



Chapter - 9

Geography

Answer Key with Solutions
Includes: All MCQs + Extra PYQs with Detailed Explanations

Solutions

1. (d); A point source of pollution is a single identifiable source of air, water, thermal, noise or light pollution. Oil refinery waste water, noise from Jet engine and Air pollution from forest fire are examples of point source of pollution.
2. (d); Mizoram with 91.5% literacy is the second most literate state in India after Kerala with 93.91% literacy
3. (c); The Siachen conflict, sometimes referred to as the Siachen War, is a military conflict between India and Pakistan over the disputed Siachen Glacier region in Kashmir.
4. (b); Tuiriial dam is an earthfill and gravity dam. Prime minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 60MW Tuiriial hydropower project in Aizawal, Mizoram on 16th December 2017.
5. (c); A wide inlet of the sea usually concave in shape, is termed as a Bay.
6. (d); Punjab has a large number of inundation canals drawing water from Satluj river
7. (a); Sullage is all wastewater generated in kitchen households or office buildings from streams without fecal contamination, i.e. all streams except for the waste water from toilets.
8. (d); Western ghats are continuous chain of mountains that rise abruptly more or less parallel to the coastline of India.
9. (c); The biggest estimated reserve of Thorium are in India.
10. (c); An atmosphere, meaning is a layer of gases surrounding a planet or other material body, that is held in place by the gravity of that body. Earth also has its own environment due to gravity.
11. (b); Ionosphere is the layer of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions.
12. (a); The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is Maldives.
13. (a); Damodar Valley Corporation is a statutory body. The corporation came into being on July 7, 1948 by an Act of the Constituent Assembly of India.
14. (a); Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, and toxic air pollutant. It is produced in the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels, such as gasoline, natural gas, oil, coal, and wood. Breathing the high concentrations of CO leads to reduced oxygen (O₂) transport by hemoglobin.
15. (a); The Great Rann of Kutch is a salt marsh located in the Thar Desert in the Kutch District of Gujarat, India. It is famous for tidal and flats
16. (a); The aphelion is the point in the orbit of an object where it is farthest from the Sun.
17. (a); A Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
18. (d); About 90% of the ozone in the Earth's atmosphere is found in the region called the Stratosphere. This is the atmospheric layer between 16 and 48 kilometers (10 and 30 miles) above the Earth's surface.
19. (a); The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system. The reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia in Pacific Ocean.
20. (a); Kerala has lowest birth rate 14.7, according to the latest official data. Bihar has highest birth rate.
21. (b); The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal. It coordinates and monitors implementation of activities, prepares for and services meetings, and serves as a channel of communication between the Association and its Member States as well as other regional organisations. SAARC was founded in Dhaka on 8 December 1985.
22. (b); The outermost range of Himalayas is called Shiwaliks.



23. (b); Godavari is the longest river of peninsular India. It originates from Triambakeshwar, Nasik (Maharashtra) and covers a total of 1465 kilometers during its journey through states of Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, before discharging into Bay of Bengal.
24. (c); The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is located at Rawatbhata in the state of Rajasthan, India.
25. (d); Thorium causes radioactive pollution along the coast of Kerala.
26. (a); Western Disturbances causes rainfall during winters in the northwestern part of India.
27. (c); Srilanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.
28. (a); Western ghats and Eastern ghats meet at Nilgiri hills.
29. (c); Kaziranga National Park is a national park in the Golaghat and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India. The sanctuary, which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is World Heritage Site.
30. (a); India share 4,096 km long international border with Bangladesh. India shares longest border with Bangladesh
31. (c); The Brahmaputra's source is the Chemayungdung Glacier, which covers the slopes of the Himalayas. Tsangpo is the other name in Tibet for Brahmaputra.
32. (a); The largest herbarium in India is Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata. It consists of 1000000 number of specimens.
33. (a); At Barren Island, the only active volcano in India is situated in Andaman Islands. Barren Island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about 138 km (86 mi) northeast of the territory's capital, Port Blair. It is the only active Volcano along the chain from Sumatra to Myanmar and also the only active volcano in India.
34. (c); The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called leaching.
35. (c); The Kovvada Nuclear Park project is proposed to be setup in Andhra Pradesh.
36. (d); Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called Magma.
37. (c); The ozone layer is a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation. The depletion in Ozone layer is caused by Chlorofluorocarbons.
38. (c); Sariska National Park and Ranthambore National Park are situated in Rajasthan. Both of them are tiger reserves
39. (a); Greenland is the worlds largest island with an total area of 836,109 sq mi (2,166,086 sq km).
40. (d); Marina Beach in Chennai is the longest natural beach in India
41. (b); Damodar Valley region is most rich in coal deposits.
42. (d); Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called Conventional rainfall
43. (b); The Nanda Devi National Park, established in 1982, is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi (7816 m) in the state of Uttarakhand in northern India.
44. (b); The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal.
45. (c); A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. That is, it is in direct orbit of a star, and is massive enough for its gravity to crush it into a hydrostatically equilibrrious shape (usually a spheroid), but has not cleared the neighborhood of other material around its orbit. Eris is a dwarf planet.
46. (b); Ghatampur Thermal Power Station is an upcoming coal-based thermal power plant located in Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.
47. (b); Natural Gas is a conventional source of energy and not a non-conventional source of energy.
48. (c); The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is Stratosphere. Temperature rise as one move upward through the stratosphere.



49. (c); Doab is a term used for tract of land lying between two rivers.
50. (b); Dakshin Gangotri was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, part of the Indian Antarctic Program. It is an unmanned station. Dakshin Gangotri was built in 1983 but was buried in ice and abandoned around 1991.
51. (c); Japan is called the 'Land of the rising sun' because Japan being the Eastern most country in the world, it has the earliest sunrise
52. (c); The 'Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal' was constituted to resolve the water sharing between Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in 6th october 1969.
53. (a); Coimbatore is referred to as the "Manchester of South India" due to its cotton production and textile industries.
54. (c); The beach sands of Kerala are rich in Thorium.
55. (a); Fold mountains are mountains formed from the folding of the earth's crust. Fold mountains are formed when two plates move together (a compressional plate margin). This can be where two continental plates move towards each other or a continental and an oceanic plate. The Himalayas is the example of Fold mountains.
56. (b); The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and one of the largest irrigation project in the world. Indira Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and consists of Rajasthan feeder canal and Rajasthan main canal and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan.
57. (b); Even after sunset, the air near the Earth's surface continue to receive heat due to Terrestrial Radiation.
58. (a); A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as Rift Valley.
59. (b); Russia is the leading producer of Asbestos
60. (d); Coal is the most important raw material for generation of power in India.
61. (c); Crops that are sown during the southwest monsoon season are called kharif or monsoon crops. These crops are sown at the beginning of the season around end May to early June and are harvested post the monsoon rains beginning September-October.
62. (c); Spraying of DDT on crops causes pollution of Soil and Water pollution.
63. (c); Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.
64. (b); Geothermal energy is the heat from the Earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.
65. (c); The constellation 'Sapta Rishi' is known to Westerners as the Great Bear.
66. (a); Ecology is the study of the relationships between plants, animals, people, and their environment, and the balances between these relationships.
67. (a); Green Revolution impact is mostly felt on wheat. The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when agriculture in India improved due to the adoption of novel methods and technology in agriculture
68. (b); It is an embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river. It is a ridge of sediment deposited naturally alongside a river by overflowing water.
69. (d); The tides in the sea are primarily due to the gravitational effect of the Moon on the Earth.
70. (c); A valley formed by flowing water, is usually V-shaped. The exact shape will depend on the characteristics of the stream flowing through it.
71. (d); Ambala separates the Ganges river network from the Indus river network and is surrounded by two rivers.



