Baba Budan Hills — Odisha

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

(a) Garo Hills – Andhra Pradesh: Incorrect. Garo Hills are located in Meghalaya, not Andhra Pradesh. They are part of the Garo-Khasi-Jaintia Hill system.

(b) Shevaroy Hills – Kerala: Incorrect. Shevaroy Hills are located in northern Tamil Nadu, particularly in the Salem district, and are known for the hill station Yercaud.

(c) Javadi Hills – Tamil Nadu: Correct. The Javadi Hills are located in Tamil Nadu, lying to the south of the Eastern Ghats. They are separated from the Shevaroy Hills by the Ponnaiyar River.

(d) Baba Budan Hills – Odisha: Incorrect. The Baba Budan Hills are located in Karnataka, part of the

Chikmagalur district, and are famous for coffee plantations.

Question 45. Which of the following is the correct order (north to south) of the following ranges?

- 1. Satmala
- 2. Ajanta
- 3. Balaghat
- 4. Harishchandra

Code:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

These ranges are located in Maharashtra, and their north to south order is as follows:

Satmala Range – Lies in northern Maharashtra, near Nashik.

Ajanta Range – Located to the south of Satmala, known for the Ajanta caves.

Balaghat Range – Lies further south, between the Godavari and Bhima basins.

Harishchandra Range – The southernmost, extending along the western fringe of the Deccan Plateau near Ahmednagar and Beed.

Thus, the correct north–south sequence is:

Satmala → Ajanta → Balaghat → Harishchandra

Question 46. Which hill range joins the Eastern and Western Ghats?

- (a) Nilgiris
- (b) Anaimalai
- (c) Palani
- (d) Cardamom

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Nilgiri Hills form the mountain knot where Eastern and Western Ghats converge.

Question 47. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Peninsular rivers mostly flow westward.
- 2. The Narmada and Tapti rivers flow through rift valleys.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Most peninsular rivers flow eastward. Only Narmada and Tapi are west-flowing and follow rift valleys.

Question 48. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- (a) Vindhyas are examples of block mountains.
- (b) The Aravallis are older than the Himalayas.
- (c) The Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed only through passes.
- (d) Anaimudi is located in Nilgiris.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Anaimudi is located in Anaimalai Hills, not in the Nilgiris.

Question 49. Assertion (A): Rivers originating from the Western Ghats do not form deltas.

Reason (R): These rivers flow swiftly over steep slopes and short distances.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation.
- (c) A is true, R is false.
- (d) A is false, R is true.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: High gradient and short course prevent delta formation on the western coast.

Question 50. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (a) Ranchi Plateau – Jharkhand
- (b) Dandakaranya – Odisha
- (c) Mahadeo Hills – Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Anaimudi – Kerala

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mahadeo Hills are part of Madhya Pradesh, not Andhra Pradesh.

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Question 51. Which of the following lakes is located between the deltas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers?

- (a) Chilika Lake
- (b) Kolleru Lake
- (c) Pulicat Lake
- (d) Vembanad Lake

Answer: (b) Kolleru Lake

Explanation:

Kolleru Lake lies between the Godavari and Krishna deltas in Andhra Pradesh. It is a freshwater lake and important for migratory birds.

Question 52. Consider the following statements:

1. The Eastern Coastal Plain is an emergent coast.
2. The Western Coastal Plain is a submerged coast.

Choose the correct Answer:

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Eastern coast has features of emergence like delta formation. Western coast shows submergence traits, e.g., drowned valleys and narrow plains.

Question 53. Assertion (A): The Konkan coast is narrower than the Malabar coast.

Reason (R): The Western Ghats are located very close to the western coast.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Western Ghats run close to the coast, especially in Maharashtra and Goa, making the Konkan region narrow, while the Malabar is relatively broader.

Question 54. Question: Match the following:

List I (Lakes) – List II (Location)

- A. Pulicat Lake – 1. Odisha
- B. Kolleru Lake – 2. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Chilika Lake – 3. Tamil Nadu
- D. Vembanad Lake – 4. Kerala

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Pulicat – Tamil Nadu, Kolleru – Andhra Pradesh, Chilika – Odisha, Vembanad – Kerala.

Question 55. Consider the following statements:

1. Alluvial soil is transported in origin, while black soil is formed in situ.
2. Red soil has high nitrogen content and is ideal for paddy.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Alluvial soil is transported by rivers; black soil is derived from Deccan Trap rocks in situ. Red soil is poor in nitrogen and not ideal for paddy without treatment.

Question 56. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct code:

List-I (Soil Type)
extensively found)

List-II (State where

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Alluvial Soil | 1. Uttar Pradesh |
| B. Black Soil | 2. Maharashtra |
| C. Laterite Soil | 3. Tamil Nadu |
| D. Red Soil | 4. Kerala |

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Alluvial soil: Indo-Gangetic plain – UP; Black soil: Maharashtra; Laterite soil: Kerala; Red soil: Tamil Nadu.

