GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A) KUMBAKONAM

***DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY***

M.Sc. APPLIED GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA – P21G2MBE2:1

***MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS***

UNIT I

1. What is the Latitudinal extent of India?

a] 6° 4’ N to 37° 6’N b] 7° 4’ N to 38° 6’ N c] 8° 4’ N to 37° 6’ N

d] 8° 4’ N to 38° 7’ N

1. What is the Longitudinal extent of India?

a] 66° 7’ E to 96° 25’ E b] 68° 7 E to 97° 25’ E c] 68° 7’ W to 97° 25’ W

d] 66° 7’ E to 97° 25’ E

1. What is the Standard Meridian to determine Indian Standard Time?

a] 82° 30’ E b] 80° 30’E c] 85° 30’E d] 81° 30’ E

1. Which country is sharing longest border with India?

a] China b] Pakistan c] Nepal d] Bangladesh

1. India has land boundary of about

a] 15,200 km b] 7516.6 km c] 16,200 km d] 18,200 km

1. India has coastal boundary of about

a] 15,200 km b] 7516.6 km c] 16,200 km d] 18,200 km

1. What is the North to South extent of India?

a] 2933 km b] 3100 km c] 3150 km d] 3214 km

1. What is the West to East extent of India?

a] 2933 km b] 3100 km c] 3150 km d] 3214 km

1. Siwalik Hills have been mode out of the debris coming from the

a] Sutlej Valley b] Himalayas c] Ganga Valley d] Northern Plain

1. Which one of the following passes connects Himachal with China/Tibet?

a] Shipki la Pass b] Nathu la Pass c] Zojila Pass d] Thang la Pass

UNIT I – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. The Aravalli Range run across which of the following State of

a] Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Delhi

b] Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi

c] Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

d] Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana

1. The PirPanjal range lies in

a] Outer Himalayas b] Trans Himalayas c] Great Himalayas

d] Middle Himalayas

1. The Mt. Everest lies in

a] Outer Himalayas b] Trans Himalayas c] Great Himalayas

d] Middle Himalayas

1. The Mt. K2 lies in

a] Outer Himalayas b] Trans Himalayas c] Great Himalayas

d] Middle Himalayas

1. The “Valley of Kashmir” lies between which of the following ranges?

a] PirPanjal and Karakoram b] PirPanjal and Zaskar Range

c] Zasker and Ladakh Range d] Sulaiman and Krithar Range

1. Which one of the following Peaks is highest in the Western Ghats?

a] Anaimudi b] Doddapetta c] Everest d] Mahendragiri

1. Which one of the following Peaks is highest in the Eastern Ghats?

a] Anaimudi b] Doddapetta c] Everest d] Mahendragiri

1. Which one of the following regions separate the Great Plains of North India from the Plateaus and Coastal Plains?

a] Central Highlands b] Western Himalayas c] Eastern Himalayas d] Western Arid Plain

1. Which one of the following sequences of Plains is correct?

a] Terai, Banger, Bhabar, Khader b] Bhabar, Terai, Banger, Khader

c] Banger, Khader, Bhabar, Terai d] Terai, Banger, Khader, Bhabar

1. Coromandal Coast extents between

a] Mangalore to Kanyakumari b] Goa to Mangalore c] Daman to Goa

d] Pulicat lake to Kanyakumari

1. In which one of the following months does the Tamil Nadu Coast get most of its rainfall?

a] March to May b] June to September c] October to November

d] December to February

UNIT I – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which one the following regions does not receive much rainfall during the South-West Monsoon Season?

a] Tamil Nadu Coast ` b] Konkan Coast c] ChottaNagpur Plateau d] Eastern Himalayas

1. Winter Rainfall in North-Western part of India is mainly due to

a] North-Easter Monsoon b] North-Western Monsoon c] Depression in the Bay of Bengal d] Western Disturbance

1. The MONEX organised the year, jointly by Soviet Union and India

a] 1953 b] 1973 c] 1983 d] 1985

1. What is the Regional name of Pre-Monsoon Rain in Coastal areas of Karnataka?

a] Tea Shower b] Kalbaishakh c] Mango Shower d] None of These

1. The reason for Rajasthan being deficient in rainfall is

a] The monsoon fails to reach this area b] It is too hot c] There is no water available and thus the winds remain dry d] The winds do not come across any barrier to cause necessary uplift to be cooled

1. Where are Rain Forests found in India?

a] Central India b] Eastern Ghats c] North-Western Himalayas and Eastern Ghats d] North-Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats

1. Which of the following areas does not have block soil in India?

a] Kathiawar Peninsular b] Chottanagpur Plateau

c] Malwa Plateau d] Bundelkhand Plateau

1. The Zonal Soil type of Peninsular India belongs to

a] Yellow Soil b] Black Soil c] Red Soil d] Older Alluvium

1. Pedology is the name of

a] Study of Soil b] Study of Rocks c] Study of Minerals

d] None of These

1. The Older Alluvium is known as

a] Khadar b] Bangar c] Kankar d] Terai

1. Why is the Northern Plains called as the “Granary of India”?

a] Black Soil b] Red Soil c] Fertile Alluvial Soil d] Laterite Soil

1. Black Soils are also called

a] Terai b] Mountain Soil c] Saline Soil d] Regur

UNIT I – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Red Soil is mostly found in

