

UNIT – 1

India – Location , Relief and Drainage

I. Choose the correct answer

- The north-south extent of India is
 - 2,500 km
 - 2,933 km
 - 3,214 km**
 - 2,814 km
- The Southern most point of India is
 - Andaman
 - Kanyakumari
 - Indira Point**
 - Kavaratti
- The extent of Himalayas in the east-west is about
 - 2,500 km**
 - 2,400 km
 - 800 km
 - 2,200 km
- _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
 - Narmada
 - Godavari
 - Kosi**
 - Damodar
- Deccan Plateau covers an area of about _____ sq.km.
 - 8 lakh
 - 6 lakh
 - 5 lakh
 - 7 lakh**
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.
 - Coast
 - Island
 - Peninsula**
 - Strait

- The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____.
 - Goa
 - West Bengal
 - Sri Lanka**
 - Maldives
- The highest peak in South India is
 - Ooty
 - Kodaikanal
 - Anaimudi**
 - Jindhagada
- _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
 - Bhabar
 - Tarai
 - Bhangar**
 - Khadar
- Pulicat Lake is located between the states of
 - West Bengal and Odisha
 - Karnataka and Kerala
 - Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
 - Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**

II. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Tsangpo | — Tributary of River Ganga (2) |
| 2. Yamuna | — Highest peak in India (4) |
| 3. New alluvium | — River Brahmaputra in Tibet (1) |
| 4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) | — Southern part of East Coastal Plain (5) |
| 5. Coromandel Coast | — Khadhar (3) |

UNIT – 2

Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Meteorology is the science of _____.

- a) **Weather**
- b) Social
- c) Political
- d) Human

2. We wear cotton during _____.

- a) **Summer**
- b) Winter
- c) Rainy
- d) Northeast monsoon

3. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.

- a) Tamilnadu
- b) Kerala
- c) **Punjab**
- d) Madhya Pradesh

4. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.

- a) Loo
- b) Norwester
- c) **Mango showers**
- d) Jet stream

5. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.

- a) **Isohyets**
- b) Isobar
- c) Isotherm
- d) Latitudes

6. Climate of India is labelled as _____.

- a) Tropical humid
- b) Equatorial Climate
- c) **Tropical Monsoon Climate**
- d) Temperate Climate

7. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.

- a) Tropical evergreen forest

b) **Deciduous forest**

- c) Mangrove forest
- d) Mountain forest

8. _____ forests are found above 2400m Himalayas.

- a) Deciduous forests
- b) **Alpine forests**
- c) Mangrove forests
- d) Tidal forests

9. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) **Andhra Pradesh**
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

10. _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO

- A) **Nilgiri**
- b) **Agasthiyamalai**
- c) **Great Nicobar**
- d) Kachch

II. Match the following.

- 1. Project Elephant — Desert and semi desert vegetation **(4)**
- 2. Biodiversity hotspot — October – December **(3)**
- 3. North east monsoon — Littoral forest **(5)**
- 4. Tropical thorn forests — Protect the elephants **(1)**
- 5. Coastal forests — The Himalayas **(2)**

III. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given below ones.

- 1. **Assertion(A):** Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon

Reason(R): Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of monsoons.

a) Both (A) and (B) are true: R explains A

b) Both (A) and (B) are true: R does not explain A

c) (A) is correct (R) is false

d) (A) is false (R) is true

2. Assertion(A): The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm. (Give option for this questions)

a) Both (A) and (B) are true: R explains A

b) Both (A) and (B) are true: R does not explain A

c) (A) is correct (R) is false

d) (A) is false (R) is true

IV. Choose the inappropriate answer.

1. Tidal forests are found in and around_____.

(a) Desert

(b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra

(c) The delta of Godavari

(d) The delta of Mahanadhi

2. Climate of India is affected by_____.

(a) Latitudinal extent

(b) Altitude

(c) Distance from the sea

(d) Soil

UNIT – 3

Components of Agriculture

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.

a) Alluvial

b) Black

c) Red

d) Alkaline

2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research

b) Indian Meteorological Department

c) Soil Survey of India

d) Indian Institute of Soil Science

3. The soils formed by the rivers are:

a) Red soils

b) Black soils

c) Desert soils

d) Alluvial soils

4. _____ dam is the highest gravity in India.

a) Hirakud dam

b) Bhakra Nangal dam

c) Mettur dam

d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

5. _____ is a cash crop.

a) Cotton

b) Wheat

c) Rice

d) Maize

6. Black soils are also called as:

a) Arid soils

b) Saline soils

c) Regur soils

d) Mountain soils

7. The longest dam in the world is _____.

a) Mettur dam

b) Kosi dam

c) Hirakud dam

d) Bhakra-Nangal dam

8. The leading producer of rice in India is _____.

- a) Punjab
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) West Bengal**

9. Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India?