Question 57. Assertion (A): Laterite soil is suitable for cultivation of cashew and coffee.

Reason (R): Laterite soil has high humus and nitrogen content.

Select the correct code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Laterite soil supports crops like cashew and coffee but is poor in humus and nitrogen due to leaching, hence R is incorrect.

Question 58. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- (a) Black soil is rich in iron and lime

- (b) Alluvial soil is transported and immature
- (c) Laterite soil is ideal for wheat cultivation
- (d) Red soil appears yellow in hydrated form

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Laterite soil is not ideal for wheat due to poor fertility; it is better suited for plantation crops like cashew, coffee, etc.

Question 59. Which of the following rivers is an example of antecedent drainage?

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Chambal
- (c) Indus
- (d) Krishna

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Indus is an antecedent river that maintains its course despite the uplift of the Himalayas.

Question 60. The Ganga debouches into the plains at:

- (a) Rishikesh
- (b) Devprayag
- (c) Haridwar
- (d) Kanpur

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ganga enters the plains at Haridwar.

Question 61. Match the following:

- A. Godavari
 - B. Krishna
 - C. Narmada
 - D. Tapi
1. Trimbakeshwar
 2. Amarkantak
 3. Mahabaleshwar
 4. Betul

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- (c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Godavari – Trimbakeshwar, Krishna – Mahabaleshwar, Narmada – Amarkantak, Tapi – Betul.

Question 62. Which city is located on the bank of river Godavari?

- (a) Jabalpur
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Rajahmundry
- (d) Allahabad

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Rajahmundry is located on the banks of the Godavari.

Question 63. The highest waterfall in India is found on:

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Varahi

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Kunchikal Falls on Varahi River in Karnataka is the highest in India.

Question 64. Which of the following is the correct sequence (north to south) of east-flowing rivers?

- (a) Godavari – Krishna – Mahanadi – Cauvery
- (b) Mahanadi – Godavari – Krishna – Cauvery
- (c) Mahanadi – Krishna – Godavari – Cauvery
- (d) Godavari – Mahanadi – Cauvery – Krishna

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The correct order is Mahanadi → Godavari → Krishna → Cauvery.

Question 65. Which of the following best defines the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)?

- (a) A belt of high pressure around the equator
- (b) A region of descending air and dry weather
- (c) A zone of convergence of trade winds resulting in ascending air and rainfall
- (d) A dry region formed due to the divergence of winds

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The ITCZ is a low-pressure area around the equator where northeast and southeast trade winds converge, leading to ascending air, cloud formation, and rainfall.

Question 66. Consider the following statements:

1. El Niño brings drought in India.

2. Positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) increases monsoon rainfall in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: El Niño events weaken the Indian monsoon while positive IOD counters it by enhancing rainfall over India.

Question 67. Choose the true statement from the following:

- (a) Monsoon is a periodic wind.
- (b) Monsoon direction reverses with seasons.
- (c) Monsoons are influenced by ITCZ and jet streams.
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All the statements define the nature and dynamics of the monsoon system correctly.

Question 68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct **Answer:**

List-I (Phenomenon) | List-II (Associated Season)

- A. Loo | 1. Summer
- B. October Heat | 2. Retreating Monsoon
- C. Mango Showers | 3. Pre-Monsoon
- D. Western Disturbance | 4. Winter

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Each phenomenon corresponds to its specific season—Loo in summer, October Heat during retreating monsoon, Mango showers during pre-monsoon, and Western disturbances in winter.

Question 69. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during the northeast monsoon season.

Reason (R): Northeast monsoon winds blow from the Bay of Bengal to the Coromandel coast.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The northeast monsoon winds pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal and cause rainfall on the eastern coast.

Question 70. Which of the following is not a factor influencing Indian climate?

- (a) Latitude
- (b) Ocean currents
- (c) Jet Streams
- (d) Magnetic declination

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Magnetic declination has no impact on climate.

Question 71. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Mawsynram – Convictional Rainfall
- 2. Cherrapunji – Orographic Rainfall
- 3. Thar Desert – Cyclonic Rainfall

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1: Mawsynram – Convictional Rainfall Incorrect

Mawsynram (Meghalaya) receives Orographic rainfall, not convectional. Moist monsoon winds from the Bay of Bengal hit the southern slopes of the Khasi Hills, rise due to the terrain, and cool adiabatically, causing heavy orographic rain.

Pair 2: Cherrapunji – Orographic Rainfall Correct

Cherrapunji, close to Mawsynram, also lies on the southern face of the Khasi Hills, and receives intense orographic rainfall from the moisture-laden winds due to uplift.

