



PRELIMS SAMPORNA

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



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PRELIMS SAMPOORNA

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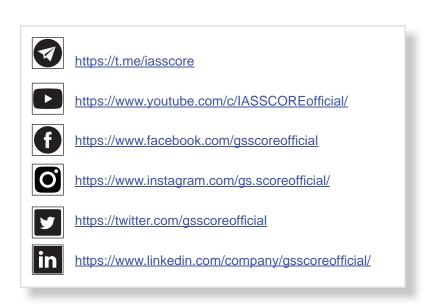
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QUESTIONS

Time Allowed: 2 hours Maximum Marks: 100

1. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Makassar Strait?

- 1. It separates Borneo (Kalimantan) and Celebes Island.
- 2. It connects Celebes Sea with Java Sea.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following lakes are correctly matched which the respective countries they are situated in?

- 1. Lake Baikal: Russia
- 2. Lake Akan: Indonesia
- 3. Lake Matano: Japan
- 4. Qinghai Lake: China

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

3. Which of the following seas is/are not a part of Pacific Ocean?

- 1. Sulu Sea
- 2. Arafura Sea
- 3. Kara Sea
- 4. Laptev Sea

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

4. If one is travelling from Somalia to Philippines via sea route along coastline, arrange the following islands one will encounter in sequential order:

- 1. Phuket Island
- 2. Socotra Island
- 3. Borneo Island
- 4. Sumatra Island

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

5. Arrange the following seas in north to south order:

- 1. East China Sea
- 2. Yellow Sea
- 3. Sea of Okhotsk
- 4. Philippines Sea

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

6. Which of the following plateaus is surrounded by the Greater Hinggan Mountains in the east, the Yin Mountains to the south, the Altai Mountains to the west, and the Sayan and Khentii mountains to the north?

- (a) Armenian
- (b) Shan
- (c) Anatolian
- (d) Mongolian



7. The Formosa Strait also known as Taiwan Strait connects which of the following seas?

- (a) East China Sea with South China Sea
- (b) Yellow Sea with Sea of Japan
- (c) Sea of Okhotsk with Sea of Japan
- (d) South China Sea with Pacific Ocean

8. Rub-al-Khali Desert in the southern Arabian Peninsula constitutes the largest portion of the Arabian Desert. It is expanded in which of the following countries?

- 1. Oman
- 2. Qatar
- 3. Kuwait
- 4. Yemen
- 5. United Arab Emirates

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

9. The Pamir Knot is the junction of five mountain ranges. Which of the following is/are not one of them?

- 1. KunlunMountains
- 2. Zagros Mountains
- 3. KarakoramMountains
- 4. KirtharMountains
- 5. Hindu KushMountains

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 5 only
- (d) 2 and 4only

10. Arrange the following Gulfs in east to west order:

- 1. Gulf of Oman
- 2. Gulf of Aden
- 3. Gulf of Thailand
- 4. Persian Gulf

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

11. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Ladakh Plateau is situated between Karakoram and Himalaya mountain ranges.
- 2. Tibetan Plateau is situated between Kulun and Himalayan Mountain range.
- 3. Armenian Plateau is bordered by Caspian and the Black Sea.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

12. Consider the following statements regarding Sinai Peninsula:

- 1. Sinai Peninsula located in the Asian part of Egypt between the Mediterranean Sea to the north, and the Red Sea to the south.
- 2. It shares maritime or territorial boundary with Israel, Jordan and Gaza Strip.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

13. Arrange the following cities from East to West:

- 1. Mandalay
- 2. Kolkata
- 3. Kunming
- 4. Dhaka

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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



14. Consider the following statements:

- Manchurian Plain is contributed by two major rivers of China i.e. Hwang Ho and Yangtze River.
- Irrawaddy Plains lies wholly within the territory of Myanmar, between the Arakan Yoma on the west and the Shan Upland on the east.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

15. Consider the following islands:

- 1. Paracel Islands
- 2. Pratas Islands
- 3. Spratly Islands
- 4. Senkaku Islands

If one is travelling from South China Sea to East China Sea, arrange the following islands one will encounter in sequential order and select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

16. Aral Sea is enclosed between which of the following two countries?

- (a) Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan
- (b) Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan
- (c) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
- (d) Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan

17. Consider the following countries:

- 1. Armenia
- 2. Azerbaijan
- 3. Russia
- 4. Uzbekistan
- 5. Romania
- 6. Iraq

Which of the above countries touches the boundary of either the Black Sea or the Caspian Sea?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 4, 5 and 6 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 5 only

18. Travelling from west to east, arrange the following capital cities in sequential order:

- 1. Riyadh
- 2. Ankara
- 3. Damascus
- 4. Tehran
- 5. Kuwait City

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 3-1-4-2-5
- (b) 2-3-1-5-4
- (c) 4-2-3-1-5
- (d) 2-1-5-3-4

19. Golan Heights touches the boundary of which of the following countries?

- 1. Syria
- 2. Jordan
- 3. Lebanon
- 4. Egypt
- 5. Israel

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

20. Match the following correctly:

Straits	Separates
1. Tatar Strait	A. Sakhalin Island and Hokkaido Island
2. La Perouse Strait	B. Singapore and Malaysia
3. Strait of Johor	C. Eastern Russia and Sakhalin



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

21. Which of the following important cities are correctly matched with their respective countries?

1. Dushanbe: Tajikistan

2. Ashgabat: Uzbekistan

3. Alma-Ata: Kazakhstan

4. Bishkek: Kyrgyzstan

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

22. Arrange the following Islands of Pacific Ocean in north to south order:

- 1. Volcano Islands
- 2. Bonin Islands
- 3. Kamchatka Peninsula
- 4. Kuril Islands

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

23. Consider the following:

- 1. Gulf of Mannar
- 2. Strait of Hormuz
- 3. Gulf of Aden
- 4. Persian Gulf

Which of the following lies above the Tropic of Cancer?

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

24. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Dardanelles Strait links Sea of Marmara with Aegean Sea.
- 2. The Aegean is located between between the mainlands of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

25. Arrange the following mountain ranges in North to south order:

- 1. Himalayas
- 2. Altun Shan
- 3. Altai Mountains
- 4. Kunlun Shan
- 5. Tian Shan

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 3-1-4-2-5
- (b) 5-2-1-3-4
- (c) 4-2-3-1-5
- (d) 3-5-2-4-1

26. Which of the following rivers does not drain their water in Pacific Ocean?

- (a) Gila river
- (b) Colorado river
- (c) Fraser river
- (d) Mississippi River

27. Organize the following rivers from west to east order:

- 1. Ohio
- 2. Illinois
- 3. Missouri
- 4. Arkansas

Select the option with the correct code from below:

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



28. Which of the following Mountain Range is not located in United States?

- (a) Sierra Nevada
- (b) Young Ranges of the St. Elias Mountains
- (c) Brooks Range
- (d) Alaska Range

29. Which of the following strait separate North America from Asia?

- (a) Bering Strait
- (b) Cabot Strait
- (c) Strait of Canso
- (d) Cebu Strait

30. Which of the following is not the part of physiographic regions of North America?

- (a) Canadian Shield
- (b) Appalachian Mountains
- (c) Atlantic Coastal Plain
- (d) Ethiopian Highlands

31. Which is the only Great Lake to be located entirely within the United States?

- (a) Lake Erie
- (b) Lake Huron
- (c) Lake Ontario
- (d) Lake Michigan

32. Lake Ontario is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by which river?

- (a) Niagara
- (b) St. Lawrence
- (c) Cuyahoga
- (d) St. Mary's

33. The faces of four presidents of USA are carved into which Mountain?

- (a) Mount Rushmore
- (b) Humbolt Mountain
- (c) Crow Peak
- (d) Spearfish Peak

34. The Rocky Mountains have a rugged topography that extends between which states?

- (a) Alaska & Utah
- (b) Montana & New Mexico
- (c) Northern Canada & Utah
- (d) Alaska & New Mexico

35. The Rust Belt is a region that coincides with:

- (a) An area of soils with a high concentration of iron.
- (b) An iron ore mining area in northern Minnesota.
- (c) A former area of predominantly steel and automobile manufacturing within the American Manufacturing belt.
- (d) The industrial cities in the rugged lands of the far West.

36. Organize the following lakes from west to east order:

- 1. Lake Michigan
- 2. Lake Erie
- 3. Lake Ontario
- 4. Lake Huron
- 5. Lake Superior

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1-2-3-4-5
- (b) 3-2-5-4-1
- (c) 5-1-4-2-3
- (d) 4-3-5-1-2

37. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Bering Strait connects Arctic Ocean with Bering Sea.
- 2. Isthmus of Panama joins North America to South America.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 25



- 38. Which of the following mountains is not only the continent's highest point but also the highest elevation in the Western Hemisphere?
 - (a) Aconcagua
 - (b) Pissis
 - (c) Tres Cruces Sur
 - (d) Mercedario
- 39. Which of the following World Heritage Sites of South America are situated in Peru?
 - 1. Chan Chan
 - 2. Cuzco
 - 3. Galapagos Islands
 - 4. Machu Picchu

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

40. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Brazil shares inland borders with every South American country except two countries.
- 2. Brazil shares the rugged Guiana Highlands with Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana.

Which of the above statements is/are correct regarding the facts about Brazil?

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

41. Consider the following facts:

- 1. It is the highest navigable lake in the world.
- 2. 60% of the lake is located in Peru whilst the remaining 40% belong to Bolivia.
- 3. It is a monomictic lake, with only 1 season of free circulation.

The above facts describe which of the following lakes?

- (a) Viedma Lake
- (b) Lake Titicaca
- (c) Lake Tanganyika
- (d) Mar Chiquita Lake

- 42. The Andes Mountains are the longest continental mountain range in the world. It extends to which of the following South American country?
 - 1. Brazil
 - 2. Argentina
 - 3. Ecuador
 - 4. Venezuela

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

43. Consider the following statements:

- 1. This river flows through the territories of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina before it joins the Río de la Plata.
- 2. It rises 1,800 meters above sea level in the Serra Peral of Brazil.
- 3. This river or its tributaries forms the border between Argentina and Brazil, and between Brazil and Uruguay.

Which of the following rivers has been described in the above statements?

- (a) Amazon River
- (b) Paraguay River
- (c) The Orinoco
- (d) Uruguay River

44. Consider the following:

- Canaima National Park
- 2. Angel Falls
- 3. Nazca Lines
- 4. Lake Maracaibo

Which of the following is/are present in/a part of Venezuela?

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



45. Consider the following statements regarding the Strait of Magellan:

- 1. It is an artificial sea channel linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans between the southern tip of South America and Tierra del Fuego Island.
- 2. The traffic through the strait is not affected by construction of Panama Canal.

Which of the above statement/s is/are notcorrect?

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

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Drake Passage:

- 1. The Drake Passage is the longest distance between Antarctica and other continents.
- 2. This Passage is located between Cape Horn at the tip of South America and the Antarctic Peninsula.
- 3. It is the narrowest stretch in the Southern Ocean and spans approximately 800 km.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

47. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- 1. Lauca National Park: Chile
- 2. Iguazu National Park: Peru
- 3. Chapada Diamantina National Park: Brazil

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

48. Arrange the following capital cities of South American countries in North to South order:

- 1. Brasilia
- 2. Lima
- 3. Montevideo
- 4. Santiago

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

49. Which of the following countries of South America does not lie on the Tropic of Capricorn?

- (a) Argentina
- (b) Bolivia
- (c) Paraguay
- (d) Chile

50. Consider the following pairs:

	Bordering Sea	Country
1.	White Sea:	Russia
2.	North Sea:	Sweden
3.	Black Sea :	Moldova
4.	Mediterranean Sea:	Italy
5.	Adriatic Sea:	Italy

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

51. Which of the following European countries does not open to Mediterranean Sea?

- (a) Italy
- (b) Slovenia
- (c) Hungary
- (d) Albania

52. Consider the following pairs:

	Major rivers	drain
1.	Volga:	Caspian Sea.
2.	Don:	Sea of Azov.
3.	Tagus :	North Sea.
4.	Rhine:	North Sea.
5.	Danube :	Black Sea.



Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

53. Black sea is the border of which of the following European countries?

- 1. Turkey
- 2. Bulgaria
- 3. Romania
- 4. Ukraine
- 5. Georgia

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

54. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following water bodies from south to north?

- 1. Gulf of Bothnia
- 2. Sea of Azov
- 3. Adriatic Sea
- 4. Ionian Sea

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

55. Consider the following pairs:

	Mountain Ranges	Country
1.	Apennines Mountains:	Italy
2.	Ural Mountains:	Russia
3.	Caucasus Mountains:	Russia
4.	Pyrenees Mountains:	Germany

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

56. Which of the following countries are the part of Alps Mountain ranges.

- 1. Austria
- 2. France
- 3. Germany
- 4. Monaco
- 5. Spain

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only.
- (b) 1,2,3 and 4 only
- (c) 1,4 and 5 only.
- (d) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only

57. Consider the following statements

- It is the longest river in Africa and its basin is popular for cotton cultivation since ancient time
- 2. The river Nile has two major tributaries the White Nile and the Blue Nile of which the White Nile emerges from Lake Victoria.
- 3. Blue Nile emerges from Euthopian Highlands.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Congo River:

- 1. It is the second longest river in Africa.
- 2. It is also the world's deepest recorded river.
- 3. It crosses the equator twice during its course.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) None of the above



- 1. Port Said
- 2. Lake Timsah
- 3. Port Tewfik
- 4. Great Bitter lake

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

60. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following Lakes from north to south?

- 1. Lake Turkana
- 2. Lake Victoria
- 3. Lake Tanganyika
- 4. Lake Malawi

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

61. Red Sea is bordered by which of the following African countries?

- 1. Egypt
- 2. Sudan
- 3. Yemen
- 4. Ethiopia
- 5. Eritrea

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

62. Which of the following countries are part of the Great Green Wall Initiative?

- 1. Niger
- 2. Chad

- 3. Djibouti
- 4. Egypt
- 5. Algeria

Select the correct answer using codes below

- (a) 1,2 and 5 only.
- (b) 2, 3 and 5 only.
- (c) 1,2 and 3 only.
- (d) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only.

63. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following Lakes from West to East?

- 1. Cape of Good Hope
- 2. Cape Point
- 3. Cape Hangklip
- 4. Cape Agulhas

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

64. Which of the following countries border Lake Chad in Africa?

- 1. Nigeria
- 2. Burkina Faso
- 3. Mali
- 4. Cameroon
- 5. Chad

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 4 and 5 only.
- (b) 2, 3 and 5 only.
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only.
- (d) 1, 3,4 and 5 only.

65. Which of the following countries does the Prime Meridian pass?

- 1. Spain
- 2. Algeria
- 3. Benin
- 4. Togo
- 5. Ghana



Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only.
- (b) 3, 4 and 5 only.
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only.
- (d) 1, 2, 3,4 and 5 only.

66. Consider the following pairs:

	Peaks	Country		
1.	Mt Elbrus:	Italy		
2.	Mt Blanc:	Russia		
3.	Mt Kilimanjaro:	Ethiopia		

Which of the pairs given above are incorrectly matched?

- (a) 1,2 and 3 only.
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only.
- (d) None of the above

67. Consider the following pairs:

	City	River
1.	St Petersburg:	Neva
2.	Prague:	Vltava
3.	Vienna:	Danube
4.	London:	Thames

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1,2 and 4 only.
- (b) 1,3 and 4 only
- (c) 1,2 and 3 only.
- (d) 1,2,3 and 4.
- 68. It is the isolated UK Overseas Territory and the world's most remote human settlement. It has been recently declared the largest fully protected marine reserves in the Atlantic Ocean under the UK's Blue Belt Programme.

Which of the following is described above?

- (a) Tristan da Cunha
- (b) Falkland Islands
- (c) Bermuda
- (d) British Virgin Islands

69. Consider the following statements with reference to continent of Africa:

- 1. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through six countries.
- 2. The Tropic of Cancer passes through nine countries.
- 3. The Equator passes through seven countries.

Select the incorrect answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1,2 and 3 only.
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only.
- (d) None of the above

70. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following Island Countries from north to south?

- 1. Cape Verde
- 2. Sao Tome & Principe
- 3. Comoros
- 4. Mauritius

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

71. Consider the following pairs:

	Desert	Country		
1.	Kalahari Desert :	Botswana		
2.	Nubian Desert:	Sudan		
3.	Western Desert:	Ethiopia		

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

72. Which of the following listed countries are landlocked?

- 1. Poland
- 2. Slovakia
- 3. Switzerland
- 4. Romania
- 5. Belarus



Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 2 and 3 and 5 only.
- (b) 1,2 and 4 only.

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- (c) 2, 3 and 5 only.
- (d) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only.

73. Consider the following pairs:

Waterfall Country Tugela Falls: South Africa Mutarazi Falls: Zimbabwe Victoria Falls: Zimbabwe

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

74. Consider the following pairs:

	River	Country
1.	Orange:	South Africa
2.	Senegal:	Zimbabwe
3.	Volta:	Ghana

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

75. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following from East to West?

- 1. Grain Coast
- 2. Gold Coast
- 3. Ivory Coast
- 4. Slave Coast

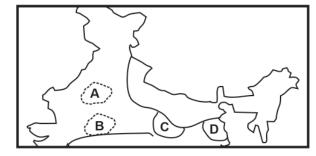
Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

76. What was the ancient name of Ujjain?

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Indraprastha
- (c) Avantika
- (d) None of above

77. The following map shows four of the sixteen mahajanapadas that existed in ancient India:



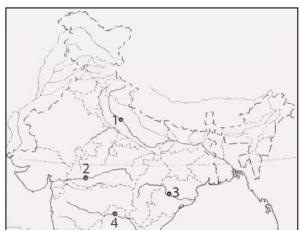
The places marked A, B, C and D respectively are:

- (a) Matsya, Chedi, Kosala, Anga
- (b) Surasena, Avanti, Vatsa, Magadha
- (c) Matsya, Avanti, Vatsa, Anga
- (d) Surasena, Chedi, Kosala, Magadha

78. MatsyaMahajanapada of 6th Century B.C. was located on:

- (a) Western Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Bundelkhand
- (d) Rohilkhand

79. Which of the following marked river is the southern limit at the close of 4th century Gupta's empire over which they had direct control?

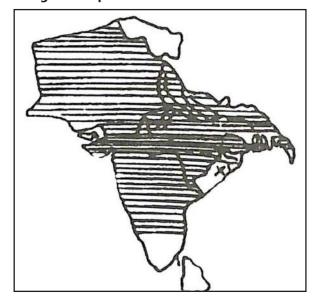




Choose the correct option-

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

80. The given map relates to:



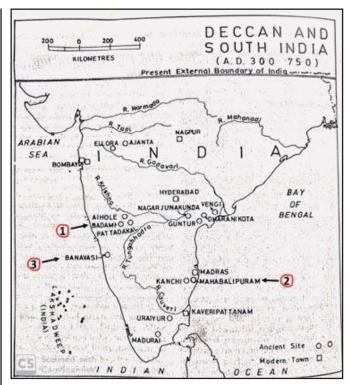
- (a) Kaniska at the time of his death.
- (b) Samudragupta after the close of his South Indian campaign.
- (c) Ashoka towards the close of his reign.
- (d) Empire of Thaneswar on the eve of Harsha's accession.

81. Which one territory of the following was not a part of Ashoka's empire?

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Kalinga

82. Observe the following map and choose the correct statement/s given below:

- 1. The Chalukyas set up their kingdom at the dawn of the 6th century with its capital at site number 1.
- 2. The Pallava kings constructed the seven ratha temple at site number 2.
- 3. The site number 3 was the capital of Kadamba.



Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

83. Which of the following is/are correct statement(s) based on the map of Neolithic site given below? (See Map: Neolithic Cultures)

- 1. In the worlds context new Stone Age began in 9000 BC but in the Indian subcontinent the only Neolithic site attribute to 7000 BC lies at site numbered 1 in the map.
- 2. The Neolithic people of site number 2 in the map lived in the lake side pits.

Select the correct option using the codes given below-

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 84. Match List-1 with List-I1 and select the correct answer by using the code given below:



KILE GUL MOHAMMAD

Map: Neolithic Cultures

Ε

	List-1 (Place)	List-II (Monu		Coc	le:			
		ments/Ruins)			Α	В	С	D
1.	Kaushambi	A. Dhamek Stupa		(a)	2	1	3	4
2.	Kushinagar	B. Ghositarama Monastery		(b)	4	3	2	1
3.	Sarnath	C. RarnahharStupa		(c)	3	1	2	4
4.	Shravasti	D. SahethMaheth		(d)	4	2	1	3

N



- 85. In the course of pilgrimage, Emperor Ashoka visited the following places. Which route did he follow. Select the correct answer from the code given below:
 - 1. Gaya
 - 2. Kapilavastu
 - 3. Kushinagar
 - 4. Lumbini
 - 5. Sarnath
 - 6. Shravasti

Code:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- (b) 1, 3, 4,2, 5 and 6
- (c) 4, 5, 6,3, 2 and 3
- (d) 4, 2, 1, 5, 6 and 3
- 86. Caves of Ajanta and Ellora are located in—
 - (a) Nasik
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Aurangabad
 - (d) Pune
- 87. Match List—I with List—Hand select the correct answer from the code given below:

List I(Gupta Temple) List — II (Location)

- 1. Brick-built Temple
- A. Eran
- 2. Dasavatara Temple
- B. Deogarh
- 3. Shiva Temple
- C. Bhitargaon
- 4. Vishnu Temple
- D. Bhumara

Code:

- В C Α D
- 2 (a) 4 1 3
- 2 (b) 3 4 1
- 1 3 (c) 2 4
- 3 2 (d) 1 4
- 88. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List - I

List — II

- 1. Hampi
- A. Puducherry
- 2. Nagarjunakonda
- B. Karnataka
- 3. Shishupalgarh
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- 4. Arikamedu
- D. Odisha

- Code:
 - C D Α В
- (a) 2 3 4 1
- 3 2 (b) 4 1
- 3 2 1 4 (c)
- 2 (d) 4 1 3
- 89. Which of the following is correct the Stone Age sites in India?
 - 1. Belan Valley in UP is an important Paleolithic site that shows the evidence of cattle exploitation.
 - Bogar in Rajasthan, a Neolithic site, was a distinctive microlith industry.
 - 3. Maski, Brahmagiri and Hallur are important Neolithic sites in Karnataka.

Select the correct option using the codes given below-

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 90. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

List- I

List- II

- 1. Pondicherry
- A. Dutch
- 2. Goa
- B. French

- C. Portuguese
- 3. Tranquebar 4. Sadras
- D. Danish (Dane)
- Code:

(b) 1

Α В C D

- 2 3 4 1 (a)
- 2 3 4
- 3 4 1 (c)
- (d) 4 1 2 3
- 91. From the excavations of which ancient site, information has been gathered regarding brisk trade relations between India and Rome, during the early centuries of Christian era:

2

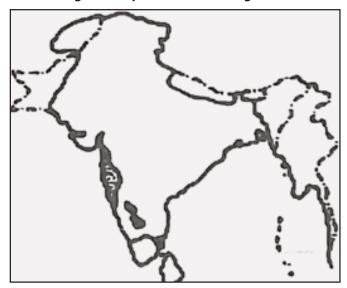
- Madurai
- (b) Tamralipti
- Tondi (c)
- (d) Arikamedu



92. Which one of the following ports was known as Poduke to the author of 'The Periplus of the ErythreanSea':

- (a) Arikamedu
- (b) Tamralipti
- (c) Korkai
- (d) Barbaricum

93. The given map refers to the kingdom of:



- (a) Akbar at the time of capture of Khandesh in 1601
- (b) Akbar at the time of his death in 1605
- (c) Aurangzeb at the time of capture of Hyderabad
- (d) Aurangzeb at the time of his death in 1707

94. Match List- I with List -II and select correct answer with the help of code given below:

	List-I				List-II
1.	Chalu	ıkyas		A. Madurai	
2.	Palla	/a			B. Kannauj
3.	Harsh	na			C. adami
4.	Pand	ya			D. Kanchipuram
Coc	de:				
	Α	В	С	D	
(a)	3	4	2	1	
(b)	4	3	1	2	
(c)	1	4	2	3	
(d)	1	3	2	4	

95. Which of the following Sangam ports were situated on the western coast? Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- 1. Korkai
- 2. Puhar
- 3. Tondi
- 4. Mushiri

Code:

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

96. Consider the following Tiger Reserves,

- 1. Melghat Tiger Reserve
- 2. Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve
- 3. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
- 4. Valmiki Tiger Reserve

Arrange the above in a north to south direction.

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

97. Consider the following with reference to Mountain Passes in India,

Mountain Passes		Location		
1.	Shipki La	Uttarakhand, connecting India and Tibet		
2.	Zoji La	Kashmir		
3.	Diphu La	Arunachal Pradesh		
Which of the above is/are correctly matched?				

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

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

98. Consider the following:

	Biosphere Reserve	River Originating/ Flowing Through the Reserve
1.	Nokrek	Teesta
2.	Panna	Betwa
3.	Similipal	Kharkai
4.	Achanakmar-	Son



Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

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

99. Consider the following statements about Industrial Corridors in India,

- 1. Of the 11 Industrial corridors launched by the Government of India, only one of them passes through Chhattisgarh.
- 2. Of the 11 Industrial Corridors launched by the Government, one of them lies in North Eastern India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

100. Consider the following statements with respect to Mining in India,

- Non-ferrous minerals are abundantly found in North-Western and South-Western Plateau Mineral Belts of the country.
- 2. Manganese is found mainly in the Dharwar rock system in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



ANSWER HINTS

1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

· Both statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:

Makassar Strait



Map 1: Makrassar Strait

- Makassar Strait is a narrow passage of the west-central Pacific Ocean, Indonesia.
- Extending 500 miles (800 km) northeast southwest from the Celebes Sea to the Java Sea, the strait passes between Borneo on the west and Celebes on the east.

2. Correct Option: (a)

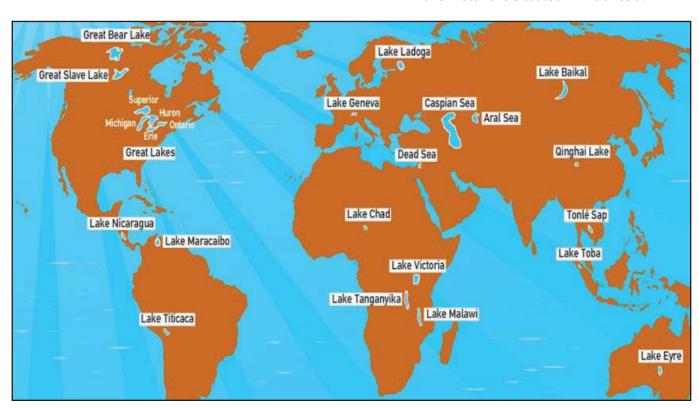
Explanation:

• Option 1 and 4 are correctly matched. Option 2 and 3 are reversed.

