

**DAY 1- INDIAN GEOGRAPHY 01-02-2017**

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. Bangladesh is Country that shares longest Border with India.
2. J&K is the state which shares longest international border.
3. Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh share international border with two countries
4. All north east states shares international border.

which of the statements given above are/is **not** correct?

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

Answer : b ) 3only

1. The length of the shared borders in decreasing order with different neighbouring countries of India are as follows –

Length of India Bangladesh border – 4096 Km

Length of India China border – 4057 Km

Length of border shared between India and Pakistan – 3323 Km (including line of control in J & K and international border)

Length of India Nepal border – 1751 Km

Length of India Myanmar border – 1643 Km

Length of India Bhutan border – 699 Km

Length of border shared between India and Afghanistan – 106 Km (as per India's claim; the shared border with Afghanistan lies in Gilgit Baltistan which in Pakistan's control)

2. J&K having more that 3200km international border. Next is west Bengal about 2300km

3.

- Countries by which Sikkim shares international boundary – Bhutan in east, China in north and Nepal in west.
- Countries by which West Bengal shares international boundary – Bangladesh in east, Nepal in north and Bhutan in northeast.
- Countries by which Arunachal Pradesh shares international boundary – Myanmar in east, China in north and Bhutan in west.

There are 4 Indian states which shares international boundary with 2 countries. In other words there 4 Indian states which has 2 neighbouring countries. These states east to west are Mizoram and Assam in northeast; Uttarakhand and Jammu Kashmir in north. Mizoram shares international border with Bangladesh and Myanmar while Assam touches Bangladesh and Bhutan. Uttarakhand shares its border with Nepal and China while Jammu Kashmir shares its border with China and Pakistan.

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There are 10 states which share their international border with only one country. These state from east to west are Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

4.all north eastern states have international boundary.

reference : [http://www.mha.nic.in/hindi/sites/upload\\_files/mhahindi/files/pdf/BM\\_Fenc\(E\).pdf](http://www.mha.nic.in/hindi/sites/upload_files/mhahindi/files/pdf/BM_Fenc(E).pdf)

Q2. Through which of the following states ‘Tropic of Cancer ‘not passing?-

- 1-Gujarat
  - 2- Rajasthan
  - 3- Madhaya Pradesh
  - 4- Jharkhand
  - 5- West Bengal
  - 6-Manipur
  - 7- Mizoram
  - 8-Bihar
  - 9- Tripura
- a)2,7,8 b) 2,4,9 c) 6,8 d) 8only

answer : c)6,8

**Tropic of cancer passing through Indian states are as follows**

- 1-Gujarat
- 2- Rajasthan
- 3- Madhaya Pradesh
- 4- Chattisgarh
- 5- Jharkhand
- 6- West Bengal
- 7- Tripura
- 8- Mizoram

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Q3. Which of the following Biosphere reserves are listed under UNESCO’s MAB programme ?

- 1.kachchh
- 2.Nilagiris
- 3.sheshachalam
- 4.Agastyamala
- 5.sundarbans

a)1,2,3,4,5 b)2,3,5 c)1,2,3,4 d)3,4

answer : b)2,3,5

There are 18 notified Biosphere reserves in India. Out of them, 10 Biosphere Reserves are in the UNESCO’s MAB World Network. These Biosphere Reserves and their respective years of including in MAB network are as follows:

Nilgiri (2000),  
Gulf of Mannar (2001),  
Sunderban (2001),  
Nanda Devi(2004),  
Nokrek (2009),  
Pachmarhi(2009),  
Similipal (2009),  
Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve (2012) ,  
Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve (2013)  
Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve (2016)

Q4. Consider the following statements about Himalayan mountains.

- 1.The middle Himalaya is the Great Himalaya or Himadri.
- 2.The world’s highest peaks are located in Himachal
3. Himachal lies to the north of Himadri
- 4.The altitudinal variations are greater in the western half than those in the eastern half.
- 5.Himadri is the most continuous range

which of the statements given above are/is correct?

a) 1,2,5 b) 2,3, 4,5 c) 5only d) 4,5

Answer : c) 5only

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The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the ‘Himadri’. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya.

The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half.

Q5. Consider the following statements about Northern plains.

1. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks is known as Bhangar.
  2. All the streams disappear in this terai belt
  3. Dudhwa national park lies in Bhangar region.
  4. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khaddar.
- which of the statements given above are/is **not** correct?
- a) 1,2
  - b) 2,3
  - c) 3,4
  - d) 1,2,3

Answer : d)1,2,3

The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar.

All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition. Dudhwa National Park(UP) is in this region.

The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace like feature. This part is known as bhangar. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

NCERT

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Q6) The crescent shaped dunes are known as?

- a) Paha
- b) Loess
- c) Playas
- d) Barchans

Answer : D

Crescent-shaped mounds are generally wider than they are long. The slipfaces are on the concave sides of the dunes. These dunes form under winds that blow consistently from one direction, and they also are known as barchans, or transverse dunes

Loess is an aeolian sediment formed by the accumulation of wind-blown silt, typically in the 20–50 micrometer size range, twenty percent or less clay and the balance equal parts sand and silt that are loosely cemented by calcium carbonate.

Paha are landforms composed of prominent hills that are oriented from northwest to southeast and typically have large loess deposits

A dry lake is an ephemeral lakebed, or a remnant of an endorheic lake. Such flats consist of fine-grained sediments infused with alkali salts. Alternative names for the dry lake include alkali flat, alkali sink and playa.

Q7. consider the following statement about ‘Majuli’

1. Majuli, in the Brahmaputra River is the largest riverine island in the world.
  2. Majuli is the 1st island district of the country.
  3. It is situated in Arunachal Pradesh.
  4. Mishing, Deori, Sonowal Kacharis are ethnic groups in this island.
- choose the correct statements.

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

Answer (c)

Majuli is in Assam

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/majuli-worlds-biggest-river-island-become-indias-first-island-district-lifetr/1/758881.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Majuli>

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Q8) Consider the following statements

- 1.The western coastal plains are an example of emergent coastal plain
- 2.more natural harbours are found at western coast than eastern coast.
- 3.the eastern coastal plain is broader than western coastal plain.
- 4.the river flowing through both coasts forms deltas.

which of the statements given above are/is **not** correct?

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

Answer : C) 1,4

The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain. Because of this submergence it is a narrow belt and provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbours. Kandla, Mazagaon, JLN port Navha Sheva, Marmagao, Mangalore, Cochin, etc. are some of the important natural ports located along the west coast.

The western coastal plains are narrow in the middle and get broader towards north and south. The rivers flowing through this coastal plain do not form any delta.

As compared to the western coastal plain, the eastern coastal plain is broader and is an example of an emergent coast. There are well developed deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward in to the Bay of Bengal. Because of its emergent nature, it has less number of ports and harbours. The continental shelf extends up to 500 km into the sea, which makes it difficult for the development of good ports and harbours.

NCERT 11

Q9) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Western Ghats are more continuous than the Eastern Ghats
2. Highest peak of the Peninsular plateau, Anaimudi, is located on the Western Ghats.
3. Western Ghats meets the Eastern Ghats at the Nilgiri Hills.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer : A 1,2 and 3.

NCERT class 11

Q10) Which of the following statements regarding Meghalaya plateau is/are correct?

1. It is detached from main peninsular block by Malda fault
2. it is rich in mineral resources like coal, uranium
3. Garo hills, Khasi hills and Jaintia hills are part of it.
4. Cherrapunji is devoid of any permanent vegetation cover.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

(c) 1, 3 and 4 Only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer :(D)

The Northeastern Plateau is an extension of the main Peninsular plateau. It is believed that due to the force exerted by the northeastward movement of the Indian plate at the time of the Himalayan origin, a huge fault (malda fault) was created between the Rajmahal hills and the Meghalaya plateau. the Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau stand detached from the main Peninsular Block.

The Meghalaya plateau is further sub-divided into three: (i) The Garo Hills; (ii) The Khasi Hills; (iii) The Jaintia Hills, named after the tribal groups inhabiting this region. An extension of this is also seen in the Karbi Anglong hills of Assam.