a] Kerala b] Gujarat c] Tamil Nadu d] Rajasthan

1. In which one is the concentration of Laterite Soil being higher in India?

a] Gujarat b] Odisha c] Rajasthan d] Arunachal Pradesh

1. Indira Gandhi Canal draws its water from the rivers

a] Sutlej and Beas b] Yamuna and Ganga c] Chamber and Yamuna

d] Ravi and Gangtak

1. Tista and Subansiri Rivers are tributaries to River of

a] Mahanadi b] Ganga c] Godavari d] Brahmaputra

1. The River Indus originates from

a] Kailash Range b] Tibet c] Loktak Lake d] Mansarower Lake

1. The Longest West flowing Peninsular River is

a] Godavari b] Krishna c] Tapti d] Narmada

1. The Longest East flowing Peninsular River is

a] Godavari b] Krishna c] Tapti d] Narmada

1. The Satpura Range is situated between two west flowing rivers, they are

a] Narmada and Luni b] Narmada and Tapti c] Tapti and Mahanadi

d] Mahanadi and Godavari

1. Which one of the following sequences of east flowing river is correct from North to South in Peninsular India?

a] Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Mahanadi, Penner

b] Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Penner, Kaveri

c] Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Penner

d] Kaveri, Penner, Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi

1. The largest irrigation canal in India

a] Indira Gandhi Canal b] Yamuna Canal c] Sirhand Canal d] Son Canal

1. The artificial application of water to the soil or agricultural field is called as

a] Dam Construction b] Irrigation c] Soil Development

d] None of these

1. The most important source of irrigation in Great Indian Desert (Thar) is

a] Well b] Tube-well c] Canal d] All of these

1. Kakrapara irrigation project is on the river of

a] Narmada b] Godavari c] Mahanadi d] Tapti

UNIT I – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which one of the following states has the largest area under canal irrigation?

a] Uttar Pradesh b] Andhra Pradesh c] Maharashtra d] Punjab

1. Which one is the largest multi-purpose of the country?

a] Damodar Valley Project b] Hirakud Project

c] Bhakra-Nangal Project d] Rihand Project

1. Tilaya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill dams are related to

a] Damodar Valley Project b] Hirakud Project

c] Bhakra-Nangal Project d] Rihand Project

1. Which one of the following Projects is the largest Multipurpose Project of Uttar Pradesh?

a] Damodar Valley Project b] Hirakud Project

c] Bhakra-Nangal Project d] Rihand Dam Project

1. The Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on which river in Madhya Pradesh?

a] Son b] Tapti c] Narmada d] Chambel

1. Hirakud dam is built across the river of

a] Mahanadi b] Godavari c] Krishna d] Kaveri

1. Which one of the following Hydroelectric Project constructed on the river Krishna?

a] Hirakud Dam b] Almatti Dam c] Bhadra Reservoir

d] Chamera Hydro-electric Project

1. Where is GovindSagarLaked located?

a] RanjitSagar Dam b] Kosi Dam c] Hirakud Dam

d] Bhakra Nangal Dam

1. Monsoon Forests are also known as

a] Tropical Evergreen Forest b] Dry Forests

c] Tropical Deciduous Forest d] Evergreen Forest

1. Which forests are called “Sunderbans”?

a] Mangrove Forests b] Evergreen Forests c] Dry Forests

d] Alpine Forest

1. Mahogany, Ebony and Rosewood trees are found in which forests?

a] Temperate Deciduous Forests b] Tropical Evergreen Forests

c] Mangrove Forests d] Tropical Deciduous Forests

1. The first Biosphere of India is

a] Manas b] Sunderban c] Nandadevi d] Nilgiris

UNIT I – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which type of forests occupies the highest percentage of area in India?

a] Tropical Deciduous b] Equatorial Evergreen

c] Tropical Rainforests d] Savannah and Desert Vegetation

1. Which one of the following states is maximum teak forest found in the Country?

a] Tamil Nadu b] Uttar Pradesh c] Madhya Pradesh d] West Bengal

***ANSWERS***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | **c** | 2 | **b** | 3 | **a** | 4 | **d** | 5 | **a** | 6 | **b** | 7 | **d** | 8 | **a** | 9 | **b** | 10 | **a** |
| 11 | **b** | 12 | **d** | 13 | **c** | 14 | **b** | 15 | **b** | 16 | **a** | 17 | **d** | 18 | **a** | 19 | **b** | 20 | **d** |
| 21 | **c** | 22 | **a** | 23 | **d** | 24 | **b** | 25 | **c** | 26 | **d** | 27 | **d** | 28 | **b** | 29 | **c** | 30 | **a** |
| 31 | **b** | 32 | **c** | 33 | **d** | 34 | **c** | 35 | **b** | 36 | **a** | 37 | **d** | 38 | **a** | 39 | **d** | 40 | **a** |
| 41 | **b** | 42 | **b** | 43 | **a** | 44 | **b** | 45 | **c** | 46 | **d** | 47 | **a** | 48 | **c** | 49 | **a** | 50 | **d** |
| 51 | **d** | 52 | **a** | 53 | **b** | 54 | **d** | 55 | **c** | 56 | **a** | 57 | **b** | 58 | **d** | 59 | **a** | 60 | **c** |

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UNIT II

1. Which one of the following is physical factor of Indian Agriculture?

a] Land Tenure b] Topography c] Market d] Means of Transport

1. Pastoral Farming is dominant in

a] Western Rajasthan b] Northern Tamil Nadu

c] Andhra Pradesh d] Maharashtra

1. Which type of farming is mainly practised in India?

a] Mediterranean Agriculture b] Extensive Agriculture

c] Monsoon Agriculture d] None of these

1. Required annual rainfall of Rice cultivation in India

a] 100 cm b] 150 cm c] 250 cm d] 75 cm

1. Which zone is called as “Rice Bowl” of India?

a] Kaveri Region b] Narmada-Tapti Region

c] Krishna-Godavari Region d] Ganga-Yamuna Region

1. Which one of the following States is leading Rice producer in India?

a] Tamil Nadu b] Karnataka c] Punjab d] West Bengal

1. Aus, Aman and Boro are related to

a] Wheat b] Rice c] Maize d] Cotton

1. The average temperature of Rice cultivation is

a] 30° C b] 20° C c] 24° C d] 21° C

1. Basti district is main rice producing State of

a] Karnataka b] Uttar Pradesh c] Tamil Nadu d] West Bengal

1. Which one is the 2nd most important crop of India after Rice?

a] Wheat b] Coffee c] Maize d] Cotton

1. Highest wheat producing State in India

a] Tamil Nadu b] Andhra Pradesh c] Karnataka d] Uttar Pradesh

1. Wheat is a -------- Crop in India

a] Summer b] Winter c] South-West Monsoon d] North-East Monsoon

1. Which of the following group of crops can be grown in the area having temperature 20° – 27° C and annual rainfall more than 150 cm?

