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**Geography Part 1**

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1. A type of River that has emerged after the rise of Mountains is called \_\_\_\_\_.

एक प्रकार की नदी जो पहाड़ों के उठने के बाद निकली है, \_\_\_\_\_ कहलाती है।

- a) Antecedent River/पूर्ववर्ती नदी
- b) Consequent River/अनुवर्ती नदी
- c) Superimposed River/पूर्वरोपित नदी
- d) Superinduced River/ अतिप्रेरित नदी

Ans: b

Solution:

**Consequent Rivers** are those Rivers that have emerged after the rise of Mountains. These streams result from a direct consequence of the original slope of the surface upon which it developed.

The existence of these Rivers is dependent on Mountains. The main source of water in these Rivers is the melting of mountain snow. The rivers that originated in the Himalayas like Ganga and Yamuna Rivers are examples of these Rivers.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is an oceanic tectonic plate in the eastern Pacific Ocean basin off the west coast of South America.

\_\_\_\_\_ दक्षिण अमेरिका के पश्चिमी तट से दूर पूर्वी प्रशांत महासागर के बेसिन में एक महासागरीय टेक्टोनिक प्लेट है।

- a) Juan De Fuca plate
- b) Cocos plate
- c) Nazca plate
- d) Caribbean plate

Ans: c

Solution:

**Plate tectonics** is a scientific theory that explains how major landforms are created as a result of Earth's subterranean movements. The theory, which solidified in the 1960s, transformed the earth sciences by explaining many phenomena, including mountain-building events, volcanoes, and earthquakes.

The **Nazca Plate** or Nasca Plate, named after the Nazca region of southern Peru, is an oceanic tectonic plate in the eastern Pacific Ocean basin off the west coast of South America.

3. 'Reunion Island' is situated in which of the following ocean?

रीयूनियन द्वीप निम्नलिखित में से किस महासागर में स्थित है?

- a) Pacific Ocean/ प्रशांत महासागर
- b) Atlantic Ocean/ अटलांटिक महासागर
- c) Arctic Ocean/ आर्कटिक महासागर
- d) Indian Ocean/ हिंद महासागर

Ans: d

Solution:

**Reunion Island** is an overseas department and a region of France located in the **Indian Ocean**. As observed on the map, Reunion is a rugged volcanic island and consists of rugged mountains that are dissected by short rivers.

It is located in the west-central part of the Island is the Piton des Neiges volcano – the island's highest point, which rises to an elevation of 10,069ft (3,069m).

Situated on the eastern part of the Island is Piton de la fournaise – an active shield volcano.

4. Mountain Aconcagua is located in which of the following countries?

माउंटेन एकॉनकागुआ निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में स्थित है?

- a) Brazil/ब्राज़ील
- b) Colombia/ कोलंबिया
- c) Argentina/ अर्जेटीना
- d) Peru/पेरू

Ans: c

Solution:

**Cerro Aconcagua**, often referred to as simply Aconcagua, is a mountain in **Argentina** near its border with Chile.

Aconcagua is one of the Seven Summits, the highest peaks on each of the seven continents. It is second in height after Mount Everest.

Aconcagua is part of the **Andes Mountains chain**. The mountain is believed to have its origins in volcanic activity, but it is not an active volcano.

5. Which of the following state of India has the longest coastline?

निम्नलिखित में से भारत के किस राज्य की तटरेखा सबसे लंबी है?

- Gujarat/गुजरात
- Andhra Pradesh/आंध्रप्रदेश
- Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र
- Tamil Nadu/तमिलनाडु

Ans: a

Solution:

The total length of India's coastline is **7516.6 km**. Of this, the mainland coastline length is **5422.6 km** whereas the island territories' coastline length is **2094 km**.

- States/UTs having coastlines are **Gujarat**, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal.
- Island territories having coastlines are – Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

State	Coastline length
Gujarat	1214.7 km
Andhra Pradesh	974.0 km
Tamil Nadu	906.9 km
Maharashtra	652.6 km

6. What is 'sirocco'?

'सिरोको' क्या है?