72. (d); The corona is the outermost part of the sun's atmosphere. The corona is usually hidden by the bright light of the sun's surface
73. (a); The Ring of Fire is a 25,000 mile (40,000 km) horseshoe-shaped area of intense volcanic and seismic (earthquake) activity that follows the edges of the Pacific Ocean. The Ring of Fire includes 75% of the world's active volcanoes.
74. (c); yardang is a sharp irregular ridge of sand lying in the direction of the prevailing wind in exposed desert regions, formed by the wind erosion.
75. (c); The world's longest and deepest railway tunnel Gotthard Base Tunnel was inaugurated in Switzerland. The Gotthard Base Tunnel is 57-kilometer long and connects northern and southern Europe and also shortens travel time for many rail routes.
76. (a); One of the common forms of representing remote sensing data as information is in the form of thematic maps.
77. (b); Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam across the Sutlej River and is near the border between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in northern India.
78. (c); A shallow body of salt water close to the sea but separated from it by a narrow strip of land, such as a barrier island, or by a coral reef is called Lagoon.
79. (d); The Daily Weather Map of India is prepared and printed at Pune.
80. (a); The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty on Substances that Deplete the Ozone. Montreal protocol gradually eliminate the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances to limit their damage to the earth's ozone layer. Chlorofluoro carbon is one of the Ozone depleting substance.
81. (d); The magnetic meridian is an equivalent imaginary line connecting the magnetic south and north poles. A compass needle will be parallel to the magnetic meridian.
82. (c); The understory is the underlying layer of vegetation in a forest or wooded area, especially the trees and shrubs growing between the forest canopy and the forest floor.
83. (b); The Great Barrier Reef runs along the coast of Queensland from the Tropical North to Bundaberg of Australia.
84. (b); Biogas is produced from the anaerobic digestion of organic matter, such as manure, MSW, sewage sludge, biodegradable wastes, and agricultural slurry, under anaerobic conditions with the help of microorganism.
85. (a); Baghdad is located on the bank of Tigris river
86. (c); The land forms formed by wave erosion is Cave.
87. (c); Taungya forestry is a form of agroforestry system in which short term crops are grown in the early years of the plantation of a woody perennials species in order to utilize the land, control weeds, reduce establishment costs, generate early income and stimulate the development of the woody perennials species.
88. (b); A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is Trellis Pattern.
89. (c); The core of the earth is also known as Barysphere
90. (b); The polar regions are sparsely populated because of unsuitable climatic conditions.
91. (c); Eutrophication is one of the most widespread environmental problems of inland waters, and is their unnatural enrichment with two plant nutrients, phosphorus and nitrogen. One important result of lake and reservoir enrichment is increased growth of microscopic floating plants, algae, and the formation of dense mats of larger floating plants such as water hyacinths and Nile cabbage.
92. (b); The widest continental shelf in the world extends 1,210 km off the coast of Siberia, Russia, into the Arctic Ocean.



93. (b); The Godavari river is the largest river of south India, it has a length of 1465 Kilometers, it originates from Triambakeshwar in Maharashtra.
94. (c); Red soil is formed as a result of weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks. The red colour of the soil comes from the high percentage of iron content. It is found on eastern and southern part of Deccan plateau.
95. (c); Carbon dioxide is the greenhouse gas having the greatest heat trapping ability.
96. (b); Tamil Nadu leads all other Indian states in solar power generation.
97. (a); Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet at Devprayag and the joint stream is called Ganga. Devprayag is situated in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.
98. (b); Norway is called the land of the midnight sun because the northern part of the country is located above the arctic circle, where the sun shines 24 hours a day from Mid-May to Mid-July.
99. (c); The Ganga basin covers 10 states viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal.
100. (d); Firewood is a non-commercial source of energy.
101. (d); The exosphere is the uppermost layer, where the atmosphere thins out and merges with interplanetary space. It is located directly above the thermosphere.
102. (b); Jharkhand has the largest number of host trees and ranks first in the country for production of Lac.
103. (c); The Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests in India are an integral part of the Deccan Plateau that is a large triangular plateau, situated in southern India and sandalwood is a special feature of Deccan plateau.
104. (d); Tapi river does not form a delta, it forms an estuary. An estuary is a partially enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.
105. (b); Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the wild life sanctuaries in the Indian state Madhya Pradesh. Bandhavgarh was declared a national park in 1968. The density of the tiger population at Bandhavgarh is one of the highest known in India.
106. (a); Nainital famously referred to as the 'Lake District of India'.
107. (c); A tsunami or tidal wave, also known as a seismic sea wave, is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions.
108. (b); Two types of cloud which are Nimbostratus and Cumulonimbus are mainly rain bearing clouds.
109. (a); Cities arranged from North to South are Bhubaneswar-Hyderabad-Chennai-Cochin.
110. (b); The Tehri Dam is one of the highest dam in India. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India.
111. (d); India has the longest international boundary of 4,096 Km with Bangladesh.
112. (c); Gujarat has the longest coastline of 1214.7 km among all the states.
113. (c); Jog falls in Karnataka is located over Sharavati river. Jog Falls is situated on the borders of Shimoga and North Kannada district.
114. (c); In India, evergreen forests are found on the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats in such states as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. And also found in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
115. (a); Dolomite is a common rock-forming mineral. It is a calcium magnesium carbonate with a chemical composition of $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$. It is the primary component of the sedimentary rock known as dolostone and the metamorphic rock known as dolomitic marble.



116. (a); Java trench is at a depth of 7,725 m and this trench is the deepest part of Indian Ocean.
117. (a); In the heart of Asia, there lies a small country called Myanmar (formerly known as Burma). It is the country of Golden Pagodas and rich Buddhism tradition.
118. (c); Intensive farming (also intensive agriculture) is the practice where a lot of labor and capital is employed to maximize agricultural produce or yields. It is distinguished from traditional agriculture by a high ratio of inputs to land area.
119. (b); The west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast because the Western Ghats obstruct the winds.
120. (a); The Malwa plateau has both West and East flowing drainage system. This plateau has two systems of drainage; one towards the Arabian sea i.e. towards west (The Narmada, the Tapi and the Mahi), and the other towards the Bay of Bengal i.e. towards east (Chambal and Betwa, joining the Yamuna).
121. (a); The thermosphere is the layer of the Earth's atmosphere directly above the mesosphere. It extends from about 90 km to 1,000 km above our planet. In thermosphere temperature can reach up to 4,500 degrees Fahrenheit. Thus making it the warmest layer of the atmosphere.
122. (d); The Nubra River originates from the Siachin glacier. The Nubra River is a tributary of the River Shyok that flows through the Nubra valley in the northern part of Ladakh and then joins the Indus River in Skardu, Pakistan.
123. (a); Norway is called as 'Land of the midnight sun'
124. (c); The range parallels the Vindhya Range to the north, and these two east-west ranges divide Indian Subcontinent into the Indo-Gangetic plain of northern India and the Deccan Plateau of the south
125. (c); The Dampa Tiger Reserve occupies an area of 500 sq. km. and it lies in west Mizoram in northeastern India, along the border between India and Bangladesh.
126. (b); Arunachal Pradesh has the largest number of orchids in India.
127. (d); Corbett is not in the list of World Network of Biosphere Reserve.
128. (d); Tripura is a hilly state in northeast India, bordered on 3 sides by Bangladesh.
129. (a); Thailand is the country which is called the land of White Elephants, as it has a large number of White Elephants and the White Elephants are the symbol of royal power in Thailand.
130. (d); Hachure is the short lines used on maps to shade or to indicate slopes and their degree and direction.
131. (a); In the Northern Hemisphere, the December Solstice is the winter solstice and the shortest day of the year. The December solstice is on either December 21 or 22.
132. (c); Sleet is the Precipitation that falls to earth in the form of frozen or partially frozen raindrops, often when the temperature is near the freezing point. In other words, Precipitation in the form of a mixture of rain and snow is called Sleet
133. (a); Konkan coastal plain of western India, lying between the Arabian Sea (west) and the Western Ghats (east). The plain stretches approximately 330 miles (530 km) from the Daman Ganga River north of Mumbai (Bombay) to the Terekhol River between Maharashtra and Goa states and Daman and Diu union territory in the south.
134. (b); Kaziranga National Park situated in Assam state of India, is a UNESCO world heritage sites of India and known for Great Indian one horned Rhinoceros. Kaziranga also boasts the highest density of tigers among the protected areas in the world and was declared a Tiger Reserve in 2006.
135. (d); Three crops that contribute maximum to global food grain production are Wheat, rice, maize.
136. (c); Some important effects of Global Warming are rising seas and increased coastal flooding, more destructive hurricanes, more frequent and intense heat waves, an increase in extreme weather events, more severe droughts, melting ice, destruction of coral reefs, loss of fertile delta region as for