Similar to the Chotanagpur plateau, the Meghalaya plateau is also rich in mineral resources like coal, iron ore, sillimanite, limestone and uranium. This area receives maximum rainfall from the south west monsoon. As a result, the Meghalaya plateau has a highly eroded surface. Cherrapunji displays a bare rocky surface devoid of any permanent vegetation cover.

Q11) what is 'bugyals' ?

- a) the nomadic group inhabited in valley's of great Himalayan range
- b) the summer grasslands in the higher reaches of great Himalayan ranges.
- c) a harvest festival in Garo hills of Meghalaya plateau
- d) a medicinal plant found in northern plains

Answer : (A)

the Great Himalayan range valleys are mostly inhabited by the Bhotia's. These are nomadic groups who migrate to 'Bugyals' (the summer grasslands in the higher reaches) during summer months and return to the valleys during winters

Q12) consider the following statements

1. Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south separated by eleven degree channel.
2. Barren island, the only active volcano in India is situated in the Andaman Islands.
3. Saddle peak is in Andaman Islands.

a) 1,2,3 b) 3only C) 2,3 d) 1,2

Answer b) 3only

There are two major island groups in India – one in the Bay of Bengal and the other in the Arabian Sea. The Bay of Bengal island groups consist of about 572 islands/islets. These are situated roughly between 6°N-14°N and 92°E -94°E. The two principal groups of islets include the Ritchie's archipelago and the Labrynth island. The entire group of island is divided into two broad categories – the Andaman

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in the north and the Nicobar in the south. They are separated by a water body which is called the **Ten degree channel**.

Barren island, the only active volcano in India is also situated in the **Nicobar islands**.

Some important mountain peaks in Andaman and Nicobar islands are

- Saddle peak (North Andaman – 738 m),
- Mount Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m),
- Mount Koyob (South Andaman – 460 m)
- Mount Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m).

Q13. consider the following statements about Karewas.

1. Karewas are the thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.
  2. The Kashmir Himalayas are also famous for Karewa formations, which are useful for the cultivation of Zafran, a local variety of saffron
- a) 1 only b) 2 only c) both 1 and 2 d) none

answer : (C) both 1 and 2

-self explanatory – NCERT 11, INDIA PHYSICAL

14. consider the following statements about Kashmir himayalas .

1. It comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal
2. The northeastern part of the Kashmir Himalayas is a cold desert, which lies between the Greater Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges
3. Jhelum in the valley of Kashmir ,which is at its mature stage forms meanders
4. important fresh lakes such as Dal ,Wular Pangong Tso and Tso Moriri are also in this region.

which of the statements given above are/is correct?

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

Answer : (D) 1,2 only

Kashmir or Northwestern Himalayas

It comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal. The northeastern part of the Kashmir Himalayas is a cold desert, which lies between the Greater Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges. Between the Great Himalayas and the Pir Panjal range, lies the world famous valley of Kashmir and the famous Dal Lake.

Some of the important fresh lakes such as Dal and Wular and **salt water** lakes such as Pangong Tso and Tso Moriri are also in this region. This region is drained by the river Indus, and its tributaries such as the Jhelum and the Chenab.

Jhelum in the valley of Kashmir is still in its youth stage and yet forms meanders – a typical feature associated with the mature stage in the evolution of fluvial land form. The meanders in Jhelum river are caused by the local base level provided by the erstwhile larger lake of which the present Dal Lake is a small part.

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Q15 . which the pairs are correctly matched.

- Zoji La - Great Himalayas,  
Banihal - Pir Panjal,  
Photu La - Zaskar  
Khardung La - Ladakh range

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

Answer (D) 1,2,3,4

NCERT CLASS 11, INDIA PHYSICAL

**DAY 2 – 02-02-2017**

Q1.Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Brahmaputra River System?

1. The Brahmaputra has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar lake
2. It flows parallel to the Himalayan Mountains in Tibet and takes a hairpin turn around Namchabarwa.
3. In Tibet it is known as the Tsangpo, which means 'the purifier'.
4. major left bank tributaries are the Burhi Dihing, Dhansari (South) and Kalang whereas the important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.

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

Answer : b) 1,2,3,4

- Chapter 3: 11th NCERT: India Physical Geography

Q2.Which of the following drainage pattern is correctly matched with its description?