Supplementary Notes:

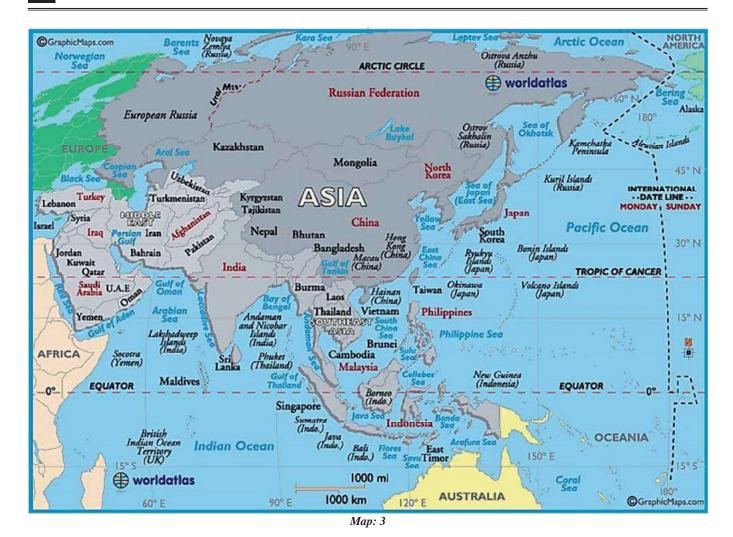
Major lakes of Asia

- Lake Baikal is situated in Russia;
- Lake Akanis situated in Japan;
- Qinghai Lake or Lake Khanka are situated in China;
- Dal Lake, Chilka, Vembanada, Pullicat and Sukhnaare situated inIndia;
- Lake Matano is situated in Indonesia.



Map 2: Major Lakes of Asia





Pantery B Lake Baibat \mathfrak{S} s $\mathbb{H}A$ Mörön, H of an Bulgane Erdenet Hentiyo Mts. Ulaanbaatar Tamsagbulag* Ollastay J'setserleg **Öndörhaan** "Jarg alarg Bayan* Baruun Urt* Hangay Mts. .Hongor *Arvayheer Bayanhongor* *Mandalgovi Mountains Buyant-Uhaa* Bu Igan Borhoyn Ta Dabndzadgad Khavaane

110° E

A

100° E

Map 4: Mongolian Plateau

I

N

 \mathbf{H}

 \mathbb{C}



150 mi.

15.0 km

20.1 E

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

• Option (d) is correct: Kara and Laptev Sea are a part of Arctic Ocean.

Supplementary Notes:

Seas of Pacific Ocean (See Map: 3)

4. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

 Option (b) is correct:Socotra (Yemen)-Phuket (Thailand)-Sumatra (Indonesia)-Borneo(Indonesia)

Supplementary Notes:

Islands (See Figure 3)

5. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

 Option (c) is correct: Sea of Okhotsk-Yellow Sea-East China Sea-Philippines Sea

Supplementary Notes:

Seas in Pacific Ocean (See Figure 3)

6. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

 Option (d) is the correct answer: The above description describes Mangolian Plateau

Supplementary Notes:

Mongolian Plateau

- Mongolian Plateau is an extensive northeastern highland region of the great plateau of Central Asia.
- It is divided politically and geographically by the Gobi (desert) into the independent state of Mongolia (also called Outer Mongolia) in the north and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China in the south.
- Surrounded by the Greater Hinggan Mountains in the east, the Yin Mountains to

the south, the Altai Mountains to the west, and the Sayan and Khentii mountains to the north.

(See Map: 4 - Mongolian Plateau)

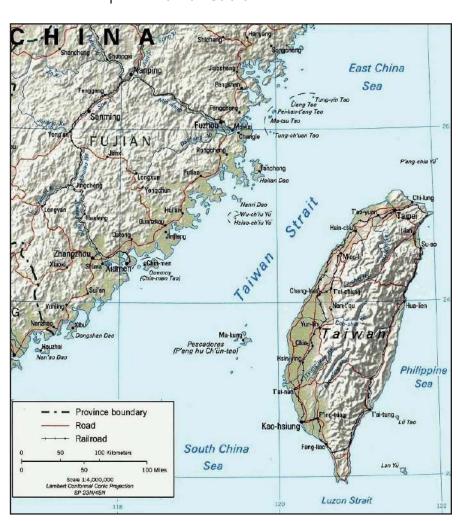
7. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

 Option (a) is the correct answer: Formosa Strait connects East China Sea with South China Sea.

Supplementary Notes:

Taiwan Strait



Map 5: Taiwan Strait

8. Correct Option: (b)

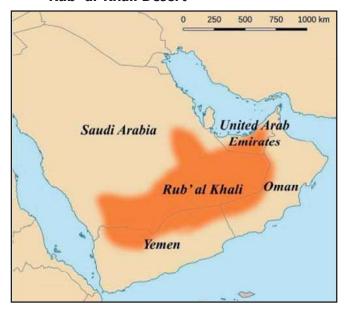
Explanation:

 Option (b) is the correct answer: It lies mainly in southeastern Saudi Arabia, with lesser portions in Yemen, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.



Supplementary Notes:

Rub' al-Khali Desert



Map 6: Rub 'al-Khali Desert

 Rub al-Khali is a vast desert region in the southern Arabian Peninsula, constituting the largest portion of the Arabian Desert.

- It covers an area of about 250,000 square miles (650,000 square km) in a structural basin lying mainly in southeastern Saudi Arabia, with lesser portions in Yemen, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.
- The Rub⁶ al-Khali is the largest area of continuous sand in the world. It occupies more than one-fourth of Saudi Arabia's total area.

9. Correct Option: (d)

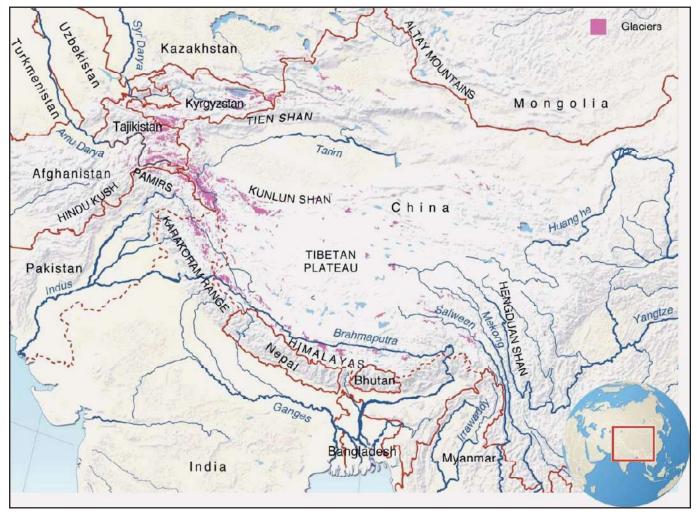
Explanation:

 Option (d) is the correct answer: The Pamir Knot is the junction of five mountain ranges they are the Tien Shan, the Hindu Kush, the Kunlun, the Karakoram, and the Himalayan ranges.

Supplementary Notes:

Pamirs Knot

 The Pamirs are the most famous mountain convergence zone in the world. It is the largest mountain convergence zone.



Map 7: Pamirs Knot



- It lies in the hinterland of Eurasia and extends across China, Tajikistan and Afghanistan with an area of more than 100,000 km2. The Pamir Mountains were created by crustal tectonics.
- They spread from the south to the north of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and converged on the Pamirs.
- Pamir Mountains are known as 'The Roof of the World'. There are suture lines resulting from the collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates, which occurred at the closure of the Paleo-Tethys period.

10. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

 Option (c) is the correct answer:East to West: Gulf of Thailand-Gulf of Oman-Persian Gulf-Gulf of Aden.

Supplementary Notes:

Gulfs (See Map 8: Gulfs)

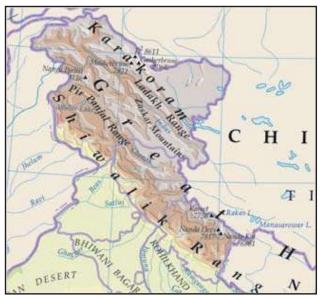
11. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

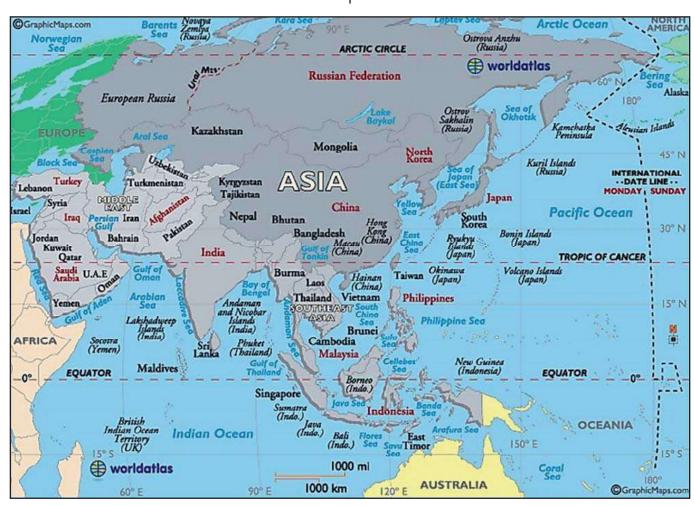
All of the above statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:

Plateaus (See Maps: 9.1, 9.2 & 9.3)

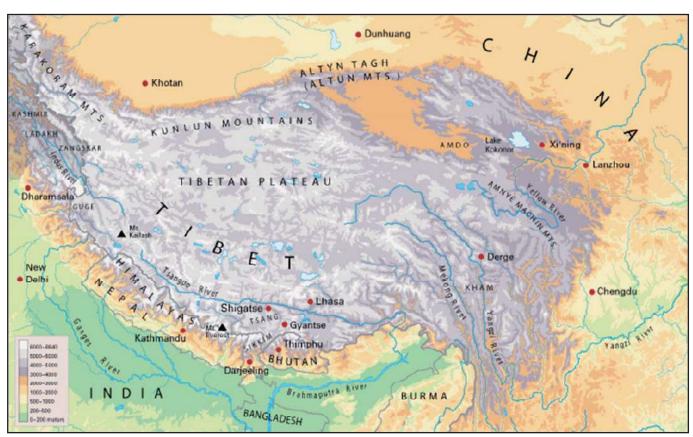


(Map 9.1)

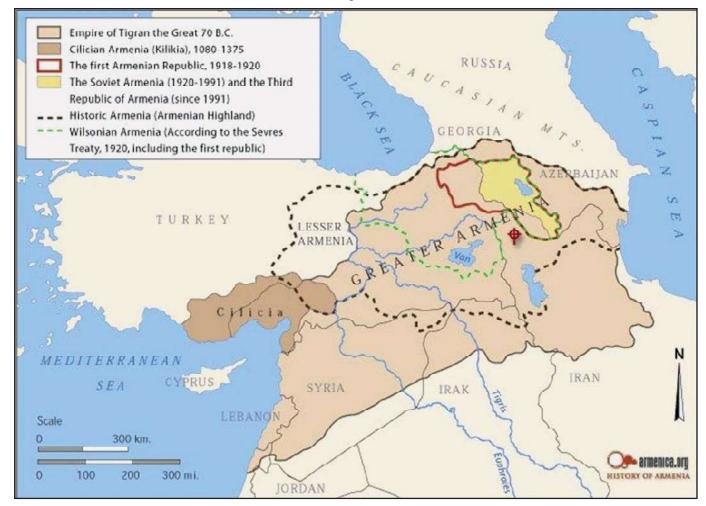


Map 8: Gulfs





Map 9.2



Map 9.3



12. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

· Both statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:

Sinai Peninsula (See Map: 10)

• Sinai Peninsula located in the Asian part of Egypt between the Mediterranean Sea to

- the north, and the Red Sea to the south. The Sinai Peninsula is defined by the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez in west and the Gulf of Agaba in south east.
- Countries with international borders to Sinai are Palestinian territories (Gaza Strip) and Israel, Egypt shares maritime borders in the Sinai with Jordan and Saudi Arabia.



Map 10: Sinai Peninsula



13. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

 Option (d) is the correct: Kunming-Mandalay-Dhaka-Kolkata

Supplementary Notes:

Bullet train between India and China



Map: 11

- China is planning a bullet train from Kolkata to its Kunming City.
- The service is also expected to give a thrust to trade and commerce in the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic Corridor.
- The BCIM project, initiated by China, is projected to runthrough Mandalay in Myanmar, Chittagong and Dhaka in Bangladesh, terminating in Kolkata.

14. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

 Statement 1 is incorrect:Great Plains of Chinais contributed by two major rivers of China i.e. Hwang Ho and Yangtze River.

Supplementary Notes:

Plains of Asia

- **Manchurian Plain:** It is the area adjoining Amur River and its tributaries of the northern part of China with an area of 135,000 square miles approx. (See Map: 12)
- **Great Plains of China:** It is contributed by two major rivers of China, Hwang Ho and Yangtze River which covers an area of 158,000 square miles approx. (*See Map: 13*)

15. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

 Option (a) is the correct: Spratly Islands-Paracel Islands-Pratas Islands-Senkaku Islands

Supplementary Notes:

Islands in South China Sea (See Map: 14)

16. Correct Option: (c)

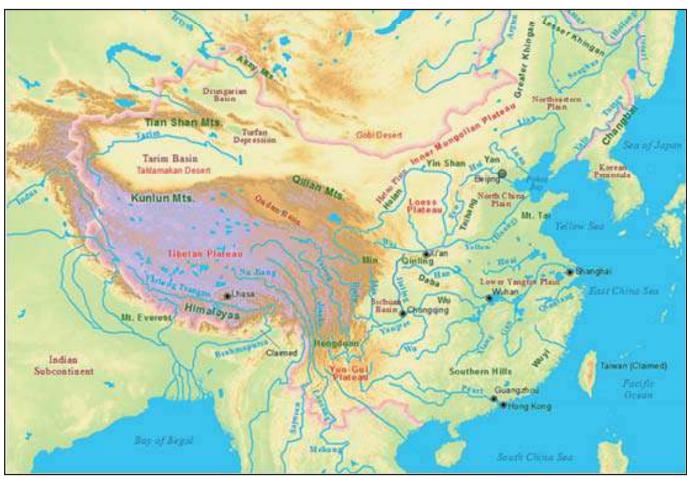
Explanation:

 Option (c) is the correct option: Aral Sea is enclosed between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

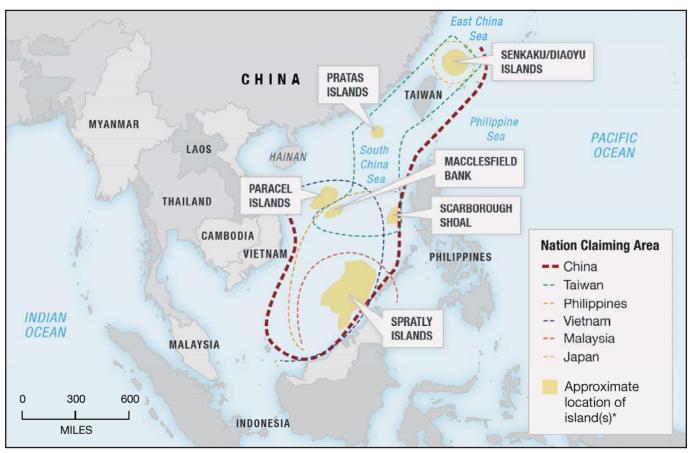


Map 12: Manchurian Plain





Map 13: Great Plains of China



Map 14: Islands in South China Sea



25



Map 15: Aral Sea

Supplementary Notes:

Aral Sea (See Map: 15)

- Once the fourth-largest freshwater lake in the world, the Aral Sea today is a tenth of its original size.
- The North Aral Sea the top half of the body of water – lies in Kazakhstan. The South Aral Sea, which consist of a strip of water in the west and a dried-out basin in the east, sits in Uzbekistan.

17. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

 Option (d) is correct: Iraq, Uzbekistan and Armenia does not touch the boundary of either the Black Sea or the Caspian Sea.

Supplementary Notes:

The Caspian Sea and Black Sea

- The Caspian Sea: The Caspian Sea is the Earth's largest inland body of water. It lies at the junction of Europe and Asia, with the Caucasus Mountains to the west and the steppes of Central Asia to the east. It is bordered by Russia to the northwest, Azerbaijan to the west, Iran to the south, Turkmenistan to the southeast and Kazakhstan to the northeast.
- Black Sea: The world's most isolated sea, the Black Sea, is connected to the oceans via the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus, and linked with the Sea of Azov in the northeast through the Kerch Strait. Its catchment area covers an area six times larger than its surface. The Danube discharges into the Black Sea at the Danube Delta, thus Danube water quality is directly connected with the Black Sea's status. The Black Sea Protection Commission is responsible for the sea's sustainable management. The countries share a border with the Black Sea includes Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia, and Georgia. This





Map 16: Caspian Sea



Map 17: Black Sea



body of water is also surrounded by the Pontic, Caucasus, and Crimean Mountains in the south, east and north respectively. It is also constrained by Strandzha mountains to the southwest and Dobrogea Plateau to the northwest. (See Figure: 16 & 17)

18. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

 Option (b) is correct: Ankara (Turkey)-Damascus (Syria)-Riyad (Saudi Arabia)-Kuwait City (Kuwait)-Tehran (Iran).



Map 18: Capital of West Asian Countries



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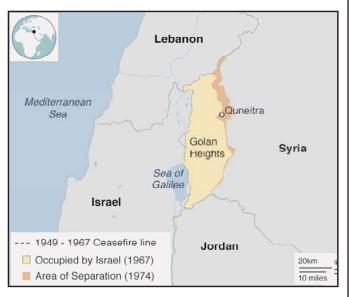
Supplementary Notes:

Capital of West Asian Countries (See Map: 18)

19. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

 Option (c) is the correct answer: It touches the boundary of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel.



Map: 19

Supplementary Notes:

The Golan Heights (See Figure: 19)

 The Golan Heights are a fertile plateau of around 1,300 sq km area lying to the north and east of the Sea of Galilee.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

• Option (d) is correctly matched.

Supplementary Notes:

Straits (See Map: 20)

21. Correct Option: (a)

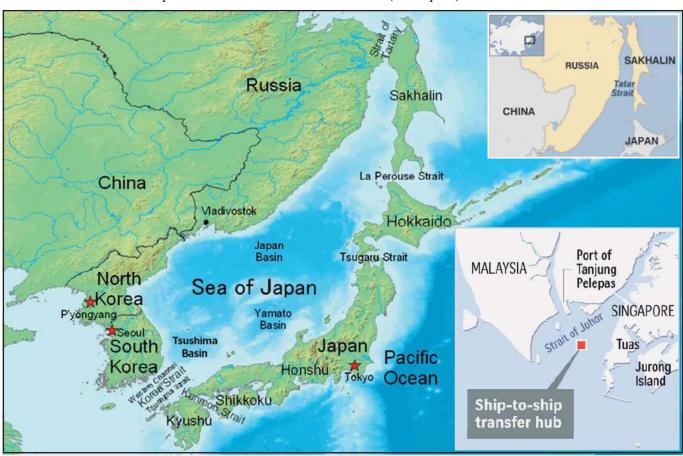
Explanation:

 Option (a) is correct answer: Ashgabat is in Turkmenistan.

Supplementary Notes:

Important Cities of Central Asia

(See Map: 21)



Map 20: Straits





Map 21: Important Cities of Central Asia

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

• Option (a) is correct: Kamchatka Peninsula-Kuril Islands (Russia)-Bonin Islands (Japan)-VolcanoIslands (Japan).

Supplementary Notes:

Islands of Pacific Ocean (See Map: 22)

23. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

 Option (b) is correct: Gulf of Mannar and Gulf of Aden lies below the Tropic of Cancer.

Supplementary Notes:

Location of Gulfs (See Map: 23)

24. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

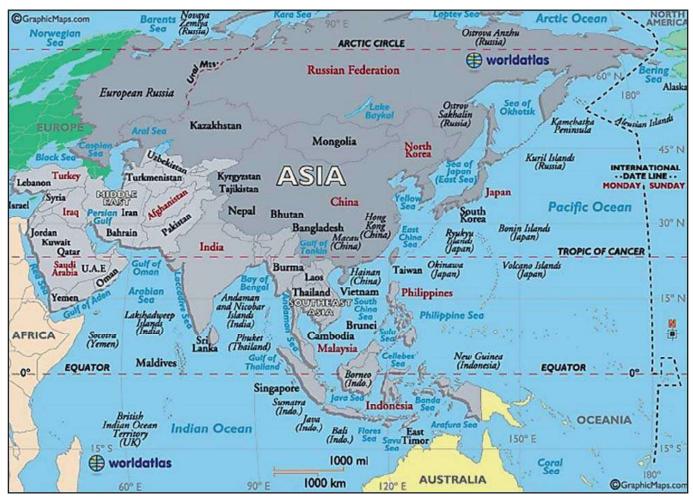
• <u>Statement 2 is incorrect:</u> The Aegean is located between the mainland of Greece and Turkey, respectively.

Supplementary Notes:

Dardanelles Strait and the Aegean Sea

- Dardanelles is a narrow strait in northwestern Turkey linking the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara.
- The Aegean Sea is an elongated embayment of the Mediterranean Sea and an important natural feature of the Mediterranean region.
- The Aegean is located between the southern Balkan and the Anatolian peninsulas, between the mainlands of Greece and Turkey,





Map 22: Islands of Pacific Ocean



Map 23: Location of gulfs



respectively. In the north, it is connected to the Marmara Sea and the Black Sea by the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.



Map: 24

25. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Altai Mountains-Tian Shan-Altun Shan-Kunlun Shan-Himalayas

Supplementary Notes:

Mountain Ranges of Asia (See Map: 25)

26. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

• Option (d) is correct: Mississippi River drains its water in Gulf of Mexico

Supplementary Notes:

- Gila river is a tributary of Colorado river and their water drains into Pacific Ocean
- Colorado River, major river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, U.S., and flowing generally west and south for 1,450 miles (2,330 kilometres) into the Gulf of California in north-western Mexico.
- The Fraser River is a river within British Columbia, Canada, rising at Fraser Pass near Blackrock Mountain in the Rocky Mountains and flowing for 1,375 kilometres (854 mi), into the Strait of Georgia. (See Map: 26)



Map 25: Mountain Ranges of Asia





Map 26: Major river of North America

27. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

• Option (d) is in correct order: Arkansas (west)-Missouri (northwest)-Illinois (northeast)-Ohio (east)

Supplementary Notes:

United States River (See Map: 27)

- The Arkansas River is a major tributary of the Mississippi River. It generally flows to the east and southeast as it traverses the U.S. states.
- The Illinois River is a principal tributary of the

Mississippi River and is approximately 273 miles (439 km) long.

- The Missouri River is the longest river in North America. Rising in the Rocky Mountains of western Montana, the Missouri flows east and south for 2,341 miles.
- The Ohio River is a 981-mile long river in the United States. It is located in the Midwestern and Southern United States, flowing southwesterly from western Pennsylvania south of Lake Erie to its mouth on the Mississippi River at the southern tip of Illinois.





Map 27: United States River

28. **Correct Option: (b)**

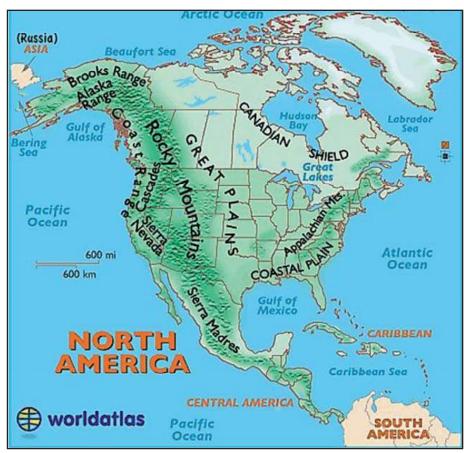
Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Young Ranges of the

St. Elias Mountains is in Canada.

Supplementary Notes:

Mountain Ranges in United States



Map 28: Mountain Ranges in United States



- The Brooks Range stretches over 700 miles across northern Alaska.
- The Alaska Range is the tallest mountain range in the United States and is home to Mount McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America at 20,237 feet above sea level.
- The Sierra Nevada Mountain Range runs north-to-south along the west coast of the United States mostly in the state of California and some in the state of Nevada.

(See Map: 28)

29. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

• **Option (a) is correct:** North America is separated from Asia by the Bering Strait.

Supplementary Notes:

Bering Strait

 Located between Alaska (USA) and Russia, the Bering Strait is the marine gateway

- between the Arctic and the Pacific Ocean. At its narrowest point, the strait is only 55 miles wide.
- The Bering Strait may be narrow, but it's full with wildlife—beluga whales, bowhead whales, gray whales, walruses, polar bears, ringed and ribbon seals.

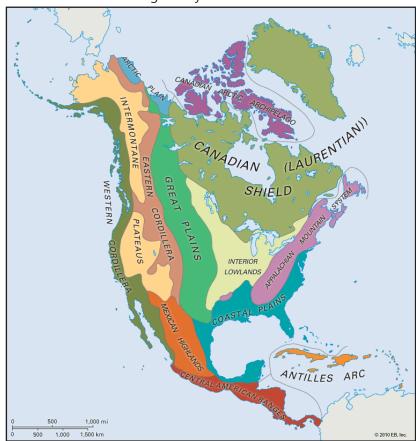


Map 29: Bering Strait

30. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

 Option (d) is correct: North America is divided between five physiographic regions-



Map 30: Physiographic Regions of North America



Canadian Shield; Appalachian Mountains; Atlantic Coastal Plain; Interior Lowlands; and North American Cordillera.

Supplementary Notes:

Physiographic Regions of North America:

- North America can be divided into five physical regions: the mountainous west, the Great Plains, the Canadian Shield, the varied eastern region, and the Caribbean.
 - Young Rocky Mountains rise in the west.
 - The Great Plains lie in the middle of the continent.
 - The Canadian Shield is a raised but relatively flat plateau.
 - This varied region includes the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic coastal plain.
 - The Caribbean Region includes more than 7,000 islands, islets, reefs, and cays.

31. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

 Option (d) is correct: Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake to be located entirely within the United States.

Supplementary Notes:

Lake Michigan



Map: 31

- Lake Michigan, third largest of the five Great Lakes of North America and the only one lying wholly within the United States.
- It is bordered by the states of Michigan in the east and north, Wisconsin in the west, Illinois in the southwest, and Indiana in the southeast.

32. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

 Option (b) is correct: Lake Ontario is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by St. Lawrence River.

Supplementary Notes:

Lake Ontario

- It connects the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean and providing navigation to deep-draft ocean vessels.
- The St. Lawrence River can be divided into three broad sections: the freshwater river, which extends from Lake Ontario to just outside the city of Quebec; the St. Lawrence estuary, which extends from Quebec to Anticosti Island; and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which leads into the Atlantic Ocean.
- To allow vessels to pass through the river and in and out of the Great Lakes. The St. Lawrence Seaway, a massive American-Canadian navigational project, was begun in 1954 and completed in 1959.



Map: 32

33. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

• **Option (a) is correct:** The faces of four presidents are carved into Mount Rushmore.



Supplementary Notes:

Mount Rushmore

 Rising above the Black Hills of South Dakota, Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a stunning sight to behold.

Four Presidents:

- George Washington : Commanding General of the Revolutionary Army, first President of the United States and forever known as the "Father of his Country"
- Thomas Jefferson is the third President of the United States and the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.
- Abraham Lincoln: winning the Civil War and bringing an end to slavery in United States.
- President Theodore Roosevelt: he helped lay the modern foundation to protect wilderness and wildlife that shaped American land and culture.



Map 33: Mount Rushmore

34. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

• Option (d) is correct: The Rocky Mountains have a rugged topography that extends from Alaska to New Mexico.

Supplementary Notes:

The Rocky Mountains



Map: 34

35. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

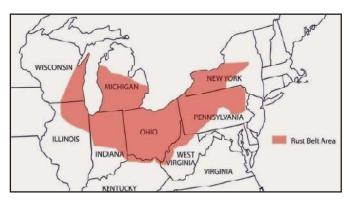
 Option (c) is correct: This region was dominated by the manufacturing of steel. It is now characterized by old steel mills.

Supplementary Notes:

The Rust Belt

- The Rust Belt is a region of the Northeastern and Midwestern United States that has been experiencing industrial decline starting around 1980.
- The Rust Belt had nothing to do with the soil of the region.
- The Rust Belt does not cover any region in the Far West.