- agriculture. Decreased rate of photosynthesis in vegetation is least likely to be an effect of global warming.
137. (b); Thermal power is the biggest contributor of electricity generation in India. India had a thermal power generating capacity of 220570 MW at the end of Apr 2017.
138. (b); 'Harmattan' winds that flow in Africa are known as doctor winds as these winds are dry and help in reducing the level of humidity.
139. (a); Canada has the longest total coastline among all of the countries of the world. It has 202,080km long coastline.
140. (a); The coromandal coast receives maximum rainfall from retreating monsoon but during south-west monsoon it hardly receives any rain as it falls in rain shadow area.
141. (b); When the first rain of Monsoon is observed in India on 1st June at the Konkan coast then this event is called 'Burst of Monsoon'.
142. (a); Summer Solstice is the day when Northern hemisphere faces the longest day as Sun is on tropic of cancer. It is observed on June 21 every year.
143. (a); Bering strait (America) is the closest strait to the international date line.
144. (a); The mid continent belt including the volcanoes of Alpine mountain chain covers Mediterranean sea.
145. (d); Ganymede is the largest natural satellite of our solar system. It is a satellite of Jupiter.
146. (c); Venus and Uranus are only planets of our solar system which revolve in clockwise direction.
147. (b); The Gravitational pull of moon is about 1/6 times of earth.
148. (d); Seismic focus is the origin point of earthquake.
149. (b); Madhya Pradesh doesn't share boundary with Haryana
150. (a); A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. Pluto is a dwarf planet.
151. (d); Kanchenjunga National Park is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim, India. It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list on July 17, 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India.
152. (d); From fossil evidence it appears that life may have existed on Earth as early as 3.5 billion years ago.
153. (b); NH 44 covers the North-South Corridor of NHDP and it is officially listed as running over 3,745 km (2,327 mi) from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. It is the longest national highway in India.
154. (a); A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. Mars is not a Dwarf planet.
155. (a); Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger. It is located in Nainital district of Uttarakhand.
156. (a); Chhattisgarh doesn't share boundary with Tamil Nadu.
157. (b); Ganga is the longest river that flows in India, it flows around 2500km.
158. (a); Kanha National park saves rare and almost extinct species of Barasingha or swamp deer
159. (b); Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,522 sq. km. in terms of area in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh with forest cover of 67,321 sq. km.
160. (c); June 21 is the longest day in the northern hemisphere
161. (a); "Ecology" term is coined by Ernst Haeckel.
162. (a); The Bhut jolokia also known as ghost pepper, ghost chili, U-morok, red naga, naga jolokia and ghost jolokia, is an inter specific hybrid chilli pepper cultivated in the Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.
163. (b); Venus is the hottest planet because it has atmosphere made of carbon dioxide
164. (b); 22nd December is the shortest day in the northern hemisphere.
165. (c); Nepali is primarily spoken in Sikkim.
166. (d); Dogri is primarily spoken in Jammu and Kashmir.
167. (c); Living part of the organisms environment is known as Biotic factor.



168. (b); Approximately 50% of India population is employed in Agriculture sector.
169. (a); Alpha Centauri is the closest star to our solar system.
170. (c); Mars is known as Red planet.
171. (b); Biogeographic classification of India is the division of India according to biogeographic characteristics. There are ten biogeographic zones in India.
172. (b); Earth rotates around its axis from west to east.
173. (a); The wettest place is Mawsynram, Meghalaya, India, with 11,873 mm (467 in) of rain per annum.
174. (d); A seismometer is an instrument that measures motion of the ground, caused by, for example, an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, or the use of explosives.
175. (b); The Gir National Park and the Sasan Gir Sanctuary of Gujarat are the only wildlife sanctuaries in India that have Asiatic lions.
176. (a); The photosphere is the lowest layer of the solar atmosphere. It is essentially the solar "surface" that we see when we look at the Sun in "white". It is the glowing surface of the sun.
177. (b); The Sun is directly overhead at "high-noon" on the equator twice per year, at the two equinoxes. Spring Equinox is usually March 20, and Autumnal equinox is usually September 22.
178. (b); The birth rate is the total number of live births per 1,000 of a population in a year or period.
179. (d); The Geysers is the world's largest geothermal field, containing a complex of 22 geothermal power plants, it is located in San Francisco.
180. (d); Asia is the largest continent in the world.
181. (c); Red Planet is a nickname for the planet Mars, due to its surface color.
182. (c); Dr. N E Borlaug is father of Green Revolution.
183. (b); Panthera Tigris is the scientific name of Tiger.
184. (a); Uttarakhand capital is Dehradun.
185. (b); Gir Forest National Park is a wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat, western India. It was established to protect Asiatic lions.
186. (b); Global warming, also referred to as climate change, is the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system and its related effects. Carbon dioxide is one of the Green House gas which cause global warming. Carbon dioxide is not produced by Global warming.
187. (d); Melghat was declared a tiger reserve and was among the first nine tiger reserves notified in 1973-74 under the Project Tiger. It is located in northern part of Amravati District of Maharashtra State in India.
188. (c); The ozone layer or ozone shield is a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Stratosphere contains high concentrations of ozone (O₃) in relation to other parts of the atmosphere.
189. (b); Dhaulagiri is the highest peak of Satpura Range.
190. (b); The Tropic of Cancer divided India into almost 2 equal parts. It passes through 8 Indian States of India - Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
191. (b); Sirius is also known as the Dog Star. It is the brightest star outside our Solar System.
192. (a); Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a giant planet with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun.
193. (a); Majuli the largest river island of the world is on Brahmaputra river in state of Assam.
194. (c); Pagladia dam is situated in state of Assam.
195. (c); Gir Kesar which recently got GI tag is a famous variety of mango.
196. (d); On the day of the equinox, the center of the Sun spends a roughly equal amount of time above and below the horizon at every location on the Earth, so night and day are equal on Equinox.



197. (b); Largest union territory is Andaman & Nicobar island and smallest island is Lakshadweep
198. (c); Hawa Mahal is a palace in Jaipur, Rajasthan. It is constructed of red and pink sandstone. The structure was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh.
199. (d); The Pushkar Fair, also called the Pushkar Camel Fair is an annual multi-day livestock fair and cultural fete held in the town of Pushkar in state of Rajasthan, India
200. (b); Kaziranga National Park is a national park in the Golaghat and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India. The sanctuary, which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is a World Heritage Site and is the only natural habitat of the endangered One-horned rhinoceroses.
201. (b); The inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. After an asteroid belt comes the outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
202. (c); Earth is also known as blue plane
203. (d); Nagarhole National Park, also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is a wildlife reserve in the South Indian state of Karnataka. Part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the park is backed by the Brahamagiri Mountains and filled with sandalwood and teak trees.
204. (d); The Film and Television Institute of India is an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India and aided by the Central Government of India. It is located at Pune
205. (d); Raipur is the capital of Chhattisgarh.
206. (b); The Great Smog of London, or Great Smog of 1952 was a severe air-pollution event that affected the British capital of London in early-December 1952. A period of cold weather, combined with an anticyclone and windless conditions, collected airborne pollutants - mostly arising from the use of coal - to form a thick layer of smog over the city.
207. (c); Dibrugarh is located on the banks of the river Brahmaputra.
208. (c); Manas National park is situated in the foothills of Himalayas in Assam, India and was designated as a tiger reserve in 1973.
209. (b); Marble is a metamorphic rock formed when limestone is exposed to high temperatures and pressures.
210. (d); Kota is located on the bank of Chambal River.
211. (a); Lisbon is the capital and the largest city of Portugal.
212. (c); Madrid is the capital of Spain. It is the third-largest city in the European Union (EU) after London and Berlin
213. (a); Madhya Pradesh has highest number of tiger reserve in India
214. (c); Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport is an airport in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir. It is one of the highest commercial airports in the world at 3,256 m (10,682 ft) above mean sea level. It is highest airport in India.
215. (d); Canada is the world's second largest country, and the United States (fourth largest) share the longest international border between two countries in the world.
216. (a); Baghdad is the capital of Iraq.
217. (b); Greenhouse Effect is the warming of earth's surface due to its atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.
218. (b); Gorakhpur railway station platform in Uttar Pradesh (1,366.33 m) is longest Platform in the world.
219. (b); In terms of size, Saturn ranks no. two in our Solar System after Jupiter.
220. (b); Australia with 2,967,909 square miles (7,686,884 square km) total area, is the smallest Continent.
221. (b); Yellow river passes through China.
222. (a); Capital City of Myanmar is Naypyidaw.
223. (a); Capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires.