- A fruit that grows in Mediterranean climate/ एक फल जो भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु में उगता है
- A grass that grows in Siberian region/ साइबेरियाई क्षेत्र में उगने वाली एक घास
- A hot desert wind that blows in Sahara region/ सहारा क्षेत्र में चलने वाली गर्म रेगिस्तानी हवा
- A milk producing animal of Prairie region/ प्रेयरी क्षेत्र का एक दुग्ध उत्पादक पशु

Ans: c

Solution:

**A sirocco** is a **hot desert wind** that blows northward from the Sahara toward the Mediterranean coast of Europe. More broadly, it is used for any kind of hot, oppressive wind.

As Sirocco winds move northward across the Mediterranean and the Adriatic seas, they gain moisture. When surface lows slow or become stationary over the central Mediterranean, strong Sirocco winds pull warm, humid air northward across Italy and the Balkan Peninsula.

7. Indian Standard Time (IST) line passes through which of the following state?

भारतीय मानक समय (IST) रेखा निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य से होकर गुजरती है?

- Jharkhand/झारखण्ड
- Tamil Nadu/तमिलनाडु
- Telangana/तेलंगाना
- Andhra Pradesh/आंध्रप्रदेश

Ans: d

Solution:

Indian Standard Time (IST) line passes through the following states:

- Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Orissa
- Andhra Pradesh

### **Indian Standard Time (IST)**

**IST** is based on longitude **82.5° E**, which passes through **Mirzapur**, near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh.

It is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), now called the Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). The keeper of the time in India is the CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi, which records time using five cesium atomic clocks.

8. Which of the following river is also known as the 'Twin of Narmada'?

निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी को 'नर्मदा की जुड़वाँ' के नाम से भी जाना जाता है?

- Sabarmati/ साबरमती
- Mahi/माही
- Narmada/नर्मदा
- Tapti/ताप्ति

Ans: d

Solution:

**Tapti River** is one of the major Rivers of Peninsular India. Tapti River rises in the Satpura Range in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. The Tapti River lies in central India.

The river flows between Godavari and Narmada River. The river flows westwards and drains in to Arabian Sea.

Tapti is also called as '**Twin of Narmada**'. It is the second longest west flowing River of peninsular India. Tapti flows parallel to the Narmada River.

9. Which of the following is the largest island in the world?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विश्व का सबसे बड़ा द्वीप है?

- a) Borneo/ बोर्नियो
- b) Greenland/ ग्रीनलैंड
- c) Madagascar/ मेडागास्कर
- d) Sumatra/ सुमात्रा

Ans: b

Solution:

**Greenland** is the world's **largest island** and an autonomous Danish-dependent territory with limited self-government and its own parliament. It is a part of the **Realm of Denmark**.

Despite the distance between Greenland and Denmark about 3532 km between their capitals - Greenland has been associated with Denmark politically and culturally for a millennium.

Denmark contributes two-thirds of Greenland's budget revenue, the rest coming mainly from fishing.

10. The asteroids revolve around the Sun in between the planets \_\_\_\_\_.

क्षुद्र ग्रह (asteroids) ग्रहों \_\_\_\_\_ के बीच में सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमते हैं ।

- a) Venus and Earth/ शुक्र और पृथ्वी
- b) Mars and Earth/ मंगल और पृथ्वी
- c) Mars and Jupiter/ मंगल और बृहस्पति
- d) Jupiter and Saturn/ बृहस्पति और शनि

Ans: c

Solution:

Asteroids are small, rocky objects that orbit the Sun. Although asteroids orbit the Sun like planets, they are much smaller than planets.

The asteroid belt is a torus-shaped region in the Solar System, located roughly between the orbits of the planets **Jupiter** and **Mars**.

11. The formation of 'Mushroom rock' in the desert region is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र में 'मशरूम रॉक' का निर्माण \_\_\_\_\_ का एक उदाहरण है।

- a) Dispersion/परिक्षेपण
- b) Deflation/अपस्फीति
- c) Abrasion/ अपघर्षण
- d) Attrition / संघर्षण

Ans: c

Solution:

The rocks having broad upper part and narrow base resembling an umbrella or mushroom are called mushroom rocks or pedestal rocks. These undercut, mushroom-shaped rocks are formed due to **abrasive** works of wind.