Map: 35

36. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is the correct answer: Lake Superior-Lake Michigan-Lake Huron-Lake Erie-Lake Ontario

Supplementary Notes:



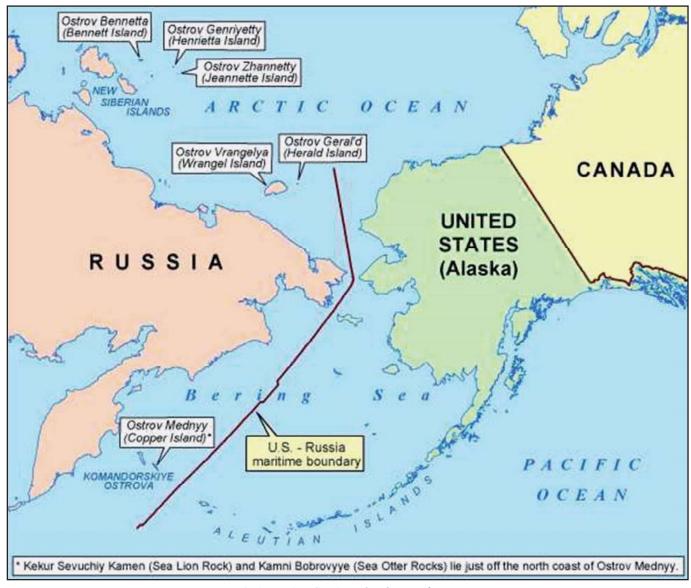
Map: 36

37. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• Both of the above statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:



Map 37A: Bering Strait and Isthmus of Panama



Map 37B: Bering Strait and Isthmus of Panama

Bering Strait and Isthmus of Panama

- The Isthmus of Panama is the narrow strip of land that lies between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, linking North and South America.
- Bering strait helps you navigate from Pacific Ocean or Bering Sea to Arctic Ocean.

(See Map: 37A & 37B)

38. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Supplementary Notes:

Mount Aconcagua

- At 22,831 feet (6,959 metres) above sea level, Mount Aconcagua, in Argentina, near the border with Chile, is not only the continent's highest point but also the highest elevation in the Western Hemisphere.
- Aconcagua lies in the Southern Andes Mountains; although its peak is in Argentina, its western flanks build up from the coastal lowlands of Chile, just north of Santiago.
- Aconcagua is of volcanic origin, but it is not itself an active volcano.



Map 38: Mount Aconcagua

39. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• Option (c) is the correct answer: Galapagos Island is in Ecuador. Rest all are in Peru.

Supplementary Notes:



World Heritage Sites of South America

- Chan Chan, great ruined and abandoned city, the capital of the Chimú kingdom (c. AD 1100–1470) and the largest city in pre-Columbian America. It is situated on the northern coast of present-day Peru, about 300 miles (480 km) north of Lima in the Moche valley, between the Pacific Ocean and the city of Trujillo. Chan Chan was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.
- Cuzco is a city and Inca región, south-central Peru. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the Western Hemisphere. Formerly the capital of the extensive Inca empire, it retains much of its highly crafted early stone architecture, which is typically preserved in the foundations and lower stories of Spanish colonial structures. Cuzco was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.
- Galapagos Islands are island group of the eastern Pacific Ocean, administratively a province of Ecuador. The government of Ecuador designated part of the Galapagos a

- wildlife sanctuary in 1935, and in 1959 the sanctuary became the Galapagos National Park. In 1978 the islands were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site, and in 1986 the Galapagos Marine Resources Reserve was created to protect the surrounding waters.
- Machu Picchu is a site of ancient Inca ruins located about 50 miles (80 km) northwest of Cuzco, Peru, in the Cordillera de Vilcabamba of the Andes Mountains. It is perched above the Urubamba River valley in a narrow saddle between two sharp peaks—Machu Picchu ("Old Peak") and Huayna Picchu ("New Peak")—at an elevation of 7,710 feet (2,350 metres). One of the few major pre-Columbian ruins found nearly intact, Machu Picchu was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.

40. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• Both statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:

Brazil (See Map: 39)



Map 39: Brazil



 Brazil is a country of South America that occupies half the continent's landmass. It is the fifth largest country in the world.

- Brazil faces the Atlantic Ocean along 4,600 miles (7,400 km) of coastline and shares more than 9,750 miles (15,700 km) of inland borders with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador—specifically, Uruguay to the south; Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia to the southwest; Peru to the west; Colombia to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the north.
- Brazil shares the rugged Guiana Highlands with Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana.
- The highest point in Brazil is Neblina Peak, which reaches 9,888 feet (3,014 metres) along the Venezuelan border in the Serra do Imeri.

41. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Supplementary Notes:

Lake Titicaca

- Often referred to as the highest navigable lake in the world, Lake Titicaca is located at an altitude of 3,812 meters and it is the largest lake by volume in South America.
- 60% of the lake is located in Peru (the western part), whilst the remaining 40% belong to Bolivia (the eastern end).
- The lake is made up of two large basins which are connected by the Strait of Tiquina.
- The Lake Titicaca Reserve was created in 1978 in aim of preserving the special fauna, flora and the unique countryside found here.
- Monomictic lake: Monomictic lakes are holomictic (uniform temperature and density from top to bottom) lakes that mix from top to bottom during one mixing period each year. Monomictic lakes may be subdivided into cold and warm types. Lake Titicaca is a monomictic lake.



Map 40: Lake Titicaca

42. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

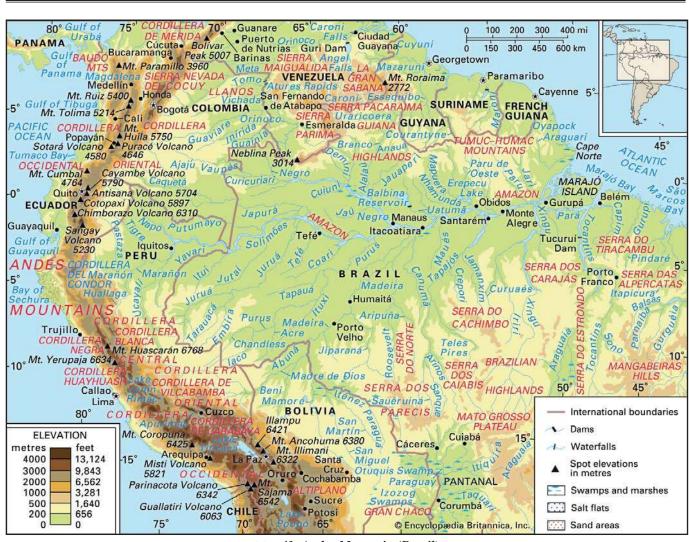
 Option (d) is the correct answer: Andes Mountain does not extends to Brazil.

Supplementary Notes:

Andes Mountain (See Figure: 41)

- The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world and boasts some of the highest peaks. The range is also known for its volcanoes, ruins of long-ago civilizations and the source of a malaria treatment.
- Located along the entire western coast of South America, the Andes mountain range is about 4,500 miles (7,242 kilometers) long.
- The mountain range spans seven countries Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina
- The only mountains that are taller than the Andes are the Himalaya Mountains and their adjacent ranges, including the Hindu Kush.
- The average elevation in the Andes is about 13,000 feet (3,962 meters). The highest elevation in the Andes is Mount Aconcagua in Argentina, which is 22,841 feet (6,962 m) above sea level.
- Because the Andes act as a large wall between the Pacific Ocean and the continent, they have a tremendous impact on climate in the region.





Map 41: Andes Mountain (Brazil)

 The northern part of the Andes is typically rainy and warm, and the weather is also wet in the eastern part of central Andes, and the area to the southwest. To the west, the dry climate is dominated by the Atacama Desert in northern Chile. The mountains form a rain shadow over the eastern plains of Argentina, which have extremely dry weather.

43. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

 Option (d) is the correct answer: River Uruguay has been described in the above sentences.

Supplementary Notes:

Uruguay River (See Map: 42 on next page)

 This important South American river, which supports fishing and tourism, flows through the territories of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina before it joins the Río de la Plata.

- With a length of 1,600 kilometers and a basin measuring 370,000 kilometers, the Uruguay River rises 1,800 meters above sea level in the Serra Peral of Brazil and, along with the Paraná River, flows into the Río de la Plata (Argentina and Uruguay).
- From its source to the mouth of the Piratini River, the water is not very navigable, but it is possible for mid-draft ships to navigate up to the town of Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina, and for smaller crafts to travel to the town of Concordia, Argentina.
- The Uruguay River and its tributaries form border between, between Argentina and Brazil, between, and between Brazil and Uruguay.

44. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• Option (c) is the correct answer: Nazca Lines are a part of Peru.



MAP BASED QUESTIONS



MAP 42: Uruguay River

Supplementary Notes:

Venezuela (See Map: 43)

• Venezuela incorporates the northern Andean

mountain chains and interior highlands, the main portions of the Orinoco River basin with its expansive Llanos (plains), Lake Maracaibo, which is the largest lake in South America,



MAP 43: Venezuela



- and the spectacular Angel Falls, the world's highest waterfall.
- Venezuela has numerous national parks and other protected areas. Canaima National Park (1962), encompassing some 11,600 square miles (30,000 square km) in La Gran Sabana of southeastern Venezuela, was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1994; the park's numerous rivers and tepuis support a wide range of plant and animal life.

45. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

 Statement 2 is incorrect: It was an important sailing-ship route before the building of the Panama Canal (completed in 1914) shortened the Atlantic-Pacific passage by several thousand miles.

Supplementary Notes:

Strait of Magellan (See Map: 44)

- Strait of Magellan is a channel linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, between the mainland tip of South America and Tierra del Fuego Island.
- Lying entirely within Chilean territorial waters, except for its easternmost extremity touched

- by Argentina, it is 350 miles (560 km) long and 2–20 miles (3–32 km) wide.
- The first European to navigate the strait was Ferdinand Magellan (October 21–November 28, 1520), a Portuguese sailing for Spain, whose expedition eventually completed the first circumnavigation of the world
- The strait's major port is Punta Arenas, on the Brunswick Peninsula; the port is a shipping point for Chilean mutton.
- Although the strait follows a somewhat tortuous course among numerous islands and channels and has a cold, foggy climate, it was an important sailing-ship route before the building of the Panama Canal (completed in 1914) shortened the Atlantic-Pacific passage by several thousand miles.

46. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

• **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Drake Passage is the shortest distance between Antarctica and other continents.

Supplementary Notes:

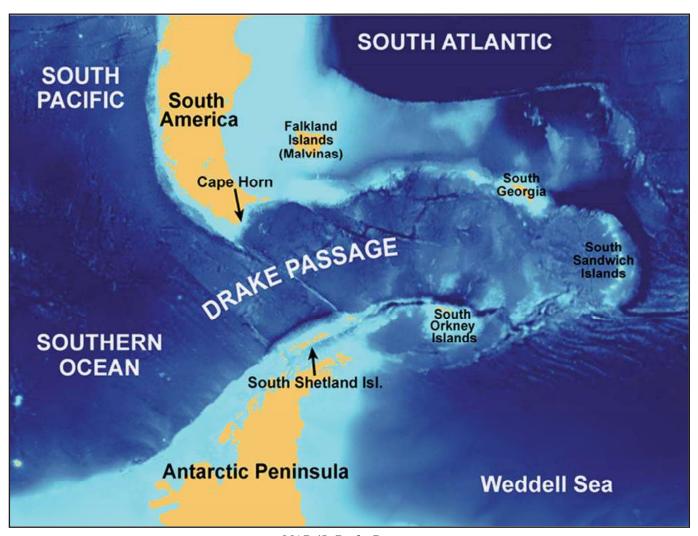
Drake Passage (See Map: 45 on next page)

Drake Passage connects the Atlantic and



MAP 44: Strait of Magellan





MAP 45: Drake Passage

Pacific oceans between Cape Horn (the southernmost point of South America) and the South Shetland Islands, situated about 100 miles (160 km) north of the Antarctic Peninsula.

- The Drake Passage defines the zone of climatic transition separating the cool, humid, subpolar conditions of Tierra del Fuego(South America) and the frigid, polar regions of Antarctica.
- The Drake Passage is the shortest distance between Antarctica and other continents
- According to NASA the waters of the drake passage are "notoriously turbulent, unpredictable, and frequented by icebergs and sea ice."
- It is also the narrowest stretch in the Southern Ocean and spans approximately 800 km between the southern tip of South America and the northern tip of the West Antarctic Peninsula.

47. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Iguazu National Park is in Argentina.

Supplementary Notes:

National Parks in South America

- Lauca National Park is situated in northern Chile amid the Andes Mountains. Jutting snowcapped peaks make up most of the horizon, and there are also multiple volcanoes in the area. The park consists of marshy foothills populated by lots of local fauna. Many animals can be found gathering around the large lakes Chungará and Catacotani.
- Iguazu National Park: First established in 1934, Iguazu National Park is one of the most well known national parks in South America. One of the most notable features of the park is the beautiful Iguazu Falls, which are enveloped in rainforest and became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984.



 Brazil's Chapada Diamantina National Park: Its most distinct geographic features include a set of graceful monoliths, waterfalls, limestone caves, and vibrant blue underground rivers, particularly in PoçoEncantado. The park itself is huge. It has a larger surface area than Belgium or the Netherlands as a whole, and the name 'Chapada Diamantina' translates to Diamond Highlands.

48. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

 Option (a) is the correct order: Lima (Peru)-Brasilia (Brazil)-Santiago (Chile)-Montevideo (Uruguay) **Supplementary Notes:** (See Map: 46)

49. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

• Option (b) is the correct answer: The Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through Bolivia.

Supplementary Notes:

South American Countries and Tropic of Capricorn (See Map: 47 on next page)

 The Tropic of Capricorn passes through a number of countries including Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, and Paraguay.



Map: 46





Map 47: South American Countries and Tropic of Capricorn



50. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Sweden shares a boundary with Baltic Sea.
- <u>Statement 3 is incorrect:</u> Moldova is a landlocked country.