- a) Cotton
- b) Wheat
- c) Jute**
- d) Tobacco

10. The state which leads in the production of coffee is

- a) West Bengal
- b) Karnataka**
- c) Odisha
- d) Punjab

II. Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below

1. **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false**
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

2. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)**

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

III. Pick the odd one out

- 1. a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Millets
- d) Coffee**

- 2. a) Khadar
- b) Bhangar
- c) Alluvial soil
- d) Black soil**

- 3. a) Inundational canals
- b) Perennial canals
- c) Tanks**
- d) Canals

IV. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sugar bowl of India | a) Mahanadi (4) |
| 2. Coffee revolution (5) | b) Golden |
| 3. Tehri | c) Karnataka (2) |
| 4. Hirakud and Bihar (1) | d) Uttar Pradesh |
| 5. Horticulture the India (3) | e) Highest dam in |

UNIT – 4

Resources and Industries

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Manganese is used in _____.

- a) Storage batteries
- b) Steel Making**
- c) Copper smelting
- d) Petroleum Refining

2. The Anthracite coal has _____.

a) 80 to 90% Carbon

b) Above 70% Carbon

c) 60 to 7% Carbon

d) Below 50% Carbon

3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and

a) Oxygen

b) Water

c) Carbon

d) Nitrogen

4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is

a) Chennai

b) Salem

c) Madurai

d) Coimbatore

5. The first Jute mill of India was established at

a) Kolkata

b) Mumbai

c) Ahmedabad

d) Baroda

6. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in

a) Gujarat

b) Rajasthan

c) Maharashtra

d) Tamil nadu

7. The most abundant source of energy is

a) Bio mass

b) Sun

c) Coal

d) Oil

8. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in

a) Jharkhand

b) Bihar

c) Rajasthan

d) Assam

9. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is

a) Transport

b) Mineral Deposits

c) Large demand

d) Power Availability

10. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at _____.

a) Kolkata

b) Tuticorin

c) Goa

d) Visakhapatnam

II. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. Bauxite | 1) Cement (2) |
| b. Gypsum | 2) Aircraft (1) |
| c. Black Gold | 3) Electrical goods (5) |
| d. Iron ore | 4) Coal (3) |
| e. Mica | 5) Magnetite (4) |

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. a. Detroit of India | 1) Gujarat (3) |
| b. Thermal power plant | 2) Thiruvananthapuram (4) |
| c. Wind farm | 3) Andhra Pradesh (5) |
| d. Tidal energy | 4) 1975 (2) |
| e. Solar power | 5) Chennai (1) |

UNIT – 5

India – Population, Transport, Communication and Trade

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called

a) Photography

b) Demography

c) Choreography

d) Population density.

2. The state with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census is _____.

- a) Tamil nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Kerala**
- d) Uttarpradesh.

3. Human Development is measured in terms of _____.

- a) Human Resource Index
- b) Per capita index
- c) Human Development Index**
- d) UNDP

4. _____ transport provides door to door services.

- a) Railways
- b) Roadways**
- c) Airways
- d) Waterways.

5. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is

- a) 5846 km**
- b) 5847 km
- c) 5849 km
- d) 58000 km

6. The length of navigable Inland waterways in India is

- a) 17,500 km
- b) 5000 km
- c) 14,500 km**
- d) 1000 km

7. The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at _____.

- a) Bengaluru
- b) Chennai
- c) Delhi
- d) Hyderabad**

8. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is

- a) Roadways
- b) Railways
- c) Airways**
- d) Waterways

9. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

- a) Air India
- b) Indian Airlines
- c) Vayudoot
- d) Pavan Hans**

10. The major import item of India is

- a) Cement
- b) Jewells
- c) Tea
- d) Petroleum**

II. Match the following

- 1. Border Road Organisation – Satellite communication **(2)**
- 2. INSAT - Impact of Urbanization **(4)**
- 3. Mazagaon Dock - 1998 **(5)**
- 4. Urban sprawl - Mumbai **(3)**
- 5. Konkan Railways - 1960 **(1)** - Hyderabad

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