Pair 3: Thar Desert – Cyclonic Rainfall Incorrect

The Thar Desert is predominantly arid and receives very little rainfall. Occasional rainfall may occur due to western disturbances (extra-tropical cyclones), but it is minimal and not the dominant pattern. It is not known for cyclonic rainfall in general climatic classification.

Question 72. Which of the following contributes most to India's total annual rainfall?

- (a) South-west monsoon
- (b) North-east monsoon
- (c) Convectional rainfall
- (d) Western disturbances

Answer: (a)

Explanation: South-west monsoon accounts for about 75–80% of India's annual rainfall.

Question 73. Consider the following statements regarding Norwesters:

1. They are thunderstorms prevalent in eastern India.
2. Locally they are called Kalbaishakhis in Bengal.
3. They adversely affect the tea and jute crops.

Which of the above are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Norwesters (Kalbaishakhis) are violent thunderstorms helpful for jute, tea, and rice cultivation, not harmful.

Question 74. The area with least annual rainfall in India is –

- (a) Mawsynram
- (b) Leh
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Kochi

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Leh (Ladakh) receives less than 10 cm rainfall annually due to its location in the rain shadow.

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Question 75. According to the Indian Meteorological Department, a day is termed a "rainy day" if –

- (a) Any rain is recorded
- (b) Rainfall > 2.5 mm in 24 hours
- (c) Rainfall > 1 cm in 12 hours
- (d) Rainfall > 5 cm in a week

Answer: (b)

Explanation: IMD defines a rainy day as one with ≥ 2.5 mm rainfall in a 24-hour period.

Question 76. Choose the true statement from the following:

- (a) Tropical cyclones are common in Indian winter
- (b) October–November is the main cyclone season for eastern India
- (c) Arabian Sea sees more cyclones than Bay of Bengal
- (d) Tropical cyclones in summer are frequent over Punjab

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The highest frequency of cyclones is in October–November in the Bay of Bengal affecting Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha.

Question 77. Which of the following rock systems is the largest repository of non-metallic minerals in India?

- (a) Archaean
- (b) Vindhyan
- (c) Cuddapah
- (d) Gondwana

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Vindhyan System is rich in non-metallic minerals like limestone, china clay, sandstone, and glass-making sand.

Question 78. Which of the following are energy minerals?

- 1. Petroleum
- 2. Bauxite
- 3. Coal

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Petroleum and coal are energy minerals; bauxite is an ore of aluminium, not an energy source.

Question 79. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Kudremukh – Magnetite
- (b) Jharia – Lignite
- (c) Bailadila – Haematite
- (d) Singhbhum – Iron ore

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Jharia is known for coking coal (bituminous), not lignite.

Question 80. Arrange the following coal-producing states in descending order of reserves:

- 1. Jharkhand
- 2. Chhattisgarh
- 3. Odisha
- 4. Madhya Pradesh

Code:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 1, 3, 2, 4

(c) 2, 1, 3, 4

(d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation: As per 2024 data, the correct descending order of coal reserves is Jharkhand > Odisha > Chhattisgarh > MP.

Question 81. Consider the following mineral resources and their leading producing states:

- 1. Copper – Rajasthan
- 2. Bauxite – Odisha
- 3. Gold – Karnataka
- 4. Silver – Madhya Pradesh

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Silver is primarily produced in Rajasthan, not MP.

Question 82. Which of the following straits connects the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden?

- (a) Strait of Hormuz
- (b) Bab-el-Mandeb
- (c) Strait of Malacca
- (d) Sunda Strait

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Bab-el-Mandeb connects the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden and is a key chokepoint for ships entering or exiting the Suez Canal.

Question 83. Choose the true statement about the Strait of Gibraltar:

- (a) It connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea.
- (b) It lies between Italy and Tunisia.
- (c) It separates Spain and Morocco.
- (d) It is part of the Suez Canal system.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea and lies between Spain and Morocco.

Question 84. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Bering Strait – Russia and Alaska
- (b) Ten Degree Channel – Great Nicobar and Little Andaman
- (c) Strait of Hormuz – Oman and Iran
- (d) Kerch Strait – Black Sea and Sea of Azov

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ten Degree Channel separates Little Andaman and Car Nicobar, not Great Nicobar.

Question 85. Assertion (A): The Strait of Malacca is one of the busiest maritime trade routes in the world.

Reason (R): It connects the Indian Ocean with the South Pacific Ocean directly.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Strait of Malacca connects the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea, not the South Pacific Ocean.

Question 86. Which of the following countries do NOT border the Caspian Sea?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Iran
- (c) Turkey
- (d) Azerbaijan

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Turkey does not border the Caspian Sea; the bordering countries are Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan.

Question 87. Which of the following correctly differentiates between a gulf and a bay?