12. The planet Uranus was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.

Uranus ग्रह की खोज \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारा की गई थी

- a) William Herschel
- b) Robert Hooke
- c) Lowell and W.H. Pickering
- d) Johannes Kepler

Ans: a

Solution:

The **planet Uranus** was discovered by **William Herschel** on 13 March 1781. He discovered Uranus while surveying stars in the night sky using a telescope that he had built himself.

Herschel noticed that one of these "stars" seemed different, and after observing it many more times, noticed that it orbited the Sun.

13. Which is the largest iceberg in the world?

विश्व का सबसे बड़ा हिमखंड कौन सा है?

- a) A-76
- b) D-28
- c) B-31
- d) A-74

Ans: a

Solution:

An iceberg is a very **large block of ice** that floats in the sea.

The iceberg, dubbed **A-76**, measures around 4320 sq. km in size – currently making it the largest berg in the world. An enormous iceberg has calved from the western side of the **Ronne Ice Shelf**, lying in the **Weddell Sea**, in Antarctica.

14. In which of the following water bodies, 'Typhoons' are common?

निम्नलिखित में से किस जल निकाय में 'टाइफून' आम हैं?

- a) Gulf of Khambhat/ खंभात की खाड़ी
- b) Seas of China and Japan/ चीन और जापान के समुद्र
- c) Gulf of Aqaba/ अकाबा की खाड़ी
- d) Arctic Ocean/ आर्कटिक महासागर

Ans: b

Solution:

Typhoons are common in the **China Sea** and along the margins of the west Pacific Ocean.

15. What is meant by the term "midnight sun"?

" midnight sun " शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?

- a) Very bright moon/ बहुत चमकीला चाँद
- b) Rising Sun/ उगता हुआ सूरज
- c) Twilight/ सन्ध्या
- d) Occurs near the summer solstice in the polar regions/ यह ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों में ग्रीष्म संक्रांति के पास होता है

Ans: d

Solution:



**Midnight sun** (usually uncountable, plural midnight suns) The phenomenon occurring when the Sun does not set but only approaches the horizon at midnight; it occurs **near the summer solstice in the polar regions.**

16. Which of the following states does NOT share its boundary with Madhya Pradesh?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राज्य मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अपनी सीमा साझा नहीं करता है?

- a) Gujarat/गुजरात
- b) Rajasthan/राजस्थान
- c) Odisha/ओडिशा
- d) Uttar Pradesh/उत्तर प्रदेश

Ans: c

Solution:

Madhya Pradesh shares its border with 5 states namely **Uttar Pradesh** to the northeast, **Chhattisgarh** to the southeast, **Maharashtra** to the south, **Gujarat** to the west, and **Rajasthan** to the northwest.

17. 'Isthmus of kra' connect the Andaman Sea to \_\_\_\_\_.

क्रा का स्थलडमरूमध्य ('Isthmus of kra') अंडमान सागर को \_\_\_\_\_ से जोड़ता है।

- a) Gulf of Mexico/ मेक्सिको की खाड़ी
- b) South China Sea/ दक्षिण चीन सागर
- c) Tasman Sea/ तस्मान सागर
- d) Gulf of Thailand/ थाईलैंड की खाड़ी

Ans: d

Solution:

The Kra Isthmus in Thailand is the narrowest part of the Malay Peninsula. The isthmus lies between the **Gulf of Thailand to the east and the Andaman Sea to the west.**

18. Who discovered the Continental Drift Theory?

महाद्वीपीय बहाव सिद्धांत (Continental Drift Theory) की खोज किसने की?

- a) Hadley
- b) Alfred Wegener

c) Satyendra Nath Bose

d) Georges Lemaître

Ans: b

Solution:

The theory of continental drift is most associated with the scientist **Alfred Wegener**.

In the early 20th century, Wegener published a paper explaining his theory that the continental landmasses were "drifting" across the Earth, sometimes plowing through oceans and into each other.

19. Which of the following metal is primarily responsible for the black color of Black Soil?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी धातु काली मिट्टी के काले रंग के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार है?

a) Iron/लोहा

b) Copper/कॉपर

c) Aluminum/एल्युमीनियम

d) Magnesium/मैग्नीशियम

Ans: a

Solution:

**Colour of Black Soil:**

The **black colour** is due to the presence of a small proportion of **titaniferous magnetite** or **iron** and black constituents of the parent rock.

In Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh, the black colour is derived from crystalline schist's and basic gneisses.

Various tints of the black colour such as deep black, medium black, shallow black, a mixture of red and black may be found in this group of soils.

20. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest peak of the African continent, located in which country?

माउंट किलिमंजारो अफ्रीकी महाद्वीप की सबसे ऊंची चोटी है, जो किस देश में स्थित है?

a) Tanzania/तंज़ानिया

b) South Africa/दक्षिण अफ्रीका

c) Somalia/सोमालिया

d) Kenya/केन्या

Ans: a

Solution:

**Mount Kilimanjaro** is the African continent's highest peak at 5,895 meters (19,340 feet). The majestic mountain is a snow-capped volcano.

It is also called a stratovolcano (a term for a very large volcano made of ash, lava, and rock),

Kilimanjaro is made up of three cones: Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira.

This is located in the country known as **Tanzania**.

21. Which of the following freshwater lake is located between Krishna and Godavari deltas?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मीठे पानी की झील कृष्णा और गोदावरी डेल्टा के बीच स्थित है?

- Kolleru Lake/ कोलेरू झील
- Pulicat Lake/ पुलिकट झील
- Chilika Lake/ चिल्का झील
- Sambhar Lake/ सांभर झील

Ans: a

Solution:

**Kolleru Lake:**

It is a large **freshwater lake** located between **Krishna and Godavari deltas** in **Andhra Pradesh**.

- It is the largest shallow freshwater lake in Asia.
- It serves as an important habitat for residents and migratory birds.
- The lake was declared a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar convention.

**Pulicat Lake** is a saltwater lagoon on the Coromandel Coast of Andhra Pradesh.

**Chilika Lake** is a brackish water lagoon in Odisha.

**Sambhar Lake**, India's largest inland salt lake is located in Rajasthan.

22. Sugarcane grows well in \_\_\_\_\_.

गन्ना \_\_\_\_\_ में अच्छी तरह से बढ़ता है।

- Hot climate/ गर्म जलवायु
- Cold climate/ ठंडी जलवायु
- Hot and humid climate/ गर्म और आर्द्र जलवायु
- Hot and dry climate/ गर्म और शुष्क जलवायु

Ans: c

Solution:

**Sugarcane:**

It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It grows well in **hot and humid climate** with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm.

Irrigation is required in regions of low rainfall. It can be grown on a variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.

India is the second-largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil. It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggary), khandsari and molasses.

The major sugarcane-producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

**23.** Which river crosses the equator twice?

कौन सी नदी भूमध्य रेखा को दो बार काटती है?

- a) Congo River/ कांगो नदी
- b) Nile River/ नील नदी
- c) Amazon River/ अमेज़न नदी
- d) Mahi River/ माही नदी

Ans: a

Solution:

The **Congo River** or **Zaire River** crosses the equator twice as it flows from eastern **Africa**, through the Congo rainforest, all the way to the Atlantic Ocean, according to Mongabay, a nonprofit environmental science and conservation news site.

From its tributaries to where it meets the **Atlantic Ocean**, the massive river includes rapids, wetlands, floodplains, lakes, and swamps.

In addition, the Congo River is the **world's deepest** recorded river at 720 feet (220 meters) deep in parts - too deep for light to penetrate, The New York Times reported. It's also the second-longest river in Africa.

**24.** The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are located in which state of India?

भीमबेटका के रॉक शेल्टर भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित हैं?

- a) Uttar Pradesh/उत्तर प्रदेश

- b) Madhya Pradesh /मध्य प्रदेश
- c) Maharashtra/ महाराष्ट्र
- d) Andhra Pradesh/ आंध्रप्रदेश

Ans: b

Solution:

Bhimbetka Caves, also known as the **Bhimbetka Rock Shelters**, is an archaeological site located in the Raisen District of **Madhya Pradesh**. They are in the foothills of the **Vindhyan Mountains** on the southern edge of the central Indian plateau.

Within massive sandstone outcrops, above comparatively dense forest, are five clusters of natural rock shelters, displaying paintings that appear to date from the Mesolithic Period right through to the historical period.