1. Trellis – river joined by its tributaries, at approximately right angles
2. Annular -The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree
3. dendritic – streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a rock making a ring like pattern in plain

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

Answer (C)

Annular- streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a rock making a ring like pattern in plain

The dendritic pattern develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree, thus the name dendritic.

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Q3) Peninsular rivers are characterised by absence of meanders because

1. These rivers do not have capacity for lateral erosion of banks.
2. These rivers pass through hard rocky terrain.
3. The rivers are at youth stage.
4. The rivers moving slowly

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

Any rivers that flow at a considerable speed can erode both lateral banks as well as river bed. Peninsular rivers flow at fast speeds and at mature stage peninsular blocks are hard, rocky, old and consolidated, so can't be eroded easily.

Q4) The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of

- a) Dendritic Drainage pattern
- b) Radial Drainage pattern
- c) Trellis Drainage pattern
- d) Centripetal Drainage pattern

Solution: b)

When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. This can be seen in the Amarkantak range.

Q5. The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is under

- A. Ministry of Environment and Forests
- B. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- C. Ministry of Water Resources
- D. Ministry of Urban Development

User Answer :

Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

**Explanation & Learning:** The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country.

The objective of the River Action Plans is to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NPCA aims at conserving aquatic ecosystems (lakes and wetlands) through implementation of sustainable conservation plans, and governed with application of uniform policy and guidelines.

NCERT 9<sup>th</sup> Contemporary India

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Q6. Consider the following statements.

1. Dal the largest freshwater lake in India
2. Wular lake is an example for ox-bow lake.
3. Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are important fresh water lakes.

choose the correct statements

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

Correct Answer : D

A meandering river across a flood plain forms cut-offs that later develop into oxbow lakes. Spits and bars form lagoons in the coastal areas, eg the Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake, the Kolleru lake.

Most of the fresh water lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. They formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt.

The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the result of the tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India

Q7. Narmada and Tapi does not form deltas. Why?

- a) They do not erode the river bed.
- b) They flow trough rift valley.
- c) Their sediments are ploughed back by distributaries.
- d) They make large estuaries and lagoons away from the coast.

Solution: b)

The Narmada and The Tapi flow in trough faults and fill the original cracks with their detritus materials. Hence, there is a lack of alluvial and deltaic deposits in these rivers and does not forms deltas.

Q8. What is ‘shikara’ ?

- a) a traditional temple architecture
- b) group of elders in a village during post-gupta period
- c) a type of wooden boat found on Dal Lake and other water bodies of Jammu & Kashmir
- d) a peak in Aravalli mountains

answer : (c)

self explanatory

NCERT CLASS 9, GEOGRAPHY\

Q9 .The Brahmaputra is well-known for floods, channel shifting and bank erosion. Which of the following can explain it?

1. Small tributaries
2. Large quantity of sediments brought by its tributaries increase the water level.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

Solution: b)

The most of its tributaries are large, and bring large quantity of sediments owing to heavy rainfall in its catchment area. This increases the water level and cause heavy floods in regions like Assam...

Q Source: Page 26: Chapter 3: 11th NCERT: India Physical Geography

10) As compared to their Himalayan counterparts, Peninsular Rivers have

1. Shorter courses
2. Deeper beds
3. Higher gradient load

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

Answer : A

Many peninsular rivers flow over hard rocky surfaces, where bed or lateral erosion is not significant, leading to lower sediment load. On the other hand, in Himalayan Rivers, course is deeper, gradient higher and course longer, which results in greater sediment load.

Himalayan Rivers have many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well-developed Deltas. Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal. Thus, a large number of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels.

**DAY 3 – 03-02-2017**

Q1. The Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during southwest monsoon season. Why?

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

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

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Answer (c)

Self explanatory

Q2. Which of the following statements regarding South-west monsoon and North-east monsoon is/are correct?

1. South-West Monsoon season is from June to September and North-East season starts from December and ends in February
  2. North-East does not rain continuously, there are rainless intervals in this season. South-West monsoon does not possess any rainless intervals
  3. South-West monsoon in India is named the Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch whereas North-East does not have any branches
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

Answer b) South-West does not rain continuously. There are rainless intervals in this season. North-East monsoon does possess any rainless intervals

Q3 ) Consider the following statements:

1. The variability of annual rainfall in India increases from east to west in general.
2. The Indian annual rainfall increases in general from east to west.
3. The winter rains in the North West India are caused by the retreating monsoon.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer ( B)

The rainfall increases from west to east but only in the northern region of India, it's the opposite for the southern region. The variability increases east to west.

Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean that brings sudden winter rain and snow to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent. This is a non-monsoonal precipitation pattern driven by the Westerlies.

Q4) During the south-west monsoon period after heavy rains for a few days, if rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon. These breaks in the different regions can be due to

1. Wind blowing parallel to the coast in Western coastal areas.
2. The appearance of the Western Tropical Cyclones from the Arabian Sea
3. rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 ,3 only

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- b) 1,2 only
- c) 2,3 only
- d) 1,2,3

Solution: a)

These breaks in rainfall are related to the cyclonic depressions mainly formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and their crossing into the mainland. Besides the frequency and intensity of these depressions, the passage followed by them determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

Moreover, these breaks in the different regions are due to different reasons:

In northern India rains are likely to fail if the rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ over this region.

Over the west coast the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast. Western Tropical Cyclones originate from the Mediterranean Sea, and they usually withdraw with the onset of the Monsoon.

The movement of the monsoon trough. For various reasons, the trough and its axis keep on moving northward or southward, which determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

Q5) Consider the following statements.

1. Tropical cyclones only occur during Monsoon season in India.
2. Tropical cyclones occur more in Arabian Sea than Bay of Bengal Sea.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Solution: d)

the conditions for tropical cyclone exist throughout the months. So, 1 is incorrect.

Tropical cyclones occur more in the Bay of Bengal Sea rather than Arabian Sea as more favourable conditions exist there in form of higher temperatures, presence of easterlies etc

Q6) In Jammu & Kashmir, which soils you are most likely to find?

1. Red Soil
2. Laterite Soil
3. Forest Soils
4. Black Soil

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 3 only

d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: c)

In Kathua and Jammu mainly alluvial soils are found, which are loamy with little clay content and contain small quantity of lime with high magnesium content. There are three parallel belts widely apart from Forest and Hill soils, one stretching from Poonch to Kathua in Jammu province second North West of Jhelum valley in Kashmir province and the third belt stretching from south eastern part of Ladakh range. The soils are generally mixed with pebbles.

In southern part of Udhampur and Doda district brown soil under Deciduous Forest are found. Colour of the soil is dark-brown and varies from dry loams to silt loams with gravels in a small percentage.

In middle Ladakh range two isolated patches (one in Ladakh and another in Doda district) of Podzolised soil occur over a long stretch. In Poonch, Udhampur and Anantnag district sub-mountain soils are mainly found. In the valley this soil is cultivated intensively and rice is the main crop.

Q7. Which of the following measures are effective for soil conservation ?

1. Avoiding crop rotation
2. Afforestation
3. Encouraging the use of chemical fertilizers
4. Limiting shifting cultivation

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

Answer ( B)

crop rotation helps in soil conservation

use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide cause soil degradation

Q8. Which of the following are residual soils?

1. Black soils
2. Alluvial soils
3. Laterite soils
4. Red soils
5. Loess

- (a) 1,3,4,5 (b) 1, 3 , 4  
(c) 3,4,5 (d) All of the above

Answer (B)

i) RESIDUAL SOILS: These are found where they are formed, hence called ‘in situ’. Black soil, Red Soil, and Laterite soil are the examples of residual soils.

ii) TRANSPORTED SOILS: These are carried down by agents of gradation such as rivers, and wind. Alluvial soil and Loess are the examples of transported soils. The most important transported soil in India is alluvial soil. The states are West Bengal and Bihar.

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Q9 Which of the following is/are correct with regards to laterite soils in India?

1. Laterite soils are found in areas of high rainfall
2. They are basic due to heavy leaching
3. They are often used as building material as their upper surface becomes very hard in dry conditions

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

Answer (C)

2.latterite soil is acidic due to heavy leaching

Q10. Which of the following is/ are correct with regards to desert soils in India?