224. (c); The Lena is the easternmost of the three great Siberian rivers that flow into the Arctic Ocean and it pass through Russia.
225. (b); Mars is the 4th planet from sun.
226. (a); Badrinath is in the Garhwal Himalayas, on the banks of the Alaknanda River.
227. (a); India has the highest number of tubewells.
228. (b); Laterite soils in India are found in the Eastern Ghat of Orissa, the Southern parts of Western Ghat, Malabar Coastal plains and Ratnagiri of Maharashtra and some part of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Meghalaya, western part of West Bengal.
229. (c); "Equinox" literally means "equal night", giving the impression that the night and day on the equinox are exactly the same length. It takes place twice a year on March 21 and September 23.
230. (c); Prague is the capital and largest city in the Czech Republic, the 14th largest city in the European Union and also the historical capital of Bohemia.
231. (c); Bandipur National Park is located in Karnataka, South India. Bandipur National Park covers an area of about 874.2 sq km.
232. (d); Gujarat forms the longest coastline of all Indian states. The total length of coastline of Gujarat is 1214.7 Km.
233. (d); London is the capital and most populous city of England and the United Kingdom. London is situated on bank of river Thames in the south east of the island of Great Britain.
234. (d); Sunderban National Park is a world heritage site, tiger reserve and biosphere reserve located in the Sunderban delta of West Bengal in India.
235. (a); The approximate circumference of earth is 40,000 Km.
236. (c); Mars is the 7th largest planet in our solar system. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the seventh largest. Mars is also referred to as the Red Planet
237. (c); Neptune is the coldest planet within our Solar System because it is the furthest planet from the Sun. The Sun is the ultimate source of energy for the Solar System. The temperature of a planet is affected by its distance from the Sun. Radiation from the Sun is lost to its surroundings as it travels through space.
238. (c); Vienna, the capital of Austria, plays a double role as city and "Bundesland", meaning that the mayor serves as governor and the city council as Landtag at the same time
239. (c); Nicolaus Copernicus was a Polish astronomer who put forth the theory that the Sun is at rest near the center of the Universe, and that the Earth, spinning on its axis once daily, revolves annually around the Sun. This is called the heliocentric, or Sun-centered, system. Copernican heliocentrism is the name given to the astronomical model developed by Nicolaus Copernicus and published in 1543.
240. (c); Trajectory is the path followed by a projectile flying or an object moving under the action of given forces, a curve or surface cutting a family
241. (a); The Sundarbans forest is about 10,000 sq km across India and Bangladesh, of which 40% lies in India, and is home to many rare and globally threatened wildlife species such as the estuarine crocodile, royal Bengal tiger, Water monitor lizard, Gangetic dolphin, and olive ridley turtle. The forest in India is divided into the Sundarbans Tiger Reserve and 24 Parganas (South) Forest Division, and together with the forest in Bangladesh is the only mangrove forest in the world where tigers are found.
242. (d); Neptune is the fourth largest planet. Neptune is the last of the planets in our solar system. It's more than 30 times as far from the sun as Earth is. Neptune is very similar to Uranus. Its atmosphere is made of hydrogen, helium, and methane. The methane gives Neptune the same blue color as Uranus.
243. (a); Abu Dhabi is the capital of the United Arab Emirates and is the largest Emirate taking up 80% of the country's landmass.



244. (a); Jupiter has 69 moons with known orbits, of which 60 have confirmed orbits and have thus received permanent designations; of these, 51 have been named.
245. (d); Oslo is the capital and the most populous city in Norway.
246. (c); The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984.
247. (a); Mercury is the first planet from the Sun. Mercury is the smallest and innermost planet in the Solar System.
248. (b); The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is a protected area in Uttar Pradesh that stretches mainly across the Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich districts and comprises the Dudhwa National Park, Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary. It covers an area of 1,284.3 km².
249. (c); Ganga Sagar Mela festival is celebrated at Sagar which is about 105 km south of Kolkata where the Ganga and the Bay of Bengal form a nexus. Hence the name Gangasagar Mela. The fair is a six-day fair held in the month of January and on the day of Makar Sankranti
250. (c); Wind provide renewable source of energy in form of wood.
251. (d); Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.
252. (c); Kanchenjunga National Park is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim, India. It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list on July 17, 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India
253. (c); Shimla is the capital of the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, it is in the Himalayan foothills.
254. (a); Copenhagen is the capital and most populous city of Denmark.
255. (c); A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. That is, it is in direct orbit of a star, and is massive enough for its gravity to crush it into a hydrostatically equilibrated shape (usually a spheroid), but has not cleared the neighborhood of other material around its orbit. The International Astronomical Union (IAU) currently recognizes five dwarf planets: Ceres; Pluto; Haumea; Makemake; and Eris.
256. (d); Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of sand-size grains of mineral, rock, or organic material.
257. (d); The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's ocean. It reaches a maximum-known depth of 10,994 metres (36,070 ft). It is in the Pacific Ocean.
258. (a); The Maasai are a Nilotic ethnic group inhabiting southern Kenya and northern Tanzania.
259. (c); A crust is the outermost layer of a Earth. The crust of the Earth is composed of a great variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. The oceanic crust of the Earth is different from its continental crust. The oceanic crust is 5 km (3 mi) to 10 km (6 mi) thick and is composed primarily of basalt, diabase, and gabbro. The continental crust is typically from 30 km (20 mi) to 50 km (30 mi) thick, and it is mostly composed of less dense rocks than is the oceanic crust.
260. (c); Bhutan is a land locked country. Bordered by Indian states- Sikkim in west, Arunachal Pradesh in east and West Bengal in south.
261. (a); The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 is amended in 1987 to include noise as an air pollutant. According to amendment "air pollutant" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance (including noise) present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment.
262. (b); The Indian State of Sikkim share its border with three neighbouring countries Bhutan, China (Tibet) and Nepal.



263. (c); Rajasthan is the largest state in India (in terms of area). It covers an area of 342, 239 square kilometres. This represents 10.4% of the whole India. In terms of area, Rajasthan is followed by Madhya Pradesh (308,245 square kilometres), Maharashtra (307,713 square kilometres), Uttar Pradesh (240,928 square kilometres).
264. (b); Afghanistan has been the world's greatest illicit opium producer, ahead of Burma (Myanmar), Thailand & Laos.
265. (d); India and Bangladesh signed agreement for transfer of enclaves in May 2015. The prime ministers of India and Bangladesh signed the Land Boundary Agreement in 1974 to exchange enclaves and simplify their international border maps.
266. (c); Marble is a metamorphic rock composed of recrystallized carbonate minerals, most commonly calcite or dolomite. Marble may be foliated.
267. (a); Kalapani is a territory disputed between India and Nepal administered however as part of Pithoragarh district in the Uttarakhand state of India. It is situated on the Kailash Manasarovar route, at an altitude of 3600 meters.
268. (c); The Amazon River flows in South America is the largest river by discharge volume of water in the world and the second longest in length after Nile. The Amazon and its tributaries flow through the countries of Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Brazil before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean 6,437 kilometers (4,000 miles) from the Amazon's headwaters high in the Andes mountains of Peru.
269. (c); The Western Ghats also known as Sahyadri Hills (in Maharashtra) is a 1600 km long mountain range running all along the west coast of India. It covers the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Covering approximately 1,40,000 sq km, these mountains are home to number of endemic plants and animal species.
270. (c); The Forest Research Institute (FRI) is an institute of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education and is a premier institution in the field of forestry research in India. It is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand, and is one of the oldest institutions of its kind.
271. (c); India share longest border with Bangladesh a 4,096-kilometer (2,545-mile)-long international border followed by China (3380 km), Pakistan (3323 km), Myanmar (1643 km), Nepal (1236 km), Bhutan (699 km) and Afghanistan (106 km).
272. (d); Aluminum is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust, it is never found free in nature. All of the earth's aluminum has combined with other elements to form compounds.
273. (b); Pedalfers is composed of high amount of aluminum and iron oxides. It is a subdivision of the zonal soil order comprising a large group of soils in which sesquioxides increase relative to silica during soil formation. Pedalfers usually occur in humid areas
274. (b); Red rot is a disease caused to Sugarcane. Red rot is one of the major constraints in the profitable cultivation of sugarcane in many states of India. It is caused by the fungus *Glomerella tucumanensis*
275. (a); Ozone (O₃) is a very reactive allotrope of oxygen that is destructive to materials like rubber and fabrics and is also damaging to lung tissue if present in lower atmosphere. But in upper atmosphere Ozone absorbs ultraviolet and functions as a shield for the biosphere against damaging effects of solar UV radiation.
276. (c); The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data List), founded in 1964, is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of all endangered biological species.
277. (b); Tawang Tract situated in Arunachal Pradesh is disputed land between India and China.