a] Barley, Jute, Tea b] Tea, Coffee, Maize c] Rice, Wheat, Maize

d] Rubber, Rice, Jute

UNIT II – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. What is the ideal minimum temperature for growth of sugarcane?

a] 20° C b] 10° C c] 25° C d] 15° C

1. Which one is known as “Sugar Bowl” of India?

a] Assam b] Karnataka c] Uttar Pradesh d] Kerala

1. Which one of the following crops is Cash crop?

a] Rice b] Wheat c] Jowar d] Sugarcane

1. The main areas of Sugarcane production in India

a] Coastal Areas of Tamil Nadu b] The Coastal West Bengal to Odisha c] Sutlej-Ganga Plain Punjab to Bihar d] None of These

1. Tobacco is an important ------- crop of India

a] Cash Crop b] Food Crop c] Fibre Crop d] None of These

1. Bidi is one of the type of

a] Rice b] Wheat c] Sugarcane d] Tobacco

1. Which place is Tea Plantation was started in India?

a] Assam b] Nilgiri c] Darjeeling d] Surma

1. Highest Tea producing State in India

a] Assam b] Karnataka c] Tamil Nadu d] West Bengal

1. Oolong is one of the type of

a] Coffee b] Wheat c] Tea d] Pulses

1. Which one of the followings is suitable for Tea Cultivation?

a] Plain Region b] Slope of Hills c] Desert Region d] Doab Region

1. Which one of the following States is leading producer of Coffee in India?

a] Assam b] Tamil Nadu c] Karnataka d] Kerala

1. Coffee is one of the main crop of

a] Food Crop b] Cash Crop c] Beverage Crop d] Fiber Crop

1. Coffee Plant requires climate of

a] Mediterranean Climate b] Hot and Humid Climate c] Equatorial Climate d] Polar Climate

1. Arabica and Robusta are the varieties of

a] Tea b] Wheat c] Jute d] Coffee

UNIT II – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Required rainfall of Coffee production in India

a] 150-250 cm b] 50-100 cm c] 75-150 cm d] Above 250 cm

1. Cotton is an ----- vegetable fibre crop

a] Plantation b] Industrial c] Commercial d] None of These

1. The Barak Valley of Assam is famous for the cultivation of which crop?

a] Oil Palm b] Tea c] Coffee d] Sugarcane

1. The Tea Plantation requires rainfall of

a] 50-150 cm b] 150-250 cm c] 200-300 cm d] 250-350 cm

1. The Ganga Delta region is suitable for Jute cultivation due to the rich fertile soil of

a] Alluvium b] Black c] Red d] Laterite

1. The required temperature of Cotton cultivation in India

a] 16°C – 21°C b] 31°C – 35°C c] 21°C – 30°C d] 10°C -20°C

1. Silver fiber revolution is associated to

a] Cotton b] Leather c] Jute d] Oil Seeds

1. Which one of the following is not a Kharif crop?

a] Jowar b] Rice c] Mustard d] Soybean

1. Which one of the following is not a Rabi Crop?

a] Cotton b] Wheat c] Barley d] Lentil

1. Rayon is related to

a] Jute b] Coffee c] Cotton d] None of These

1. Which one of the following is a Kharif Crop?

a] Rice b] Sugarcane c] Jute d] All of These

1. Which one of the following is a Rabi Crop?

a] Wheat b] Linseed c] Lentil d] All of These

1. Golden Fiber Revolution is related to

a] Production of Milk b] Production of Jute

c] Production of Wheat d] Production of Eggs

1. Required an annual rainfall of Jute

a] 125-200cm b] 100-150cm c] 200-300cm d] 250-350cm

UNIT II – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. India’s largest Jute producing State of

a] Odisha b] Assam c] Bihar d] West Bengal

1. Which Country World’s largest producer of raw Jute in 2020?

a] China b] India c] Bangladesh d] Indonesia

1. Who is the Father of Green Revolution in India?

a] Arun Krishnan b] Norman Borlaug c] M.S. Swaminathan d] R.K.V. Rao

1. Green Revolution refers to

a] Grow more crops b] Green Vegetation c] Use of Green Manure d] HYV Programme

1. Green Revolution is related to

a] Production of Wheat b] Production of Milk

c] Production of Jute d] Production of Coffee

1. Which Indian State was consideration as the initiation site for Green Revolution?

a] Tamil Nadu b] Kerala c] Andhra Pradesh d] Punjab

1. Who is the Father of White Revolution?

a] M.S. Swaminathan b] Arun Krishna

c] VergheseKurien d] Norman Borlaug

1. White Revolution is related to

a] Production of Wheat b] Production of Milk

c] Production of Jute d] Production of Coffee

1. Stands for NDDB

a] Natural Dairy Development Board b] National Dairy Development Board

c] Natural Dairy Data Board d] National Dairy Data Board

1. When did White Revolution started in India?

a] 1970 b] 1960 c] 1980 d] 1975

1. Where is Sheep Wool Research Institute Located?

a] Jodhpur b] Avikanagar c] Kullu d] Barren

1. Milk producing female cattle is called

a] Cale Husbandry b] Animal Husbandry

c] Draught Animal d] Milch Animal

1. Sheep are important source of

a] Mutton and Wool b] Mutton and Shelter

c] Wool and Shelter d] Shelter and Breed

UNIT II – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Who is the Father of Blue Revolution?