- (a) A bay is deeper than a gulf.
- (b) A gulf has a wider opening than a bay.
- (c) A bay is more enclosed by land than a gulf.
- (d) A gulf is generally larger and more enclosed than a bay.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Gulfs are typically larger and more enclosed than bays, often with narrower openings.

Question 88. Identify the correct order (West to East) of the following European Peninsulas:

- 1. Iberian Peninsula
- 2. Italian Peninsula
- 3. Balkan Peninsula

Code:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Iberian (Spain), Italian (Italy), Balkan (Greece, etc.) – from west to east.

Question 89. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Sinai Peninsula – Egypt
- (b) Kamchatka Peninsula – Volcanic
- (c) Horn of Africa – South Africa
- (d) Cape York Peninsula – Australia

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Horn of Africa is in northeastern Africa – includes Somalia, not South Africa.

Question 90. Which of the following celestial bodies has the highest surface temperature?

- (a) Venus
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Sun
- (d) Mars

Answer: (c) Sun

Explanation: The Sun's surface temperature is about 6000°C, far exceeding any planet. Venus is the hottest planet (480°C), but still much cooler than the Sun.

Question 91. Match the following celestial bodies with their features:

List-I (Body) ——— List-II (Feature)

- A. Ganymede ——— 1. Densest planet
- B. Earth ——— 2. Largest moon

C. Venus ——— 3. Brightest planet

D. Uranus ——— 4. Green Planet

Code:

A B C D

(a) 2 1 4 3

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 2 4 3 1

(d) 4 3 2 1

Answer: (b) 2 1 3 4

Explanation: Ganymede is the largest moon; Earth is the densest planet; Venus is the brightest planet; Uranus appears green due to methane.

Question 92. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Photosphere – Visible surface of Sun

(b) Corona – Coolest layer of Sun

(c) Chromosphere – Source of solar flares

(d) Core – Site of nuclear fusion in Sun

Answer: (b) Corona – Coolest layer of Sun

Explanation: The corona is the outermost and extremely hot layer of the Sun, not the coolest. The coolest layer of the sun is the photosphere, the visible surface.

Question 93. Which of the following is the correct ascending order of planet size (diameter)?

(a) Mercury < Mars < Venus < Earth

(b) Mars < Mercury < Earth < Venus

(c) Mercury < Venus < Mars < Earth

(d) Mars < Earth < Mercury < Venus

Answer: (a) Mercury < Mars < Venus < Earth

Explanation: Mercury is the smallest, followed by Mars, Venus, and then Earth.

Question 94. Identify the correct statement:

(a) A light year is a unit of time

(b) A parsec is smaller than an astronomical unit

(c) Light takes 8 minutes 20 seconds to reach Earth from Sun

(d) Earth's revolution speed is more than Mercury

Answer: (c) Light takes 8 minutes 20 seconds to reach Earth from Sun

Explanation: Light covers the distance of 1 AU (approx. 150 million km) in about 8 minutes 20 seconds.

Question 95. Which of the following is not correctly matched regarding celestial events?

(a) Perigee – Moon farthest from Earth

(b) Aphelion – Earth farthest from Sun

(c) Opposition – Earth between Sun and Moon

(d) Conjunction – Moon between Sun and Earth

Answer: (a) Perigee – Moon farthest from Earth

Explanation:

(a) Perigee – Moon farthest from Earth Incorrect Match

► Perigee is the point in the Moon's orbit when it is closest to the Earth.

► The term for the Moon being farthest from the Earth is Apogee, not Perigee.

(b) Aphelion – Earth farthest from Sun Correct Match

► Aphelion is the point in Earth's orbit when it is farthest from the Sun, usually around July 4.

(c) Opposition – Earth between Sun and Moon Technically Correct for Full Moon context

► Opposition generally refers to a situation where a celestial body (like a planet or the Moon) is on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun.

► In the case of the Moon, opposition occurs during Full Moon, when Earth is between the Sun and Moon.

(d) Conjunction – Moon between Sun and Earth Correct Match

► During New Moon, the Moon lies between the Sun and the Earth—this alignment is called conjunction.

Question 96. What is the correct sequence of celestial zones from Sun to outer solar system?

(a) Asteroid belt – Kuiper belt – Oort Cloud

(b) Kuiper belt – Asteroid belt – Oort Cloud

(c) Oort Cloud – Asteroid belt – Kuiper belt

(d) Asteroid belt – Oort Cloud – Kuiper belt

Answer: (a) Asteroid belt – Kuiper belt – Oort Cloud

Explanation: The asteroid belt lies between Mars and Jupiter, Kuiper belt beyond Neptune, and Oort Cloud is the outermost.

Question 97. Which of the following is the correct order in Earth's geological time scale from oldest to youngest?