278. (a); The Strait of Malacca or Straits of Malacca is a narrow, 550 mile stretch of water between the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra.
279. (b); The 27 degree North Latitude which passes through Sikkim also passes through Rajasthan.
280. (c); Acid rain results when sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are emitted into the atmosphere and transported by wind and air currents. The SO₂ and NO_x react with water, oxygen and other chemicals to form sulfuric and nitric acids. These then mix with water and other materials before falling to the ground.
281. (d); Padmanabhaswamy Temple is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. The temple is built in an intricate fusion of the indigenous Kerala style and the Dravidian style of architecture.
282. (d); In India, tropical evergreen forests are found in the western slopes of the Western Ghats in States such as Kerala and Karnataka.
283. (d); The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called Magnetopause.
284. (c); Bhutan is called Druk Yul - Land of Thunder Dragon. Because of the violent and large thunderstorms that whip down through the valleys from the Himalayas, Bhutan is known as the Land of Thunder Dragon.
285. (a); 49th Parallel is the boundary line between United States of America and Canada.
286. (b); During a period of La Nina, the sea surface temperature across the equatorial Eastern Central Pacific Ocean will be lower than normal by 3 to 5 °C. Thus it cools down the temperature of water.
287. (c); The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia. Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
288. (d); Fold mountains are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. At these colliding, compressing boundaries, rocks and debris are warped and folded into rocky outcrops, hills, mountains, and entire mountain ranges. Himalayan mountain range falls under this type of mountain.
289. (c); Norwesters or the Kalbaishakhi is a local rain fall and thunder storm which occurs in India and Bangladesh. Kalbaishakhi occurs, with increasing frequency, from March till monsoon establishes over North-East India
290. (c); The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on December 11, 1997 and entered into force on February 16, 2005. There are currently 192 parties (Canada withdrew effective December 2012) to the Protocol.
291. (a); The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lies entirely in Europe, stretching approximately 1,200 kilometres across eight Alpine countries: France, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia.
292. (b); The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone, or ITCZ, is a belt of low pressure which circles the Earth generally near the equator where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres come together. It is characterised by convective activity which generates often vigorous thunderstorms over large areas.
293. (d); The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is a project that will connect the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with Sittwe seaport in Rakhine State, Myanmar by sea. Thus, Kaladan Multimodal transport project has been undertaken between India and Myanmar.
294. (a); The Mohorovicic Discontinuity, or "Moho," is the boundary between the crust and the mantle.



295. (a); Doldrums, also called equatorial calms, equatorial regions of light ocean currents and winds within the Intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), a belt of converging winds and rising air encircling Earth near the Equator. The doldrums, usually located between 5° north and 5° south of the equator, are also known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ.
296. (c); Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD, also called biological oxygen demand) is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e., demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.
297. (c); Bangladesh currency is Taka, Myanmar currency is Burmese Kyat, Maldives currency is Maldivian Rufiyaa and currency of Bhutan is Ngultrum.
298. (b); Venus is sometimes called Earth's twin because Venus and Earth are almost the same size, have about the same mass (they weigh about the same), and have a very similar composition (are made of the same material). They are also neighboring planets.
299. (c); A line drawn on a weather map connecting points that receive equal amounts of precipitation (rainfall, snow etc) during a given period of time is called Isohyets.
300. (d); Five Indian states share their boundaries with Nepal. The Indian states that touch the border with Nepal are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Sikkim.
301. (d); Rajasthan has the largest share of wasteland in India with an area of 84,929 sq.km in wasteland.
302. (c); Saddle Peak is the highest point of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
303. (b); Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan are India's neighbouring landlocked countries. Myanmar is not a landlocked country.
304. (b); Tundra is a type of biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons. In tundra, the vegetation is composed of dwarf shrubs, sedges and grasses, mosses, and lichens.
305. (a); The diurnal temperature range (DTR) is the difference between the daily maximum and minimum temperature. Desert areas typically have the greatest diurnal temperature variations.
306. (a); Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies, and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winters but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances.
307. (a); A rain shadow is a dry area on the leeward side of a mountainous area (away from the wind). Deccan Plateau falls in a rain shadow area thus it receives scanty rainfall.
308. (d); A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas in an atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.
309. (b); Tropical Deciduous Forest is most widespread in India (about 65% of total forest area).
310. (c); Kumaun Himalayas is west-central section of the Himalayas in northern India, extending 200 miles (320 km) from the Sutlej River to the Kali River.
311. (b); Zero Point railway station is used for immigration and customs of passengers who travel on the Thar Express between Pakistan and India. It is situated 8 km east of Khokhrapar, Sindh and lies on the Pakistan-India border. The station was constructed in February 2006.
312. (d); India has 29 states on June 2017.
313. (a); The northern plain of India has been formed by the interplay of three main rivers of the Northern plains are the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.



314. (d); The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is an international organisation involving a group of countries in South Asia and South East Asia. These are: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal. The BIMSTEC states are among the countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.
315. (b); The group of stars arranged in a definite pattern is called constellation. In modern astronomy, a constellation is an internationally defined area of the celestial sphere.
316. (d); Neptune takes the longest time to go around the sun. Neptune orbits the Sun at an average distance of 4.5 billion km. Like all the planets in the Solar System, Neptune follows an elliptical path around the Sun, varying its distance to the Sun at different points along its orbit.
317. (d); The Earth becomes maximum distance from the sun on 4th July. The aphelion is the point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is farthest from the Sun. The Earth reaches its aphelion when the Northern Hemisphere is experiencing summer.
318. (d); The Earth rotates around its axis from west to east. Earth's rotation is the rotation of the solid Earth around its own axis. The Earth rotates from the west towards the east. As viewed from the North Star or polestar Polaris, the Earth turns counter-clockwise.
319. (d); The last stage in the life circle of a star is white dwarf. Small stars, like the Sun, will undergo a relatively peaceful and beautiful death that sees them pass through a planetary nebula phase to become a white dwarf.
320. (a); Space between Earth and Moon is known as Cislunar. Pertaining to the space between the earth and the orbit of the moon.
321. (c); Our solar system is located in Milky Way Galaxy. The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our Solar System. Its name "milky" is derived from its appearance as a dim glowing band arching across the night sky in which the naked eye cannot distinguish individual stars.
322. (d); White Dwarf is known as Fossil star.
323. (a); Saturn is surrounded by ring. Saturn has a ring around it because it is believed to be very big and has lots of moons, meaning it has a strong pull of gravity. Another major reason is that the asteroids fling into its orbit and the rings are not solid.
324. (b); The direction of the sunrise depends upon the direction of the rotation of the earth on its axis. Any planet rotation on its axis from west to east will experience sunrise in the east and viceversa. Venus rotates on its axis from east to west and thus experiences sunrise in the west.
325. (b); Conglomerate is not a metamorphic rock. Conglomerates are sedimentary rocks consisting of rounded fragments and are thus differentiated from breccias,
326. (d); Patagonian desert is a temperature desert. The Patagonian Desert, also known as the Patagonia Desert or the Patagonian Steppe, is the largest desert in Argentina and is the 7th largest desert in the world by area.
327. (a); The deepest lake of the world is Baikal. Lake Baikal is a rift lake in the south of the Russian region of Siberia.
328. (c); Vosges mountain is an example of a block mountain.
329. (b); The biggest Island of the Indian ocean is Madagascar. Madagascar, officially the Republic of Madagascar and previously known as the Malagasy Republic, is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Southeast Africa
330. (d); Labrador is different from other ocean currents. It is cold in nature. The Labrador Current is a cold current in the North Atlantic Ocean which flows from the Arctic Ocean south along the coast of Labrador and passes around Newfoundland, continuing south along the east coast of Nova Scotia.