a] M.S. Swaminathan b] Arun Krishna

c] VergheseKurien d] Norman Borlaug

1. Breeding of Fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is known as

a] Horticulture b] Pisiculture c] Sericulture d] None of these

1. Stands for MPEDA

a] The Marine Products Export Development Authority

b] The Marine Products Export Development Association

c] The Marine Products Exploration Development Association

d] The Marine Products Exploration Development Authority

1. The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training at located in

a] Mumbai b] Kantla c] Vishakappattinum d] Kochi

1. Which one is called as “Shrimp Capital of India”?

a] Nellore b] Tuticorin c] Mumbai d] Rampur

1. Which one is known as “Pearl City” in India?

a] Vishakappattinum b] Kochi c] Tuticorin d] Mumbai

***ANSWERS***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | **b** | 2 | **a** | 3 | **c** | 4 | **b** | 5 | **c** | 6 | **d** | 7 | **b** | 8 | **c** | 9 | **b** | 10 | **a** |
| 11 | **d** | 12 | **b** | 13 | **d** | 14 | **a** | 15 | **c** | 16 | **d** | 17 | **c** | 18 | **a** | 19 | **d** | 20 | **c** |
| 21 | **a** | 22 | **c** | 23 | **b** | 24 | **c** | 25 | **c** | 26 | **b** | 27 | **d** | 28 | **a** | 29 | **b** | 30 | **d** |
| 31 | **b** | 32 | **a** | 33 | **c** | 34 | **a** | 35 | **c** | 36 | **a** | 37 | **c** | 38 | **d** | 39 | **d** | 40 | **b** |
| 41 | **a** | 42 | **d** | 43 | **b** | 44 | **c** | 45 | **d** | 46 | **a** | 47 | **d** | 48 | **c** | 49 | **b** | 50 | **b** |
| 51 | **a** | 52 | **b** | 53 | **d** | 54 | **a** | 55 | **b** | 56 | **b** | 57 | **a** | 58 | **d** | 59 | **a** | 60 | **c** |

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UNIT III

1. Iron Ore is a

a] Metallic Minerals b] Non Metallic Minerals c] Mineral Fuel

d] None of These

1. Which one is not a type of Iron Ore?

a] Magnetite b] Haemetite c] Limonite d] Lignite

1. Which type of Iron Ore in terms of Iron Content?

a] Magnetite b] Haemetite c] Limonite d] None of these

1. In Odisha, Iron Ores are located in \_\_\_\_\_

a] Mayurbhanj District b] Keonjhar District

c] Sundargarh District d] All of These

1. Which region is called as “Ruhr of India”?

a] Mysore Plateau b] Chotta Nagpur Plateau c] Malwa Plateau

d] Deccan Plateau

1. Kudremukh is an important Iron Ore mine of

a] Odisha b] Andhra Pradesh c] Karnataka d] Kerala

1. Bauxite is a main source of

a] Copper b] Tin c] Aluminium d] Mica

1. India’s largest reserve of Bauxite is found in

a] Tamil Nadu b] Odisha c] Karnataka d] Gujarat

1. Which district is the leading producer of Bauxite in Odisha?

a] Koraput District b] Amreli District c] Ranchi District

d] Belgaum District

1. The content of Aluminium in Bauxite ranges of

a] 20-30% b] 30-35% c] 35-45% d] 55-60%

1. India is a World leading producer of

a] Mica b] Bauxite c] Copper d] Gold

1. Which one Non-Metallic Mineral?

a] Iron Ore b] Bauxite c] Mica d] None of These

1. Mica is which one of the group of Minerals?

a] Muscovite b] Biotite c] Phlogopite d] All of These

1. Which one of the following States is largest Mica production in India?

a] Andhra Pradesh b] Rajasthan c] Maharashtra d] Bihar

UNIT III – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. White Mica is obtained from

a] Hematite b] Pegmatite c] Limonite d] Siderite

1. Which Indian State is not the producer of Mica?

a] Andhra Pradesh b] Rajasthan c] Tamil Nadu d] Jharkhand

1. Mica is used for

a] Electrical Industries b] Agro Industries c] Firework Industries

d] None of These

1. The Oldest and Richest Coalfield of India

a] Bokaro b] Jharia c] Raniganj d] Makum

1. The first formation of coal is called as

a] Peat b] Lignite c] Bituminous d] Anthracite

1. Which one of the following raw materials is required in the largest quantity in the manufacturing of steel?

a] Iron Ore b] Coal c] Limestone d] Bauxite

1. Which one is called Brown Coal?

a] Peat b] Anthracite c] Bituminous d] Lignite

1. Gondwana Coal deposits are found in

a] Ganga Valley b] Kaveri Valley c] Damodar Valley

d] Narmadha Valley

1. Which coal is occurred in the maximum carbon?

a] Anthracite b] Bituminous c] Lignite d] Peat

1. Thermal Power and Fertilizer Plants at located in

a] Rampur Field b] Talcher Field c] Aimgir Field

d] Rajmahal Coal Field

1. Coal is also known

a] Black Diamond b] White Gold c] Black Gold d] White Diamond

1. Bituminous Coal also called

a] Hard Coal b] Cooking Coal c] Soft Coal d] None of these

1. Which one is called “Buries Sunshine”?

a] Iron Ore b] Petroleum c] Gold d] Coal

1. Which Indian State has the highest Coal Reserves?

a] Jharkhand b] Chhattisgarh c] Rajasthan d] Maharashtra

UNIT III – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which is the largest coal producing State in India?

a] Jharkhand b] Odisha c] Chhattisgarh d] Madhya Pradesh

1. Which groups of States accounts for about 90% of the annual coal production in India?

a] Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

b] Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal

c] Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan

d] Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand

1. Petroleum is known as

a] White Gold b] White Diamond c] Black Gold d] White Diamond

1. Petroleum is an inflammable mixture of

a] Hydro-Carbon b] Hydro-Manganese c] Hydro-Krypton d] Hydro-Nitrate

1. Which one of the following is Oil City of Assam?

a] Mathura b] Digboi c] Dibrugarh d] Rajput

1. Khambhat-Lunej area famous for petroleum is also called as

a] Ankaleshwar Oil Field b] Bombay High c] Gandhar Field

d] None of these

1. ONGC Stands for

a] Oil and National Gas National Gas Commission

b] Oil and Natural Gas Communication

c] Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

d] Oil and National Gas Communication

1. Oil India Limited was formed by

a] ONAC b] BHEL c] BOCL d] None of these

1. At which area in Tamil Nadu is a refinery located?

a] Thanjavur b] Madurai c] Trichy d] Manali

1. The World’s largest Oil Refinery operated by Reliance Petroleum is locate at

a] Jamnagar b] Mangalore c] Visakhapatnam d] Hyderabad

1. A which of the following is a fossil fuel?

a] Dry Leaves b] Cow Product c] Wood d] Petroleum

1. Which Indian State is mostly found in Petroleum?

a] Assam b] Karnataka c] Gujarat d] Tamil Nadu

UNIT III – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which one of the following Sand of Kerala Coast is the largest source of Uranium?