- (a) Hadean → Archean → Proterozoic → Phanerozoic
- (b) Archean → Hadean → Proterozoic → Phanerozoic
- (c) Phanerozoic → Archean → Proterozoic → Hadean
- (d) Hadean → Proterozoic → Archean → Phanerozoic

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The correct chronological order is: Hadean (4.6–4.0 bya), Archean (4.0–2.5 bya), Proterozoic (2.5 bya–600 mya), Phanerozoic (600 mya–present).

Question 98. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Pleistocene – Stone Age
- (b) Cretaceous – Dinosaurs extinction
- (c) Eocene – Formation of Himalayas
- (d) Silurian – Formation of Deccan Traps

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Deccan Traps were formed during the Cretaceous period, not Silurian.

Question 99. Match List I with List II:

List I – Discontinuity

- A. Conrad
- B. Moho
- C. Gutenberg
- D. Lehmann

List II – Layers separated

- 1. Mantle and Core
- 2. Upper and Lower Crust
- 3. Outer and Inner Core
- 4. Crust and Mantle

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 4 2 1 3

(c) 2 1 3 4

(d) 2 4 1 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The correct match: Conrad – 2, Moho – 4, Gutenberg – 1, Lehmann – 3.

Question 100. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Earth's revolution is responsible for change of seasons.
- 2. Perihelion occurs around July 4.

Which is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Perihelion (closest) occurs around Jan 3; Aphelion occurs around July 4.

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Question 101. “Null Island” is located at the intersection of:

- (a) Prime Meridian and Arctic Circle
- (b) Equator and International Date Line
- (c) Equator and Prime Meridian
- (d) Tropic of Cancer and 180° Longitude

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Null Island is the hypothetical point where 0°N and 0°E intersect, in Gulf of Guinea.

Question 102. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- (a) The rotation of Earth causes day and night.
- (b) The revolution of Earth causes the Coriolis effect.
- (c) Revolution of Earth is responsible for change of seasons.
- (d) The Earth rotates from west to east.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement (a) is correct: The rotation of the Earth on its axis leads to the cycle of day and night. As Earth spins, different parts face the Sun, causing daylight, while the parts facing away experience night.

Statement (b) is incorrect: The Coriolis effect is caused by the rotation of the Earth, not its revolution. This effect influences the direction of winds and ocean currents due to the Earth's spinning motion.

Statement (c) is correct: The revolution of the Earth around the Sun, combined with the tilt of the Earth's axis, leads to seasonal changes.

Statement (d) is correct: The Earth rotates from west to east, which is why the Sun appears to rise in the east and set in the west.

Question 103. Which of the following elements is the most abundant in the Earth's crust by weight?

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Silicon
- (d) Iron

Answer: (b) Oxygen

Explanation: Oxygen constitutes about 46.1% of the Earth's crust, making it the most abundant element by weight.

Question 104. Consider the following statements regarding rocks:

1. Sedimentary rocks are non-stratified.
2. Igneous rocks are considered primary rocks.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (b) Only 2

Explanation: Igneous rocks are the first to form and are termed primary rocks. Sedimentary rocks are stratified due to deposition in layers.

Question 105. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct code:

List-I (Metamorphic Rock) – List-II (Parent Rock)

- A. Quartzite – 1. Limestone
- B. Gneiss – 2. Granite
- C. Marble – 3. Sandstone
- D. Schist – 4. Shale

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a) 3 2 1 4

Explanation: Quartzite comes from sandstone, gneiss from granite, marble from limestone, and schist from shale.

Question 106. Which of the following is true regarding the Continental Drift Theory by Alfred Wegener?

- (a) It supports the permanency of continents and oceans.
- (b) It denies the concept of Pangaea.
- (c) It explains the movement of landmasses due to tidal and polar forces.
- (d) It assumes that oceanic crust and continental crust are made of the same material.

Answer: (c) It explains the movement of landmasses due to tidal and polar forces.

Explanation: Wegener suggested tidal and polar fleeing forces caused the drift of continents from the supercontinent Pangaea.

Question 107. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Basalt – Extrusive Igneous Rock
- (b) Granite – Intrusive Igneous Rock
- (c) Schist – Sedimentary Rock
- (d) Quartzite – Metamorphic Rock

Answer: (c) Schist – Sedimentary Rock

Explanation: Schist is a foliated metamorphic rock, not sedimentary.

Question 108. Which of the following is true regarding batholiths?

- (a) Smallest intrusive forms
- (b) Dome-shaped lava domes
- (c) Largest intrusive igneous body
- (d) Cone-shaped volcano

Answer: (c) Largest intrusive igneous body

Explanation: Batholiths are huge masses of intrusive igneous rock, often granite, found deep in the Earth.

Question 109. Consider the following statements:

1. Seafloor spreading occurs at divergent plate boundaries.
2. Rocks nearer to oceanic ridges are older than those farther away.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation: Rocks near the mid-oceanic ridges are the youngest due to continuous lava deposition.