25. North and South islands of New Zealand are separated by which of the following strait?

न्यूजीलैंड के उत्तर और दक्षिण द्वीप निम्नलिखित में से किस जलडमरूमध्य से अलग होते हैं?

- a) Bering Strait/ बेरिंग जलडमरूमध्य
- b) Cook Strait/ कूक जलडमरूमध्य
- c) Palk Strait/ पाक जलडमरूमध्य
- d) Strait of Magellan/ मैगेलन की जलडमरूमध्य

Ans: b

Solution:

**Cook Strait** separates the **North** and **South islands of New Zealand**, extending northwest to southeast from the Tasman Sea to the South Pacific Ocean. About 14 miles (23 km) wide at its narrowest point, it averages 420 feet (128 m) in depth.

26. When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

जब नदियाँ एक पहाड़ी से निकलती हैं और सभी दिशाओं में बहती हैं, तो जल निकासी पैटर्न को \_\_\_\_\_ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

- a) Radial Drainage Pattern/ आरीय अपवाह प्रतिरूप
- b) Trellis Drainage Pattern/ जालयुक्त अपवाह प्रतिरूप
- c) Dendritic Drainage Pattern/ वृक्षीय अपवाह प्रतिरूप

d) Parallel drainage pattern/ सामानांतर अपवाह प्रतिरूप

Ans: a

Solution:

**Radial Drainage Pattern:**

When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as '**radial**'.

The radial drainage pattern develops around a central elevated point and is common to conically shaped features such as volcanoes.

**Example:** the Rivers originating from the Amarkantak range; Narmada, Son (tributary of Ganga) and Johila River (Tributary of Son).

27. 'Ross sea' is located in which ocean?

'रॉस सागर' किस महासागर में स्थित है?

- a) Indian Ocean/ हिंद महासागर
- b) Pacific Ocean/ प्रशांत महासागर
- c) Atlantic Ocean/ अटलांटिक महासागर
- d) Antarctica Ocean/ अंटार्कटिका महासागर

Ans: d

Solution:

The **Ross Sea** is a deep bay of the Southern Ocean in **Antarctica**, between Victoria Land and Marie Byrd Land and within the Ross Embayment, and is the **southernmost sea on Earth**.

It derives its name from the *British explorer James Ross* who visited this area in 1841.

28. What is the name of the space which retains life in any form?

उस स्थान का क्या नाम है जो जीवन को किसी भी रूप में धारण करता है?

- a) Mesosphere/ मीसोस्फीयर
- b) Biosphere/ जैवमंडल
- c) Lithosphere/ स्थलमंडल
- d) Hydrosphere/ जल-मंडल

Ans: b

Solution:

The **biosphere** is made up of the parts of Earth where **life exists**—all ecosystems. The biosphere extends from the deepest root systems of trees, to the dark environments of ocean trenches, to lush rain forests, high mountaintops, and transition zones like this one, where ocean and terrestrial ecosystems meet.

29. China controls Aksai Chin area, while India claims that it is part of \_\_\_\_\_.

चीन अक्साई चिन क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करता है, जबकि भारत का दावा है कि यह \_\_\_\_\_ का हिस्सा है।

- a) Sikkim/सिक्किम
- b) Arunachal Pradesh/अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- c) Ladakh/लदाख
- d) Jammu and Kashmir/जम्मू और कश्मीर

Ans: c

Solution:

China controls Aksai Chin area, while India claims that it is part of Indian Territory (**Union territory of Ladakh**).

During the time of British rule in India, two borders between India and China were proposed- Johnson's Line and McDonald Line.

The Johnson's line (proposed in 1865) shows Aksai Chin in erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir (now Ladakh) i.e. under India's control whereas McDonald Line (proposed in 1893) places it under China's control.

India considers Johnson Line as a correct, rightful national border with China, while on the other hand, China considers the McDonald Line as the correct border with India.

30. Who established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa?

पश्चिम अफ्रीका में कोको और कॉफी के बागान किसने स्थापित किए?

- a) French/फ्रेंच
- b) British/ब्रिटिश
- c) Spanish/स्पेनिश
- d) Dutch/डच

Ans: a

Solution:

**Plantation agriculture** as mentioned above was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

The **French** established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa. The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies. Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines. The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia. Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans.