a] Bolazite Sand b] Monazite Sand c] Thorianite Sand

d] None of these

1. Which one of the following is not an Atomic Minerals?

a] Uranium b] Thorium c] Zirconium d] Limonite

1. Beryllium Oxide is used as which level in nuclear reactors?

a] Maximum b] Minimum c] Moderator d] None of these

1. Zirconium is highly found in which Indian State?

a] Odisha b] Tamil Nadu c] Kerala d] Andhra Pradesh

1. Thorium is also maximum found in which Indian State?

a] Andhra Pradesh b] Madhya Pradesh c] Gujarat

d] Uttar Pradesh

1. India’s first Uranium Mine is locating at which among the following places?

a] Tummalapalle b] Jaduguda c] Pichli d] Dalhum

1. Which among the following is not an Oil producing field in India?

a] Bombay High b] Ankaleshwar c] Digboi d] Jamnagar

1. In which among the following Petroleum in India is found chiefly?

a] Sedimentary Rocks b] Metamorphic Rocks c] Igneous Rocks

d] None of these

1. Which of the following is used in Pencils?

a] Phosphorous b] Charcoal c] Silicon d] Graphite

1. Non-conventional energy is a

a] Non Renewable Energy b] Renewable Energy c] Active Energy

d] None of these

1. Which one of the following is not non-conventional energy?

a] Solar Energy b] Wind Energy c] Geothermal Energy

d] Atomic Energy

1. Which one of the following States of India has high potentials for Solar Energy?

a] Karnataka b] Rajasthan c] Odisha d] West Bengal

1. Solar Energy also maximum used for

a] Heating Space and Water b] Agriculture c] Heating of Body

d] None of these

UNIT III – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Solar Energy is non-exhaustible and

a] Pollutant b] Exhaustible c] Pollution Free d] None of these

1. Which Indian State located in Muppandal Windfarm?

a] Gujarat b] Rajasthan c] Maharashtra d] Tamil Nadu

1. What caused Wind?

a] Sun Heating the Atmosphere b] Rotation of Earth’s

c] Variations in the Earth’s Surface d] All of These

1. Asia’s largest Windmill located at

a] Kanyakumari b] Lamba c] Ahmedabad d] Kochin

1. Which of the following states of India is located at Tattapani Geothermal Power Plants?

a] Gujarat b] Chhattisgarh c] Jharkhand d] Himachal Pradesh

1. Which one of the following places of India Geothermal Energy Sources found?

a] Tattabani b] Puga Valley c] Manikaran d] All of These

1. Geothermal Energy is basically a which type of energy?

a] Non-renewable b] Renewable c] Biotic d] Non-Cyclic

***ANSWERS***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | **a** | 2 | **d** | 3 | **a** | 4 | **d** | 5 | **b** | 6 | **c** | 7 | **c** | 8 | **b** | 9 | **a** | 10 | **d** |
| 11 | **a** | 12 | **c** | 13 | **d** | 14 | **a** | 15 | **b** | 16 | **c** | 17 | **a** | 18 | **b** | 19 | **a** | 20 | **b** |
| 21 | **d** | 22 | **c** | 23 | **a** | 24 | **b** | 25 | **a** | 26 | **c** | 27 | **d** | 28 | **a** | 29 | **c** | 30 | **b** |
| 31 | **c** | 32 | **a** | 33 | **b** | 34 | **c** | 35 | **c** | 36 | **c** | 37 | **d** | 38 | **a** | 39 | **d** | 40 | **a** |
| 41 | **b** | 42 | **d** | 43 | **c** | 44 | **c** | 45 | **a** | 46 | **b** | 47 | **d** | 48 | **a** | 49 | **d** | 50 | **b** |
| 51 | **d** | 52 | **b** | 53 | **a** | 54 | **c** | 55 | **d** | 56 | **d** | 57 | **b** | 58 | **b** | 59 | **d** | 60 | **b** |

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UNIT IV

1. The India’s first attempt of iron and steel industry was made in 1830 at

a] Jamshedpur b] Porto Nava c] Gopalpur d] Bhubaneshwar

1. Which one of the following places are located in TISCO?

a] Gopalpur b] Bhadravati c] Jamshedpur d] Jabalpur

1. What is the output of Iron and Steel Industry?

a] Pig Iron b] Iron Ore c] Steel d] All of These

1. Which Indian State has some major steel producing centres?

a] Jharkhand b] Tamil Nadu c] Punjab d] Telangana

1. The three iron and steel plants at Kutti, Burnpur and Hirapur have been merged together as

a] Hindustan Steel Plant b] Indian Iron and Steel Company

c] Tata Iron and Steel Company d] Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Limited

1. Which one of the following steel plants formerly known as the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited?

a] Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. b] Hindustan Steel Ltd.

c] Salem Steel Plant d] Vijayanagar Steel Plant

1. Hirapur site is main producer of

a] Steel b] Coking Coal c] Pig Iron d] None of these

1. Which one of the following plant is best suited for “Least Cost Location” in the ideal location triangle by Weber Theory?