Question 110. Which of the following correctly defines “Wadati–Benioff zone”?

- (a) Zone of shallow-focus earthquakes in transform boundaries
- (b) Subduction zone with deep-focus earthquakes
- (c) Divergent zone of crustal expansion
- (d) Area with maximum wind erosion

Answer: (b) Subduction zone with deep-focus earthquakes

Explanation: The Wadati–Benioff zone marks deep-focus earthquake zones where oceanic crust is subducted under continental crust.

Question 111. Consider the following landforms:

1. Rift Valley
2. Graben
3. Block Mountain

Which of these are formed by forces of tension?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three landforms listed are formed due to tensional forces that operate within the Earth's crust, causing the crust to crack and displace.

Rift Valley: Formed when a section of the Earth's crust drops down between two parallel faults due to tensional forces. Example: Great Rift Valley of Africa.

Graben: A type of rift valley, specifically referring to the down-dropped block between two faults. It is the sunken block between raised blocks (horsts). Also due to tension.

Block Mountain: Also known as horst, it is formed when a block of land is uplifted between two parallel faults, again due to tensional forces that pull the crust apart.

Question 112. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct code:

List-I – List-II

- A. Seismograph – 1. Earthquake wave record
- B. Richter Scale – 2. Measures magnitude
- C. Mercalli Scale – 3. Measures intensity
- D. Seismogram – 4. Records earthquake motion

A B C D

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

Answer: (a) 4 2 3 1

Explanation: The instrument is seismograph; its output is the seismogram; Richter = magnitude; Mercalli = intensity.

Question 113. Which one of the following regions is most prone to both earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?

- (a) Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- (b) Circum-Pacific Belt

- (c) African Rift Valley
- (d) Alps-Himalaya Belt

Answer: (b) Circum-Pacific Belt

Explanation: Known as the "Ring of Fire", it is highly active both seismically and volcanically.

Question 114. Which volcanic landform is created when lava solidifies inside the vent after eruption?

- (a) Caldera
- (b) Crater
- (c) Volcanic plug
- (d) Lava plateau

Answer: (c) Volcanic plug

Explanation: Volcanic plug or neck forms from lava solidified in the vent.

Question 115. Which of the following is a depositional landform formed by wind action?

- (a) Yardang
- (b) Inselberg
- (c) Barchan
- (d) Zeugen

Answer: (c) Barchan

Explanation: Barchans are crescent-shaped sand dunes formed by wind deposition, especially in deserts with unidirectional winds.

Question 116. Consider the following statements regarding Karst landforms:

1. Stalactites grow from the floor upward.
2. Stalagmites hang from the cave ceiling.

Which is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation: Stalactites hang from the ceiling; stalagmites grow from the floor upward.

Question 117. Which of the following represents depositional landforms by glacier?

1. Esker
2. Drumlin
3. Cirque

4. Kame

Code:

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Cirque is erosional; others are depositional glacial features.

Question 118. Consider the following statements:

1. Ozone is primarily found between 15 km to 35 km altitude.
2. Ozone completely absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c) Only 1

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The ozone layer is mainly located in the stratosphere, between 15 km and 35 km above Earth's surface, with the highest concentration around 20–25 km altitude.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ozone does not completely absorb ultraviolet (UV) radiation. It absorbs most of the harmful UV-B and UV-C rays, but some UV-A and a portion of UV-B still reach the Earth's surface.

Question 119. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Troposphere – Weather phenomena
- (b) Stratosphere – Contains Ozonosphere
- (c) Mesosphere – Warmest layer
- (d) Thermosphere – Ionosphere present

Answer: (c) Mesosphere – Warmest layer

Explanation: Mesosphere is the coldest layer of the atmosphere, where temperature can fall to –100°C.

Question 120. Which of the following correctly describes 'Inversion of Temperature'?

- (a) Temperature increases with height

- (b) Temperature remains constant with height
- (c) Temperature decreases rapidly with height
- (d) Air temperature rises during day and falls at night

Answer: (a) Temperature increases with height

Explanation: Under inversion, normal lapse rate is reversed – temperature rises with altitude.

Question 121. Consider the following pairs:

1. Chinook – Warm wind in North America
2. Mistral – Cold wind in France
3. Sirocco – Hot wind from Sahara

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All are correctly matched – Chinook (USA/Canada), Mistral (France), and Sirocco (Mediterranean).

Question 122. Which of the following statements are correct about the Polar High Pressure Belt?

1. It is thermally induced.
2. Winds move outwards from the center.
3. It lies around 60° latitude.

Choose the correct Answer:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Polar highs are thermally induced due to extreme cold. Winds diverge outward. It lies near 90°, not 60°.

Question 123. Which of the following is NOT a condition required for the formation of tropical cyclones?