331. (c); The earth was nearly covered with snow and ice in pleistocene Era. The Pleistocene is the geological epoch which lasted from about 2,588,000 to 11,700 years ago, spanning the world's recent period of repeated glaciations.
332. (c); Ox-bow lake is a feature formed by River erosion in mature stage. An ox-bow is a crescent-shaped lake lying alongside a winding river. The ox-bow lake is created over time as erosion and deposits of soil change the river's course.
333. (d); Mistral the local wind is different from the others. The mistral is a strong, cold and usually dry regional wind in France, coming from the north or northwest, which accelerates when it passes through the valleys of the Rhone and the Durance Rivers to the coast of the Mediterranean around the Camargue region.
334. (c); Gobi is not a tropical desert. It is a temperate desert partly located in northern China and partly in Mongolia.
335. (d); A hot local wind blowing in Sahara desert is known as Harmattan. The Harmattan is a dry and dusty West African trade wind.
336. (c); During the period of Cretaceous era break up of Gondwana land mass started.
337. (b); Tsunamis are mainly produced by submarine earthquakes.
338. (b); Bhabar is an example of piedmont plain.
339. (c); The Blind valley is found in the karst region. Karst topography is a geological formation shaped by the dissolution of a layer or layers of soluble bedrock, usually carbonate rock such as limestone or dolomite, but also in gypsum.
340. (a); During volcanic eruption deposition of lava in anticlines and synclines of folded mountains accounts for formation of phacolith.
341. (a); East Australian current is a warm ocean current that moves warm water from the tropical Coral Sea, where it splits from the South Equatorial Current, down the east coast of Australia.
342. (b); U-shaped valley develops in the Glacial region. Ice causes friction on the sides of the valley.
343. (c); Sand Bars is not formed by wind action. A long mass or low ridge of submerged or partially exposed sand built up in the water along a shore or beach by the action of waves or currents.
344. (b); Coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef extending along with eastern coast of Australia.
345. (c); Mariana trench is the deepest trench located in the Pacific Ocean near Japan.
346. (a); Jet stream is fast blowing westerlies in upper part of troposphere. Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmospheres of some planets, including Earth.
347. (a); Tropical cyclones in Australia are called Willy-willy. Willy-willy is a small windstorm that mostly occurs in dry, outback areas. The term Willy-Willy is of Aboriginal origin. Willy willies are normally tropical cyclones.
348. (b); Fossils are found only in the sedimentary rocks or the metamorphic rocks made from the sedimentaries. Granite is an igneous rock and hence contains no fossils.
349. (d); The ionosphere makes the radio communications possible by virtue to the fact that this layer reflects the radio signals back to the earth.
350. (c); Russia is the largest producer of diamond. In September 2012, Russia officially stated there are massive diamond reserves under the mines containing "trillions of carats" (hundreds of thousands of tons) and claimed there are enough diamonds in the field to supply global requirements for 3,000 years.
351. (C); The Ruhr basin is the famous Industrial region of Germany. Formerly Germany's coal-mining region, the Ruhrgebiet forms one of the largest conurbations in Europe with 5 million residents and is now known for its diverse and vibrant cultural scene.
352. (d); In an area with annual rainfall of more than 200 cm and sloping hills will be the ideal for tea plantation.



353. (a); Monoculture is a distinct characteristic of commercial grain farming. Monoculture is the agricultural practice of producing or growing a single crop or plant species over a wide area and for a large number of consecutive years.
354. (b); Kimberley is famous for diamond mining. The Big Hole, Open Mine or Kimberley Mine is an open-pit and underground mine in Kimberley, South Africa, and claimed to be the largest hole excavated by hand
355. (b); The country at the top in terms of percentage of total coffee production in the world is Brazil. Coffee production in Brazil is responsible for about a third of all coffee produced in world making Brazil the world's largest producer, a position the country has held for the last 150 years
356. (a); Veld are grasslands located in South Africa. Afrikaans "field" name given to various types of open country in Southern Africa that is used for pasturage and farmland.
357. (d); The Death Valley in South California, USA is an example of Rift valley. Death Valley is a desert valley located in Eastern California. Situated within the Mojave Desert, it is the lowest and driest area in North America, and currently the hottest in the world.
- 358 (d); Dead sea has the highest salinity. The Dead Sea is 306 m (1,004 ft) deep, the deepest hypersaline lake in the world. With 34.2% salinity (in 2011), it is also one of the world's saltiest bodies of water.
359. (b); 90°E Ridge lies in Indian Ocean. The Ninety East Ridge (also rendered as Ninetyeast Ridge, 90E Ridge or 90°E Ridge) is a linear, age-progressive seamount chain in the Indian Ocean and is named for its near-parallel strike along the 90th meridian.
360. (d); The clouds of the highest altitude are Cirrostratus. Cirrostratus cloud is a high, thin, generally uniform stratiform genus-type, composed of ice-crystals. It is difficult to detect and is capable of forming halos when the cloud takes the form of thin cirrostratus nebulosus. The cloud has a fibrous texture with no halos if it is thicker cirrostratus fibratus.
361. (d); The Black Mountains are located in USA. The Black Mountains are a mountain range in western North Carolina, in the southeastern United States.
362. (b); The driest area of the earth is Atacama desert. The Atacama Desert is a plateau in South America, covering a 1,000-kilometre strip of land on the Pacific coast, west of the Andes mountains. It is the driest hot desert in the world.
363. (b); Limpopo, River of Africa crosses the tropic of Capricorn twice. The Limpopo River rises in central southern Africa, and flows generally eastwards to the Indian Ocean
364. (c); The group of people inhabiting Asiatic Tundra is known as Samoyed. The Samoyedic people are those groups that speak Samoyedic languages,
365. (b); The temperature increase is more marked in northern Pacific ocean as an influence of Kuroshio current in winter.
366. (c); The yellow stone National Park is located in USA. Yellow Stone National Park is a national park located primarily in the U.S. state of Wyoming, although it also extends into Montana and Idaho.
367. (b); Podzol type of soil is found in the coniferous forests. In soil science, podzols are the typical soils of coniferous, or boreal forests.
368. (d); Ebony and Mahogany trees are associated with Tropical evergreen forests. Tropical evergreen forests are usually found in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall and having a temperature of 15 °C to 30 °C.
369. (d); Aravalli Mountain is not built during the tertiary period. The Aravalli Range literally meaning 'line of peaks', is a range of mountains in western India running approximately 800 km in a northeastern direction across Indian states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi.



370. (b); Gaza strip lies along the coast of mediterranean sea. The Gaza Strip is a self-governing entity on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea that borders Egypt on the southwest and Israel on the east and north.
371. (d); The Kiel canal connects Baltic sea and North sea. The Kiel Canal, known as the Kaiser-WilhelmKanal until 1948, is a 98-kilometre long canal in the German state of Schleswig-Holstein. The canal links the North Sea at Brunsbüttel to the Baltic Sea at Kiel-Holtenau.
372. (d); Foehn is a local wind of Switzerland. A foehn is a type of dry, warm, down-slope wind that occurs in the lee (downwind side) of a mountain range. It is a rain shadow wind that results from the subsequent adiabatic warming of air that has dropped most of its moisture on windward slopes (see orographic lift).
373. (c); The Great Barrier Reef is located on the coast of East Australia.
374. (d); Stromboli is called the lighthouse of the Mediterranean. Stromboli is a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, off the north coast of Sicily, containing one of the three active volcanoes in Italy.
375. (c); Africa's highest mountain peak mt. Kilimanjaro lies in Tanzania.
376. (d); The coldest place on the earth is Verkhoyansk. Verkhoyansk is a town in Verkhoyansky District of the Sakha Republic, Russia, located on the Yana River near the Arctic Circle, 675 kilometers from Yakutsk.
377. (b); The wide treeless grassy plains in South America are called Pampas.
378. (d); Bushmen tribes are found in Kalahari desert. The Kalahari Desert is a large semi-arid sandy savannah in southern Africa
379. (c); Nilgiri Hills are a range of mountains with at least 24 peaks above 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) in the Westernmost part of Tamil Nadu state at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala states in Southern India. They are part of the larger Western Ghats mountain chain making up the southwestern edge of the Deccan Plateau.
380. (b); The Himalayas are approximately 2400 km in length with an average width of about 320 to 400 km. The Himalayas are the enormous mountain system of Asia. They are the highest mountain range found in the world.
381. (c); The Coromandel Coast is the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Kanyakumari and False Divi Point.
382. (c); The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith.
383. (c); Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region
384. (b); The Radcliffe Line was published on 17 August 1947 as a boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan upon the partition of India.
385. (a); The Son originates near Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh, just east of the headwater of the Narmada River. It flows from North to South. The Son river at 784 kilometres (487 mi) long, is one of the largest rivers of India. Its chief tributaries are the Rihand and the North Koel.
386. (a); The Ganges is a trans-boundary river of India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km (1,569 mi) river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India into Bangladesh, where it empties into the Bay of Bengal. It has been declared as the National River of India.
387. (d); The Kali Gandaki or Gandaki River is one of the major rivers of Nepal and a left bank tributary of the Ganges in India. It is also called Krishna Gandaki in Nepal.
388. (c); The Sunderban forest lies in the vast delta on the Bay of Bengal formed by the super confluence of the Padma, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers across southern Bangladesh.