Supplementary notes:

Seas of Europe (See Map: 48)

- White Sea is a part of the Arctic Ocean in northwestern Russia. It is connected to the Barents Sea by strait of Gorlo.
- The North Sea is the northeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, and is surrounded by Great Britain, Norway ,Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.
- The Black Sea lies in the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and Asia and is surrounded by Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia, and Georgia.
- Mediterranean Sea joins the atlantic ocean at the strait of gibraltar, The countries

- surrounding the Mediterranean sea are Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. There are also island countries like Malta and Cyprus.
- The Adriatic Sea is the northernmost part of the Mediterranean Sea. The countries with coasts on the Adriatic are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro and Slovenia.

51. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• Hungary is a landlocked country of Europe.

Supplementary notes:

Mediterranean Sea (See Map: 49 on next page)

 Mediterranean Sea joins the Atlantic ocean at the strait of Gibraltar, and is the 10th largest sea in the world. The countries surrounding the Mediterranean sea are Spain, France,



MAP 48: Seas of Europe





MAP 49: Mediterranean Sea

Monaco, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.There are also island countries like Malta and Cyprus.

52. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

• Statement 3 is incorrect. River Tagus drains into the Atlantic ocean.



MAP 50: Major Rivers of Europe



Supplementary notes:

Major Rivers of Europe

(See Map: 50 on previous page)

- The Volga is the longest river in Europe, It flows through Central Russia towards the South into the Caspian Sea, It is Europe's largest river in terms of drainage and discharge. It is the national river of Russia.
- The Tagus rises in the Montes Universales in mid-eastern Spain, flows 1,007 km (626 mi), generally west with two main southwestward sections, to empty into the Atlantic Ocean near Lisbon, Portugal.It is the longest river in the Iberian Peninsula.
- The Danube is the second-longest river of Europe after the River Volga. It flows through much of Central and Southeastern Europe, from the Black Forest into the Black Sea. The Danube runs through the largest number of countries in the world (10; the Nile is second with 9). Originating in Germany, then passing through Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia,

- Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine before draining into the Black Sea. Some largest cities on the river are Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade and Bratislava.
- The Rhine is one of the important European rivers, which has its sources in Switzerland and flows mostly in the northern direction through Germany and the Netherlands, emptying into the North Sea.It passes through six countries Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, German, France, Netherlands.
- The River Don is the fifth-longest river in Europe. It Flows from Central Russia to the Sea of Azov.

53. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

 <u>Statement 5 is incorrect.</u> Georgia has a boundary with Black Sea but falls in Asian continent.

Supplementary notes:



MAP 51: Black Sea



Black Sea (See Map: 51)

- The Black Sea lies in the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and Asia and is surrounded by Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia, and Georgia.
- The Black Sea covers 436,400 km [2] (168,500 sq mi) (not including the Sea of Azov), [3] a maximum depth of 2,212 m (7,257 ft), [4] and a volume of 547,000 km3 (131,000 cu mi), [5] making it the world's largest inland body of water.

54. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation

• Option d is the correct sequence starting from south to north.

Supplementary notes:

Water Bodies of Europe (See Map: 52)

 The Gulf of Bothnia is the northernmost part of the Baltic Sea. The Geographical Location is between Finland's west coast and Sweden's east coast.

- The Sea of Azov which is bounded by Ukraine and Russia in the Eastern Europe is connected to the Black Sea by the narrow Strait of Kerch. The Don and Kuban are the major rivers that flow into it.
- The Adriatic Sea is the northernmost part of the Mediterranean Sea. The countries with coasts on the Adriatic are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro and Slovenia.
- The Ionian Sea is an elongated bay of the Mediterranean Sea, which falls south of the Adriatic Sea and is bounded by Italy, Albania, and Greece.

55. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

• **Statement 4 is incorrect.** Pyrenees Mountains are part of Spain, France and Andorra

Supplementary notes:



MAP 52: Water Bodies of Europe





MAP 53: Major Mountains of Europe

Major Mountains of Europe

(See Map: 53 on next page)

- The Apennines Mountains are a parallel chain of mountain ranges along the length of peninsular Italy. In the northwest they join with the Ligurian Alps. In the southwest they end at Reggio di Calabria, the coastal city at the tip of the peninsula. The Apennines Mountains ranges are part of Italy and San Marino. Mt.Corno Grande is the highest peak.
- Ural Mountains run approximately from north to south in the western Russia and north western Kazakhstan. They are usually considered the natural boundary between Europe and Asia, formed due to Continent-Continent collision of supercontinent Laurasia with the young and weak continent

- of Kazakhstania. They are the major mineral base of Russia.
- Caucasus Mountains is a mountain system which forms an intersection between Europe and Asia. They stretch between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, The Mount Elbrus, the highest peak in Europe at 5,642 metres above sea level is located here. The Caucasus Mountains are part of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Russia and Turkey.
- The Pyrenees Mountains are part of Spain, France and Andorra. They form a natural boundary between Spain and France.

56. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 5 is incorrect.



Supplementary notes:

Alps Mountain ranges (See Map: 54)

 The Alps lying entirely in Europe are the highest and most extensive mountain range system It stretches approximately 1,200 kilometres across eight Alpine countries (from west to east): France, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia.



Map 54: Alps Mountain Ranges

- The mountains were formed due to collision of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates.
 The Extreme shortening caused by the event resulted in marine sedimentary rocks rising by thrusting and folding into high mountain peaks such as Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn.
- Mont Blanc located in the French–Italian border, is the highest mountain in the Alps at the height of 4,809 m (15,778 ft).

57. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

All Statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

Nile River (See Map: 55)

- The Nile is a major north-flowing river in northeastern Africa It is the longest river in Africa. Its basin has been popular for cotton cultivation since ancient times.
- The river Nile has two major tributaries: the White Nile and the Blue Nile.



Map 55: Nile River

- The White Nile is considered as the primary source of the Nile and it emerges from Lake Victoria.
- The Blue Nile is considered as the source of most water in the Nile (80% nearly) begins at Lake Tana in Ethiopia.
- Countries from which River Nile flows Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi

58. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

All Statements are correct

Supplementary notes:





MAP 56: River Congo

The River Congo (See Map: 56)

- The Congo River flows from east Africa, through the Congo rainforest, and drains into the Atlantic Ocean, cutting across the equator twice.
- The Congo River being the second-longest river in Africa is also the world's deepest recorded river at 720 feet (220 meters) deep in parts.
- The Congo River system runs through the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, western Zambia, northern Angola, and parts of Cameroon and Tanzania.

59. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

 Option d is the correct sequence starting from south to north.

Supplementary notes:

Suez Canal (See Map: 57 on next page)

- The Suez Canal situated in Egypt is an artificial sea-level waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez and dividing Africa and Asia.
- Its work started in 1859 Suez Canal Company and lasted till 1869. The canal officially opened on 17 November 1869.
- The northern terminus of Suez Canal is Port Said and the southern terminus is Port Tewfik at the city of Suez.

60. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation

• **Option b is the correct:** sequence starting from north to south.

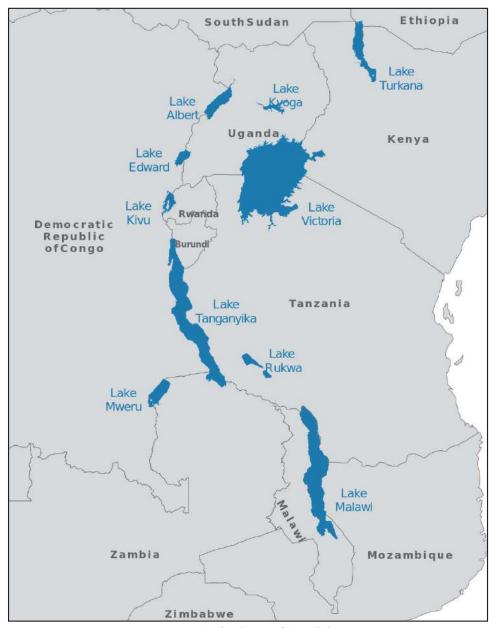
Supplementary notes:

The Great African lake (See Map: 58 on next page)





MAP 57: Suez Canal



MAP 58: The Great African lake



- The African Great Lakes are a series of lakes which are part of the Rift Valley lakes and are located in and around the East African Rift. The major lakes are Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Malawi.
- Countries in the African Great Lakes region include Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- The African great lakes consist of seven lakes These are lake Victoria, Tanganyika, Malawi, Turkana, Albert, Kivu and Edward in order of size.

61. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

• <u>Statement 3 and 4 are incorrect.</u> From African side four countries touch Red sea Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea and Djibouti

Supplementary notes:

Red Sea

 The Red Sea Northwestern inlet of the Indian Ocean through the Bab el Mandeb strait and the Gulf of Aden and lies between Africa and Asia. To its north lie the Sinai Peninsula, the Gulf of Aqaba, and the Gulf of Suez (leading to the Suez Canal). The Red Sea Rift, which is part of the Great Rift Valley, lies underlain of it.



MAP: 59

- The Red Sea is one of the saltiest water bodies of the world, owing to high evaporation and low precipitation in the region.
- The Red Sea is geographically divided into three sections: the Red Sea proper, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez.

- The Gulf of Suez is bordered by Egypt only.
 The Gulf of Aqaba is bordered by Egypt,
 Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.
- The six countries bordering the Red Sea proper are Eastern shore(Asian) Saudi Arabia and Yemen and Western shore(African) Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti

62. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation

Supplementary notes:

The Great Green Wall (See Map: 60)

- The Great Green Wall is an African-led movement with an epic ambition to grow an 8,000km natural wonder of the world across the entire width of Africa to combat the increasing desertification.
- The Wall promises to be a compelling solution to the many urgent threats not only facing the African Continent, but the global community as a whole – notably climate change, drought, famine, conflict and migration.
- Once complete, the Great Green Wall will be the largest living structure on the planet, 3 times the size of the Great Barrier Reef.
- The Initiative brings together more than 20 countries, including Algeria, Burkina Faso, Benin, Chad, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, The Gambia and Tunisia.
- The Great Wall passes through 11 countries selected as intervention zones: Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan. The total area of the GGW initiative extends to 156 Mha, with the largest intervention zones located in Niger, Mali, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

63. Correct Option: (b)

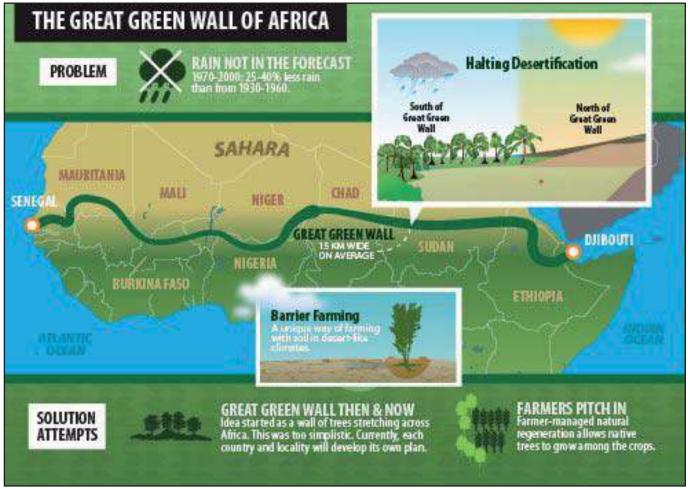
Explanation

• Option b is the correct: sequence starting from West to East. (See Map: 61)

Supplementary notes:

 Recently due to the blockage of the Suez Canal, the option of re-routing ships via the Cape of Good Hope was explored thus this part became relevant.





MAP 60: The Great Green Wall



MAP 61: The Cape of Good Hope



- The Cape of Good Hope is a rocky headland on the Atlantic coast of the Cape Peninsula in South Africa. Commonly Cape of Good Hope is considered as the southern tip of Africa but as per Contemporary geographic knowledge the southernmost point of Africa is Cape Agulhas. However The Cape of Good Hope marks the point where a ship begins to travel more eastward than southward.
- Cape Point is the southeast corner of the Cape Peninsula, a mountainous and scenic landform that runs north-south in South Africa. Cape Point is often mistakenly claimed to be the place where the cold Benguela Current of the Atlantic Ocean and the warm Agulhas Current of the Indian Ocean collide but the meeting point fluctuates along the southern and southwestern Cape coast, usually occurring between Cape Agulhas and Cape Point.
- Cape Hangklip is located near Pringle Bay, Western Cape, South Africa
- Cape Agulhas is a rocky headland in Western Cape, South Africa. It is the geographic southern tip of the African continent and the beginning of the dividing line between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

64. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

 Statement 2 and 3 are incorrect. Lake Chad is bordered by Niger, Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria.

Supplementary notes:

Lake Chad

- Lake Chad falls in the Sahel region of Africa.
 The countries which surround it are Nigeria,
 Niger, Chad and Cameroon. It is blessed with rich aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity.
- The Chari River provides 90% of the lake's water with the help of its tributary the Logone. Despite high levels of evaporation, the lake is freshwater.
- The Lake Chad is a World Heritage and Ramsar sites as well as wetlands of international conservation importance.
- The United Nations has termed the Lake Chad crisis as "one of the worst in the world".
 The lake has shrunk nearly 90% over the last 60 years.