- (a) Ocean temperature above 27°C
- (b) Presence of high vertical wind shear
- (c) Upper-level divergence
- (d) Pre-existing low-pressure area

Answer: (b)

Explanation: High vertical wind shear disrupts cyclonic development; low wind shear is favorable for cyclone formation. "Vertical wind shear" refers to the difference in wind direction and speed across different altitudes. When this is high, a storm's development can be prevented.

Question 124. The term "Western Disturbance" in India is associated with:

- (a) Tropical Cyclone in Arabian Sea
- (b) Temperate Cyclone from Mediterranean
- (c) Summer Monsoon Low Pressure
- (d) Bay of Bengal Thunderstorms

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Western Disturbances are temperate cyclones originating in the Mediterranean that bring winter rainfall to North-West India.

Question 125. Consider the following statements:

1. Cumulonimbus clouds are associated with thunderstorms.
2. Cirrus clouds are low-altitude clouds.

Choose the correct Answer:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Cumulonimbus clouds are vertically developed and cause thunderstorms. Cirrus clouds are high-level, not low-level.

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Question 126. Consider the following pairs:

Type of Front – Weather Condition

1. Cold Front – Thunderstorms
2. Warm Front – Gentle prolonged rain
3. Occluded Front – Clear skies

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Occluded fronts are associated with complex weather, not clear skies. The other two are correctly matched.

Question 127. In which of the following conditions is 'Virga' observed?

- (a) Snow falling over mountains
- (b) Thunderstorm lightning during winter
- (c) Rain evaporating before reaching the ground
- (d) Formation of frost in cold desert

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Virga is precipitation that evaporates before hitting the ground due to dry lower layers.

Question 128. Which among the following best describes Buys Ballot's Law?

- (a) Explains temperature inversion in a cyclone

(b) Describes wind deflection in the tropics

(c) Relates wind direction with pressure

(d) Defines adiabatic lapse rate

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Buys Ballot's Law states that if a person stands with their back to the wind in the Northern Hemisphere, low pressure lies to their left.

Question 129. Which of the following statements about the Westerlies is/are correct?

1. Westerlies are more regular in Southern Hemisphere.
2. Westerlies blow from northwest in Northern Hemisphere.
3. They are influenced by Coriolis force.

Code:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All are true – Westerlies are more consistent in the Southern Hemisphere due to fewer landmasses, and they are deflected due to Coriolis force.

Question 130. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct code:

List-I (Rainfall Type) | List-II (Feature)

- A. Convectional – 1. Caused by mountains
- B. Orographic – 2. Caused by vertical heating
- C. Frontal – 3. Caused by cyclones

Code:

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1
- (d) A-2, B-3, C-1

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Convectional – vertical heating; Orographic – mountains; Frontal – cyclones/fronts.

Question 131. Which of the following is the smallest and shallowest ocean in the world?

- (a) Southern Ocean

- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Arctic Ocean
- (d) Atlantic Ocean

Answer: (c) Arctic Ocean

Explanation: The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest of all the five major oceans. It remains mostly covered in ice throughout the year and is strategically significant due to emerging shipping routes and energy reserves.

Question 132. Consider the following statements regarding ocean currents:

1. They flow clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
2. They are influenced by both temperature and salinity gradients.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) Only 2

Explanation: Ocean currents flow clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere due to the Coriolis effect. Both temperature and salinity variations influence current formation through thermohaline circulation.

Question 133. Match the following pairs:

List-I (Ocean Relief Feature) – List-II (Associated Characteristic)

- A. Continental Shelf – 1. Submarine canyon
- B. Abyssal Plain – 2. Flat and featureless
- C. Ocean Trench – 3. Tectonic convergence
- D. Mid-ocean Ridge – 4. Seafloor spreading

Code:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Continental shelves may have submarine canyons; abyssal plains are flat; trenches are formed at subduction zones; ridges

at divergent boundaries support seafloor spreading.

Question 134. Which one of the following currents is a cold ocean current?

- (a) Kuroshio Current
- (b) Canary Current
- (c) Brazil Current
- (d) East Australian Current

Answer: (b) Canary Current

Explanation: The Canary Current is a cold current flowing along the northwest coast of Africa in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Question 135. Assertion (A): Spring tides occur during Full Moon and New Moon.

Reason (R): During these phases, the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in a straight line.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: During syzygy (Full/New Moon), the combined gravitational pull of Sun and Moon causes higher tidal ranges known as spring tides.

Question 136. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Oyashio Current – Warm Current
- (b) Gulf Stream – Cold Current
- (c) Peru Current – Cold Current
- (d) Kuroshio Current – Cold Current

Answer: (c) Peru Current – Cold Current

Explanation: The Peru or Humboldt Current is a cold current along the western coast of South America and is responsible for aridity in the Atacama desert.