a] Salem Plant b] Vijayanagar Plant c] Durgapur Plant d] Bokaro Plant

1. In which Indian City is also known as “Cottonopolis of India”?

a] Mumbai b] Ahmedabad c] Coimbatore d] Kolkata

1. In which Indian is called as “Manchester of India”?

a] Mumbai b] Ahmedabad c] Coimbatore d] Kolkata

1. Which one of the followings is known as “Manchester of South India”?

a] Mumbai b] Ahmedabad c] Coimbatore d] Kolkata

1. The process of making thread from fibre is called

a] Ginning b] Weaving c] Knitting d] Spinning

1. In Which Indian State is leading producer of cotton?

a] Gujarat b] Maharashtra c] Tamil Nadu d] Uttar Pradesh

1. In which state of India, the first cotton mill was set up in 1851?

a] Bombay b] Delhi c] Madras d] Bengal

UNIT IV – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. The process of fibres are then separated from the seeds by combing called

a] Weaving b] Ginning c] Knitting d] Spinning

1. Which one of the following is the largest producer of cement in Northern India?

a] Beavar b] Sonipur c] Ratnagiri d] DalmiaDadri

1. The development of strength of cement and its fineness are

a] Not related b] Randomly related c] Directly related

d] Inversely Proportional

1. India’s first Cement Plant set up in 1904

a] Kolkata b] Mumbai c] Delhi d] Chennai

1. How is the argillaceous material used in the manufacture of cement stored?

a] Silos b] Basins c] Tanks d] Bags

1. Which one industry manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?

a] Chemical b] Electronic c] Cement d] Steel

1. Cotton textile industry is based on

a] Agro-based industry b] Forest-based industry

c] Chemical-based industry d] None of these

1. Which one of the followings is include chemical industry?

a] Petrochemical industry b] Fertilizer industry

c] Pharmaceutical industry d] All of these

1. Which place of Indian Chemical Industry in Asia?

a] 1st Place b] 4th Place c] 2nd Place d] 6th Place

1. Which one of the followings is not include of Chemical Industry?

a] Plastic Industry b] Glass Industry c] Cotton Industry d] Cement Industry

1. Which one is major source of foreign exchange for IT industry in India?

a] Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) b] Oil India Ltd, (OIL)

c] Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.(BHEL) d] Steel Authority of India Ltd.(SAIL)

1. Which Indian City is known as Electronic Capital of India?

a] Pune b] Chennai c] Mumbai d] Bangalore

1. Which of the following is an Electronics Industry?

a] BALCO, Korba b] BHEL, Hyderabad

c] TISCO, Jamshedpur d] HMT, Bangalore

1. How many industrial Regions of India as demarcated by Prof. R.L. Singh?

a] Five b] Four c] Six d] Seven

UNIT IV – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Primary Sector of the Economy is related to

a] Agriculture b] Manufacturing c] IT d] Transportation

1. The Secondary Sector is also called as

a] Agriculture b] Manufacturing c] IT d] Transportation

1. The Tertiary Sector is well known as the

a] Agriculture b] Manufacturing c] Service Sector

d] None of these

1. In which industrial region is closely connected with development of cotton textile industry in India?

a] Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region b] Chotanagpur Region c] Mumbai-Pune Region d] Gujarat Region

1. Which one of the followings is main problems of Mumbai-Pune industrial region in India?

a] High cost of land and high rent of commercial space b] Lack of raw material to cotton mills

c] Inadequate supply of power

d] All of the above

1. The Kolkata Hoogly industrial region main specializes in the production of

a] Jute, Silk, Cotton Textile b] Rice, Wheat, Maize c] Rice, Coffee, Tea d] Coal, Gold, Bauxite

1. Naihati and Rishra are main industrial cities of which region?

a] Mumbai-Thane Region b] Chottanagpur Region c] Ahmedabad-Vadodara Region d] Kolata-Hoogly Region

1. Which one of the nuclear power station located in Ahmedabad-Vadodara region?

a] Kakrapara b] Ukai c] Mettur d] None of these

1. The Chotanagpur region mainly covered the States of

a] Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand

b] Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal

c] West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha

d] Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand

1. Chotanagpur region famous for

a] Power Project b] Gold c] Minerals d] None of these

1. Kolkata Port is located in

a] Chotanagpur Region b] Madurai-Coimbatore-Bangalore Region

c] South West Region d] North East Region

UNIT IV – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Pykara, Sharavati and Sivasamudram Hydro-electrical projects are main source of

a] Chotanagpur Region b] Madurai-Coimbatore-Bangalore Region c] South West Region d] North East Region

1. The National Highways System is the responsibility of

a] State Government b] A Special Roads Authority c] Central Government d] State and Central Government

1. India’s first serious attempt was drawn “Nagpur Plan” in

a] 1945 b] 1948 c] 1950 d] 1943

1. The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established

a] May 1960 b] May 1961 c] may 1959 d] May1962

1. Atal Highway Tunnel (9.02km) connects between

a] Mumbai-Delhi b] Manali-Mumbai c] PirPanjal-Kashmir Valley d] Manali-Lahaul-Spiti Valley

1. Which programme offered for backward areas religious and tourist places connectivity by

a] Bharatmala Project b] 20 Point Scheme c] NH Development Project d] None of these

1. NH1 connects which two cities?

a] Delhi & Kolkata b] Mumbai & Kolkata c] Delhi & Mumbai d] Delhi & Amritsar

1. In how many zones Indian Railway has been divided?

a] 16 Zones b] 18 Zones c] 17 Zones d] 20 Zones

1. India’s first Railway Track in 1856 between

a] Mumbai-Amritsar b] Mumbai-Delhi c] Mumbai-Thane d] Thane-Delhi

1. Which one of the following is headquarter of Central Railway Zone?

a] Mumbai (CST) b] Kolkata c] Nagpur d] Chennai

1. Which one of the followings is headquarter of West Central Railway Zone?

a] Jaipur b] Gorakhpur c] Bilaspur d] Jabalpur

1. Which year of India’s Air Transport was launched between Allahabad and Naini?

a] 1911 b] 1947 c] 1951 d] 1953

UNIT IV – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which one is largest International Airport in India?