MAP 62: Lake Chad

65. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

<u>Statement 3 is incorrect.</u> Benin does not fall on Prime Meridian

Supplementary notes:

Prime Meridian (See Map: 63 on next page)

- The prime meridian is a geographical reference line which passes through the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in London, England. In the International Meridian Conference the meridian passing through Greenwich was selected as the official prime meridian because of its popularity.
- The Prime Meridian passes through 8
 Countries and 1 Territory, which are spread across three continents: Europe, Africa & Antarctica.
 - In Europe UK, France, Spain
 - In Africa Algeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo, Ghana
 - Territory Antarctica (Queen Maud Land)

66. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

• Mt Elbrus: Russia

Mt Blanc: Italy and France

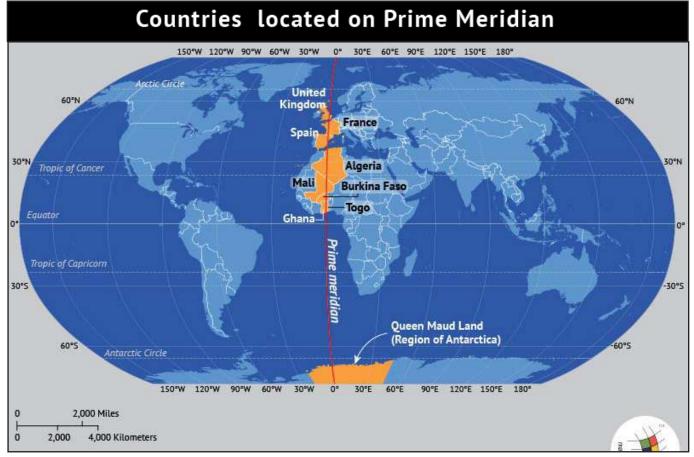
Mt Kilimanjaro : Tanzania

(See Map: 64)

Supplementary notes:

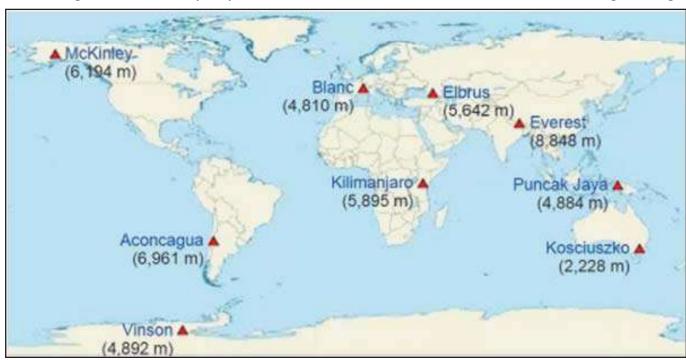
 Mount Elbrus is the highest peak in Europe. It is situated in the western part of the Caucasus Mountains in Russia. It is a dormant volcano with height of 5,642 m (18,510 ft) above sea level, and is the highest stratovolcano in Eurasia.





MAP 63: Prime Meridian

- Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps second-highest in Europe, after Mount Elbrus with height of 4,808 m (15,774 ft) above sea level. The mountain stands between the regions of Aosta Valley, Italy, and Savoie and
- Haute-Savoie, France.
- Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa. It is a dormant volcano located in Tanzania. It has three volcanic cones: Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira. It is the highest single



MAP: 64



free-standing mountain in the world: 5,895 metres (19,341 ft) above sea level.

67. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

All Statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

River and Cities (See Map: 65)

- The river Neva flows from Lake Ladong to the Neva Bay of the Gulf of Finland in northwestern Russia. It is the fourth-largest river in Europe in terms of average discharge .The Neva is the only river flowing from Lake Ladoga. It flows through the city of Saint Petersburg.
- The Vltava is the longest river within the Czech Republic, It passes through Prague,

- and finally merges with the River Elbe. It is commonly referred to as the "Czech national river".
- The Danube is the second-longest river of Europe after the River Volga. It flows through much of Central and Southeastern Europe, from the Black Forest into the Black Sea. The Danube runs through the largest number of countries in the world (10; the Nile is second with 9). Originating in Germany, then passing through Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine before draining into the Black Sea. Some largest cities on the river are Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade and Bratislava.
- The River Thames Is a river that flows through southern England including London. It is the longest river entirely in England and the



MAP 65: River and Cities



second-longest in the United Kingdom, after the River Severn.

68. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Tristan da Cunha

Supplementary notes:

Tristan da Cunha (See Map: 66)

- Tristan da Cunhais lying in the Atlantic Ocean are a remote group of volcanic islands. It is the most remote inhabited archipelago in the world. The main island has 250 permanent inhabitants, who all carry British Oversea Territories citizenship. Tristan da Cunha is a British Overseas Territory with its own constitution. There is no airstrip on the main island, the only way of travelling in and out of Tristan is by boat, a six-day trip from South Africa.
- It has been declared the largest fully protected marine reserves in the Atlantic Ocean at 687,000 square kilometres Significance of protection under the UK's Blue Belt Programme, thus making it a largest no-take zone in the Atlantic and the fourth largest on the planet.

 The recognition will close over 90% of waters of Tristan da Cunha to harmful activities such as bottom-trawling fishing, sand extraction and deep-sea mining.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

69. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Tropic of Capricorn passes through five countries.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through seven countries.

Supplementary notes:

Africa (See Map: 67 on next page)

- The Tropic of Cancer passes through seven countries (West to East):Western Sahara, Mauritania,Mali,Algeria,Niger, Libya,Egypt.
- The Equator passes through seven countries (West to East): Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia.
- The Tropic of Capricorn passes through five countries (West to East): Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique, and Madagascar.



MAP 66: Tristan da Cunha





Map 67: Africa

70. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation

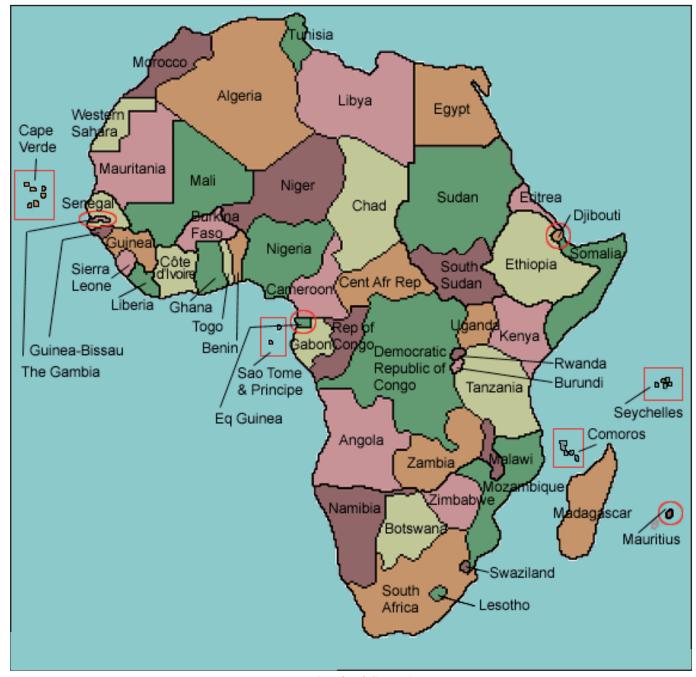
• **Option b is the correct:** sequence starting from north to south.

(See Map: 68 on next page)

Supplementary notes:

- Africa has 54 fully recognised states which are all members of the United Nation and the African Union.
- Out of 54 six are the Island nations named from North to South Cape Verde, Sao Tome &





Map 68: Island Countries

Principe, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius.

71. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

• Statement 3 is incorrect. The Western Desert of Egypt is an area of the Sahara that lies west of the river Nile, up to the border of Libya and south of the Mediterranean Sea till the border of Sudan.

Supplementary notes:

Deserts in Africa (See Map: 69 on next page)

- The Kalahari Desert is a large semi-arid sandy savannah in Southern Africa which covers much of Botswana, and parts of Namibia and South Africa.
- The Nubian Desert lies in the eastern region of the Sahara Desert, in the northeastern Sudan and northern Eritrea, between the Nile and the Red Sea.
- The Western Desert of Egypt is an area of the Sahara that lies west of the river Nile, up to the border of Libya and south of the Mediterranean sea till the border of Sudan.





MAP 69: Deserts in Africa

72. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

• Statement 1 and 4 are incorrect. These countries are not landlocked.

Supplementary notes:

Landlocked countries in Europe

 There are 16 landlocked countries in Europe: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Kosovo, Czechia, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland and Vatican City.

(See Map: 70 on next page)

73. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

All Statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

Waterfalls in Africa

- Tugela Falls is located in the Drakensberg in the Republic of South Africa. It is the world's second-tallest waterfall after the Angel Falls of Venezuela. It is situated on River Tugela.
- Mutarazi Falls is the highest waterfall of Zimbabwe, second highest in Africa. Mutarazi Falls is situated over the Mutarazi River.





MAP 70: Landlocked countries in Europe

• Victoria Falls is a waterfall on the Zambezi River which is located on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe and is considered to be one of the world's largest waterfalls due to its width of 1,708 m (5,604 ft).

74. Correct Option: (b)

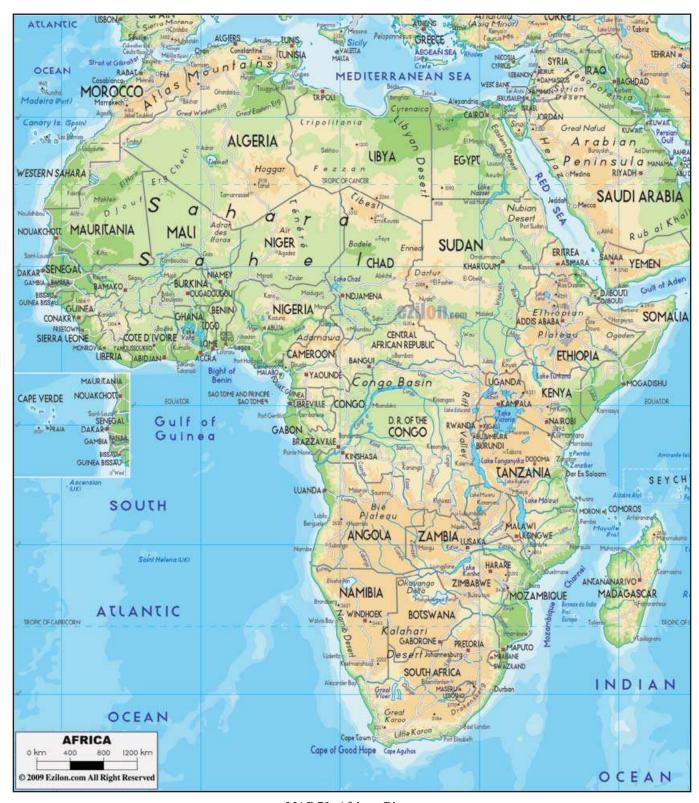
Explanation:

• Statement 2 is incorrect: River Senegal is located in western Africa in and flows from Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali.

Supplementary notes:

- The Orange River is a Southern African river. It rises in the Drakensberg mountains and flows westwards through South Africa into the Atlantic Ocean. It is the longest river within the borders of South Africa. It flows through three countries Lesotho, South Africa, Namibia.
- The Volta River is one of the main river systems in the Western African. It enters south into Ghana from Burkina Faso. The Volta flows southward and empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean.It flows from three countries Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Burkina Faso.





MAP 71: African Rivers

 River Senegal is located in western Africa and flows from Senegal, Mauritania, Mali.

(See Map 71: African Rivers)

75. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

• **Option (a) is the correct:** sequence starting from East to West.

Supplementary notes:

 The Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast and Slave Coast are the coasts which are located in the western Africa.

(See Map: 72 on next page)





MAP 72: African Rivers



76. Correct Option: (c)

Ujjain, located in Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh is considered as the ancient historical town of India. This was one of the two capitals of Avanti which was one among the 16 Mahajanapadas. It is also known as Avantika.

77. Correct Option: (c)

Options A, B, C, D show Matsya, Avanti, Vatsa and AngaMahajanapada respectively. Matsya Mahajanapada was located in Jaipur region of Rajasthan. Viratnagar was its capital. Avanti Mahajanapadawaslocated in the west and central region of Malwa. It had two parts- Northern Avanti (capital-Ujjayini) and Southern Avanti (capital-Mahishmati). Modern Allahabad and Banda districts constituted Vatsa Mahajanapada

in ancient times. Its capital was Kaushambi. Modem Bhagalpur and Munger districts of Bihar were under the Anga Mahajanapada. Its capital was Champa.

78. Correct Option: (b)

• See the explanation of above question.

79. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

• Options (a), (c) and (d) is incorrect: The river Narmada, which is marked as 2, was the southern limit of the Gupta empire at the close of fourth century.

Supplementary Notes:



MAP 73: The Gupta Empire



• Extent of the Gupta Empire at the close of the 4th Century: The River Narmada marked the southern limit of the Gupta Empire.

(See Map 73: The Gupta Empire)

80. Correct Option: (c)

The given map is related to Ashoka. Ashoka's rock and pillar edicts give us the correct information about his empire. The whole India came under the kingdom of Ashoka, except Assam and some of the southern part of India.

81. Correct Option: (c)

Sri Lanka was not the part of Ashoka's territo The second inscription of Ashoka clarifies that CholaPandSattiyaputta, Kerala and Tamraparni (Sri Lanka) were not the part of Mauryan reign. That's why they were called as edge states.

82. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

· All statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:

The Chalukyas:

- The Chalukyas set up their kingdom towards the beginning of the sixth century in the western Deccan.
- They established their capital at Vatapi, modern Badami(The Site number 1), in the district of Bijapur, which forms a part of Karnataka.
- They later branched off into several independent ruling houses, but the main branch continued to rule at Vatapi for two centuries.
- During this period, no other power in the Deccan was as important as the Chalukyas of Badami until we come to Vijayanagar in later medieval times.

The Mahabalipuram:

- The Pallava kings constructed a number of temples in the seventh and eighth centuries for housing these gods.
- The most famous of them are the seven rathatemples (monolithic rock cut) at Mahabalipuram (The Site number 2), at a distance of 65 km from Chennai. These

were built in the seventh century by Narasimhavarman, who founded the port city of Mahabalipuram or Mamallapuram.