389. (b); The Narmada is a river in central India and the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent. It is the third longest river that flows entirely within India, after the Godavari and the Krishna. It does not form but form estuary.
390. (a); About 1,800 miles (2,900 km) long, the Brahmaputra is an important river for irrigation and transportation
391. (a); The Luni is a river of western Rajasthan state, India. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, after travelling a distance of 495 km. It is important river of Indian desert.
392. (b); The term regur is used for black soil.
393. (a); Black soil is a rich soil that is good for crops like cotton. It is found in various places around the world. It is most abundantly found in western central India.
394. (a); Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the state of Assam.
395. (b); Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 square kilometers. It is only National Park where Kashmiri Stag is found.
396. (c); The Western Ghats or the Sahyadri constitute a mountain range along the western side of India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity in the world.
397. (a); Project Tiger was launched by Kailash Sankhala in India in 1973. The project aims at ensuring a viable population of Bengal Tigers in their natural habitats and also to protect them from extinction.
398. (d); Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north-eastern India, 65 kilometers from Shillong. It is the wettest place in India.
399. (d); Digboi is a town and a town area committee in Tinsukia district in the north-eastern part of the state of Assam, India. Crude oil was first discovered in India at Digboi.
400. (b); Jhum or Jhoom cultivation is a local name for slash and burn agriculture practised by the tribal groups in the northeastern states of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and also in the districts of Bangladesh like Khagrachari and Sylhet.
401. (b); Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. It is measured by the amount of solar energy received per square centimetre per minute. Insolation affects temperature. The more the insolation, the higher the temperature.
402. (c); The Nuclear Fusion Reaction is the basis on which sun releases light and heat. Inside the Sun, this process begins with protons which is simply a lone hydrogen nucleus and through a series of steps, these protons fuse together and are turned into helium. This fusion process occurs inside the core of the Sun.
403. (b); cosmology is the branch of physics and astrophysics that deals with the study of the physical origins and evolution of the Universe. It also includes the study of the nature of the Universe on a large scale.
404. (c); The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System. It is a nearly perfect sphere of hot plasma, with internal convective motion that generates a magnetic field via a dynamo process. It's diameter is around 14lakh kms.
405. (d); The Coriolis effect influences the paths of moving objects on Earth and is caused by Earth's rotation. Earth surface rotates at different velocities at different latitudes, objects in motion tend to move right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. The Coriolis effect is nonexistent at the equator but increases with latitude, reaching a maximum at the poles.
406. (b); The term "continental shelf" is used by geologists generally to mean that part of the continental margin which is between the shoreline and the shelf break or, where there is no noticeable slope, between the shoreline and the point where the depth of the superjacent water is approximately between 100 and 200 metres.



407. (a); The epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates.
408. (c); Earth's orbit is not a perfect circle. It is elliptical, or slightly oval-shaped. This means there is one point in the orbit where Earth is closest to the Sun, and another where Earth is farthest from the Sun.
409. (a); Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in purvanchal range of North eastern states of India.
410. (a); The river Luni is the only natural water source that drains inside a lake in the desert. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
411. (d); The Saptarishi are the seven rishis who are extolled at many places in the Vedas and Hindu literature. The names of the current Saptarshis are: Kashyapa, Atri, Vasistha, Vishvamitra, Gautama Maharishi, Jamadagni and Bharadvaja. It is Indian name of Ursa Major.
412. (d); Marble is a metamorphic rock that developed from limestone. Most of the material is calcite (a crystalline form of calcium carbonate, CaCO_3) and dolomite. It is often used for sculpture, as a building material, and for many other purposes.
413. (c); The iron and steel industry is one of the most important industries in India. Jamshedpur was the first city where iron and steel industry of India established by Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.
414. (d); The ranks of coal quality are as follows anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite. Anthracite is a hard, black, shiny form of coal that contains virtually no moisture and very low volatile content. Because of this, it burns with little or no smoke and is sold as a "smokeless fuel".
415. (d); Chota Nagpur, plateau in eastern India, in northwestern Chhattisgarh and central Jharkhand states. The Chota Nagpur area has the most valuable concentration of mineral resources in India. It is famous for coal reserve and iron and steel industries.
416. (c); Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam forms the Gobind Sagar reservoir. The dam, located at a gorge near the (now submerged) upstream Bhakra village in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. The dam, at 741 ft (226 m), is one of the highest gravity dams in the world
417. (a); A flash flood is a rapid flooding of geomorphic low-lying areas: washes, rivers, dry lakes and basins. It may be caused by heavy rain associated with a severe thunderstorm, hurricane, tropical storm, or meltwater from ice or snow flowing over ice sheets or snowfields.
418. (b); The Yangtze River is the third longest worldwide and the longest river in the Asia with a length of 6,300 km. The other long Asian rivers are the Yellow River of 5,464 km, River Mekong of 4,909 km and Brahmaputra and Indus Rivers with a length of 2,900 km.
419. (a); The Atlantic Ocean is the busiest ocean of all Oceans. It connects the South America to North America (Panama Canal), Africa to Europe and Europe to Asia (through Gibraltar Strait connecting Mediterranean Sea). It is the trade route between the continents and is always full of cargo ships being carried around continent
420. (a); Atlas Mountains, series of mountain ranges in northwestern Africa, running generally southwest to northeast to form the geologic backbone of the countries of the Maghrib (the western region of the Arab world) – Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.
421. (c); The surface air that flows from these subtropical high-pressure belts toward the Equator is deflected toward the west in both hemispheres by the Coriolis effect. These winds blow predominantly from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere and from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.



422. (b); The Rhine, which flows in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France and Netherlands, is the most important and busiest waterway in Europe. Other busy waterways include Seine and Loire rivers of France, Danube river of eastern Europe and Volga river of Russia.
423. (d); Socotra, is an archipelago of four islands located in the Arabian Sea, the largest island of which is also known as Socotra. The territory is part of Yemen.
424. (a); Titan is the largest moon of Saturn. It is the only moon known to have a dense atmosphere, and the only object in space other than Earth where clear evidence of stable bodies of surface liquid has been found.
425. (b); Visakhapatnam Port is one of 12 major ports in India and the only major port of Andhra Pradesh. It is India's second largest port by volume of cargo handled. It is one of the major ports of eastern India.
426. (c); A delta is a body of sediment deposited at the mouth of a river or stream where it enters an ocean or lake.
427. (a); The term deciduous means "falling off at maturity" in this type of forest trees shed their leaves at maturity. These forests are found in many areas worldwide and have distinctive ecosystems, understory growth, and soil dynamics. World's maximum newsprint comes from Deciduous forest.
428. (c); The specialized commercial cultivation of cash crops on estates or plantations is a very distinctive type of tropical agriculture and is found in many parts of Asia, Africa and tropical and sub-tropical America.
429. (c); The Indian Ocean consists of one gyre, the Indian Ocean (Majid) Gyre, which exists mostly in the Southern Hemisphere. It is named after Ahmad Bin Majid, the 15th-century Arab mariner.
430. (b); The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of Earth's oceanic divisions and the second largest is Atlantic Ocean.
431. (b); Chilika lake is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing into the Bay of Bengal, covering an area of over 1,100 km².
432. (b); Andaman & Nicobar is a group of islands, so for each island in the group, there will be a country which is close to it. Myanmar is the most nearest country to Andaman & Nicobar following with India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Malaysia.
433. (a); Kakrapara Project is situated on the Tapi near Kakrapara, 80 km upstream of Surat. The project is financed by the Gujarat Government.
434. (c); The brackish water lagoon or Chilika Lake of Odisha is largest coastal lagoon in India which is home to a number of threatened species of plants and animals. Chilika Lake is the second largest lagoon in the world and largest wintering ground for migratory birds, it also supports a unique life of marine, brackish and freshwater species.
435. (a); Huge deposits of natural uranium, which promise to be one of the top 20 of the world's reserves, have been found in the Tummalapalle belt in the southern part of the Kadapa basin in Andhra Pradesh.
436. (c); Tropical Grasslands are located near the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Most of the Tropical Grasslands are found in the interior part of continents between the Tropical Rain Forests and Tropical Deserts. Tropical Grasslands are also known as 'Savannas'.
437. (c); With a noble motive to promote tourism in Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation along with Indian Railway launched the first Indian luxury train Palace on Wheels on 26th January' 1982.
438. (d); Indore is the cleanest city in India according to Swachh Survekshan 2017 report released by the Government.