1. These soils have a sandy profile
2. They have a low percentage of humus and soluble salts
3. They are alkaline in character

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

Answer (c)

They have a high percentage of humus and soluble salts

**DAY 4 – 04/ 02/2017**

Q1.Which of the following are non-metallic minerals?

1. Gypsum
2. Quartz
3. Lead
4. Mica
5. cobalt

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1,2, 4 and 5 only  
b) 1, 2 and 4 only  
c) 1, 3 and 4 only  
d) All of the above

Solution (b)

Lead and cobalt - metallic mineral, where others are non-metallic

Q2. Consider the statements about occurrence of minerals in earth

- 1.metamorphic rocks minerals occur in beds

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2. sedimentary rock minerals occur in layers

3. igneous rock minerals occur in lodes

which the following is/are correct?

a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2 only c) 2 only d) 2,3 only

Answer : D

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

(ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure.

Q3) The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are famous for ?

- a) manganese
- b) gold
- c) copper
- d) bauxite

answer C)

The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh produce about half of India's copper. The Singbhum district of Jharkhand is also a leading producer of copper. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are also famous for copper.

4) Arrange the following Iron ores based upon their quality or pure iron content:

1. Limonite
2. Siderite
3. Magnetite
4. Haematite

Choose the appropriate code:

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

Solution (b)

Magnetite: This is the best quality of iron ore and contains 72 per cent pure iron. It possesses magnetic property and hence is called magnetite. It is found in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Karnataka etc

Haematite: It contains 60 per cent to 70 per cent pure iron and is found in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Goa etc

Limonite: It contains 40 per cent to 60 per cent pure iron. It is of yellow or light brown colour

Siderite: It contains many impurities and has just 40-50 per cent pure iron. However, due to presence of lime, it is self fluxing

5) Which of the following statements regarding Mica are correct?

1. Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves
  2. Mica sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a sheet of a few centimeters high
  3. Jharkhand is the leading producer of Mica
  4. Mica is having low dielectric strength.
- (a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4  
(c) 1, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER D

Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It splits easily into thin sheets. These sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeters high. Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown. Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.

Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer.

6. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

1. Hematite ore has a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent
  2. Magnetite iron ore is the largest used iron ore in India
  3. In north-east, the iron ore mining is done by tribal family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as "Rat-hole" mining
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer (b)

1. Magnetite ore has a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent
2. Hematite iron ore is the largest used iron ore in India.

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3. In north-east the coal mining is done by tribal family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat-hole' mining.

7. Which of the following statements regarding Manganese ore are correct?

1. Manganese is used in the manufacture of insecticides
2. Manganese makes steel strong & removes its impurities
3. India is the leading producer of manganese in South Asia
4. Manganese is ferro alloy mineral

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

D

Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy. Nearly 10 kg of manganese is required to manufacture one tonne of steel. It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.

8. 'Hydrocarbon Vision-2025' is associated with:

- (a) Storage of petroleum products
- (b) Euro-I & Euro-II vehicles
- (c) Green house effect
- (d) None of the above

A

9. Consider the following statements regarding the coal fields/coal in India:

1. Most of the coal production in India comes from opencast mining.
2. Jharia Coal field is the oldest in India.
3. Tertiary Coal is inferior to Gondwana category.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

D

1. Most of the coal production in India comes from opencast mining, contributing over 83 percent of the total production.

2. Raniganj Coal field is the oldest in India.
3. Gondwana coal is inferior to Tertiary Coal.

10. Consider the following statements regarding ingredients of toothpaste.

1. the sparkle in toothpaste is fluoride
2. titanium oxide give colour to white toothpastes
3. phosphates are used to reduce cavities

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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a)1,2,3 b) 1,3 c)2only d)1,2

answer c) 2 only

Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite. Most toothpaste are made white with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called

rutile, ilmenite and anatase. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.

11.Naphthalene balls used to repel insects are obtained from?

- a. Coal tar
- b. Petroleum jelly
- c. copper mines
- d. is an artificial polymer.

Solution: a)

Products obtained from coal tar are used as starting materials for manufacturing various substances used in everyday life and in industry, like synthetic dyes, drugs, explosives, perfumes, plastics, paints, photographic materials, roofing materials, etc.

naphthalene balls used to repel moths and other insects are also obtained from coal tar.