Question 137. Identify the correct descending order of ocean salinity:

- (a) Atlantic > Indian > Pacific > Arctic
- (b) Pacific > Indian > Atlantic > Arctic
- (c) Indian > Atlantic > Pacific > Southern

(d) Atlantic > Pacific > Indian > Arctic

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The average salinity of oceans depends on factors like evaporation, freshwater input, temperature, and circulation patterns:

Atlantic Ocean – Highest salinity among all oceans due to high evaporation, low freshwater input, and limited connection to polar regions.

Indian Ocean – High salinity, especially in the Arabian Sea region due to evaporation, though freshwater inflow from rivers reduces it in parts.

Pacific Ocean – Generally lower salinity due to high precipitation and substantial river inflow.

Arctic Ocean – Lowest salinity because of massive freshwater input from melting ice and rivers and very low evaporation.

Thus, the correct descending order of ocean salinity is:

Atlantic > Indian > Pacific > Arctic, i.e., Option (a).

Question 138. Which among the following is known as the largest gulf in the world?

- (a) Gulf of Mexico
- (b) Gulf of Mannar
- (c) Gulf of Aden
- (d) Persian Gulf

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Gulf of Mexico is the world's largest gulf, bordered by the USA, Mexico, and Cuba.

Question 139. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. East Greenland Current – Cold
- 2. Kuroshio Current – Warm
- 3. California Current – Warm

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: California Current is a cold current. East Greenland (cold) and Kuroshio (warm) are correctly matched.

Question 140. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Mid-Ocean Ridges are associated with divergent plate boundaries.
- 2. Ocean Trenches are associated with convergent plate boundaries.

Which is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mid-ocean ridges form where plates diverge, while trenches form where they converge.

Question 141. Choose the true statement from below regarding Tsunami:

- (a) Tsunamis are tidal waves caused by the Moon's pull.
- (b) Tsunamis originate due to cyclonic activity.
- (c) Tsunamis are formed by submarine earthquakes and landslides.
- (d) Tsunamis occur in shallow inland lakes.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Tsunamis are caused by sudden seafloor displacements due to undersea earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic eruptions.

Question 142. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Ocean currents:

- 1. Agulhas Current is a warm current.
- 2. West Australian Current is a warm current.

Which is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Agulhas is a warm current flowing off Africa's southeast coast; West Australian is a cold current along Australia's western coast.

Question 143. Consider the following statements about the International Seabed Authority (ISA):

1. It regulates the use of resources in national waters.
2. It follows the principle of "Common Heritage of Mankind."

Choose the correct Answer:

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: ISA regulates beyond national jurisdiction seabeds and follows the principle of common heritage of mankind. It doesn't regulate national waters.

Question 144. Consider the following statements regarding tides:

1. Spring tides occur when the Moon and Sun are at right angles to the Earth.
2. Neap tides have the least tidal range.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Spring tides occur during New and Full Moon (not when they are at right angles). Neap tides, occurring during the first and third quarter, have the least tidal range.

Question 145. The term "Selvas" refers to:

- (a) Tundra vegetation in Europe
- (b) Coniferous forests in Canada
- (c) Tropical evergreen rainforest in the Amazon basin
- (d) Steppe grasslands of Central Asia

Answer: (c)

Explanation: "Selvas" is the local name for tropical rainforests in the Amazon Basin.

Question 146. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

Climatic Region – Country

- (a) Pampas – Argentina
- (b) Downs – Australia

(c) Canterbury – South Africa

(d) Pustaz – Hungary

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Canterbury grasslands are in New Zealand, not South Africa.

Question 147. Consider the following pairs:

Climatic Region – Representative Country

1. Mediterranean – Chile
2. China-type – Japan
3. Steppe – Canada

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Canada is not a typical steppe region; steppe is more prominent in Central Asia and parts of the US.

Question 148. Which of the following countries has the largest number of time zones?

- (a) Russia
- (b) France
- (c) United States
- (d) China

Answer: (b) France

Explanation:

France: Has 12 time zones, and sometimes 13 if its claim in Antarctica is included. This is primarily due to its numerous overseas territories scattered across the globe.

Russia: Has 11 time zones.

United States: Has 11 time zones, including its mainland and overseas territories.

China: Despite its vast land area, China officially observes only one time zone (Beijing Time, UTC+8).

Question 149. Match the following mountains with their continents:

List-I (Mountain) List-II (Continent)

A. Andes 1. Europe

- B. Alps 2. North America
C. Rockies 3. South America
D. Urals 4. Asia

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer - (c) 3 1 2 4

Explanation: Andes: South America, Alps: Europe, Rockies: North America, Urals: Asia.

Question 150. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Indian Standard Time?

- (a) IST is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.
(b) It is calculated from Allahabad.
(c) It is based on 82°30' E longitude.
(d) It is followed uniformly across India.

Answer - (b)

Explanation: The IST line passes near Mirzapur in UP, not Allahabad.

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