a]ChhatrapatiShivajiMaharaj Airport b] Indira Gandhi Airport

c] Rajiv Gandhi Airport d] Cochin Airport

1. Which one is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India?

a] Roadways b] Railways c] Airways d] Waterways

1. The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in

a] 1886 b] 1986 c] 1984 d] 1980

1. On which River and between two places does the National Waterway No.1 lie?

a] The Brahmaputra, Sadhya-Dhubri

b] West Coast Canal, Kottapuram-Kollam

c] The Ganga, Haldia-Allahabad

d] The Indus, Allahabad-Jaipur

1. Champakara Canal and Udyogmandal Canal are related to

a]Haldia-Allahabad(NW1) b] Sadhya-Dhubri(NW2)

c] Kottapuram-Kollam(NW3) d] None of these

1. Which one of the followings is not a personal communication system?

a] Telephone b] Telegram c] Fax d] Newspaper

1. Which one of the followings is a mass communication system?

a] Radio b] Television c] Satellite d] All of these

1. In which of the following year, the first Radio Programme was broadcast?

a] 1911 b] 1923 c] 1927 d] 1936

1. Information Technology deals with

a] Information b] Data c] Knowledge d] All of these

***ANSWERS***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | **b** | 2 | **c** | 3 | **c** | 4 | **a** | 5 | **b** | 6 | **a** | 7 | **c** | 8 | **d** | 9 | **a** | 10 | **b** |
| 11 | **c** | 12 | **d** | 13 | **a** | 14 | **a** | 15 | **b** | 16 | **a** | 17 | **c** | 18 | **d** | 19 | **b** | 20 | **b** |
| 21 | **a** | 22 | **d** | 23 | **b** | 24 | **c** | 25 | **a** | 26 | **d** | 27 | **b** | 28 | **c** | 29 | **a** | 30 | **b** |
| 31 | **c** | 32 | **c** | 33 | **d** | 34 | **a** | 35 | **d** | 36 | **a** | 37 | **b** | 38 | **c** | 39 | **a** | 40 | **b** |
| 41 | **c** | 42 | **d** | 43 | **a** | 44 | **d** | 45 | **a** | 46 | **d** | 47 | **b** | 48 | **c** | 49 | **a** | 50 | **d** |
| 51 | **a** | 52 | **b** | 53 | **d** | 54 | **b** | 55 | **c** | 56 | **c** | 57 | **d** | 58 | **d** | 59 | **b** | 60 | **d** |

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UNIT V

1. India’s first complete census of population was taken in

a] 1881 b] 1872 c] 1891 d] 1892

1. When did the National Population Policy come into effects

a] 2000 b] 1972 c] 2011 d] 2010

1. The change in number of population of an area over a period of time is called

a] Density of Population b] Distribution of Population

c] Growth of Population d] None of These

1. The magnitude of Population Growth refers to

a] The number of females per 000’ males

b] The rate at which the population increases

c] The total population of an area

d] The number of persons added each year

1. What year is considered a great demographic divide in India?

a] 1951 b] 1921 c] 1881 d] 1911

1. Birth rate is the number of live birth per thousand person’s in

a] 1 Year b] 2 Years c] 5 Years d] 10 Years

1. During which decade did the population record a negative growth rate?

a] 1901-1911 b] 1911-1921 c] 1921-1931 d] 1981-1991

1. As per the Census 2011, what is the growth rate of Indian Population?

a] 24.85 b] 24.66 c] 21.34 d] 17.64

1. India’s Population Growth is characterized by

a] An increase in ratio of females

b] Increasing number of old people

c] An increase in rate of death

d] An increase in the birth rate and declining death rate

1. In which Indian State is highest decadal growth rate of population in2001-2011?

a] Arunachal Pradesh b] Meghalaya c] Bihar d] Jharkhand

1. In which one of the following states is negative decadal growth of population in 2001-2011?

a] Arunachal Pradesh b] Nagaland c] Bihar d] Jharkhand

1. In which Indian Union Territory is highest decadal growth rate of population in 2001-2011?

a] Dadra & Nagar Haveli b] Delhi c] Puducherry d] Daman & Diu

UNIT V – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Which one of the following year is the recorded 24.80% at decadal growth of population in India?

a] 1951 b] 1961 c] 1971 d] 1991

1. In the history of Indian population, which duration period is referred to as “A great leep forward”?

a] 1921-1931 b] 1931-1941 c] 1941-1951 d] 1951-1961

1. In general, it is observed that the rate of population growth has been \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the densely populated areas compared to sparsely populated areas.

a] Low b] High c] Moderate d] Almost the Same

1. Approximately what percentage of world’s population is to be found in India (2011)?

a] 17.7% b] 20.1% c] 15.5% d] 19.1%

1. Where does India rank as a world population?

a] First b] Second c] Third d] Fourth

1. What was the population of India as per 2011 census?

a] 108 million b] 3182 million c] 1210 million d] 3286 million

1. As per 2011 census, India’s maximum population found in the State of

a] Bihar b] Uttar Pradesh c] West Bengal d] Tamil Nadu

1. Which Indian State had the lowest population as per the 2011 census?

a] Mizoram b] Nagaland c] Goa d] Sikkim

1. The percentage of population living in rural areas in India according to 2011

a] 58.8% b] 68.8% c] 68.9% d]68.0%

1. In how many years India’s population will be doubled?

a] 32 Years b] 34 Years c] 38 Years d] 36 Years

1. India’s maximum population found in the following States of

a] Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar

b] Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar

c] Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka

d] Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

1. Which one is defined as number of persons living per square kilometre?

a] Growth rate of population b] Density of population

c] Distribution of population d] Increasing birth rate

1. The average density of population in India as per 2011?

a] 221 b] 382 c] 324 d] 216

UNIT V – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. The average density of population in India as per 2001?

a] 221 b] 382 c] 324 d] 216

1. Which Indian State has the highest density of population in 2011?

a] Uttar Pradesh b] West Bengal c] Tamil Nadu d] Bihar

1. Which Indian State has the lowest density of population in 2011?

a] Chhattisgarh b] Manipur c] Arunachal Pradesh d] Sikkim

1. Which one of the following state is highest density of population in India as per 2001?

a] Uttar Pradesh b] West Bengal c] Tamil Nadu d] Bihar

1. Which one is correct sequences of descending order of density of population in India as per 2011?

a] Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh

b] West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar

c] Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal

d] Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala

1. What is the stage in the population cycle in which India is classified on the basic of its demographic characteristics?