439. (d); Pacific Ocean ranks number one when it comes to the deepest oceans in the world. It has an average depth of 3,939 meters with the World ocean division area of 169.2 million square kilometers. The Mariana Trench is the deepest area of the Pacific Ocean which is about 10,911 meters deep in the Blue Sea.
440. (b); Organic sedimentary rocks form from the action of organisms. Examples include fossiliferous limestone and coal. Fossiliferous limestone and coal are two examples of organically-formed sedimentary rocks.
441. (a); The Gulf Stream is a warm and swift Atlantic Ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and stretches to the tip of Florida, and follows the eastern coastlines of the United States and Newfoundland before crossing the Atlantic Ocean.
442. (d); Indus River originates in Tibet in northern slopes of Mount Kailash near lake Mansarovar. Running via Ladakh, it enters into Pakistan through Gilgit-Baltistan and ends in Arabian Sea near Karachi.
443. (d); The Joint river venture of India and Nepal is Kosi Project.
444. (b); Watermelon grows best in fertile, well-draining, sandy loam soils. Most soils benefit from incorporating a few inches of organic compost before planting, and perhaps some fertilizer as well
445. (b); The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is an International Biosphere Reserve in the Western Ghats and Nilgiri Hills ranges of South India. It was constituted as first Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in September 1986 under Man and Biosphere Programme.
446. (a); Green Revolution Intensive plan of the 1960s to increase crop yields in developing countries by introducing higher-yielding strains of plant and new fertilizers. The scheme began in Mexico in the 1940s, and was successfully introduced in parts of India in 1960s.
447. (c); India is the world's largest producer as well as consumer of pulses. In case of tea, largest producer is China.
448. (b); The Black Forest is a large forested mountain range in the state of Baden-Württemberg in southwestern Germany. It is bounded by the Rhine valley to the west and south.
449. (d); Digboi has the distinction of being India's oldest continuously producing oilfield. Digboi refinery, now a division of Indian Oil Corporation, had a capacity of about 0.65 MMTPA as of 2003. Digboi is now Headquarter of Assam Oil Division of Indian Oil Corporation Limited
450. (d); Hutti Gold Mines Limited (HGML) is a company located in the state of Karnataka, India and engaged in the mining and production of gold.
451. (d); The Jaduguda Mine is a uranium mine in Jaduguda village in the Purbi Singhbhum district of the Indian state of Jharkhand. It commenced operation in 1967 and was the first uranium mine in India. The deposits at this mine were discovered in 1951.
452. (a); The kharif cropping season is from July - October during beginning of the south-west monsoon.
453. (d); Marble is metamorphosed limestone, composed of fairly pure calcite (a crystalline form of calcium carbonate, CaCO_3). It is extensively used for sculpture, as an building material, and in many other applications.
454. (d); The IDL is roughly based on the meridian of 180° longitude, roughly down the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and halfway around the world from the Greenwich meridian.
455. (d); Aral Sea is a landlocked sea lying between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the middle of a semi-arid and desert region.
456. (c); Greenland is the world's largest island covering 2,175,597 square kilometers.
457. (c); Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world.



458. (d); The Sun is a big ball of gas and plasma. Most of the gas is hydrogen or helium, but there are also small amounts of other elements such as oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, magnesium and iron.
459. (b); Cyclone Mora was a tropical cyclone that resulted in one of the worst natural disasters in Bangladesh.
460. (b); A stable ecosystem is the ecosystem in which the structure and function remain unaltered over a long period of time. Oceans are considered to be the most stable ecosystem in nature.
461. (b); The troposphere is the lowest portion of Earth's atmosphere, and is also where nearly all weather proceeds takes place.
462. (d); Neptune takes the longest time to go around the sun. Neptune orbits the Sun at an average distance of 4.5 billion km. Like all the planets in the Solar System, Neptune follows an elliptical path around the Sun, varying its distance to the Sun at different points along its orbit.
463. (b); During the moon's quarter phases the sun and moon work at right angles, causing the bulges to cancel each other. The result is a smaller difference between high and low tides and is known as a neap tide. Neap tides are especially weak tides. They occur when the gravitational forces of the Moon and the Sun are perpendicular to one another (with respect to the Earth).
464. (b); Tropical forests comprise approximately 7 percent of the earth's dry land surface (2% of total surface) and sustain over 50 percent of all species. The Amazon River basin contains 20% of the world's fresh water.
465. (c); Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days. It has the longest rotation period (243 days) of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets. It has no natural satellites. Venus is by far the hottest planet in the Solar System, with a mean surface temperature of 735 K (462 °C; 863 °F), even though Mercury is closer to the Sun.
466. (c); Indonesia is largest producer of coconut in the world.
467. (b); It takes sunlight an average of 8 minutes and 20 seconds to travel from the Sun to the Earth.
468. (a); Manipur is a state in northeastern India, with the city of Imphal as its capital.
469. (b); Kanchenjunga is world's third highest mountain, with an elevation of 28,169 feet (8,586 metres). It is situated in the eastern Himalayas on the border between Sikkim state, northeastern India, and eastern Nepal, 46 miles (74 km) north-northwest of Darjiling, Sikkim
470. (c); Mercury and Venus have no moons.
471. (d); Paradip Port is an artificial, deep-water port on the East coast of India in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha. It is situated at confluence of the Mahanadi river and the Bay of Bengal
472. (b); Dhariwal is a 5th largest town and a municipal council in Gurdaspur district in the state of Punjab, India. Dhariwal is most famous for its woollen mill and Ludhiana is famous all over India for its woollen sweaters and cotton T-shirts.
473. (d); Arkose is a detrital sedimentary rock, specifically a type of sandstone containing at least 25% feldspar.
474. (d); Godavari, also known as 'Dakshin Ganga' – the South Ganges, the second longest river of India after the Ganges, is the longest river of peninsular India
475. (c); In an annular drainage pattern streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a belt of weak rock, resembling in plan a ring like pattern.
476. (a); Jute is a long, soft, shiny vegetable fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. Jute is in great demand due to its cheapness, softness, length, lustre and uniformity of its fiber. It is called the 'brown paper bag' as it is also used to store rice, wheat, grains, etc. It is also called the 'golden fiber' due to its versatile nature.
477. (c); Greenland is an autonomous constituent country within the Kingdom of Denmark between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.



478. (a); The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the U.S. state of Arizona in North America.
479. (a); Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was built across the Krishna river at Nagarjuna Sagar where the river forms the boundary between Nalgonda District in Telangana and Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh states in India.
480. (a); Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region.
481. (c); The mainland stretches from Latitude 804' North to 3706' North and from Longitude 6807' East to 97025' East.
482. (d); The name Darjeeling comes from the Tibetan words, Dorje (thunderbolt) and Ling (place or land), meaning the land of the thunderbolt.
483. (c); Victoria Falls, or Mosi-oa-Tunya is a waterfall in southern Africa on the Zambezi River at the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.
484. (a); Sunda Trench is the second deepest trench in the Indian Ocean and is located several hundred kilometers off of the southern and western shores of Indonesia.
485. (a); The wild ass is locally known as ghudkhar and found only in the Little Rann of Kutch in Gujarat in India.
486. (b); Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.
487. (c); Bhilai Steel Plant was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955.
488. (b); The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's ocean. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, an average of 200 kilometres (124 mi) to the east of the Mariana Islands, in the Western Pacific East of Philippines.
489. (b); A hanging valley can be formed when the lower valley has a greater rate of erosion. This can be caused by 2 glacier flows, one feeding the other.
490. (d); India is the seventh largest country on the basis of land area of 32,87,263 sq.km.
491. (a); India is the fifth largest exporter of iron ore in the world. We export about 50 to 60 per cent of our total iron ore production to countries like Japan, Korea, European countries and lately to Gulf countries. Japan is the biggest buyer of Indian iron ore accounting for about three-fourths of our total exports.
492. (a); During the day, the land surface heats up faster than the water surface. The air above the land is warmer than the air above the ocean. As the warm air over the land is rising, the cooler air over the ocean is flowing over the land surface to replace the rising warm air. This is the sea breeze.
493. (c); The Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. It is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and/or plate movements.
494. (a); Dolomite, also known as "dolostone" and "dolomite rock," is a sedimentary rock composed primarily of the mineral dolomite, $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$. Dolomite is found in sedimentary basins worldwide.
495. (b); Taiga also known as boreal forest or snow forest is a biome characterized by coniferous forests consisting mostly of pines, spruces and larches.
496. (b); One of the most important natural causes of air pollution is volcanic eruption. Volcanic eruptions can generate so much polluting gases and ash into the air that the sun's rays could be blocked, and land temperature in the affected area lowered. The ash can cause respiratory problems for young children, the elderly or those already with respiratory ailments.
497. (a); Amazon is the first largest river and second longest river in the world.
498. (d); Daocheng Yading Airport (China), which opened in September 2013, is the highest-altitude airport in the world. It is located at an elevation of 4,411m.
499. (c); The Sahara desert is located in the northern portion of Africa.
500. (b); London is the largest metal trading centre.