69

 This city is also famous for the Shore Temple, which was a structural construction erected independently and not hewn out of rock, Descent of the Ganges or Arjuna's penance it is a giant open-air rock relief carved on two monolithic rock boulders

Conflict between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas:

- The principal interest in the political history of peninsular India from the sixth to the eighth century centresaround the long struggle for supremacy between the Pallavas of Kanchi and the Chalukyas of Badami.
- The first important event in this long conflict took place during the reign of Pulakeshin II (AD 609–42), the most famous Chalukya king.
- He is known to us from the eulogy written on him by the court poet Ravikirti in the Aihole inscription. This inscription written in Kannada script is an example of the poetic excellence achieved in Sanskrit, and despite its exaggeration is a valuable source for the life of Pulakeshin.
- He subjugated the Kadamba Dynasty's capital at Banavasi (The site number 3) and compelled the Gangas of Mysore to acknowledge his suzerainty.
- He also defeated Harsha's army on the Narmada and checked his advance towards the Deccan.
- In his conflict with the Pallavas, he almost reached the Pallava capital, but the Pallavas purchased peace by ceding their northern provinces to Pulakeshin II.

83. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Both statements are correct.

Supplementary Notes:

Neolithic Settlements in Baluchistan

 In the world context, the New Stone or the Neolithic age began in 9000 BC. The only known Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent, attributed to 7000 BC, is in



Mehrgarh(The site numbered 1), which is situated in Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan.

 Mehrgarh is located on the bank of the Bolan river in the Kochi plain which is called the 'bread basket' of Baluchistan. The settlement lay on the edge of the Indus plains. It is called one of the largest Neolithic settlements between the Indus and the Mediterranean.

Neolithic Settlements in Kashmir:

- In the north-west, Kashmiri Neolithic culture was distinguished by its dwelling pits, wide range of ceramics, the variety of stone and bone tools, and the complete absence of microliths.
- Its most important site is Burzahom, which means 'the place of birch', situated 16 km north-west of Srinagar.
- The Neolithic people lived there on a lakeside in pits, and probably had a hunting and fishing economy, and seem to have been acquainted with agriculture.

84. Correct Option: (c)

The correctly matched list is as follows:

List-IList-IIKaushambiGhositarama MonasteryKushinagarRamabhar StupaSarnathDhamek StupaShravastiSahet-Mahet

85. Correct Option: (b)

After accepting the Buddhist religion, Ashoka stopped hunting and started pilgrimage trips. First, he visited Bodhgaya. The sequence of his religious trip is- Gaya, Kushinagar, Lumbini, Kapilavastu, Sarnath and Shravasti.

86. Correct Option: (c)

The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. The Kailasa temple of Ellora is the finest example ofrock cut art, which was built by Rashtrakutas.

87. Correct Option: (a)

The correctly matched pairs are-Brick-built Temple Dashavatara Temple -Shiva Temple Vishnu Temple Hence (a) is the correct answer.

88. Correct Option: (d)

The correctly matched pairs are:

• Hampi - Karnataka

Nagarjunakonda - Andhra Pradesh

• Shishupalgarh - Odisha

Arikamedu - Puducherry

89. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- <u>Statement 2 is incorrect</u>, so usning elimination method one can arrive at the correct answer which is option (c).
- <u>Statement 2 is incorrect:</u> Bogar in Rajasthan, a Mesolithic site, was a distinctive microlith industry.

Supplementary Notes:

The Stone Ages in India:

Paleolithic:

- The Palaeolithic Age in India is divided into three phases in accordance with the type of stone tools used by the people and also according to the nature of climatic change. The first phase is called Early or Lower Palaeolithic, the second Middle Palaeolithic, and the third Upper Palaeolithic.
- The Lower Palaeolithic or the Early Old Stone Age covers the greater part of the ice age. The Early Old Stone Age may have begun in Africa around two million years ago, but in India it is not older than 600,000 years. This date is given to Bori in Maharashtra, and this site is considered to be the earliest Lower Palaeolithic site.
- Lower Palaeolithic tools have also been found in the Belan valley in UP and in the desert area of Didwana in Rajasthan.
- The Middle Palaeolithic industries were largely based upon flakes or small pieces of stone which have been found in different parts of India with regional variations. The principal tools comprise blades, points, borers, and scrapers, all made of flakes.
- The artefacts of this age are found at several places on the river Narmada, and also at several places, south of the Tungabhadra river. The Belan valley (UP), which lies at the foothills of the Vindhyas, is rich in stone tools



and animal fossils including cattle and deer. These remains relate to both the Lower and Middle Stone ages.

• In the Upper Palaeolithic phase we find 566 sites in India. This may be due to the general presence of grassland dotted with few trees. The climate was less humid, coinciding with the last phase of the ice age when the climate became comparatively warm. In the world context, it marks the appearance of new flint industries and men of the modern type (Homo sapiens sapiens).

Mesolithic:

- In 9000 BC began an intermediate stage in Stone-Age culture, which is called the Mesolithic age. It intervened as a transitional phase between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic or New Stone ages.
- The characteristic tools of the Mesolithic age are microliths or tiny tools. Mesolithic sites abound in Rajasthan, southern UP, central and eastern India, and also south of the river Krishna. Bogar in Rajasthan was a distinctive microlith industry.

Neolithic:

- In the world context, the New Stone or the Neolithic age began in 9000 BC. The only known Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent, attributed to 7000 BC, is in Mehrgarh, which is situated in Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan.
- Neolithic Settlements in South India: An important group of Neolithic people lived in south India, south of the Godavari river. They usually settled on the tops of granite hills or on plateaus near the river banks. They used stone axes and also a kind of stone blades. Fire-baked earthen figurines suggest that they kept a large number of cattle, besides sheep and goats. They used stone querns for grinding corn, which shows that they were acquainted with the art of producing cereals.
- SouthIndia has the largest number of Neolithic settlements, because of the easy availability of stone, with over 850 settlements spread across AP, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.
- Some of the important Neolithic sites or those with Neolithic layers that have been excavated include Maski, Brahmagiri,

Hallur, Kodekal, Sanganakallu, Piklihal, and Takkalakota in Karnataka, and Paiyampalli in Tamil Nadu. Utnur is an important Neolithic site in AP.

90. Correct Option: (d)

The correctly matched list is as follows:

(List-I)		(List-II)
1.	Pondicherry	French
2.	Goa	Portuguese
3.	Tranquebar	Danish (Dane)
4.	Sadras	Dutch

Thus, option (d) is the correct code.

91. Correct Option: (d)

Arikamedu is an archaeological site in southern India at Pondicherry. An intaglio was found here which was carved with the picture of a man. It was identified as Augustus Caesar. Beads and Gems were also found. Hence it was concluded that these antiquities belonged to the Roman Empire. Dubreuil called Arikamedu "a true Roman city." In Periplus, it was called as Poduke.

92. Correct Option: (a)

See the explanation of above question.

93. Correct Option: (d)

The given map refers to the kingdom of Aurangzeb at the time of his death in 1707 in which Bijapur and Golconda were included.

94. Correct Option: (c)

Badami was the capital of Chalukyas. Pulakesin-II was the most glorious king of BadamiChalukyas. The detailed history of Pulakesin-II is known from the Aihole inscription written by Ravikirti. The capital of Pallavas was Kanchipuram. Harsha, with his sister Rajyashri ruled jointly over Kannauj. Madurai was the capital of Pandyas.

95. Correct Option: (c)

The list of various ports is available in `Periplus of the Erythraean Sea", the famous book of an anonymous Greek sailor. Nara, Tondi, Mushiri and Nelisanda were the main , ports of the western coast.



96. Correct Option: (a)

Supplementary Notes:

• Tiger Reserves (See Map 74: Tiger Reserves)

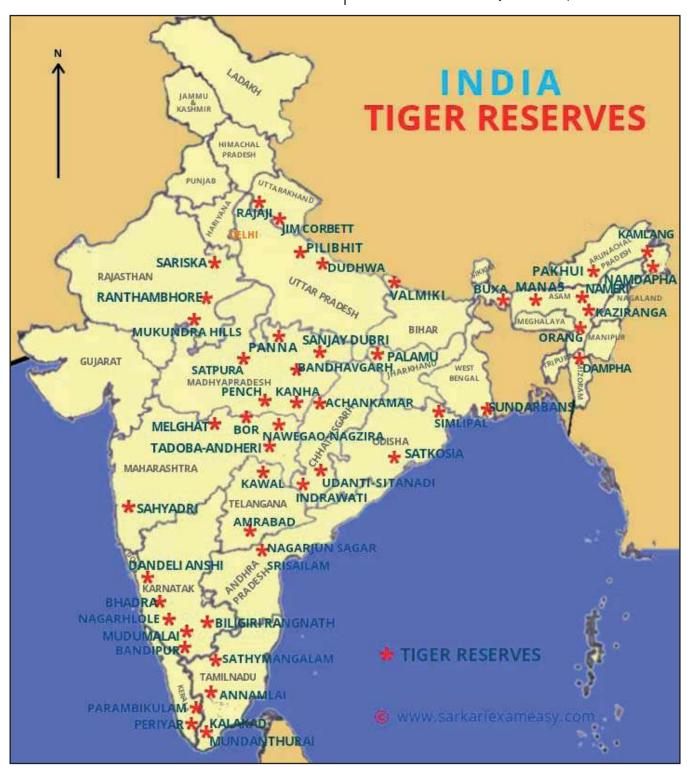
97. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Shipki La pass is located through Sutlej Gorge. It connects Himachal Pradesh with Tibet.

Supplementary Notes:

- Shipki La Pass: It is located through Sutlej Gorge. It connects Himachal Pradesh with Tibet. It is India's third border post for trade with China after LipuLekh and Nathula Pass.
- Diphu Pass: Arunachal Pradesh Mandalay Diphu Pass is a mountain pass around the area of the disputed tripoint borders of India, China, and Myanmar. Diphu Pass is also a



MAP 74: Tiger Reserves



strategic approach to eastern Arunachal Pradesh. It lies on the McMahon Line.

 Zoji La: Srinagar- Kargil & Leh. It connects Srinagar with Kargil and Leh. Border Road Organization is responsible for clearing and maintaining the road, especially during the winter.

98. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Option 1 and 2 are incorrectly matched.

- Nokrek Biosphere Reserve lies in the State of Meghalaya, while River Teesta originates in Sikkim, flows through West Bengal and Bangladesh to join Meghna, without passing through Meghalaya.
- River Ken flows through Panna Biosphere Reserve, which lies in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Supplementary Notes:

World Network of Biosphere Reserves

Biosphere Reserves	State	Major Rivers origi- nating or flowing through it
Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka	Tributaries of Cauvery
Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	Tamil Nadu	MalvathuOya (Malvathu River) of Sri Lanka and the estuaries of Thami- rabarani River and Vaippar River of South India drain into the Gulf
Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve	West Bengal	Ganges Delta
Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve	Uttarakhand	Drained by the Rishi Ganga
Nokrek Biosphere Reserve	Meghalaya	River Sim- sang, known as Someshwari
Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve	Madhya Pradesh	Denwa River is a tributary of Tawa River which in turn joins the Narmada River
Similipal Biosphere Reserve	Odisha	Source of Kharkai River

Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	source of three ma- jor river systems: the Narmada, the Johilla and the Son River
Agasthyama- lai Biosphere Reserve	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	Neyyar River
Khangchend- zonga Na- tional Park	Sikkim	
Panna Na- tional Park	Madhya Pradesh	Ken River

99. Correct Option: (d)

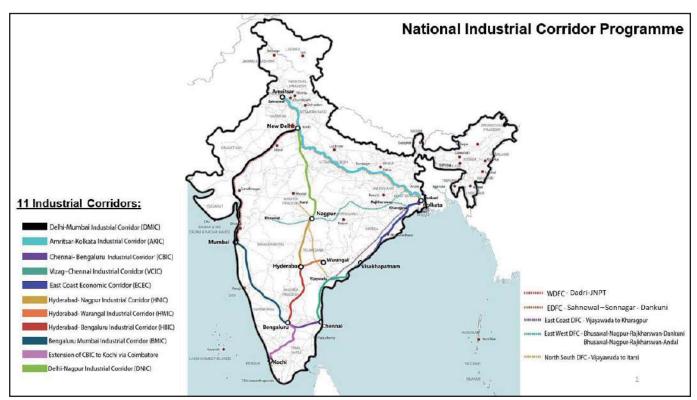
Explanation:

- <u>Statement 1 is incorrect:</u> none of them passes through Chhattisgarh.
- <u>Statement 2 is incorrect:</u> none of them lies in North Eastern India.

Supplementary Notes:

- An industrial corridor is basically a corridor consisting of multi-modal transport services that would pass through the states as a main artery.
- 11 Industrial Corridors Projects are being taken up for development with 32 Projects to be developed in 04 phases up to 2024-25:
 - Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);
 - Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);
 - Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);
 - East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase 1;
 - Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC);
 - Extension of CBIC to Kochi via Coimbatore;
 - Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC);
 - Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC);
 - Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC);





MAP 75: National Industrial Corriodor Programme

- Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC);
- Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC

100. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Non-ferrous minerals are abundantly found in North-Western mineral belt, but the South-Western Mineral belt is a minor producer of these minerals.

Supplementary Notes:

- Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.
- Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India. There may be some sporadic occurrences here and there in isolated pockets. These belts are

The North-Eastern Plateau Region

- This belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh.
- It has a variety of minerals viz. iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.

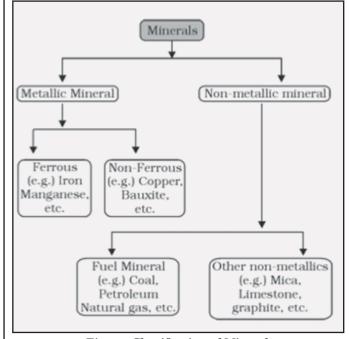


Figure: Classification of Minerals

The South-Western Plateau Region

- This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala.
- This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.
- It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone.
- This belt lacks coal deposits except Neyveli lignite.



 Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, bauxite clay. Goa has iron ore deposits.

The North-Western Region

- This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat and minerals are associated with the Dharwar system of rocks.
- Copper, zinc have been major minerals.
- Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e.

- sandstone, granite, marble. Gypsum and Fuller's earth deposits are also extensive.
- Dolomite and limestone provide raw materials for the cement industry.
- Gujarat is known for its petroleum deposits
- The Himalayan belt is another mineral belt where copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten are known to occur.









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