a] Early Expanding Stage b] High Stationary Stage

c] Late Expanding State d] Declining Stage

1. The density of population in India is defined as

a] Number of persons in an area of one-mile square

b] Number of persons in an area of one lakh mile square

c] Number of persons in an area of one lakh km square

d] Number of persons in an area of one square km

1. Which one of the Union Territories is highest density of population in 2011?

a] Chandigarh b] Puducherry c] Delhi d] Andaman & Nicobar

1. Which one of the Union Territories is lowest density of population in 2011?

a] Chandigarh b] Puducherry c] Delhi d] Andaman & Nicobar

1. Which State in India has recorded the lowest growth rate during 2001-2011 census?

a] Kerala b] West Bengal c] Rajasthan d] Bihar

1. Which of the following socio-economic factors does NOT act as a determinant for uneven distribution of population?

a] Urbanisation b] Political decision c] Available of mineral resources d] Agricultural practices

UNIT V – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. India’s overpopulation leads to declining

a] Poverty b] Increasing food grain c] Machines d] None of these

1. The overpopulation also causes

a] Poor quality of life b] Shortage of food c] Lack of health care

d] All of these

1. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the lack of female population in India?

a] Social factors b] Political factors c] Economic factors

d] Superstitions

1. What percentage of Indian population is below poverty line in 2011?

a] Less than 30% b] 30 to 35% c] 35 to 40% d] More than 40%

1. The balance of exports and imports of goods is referred to as\_\_\_

a] Current account b] Trade Balance (BOT) c] Current account balance d] Current account deficit

1. All economic transactions between a country’s residents and residents of other countries is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_

a] Balance of trade b] Current account c] Balance of payments

d] Capital account

1. Which one of the following assessments is not a key of trade balance?

a] Surplus b] Deficit c] Equilibrium d] None of these

1. Which of the following is true about India Trade Policy (Export-Import), 2015-2019?

a] Doubling the exports b] Achieve 305% share in global exports

c] Introduced two new schemes (MEIS & SEIS) d] All of these

1. Which one of the following percentage is the share of Indian Export in the International Trade?

a] Less than 1% b] 1 to 3% c] 3 to 5% d] 5 to 7%

1. Consider the following items
2. Gems and Jewellery 2. Chemicals and related products 3. Engineering goods 4. Textiles

Which of the items given above are the top four items in India’s manufactured exports?

a] 1,2 and 3 b] 2, 3 and 4 c] 1, 3 and 4 d] All of these

1. Which one of the following Country is India’s top trading partner in 2020-2021?

a] United Sates b] China c] Saudi Arab d] Iraq

UNIT V – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. India’s biggest import of

a] Crude Petroleum b] Petroleum Gas c] Diamond d] Rice

1. India’s total foreign trade in 2020-2021 is

a] USD 492 billion b] USD 392 billion c] USD 686 billion

d] None of these

1. What is the main objective of new India’s foreign trade policy 2021-2026?

a] To facilitate trade by reducing transaction cost and time

b] To increase merchandise exports with emphasis on higher share of MSMEs c] Expected to e-commerce exports and identify new sectors to boost domestic exports

d] All of these

1. Stands for “SAARC”

a] South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation

b] South Asian Authority of Regional Cooperation

c] South Asian Association of Role of Cooperation

d] South Asian Assistant of Regional Cooperation

1. What is the role of SAARC?

a] To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia

b] To strengthen collective self-reliance

c] To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in various fields

d] All of these

1. India hosted a virtual health secretary-level meeting with other SAARC Countries on

a] February 18, 2020 b] February 18, 2021 c] March 18, 2020

d] March 18, 2021

1. South Asian University jointly established by eight SAARC Member States is at

a] Dhaka b] Kathmandu c] New Delhi d] Island

1. When was SAARC established?

a] 1953 b] 1967 c] 1995 d] 1985

1. Which one is not a stands for BRICS?

a] Brazil b] Indonesia c] Russia d] China

1. BRIC origin of

a] 2006 b] 2010 c] 2001 d] 2005

UNIT V – GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. What is the reasons for collaboration of BRICS member Countries?

a] To make proper use of their untapped economy through collaboration

b] To create alternative goal infrastructure in economic financial fields

c] Big countries in both area and population, and face similar challenges

d] All of these

1. The first summit (2009) of BRICS mostly focused on

a] Economic and Financial Issues

b] Reform of International Financial Institutions

c] Sustainable Development and Measures to Combat Climate Change

d] All of these

1. In March 2012, 4th BRICS summit hosted by India in

a] New Delhi b] Mumbai c] Pune d] Chennai

***ANSWERS***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | **a** | 2 | **a** | 3 | **c** | 4 | **d** | 5 | **b** | 6 | **a** | 7 | **b** | 8 | **d** | 9 | **d** | 10 | **b** |
| 11 | **b** | 12 | **a** | 13 | **c** | 14 | **d** | 15 | **a** | 16 | **a** | 17 | **b** | 18 | **c** | 19 | **b** | 20 | **d** |
| 21 | **b** | 22 | **d** | 23 | **b** | 24 | **b** | 25 | **b** | 26 | **c** | 27 | **d** | 28 | **c** | 29 | **a** | 30 | **a** |
| 31 | **c** | 32 | **d** | 33 | **c** | 34 | **d** | 35 | **a** | 36 | **d** | 37 | **a** | 38 | **d** | 39 | **a** | 40 | **a** |
| 41 | **b** | 42 | **c** | 43 | **d** | 44 | **d** | 45 | **b** | 46 | **d** | 47 | **a** | 48 | **a** | 49 | **c** | 50 | **d** |
| 51 | **a** | 52 | **d** | 53 | **b** | 54 | **c** | 55 | **d** | 56 | **b** | 57 | **c** | 58 | **d** | 59 | **d** | 60 | **a** |

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