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PYQs →



(Indian Geography)



(World Geography)

प्रश्न बैंक में कोई गलती मिली? बधाई हो, आपकी तैयारी सही दिशा में जा रही है! 😊 **QR कोड → स्कैन करें** और हमें इसकी जानकारी दें। आपका इनाम? आपके शिक्षकों और ईश्वर का आशीर्वाद 🙌 - जो आपको इस परीक्षा में ही नहीं, बल्कि जीवन में भी सफल होने में मदद करेगा!





Indian Geography

INDIA



**(1) Physiographic division**

1. Which of the following statements are **correct**?
- (A) The western part of the Himalayas is wider than the eastern part.
- (B) The eastern Himalayas are higher due to higher pressure forces in the east.
- (C) The height of the snow line in the eastern part of the Himalayas is 5700 m, and in the western part it is 4200 m.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (1) (A) only
- (2) (B) only
- (3) (A) & (B) only
- (4) (A) & (C) only
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans. (3)

Explanation :

(A) ✓	❖ The western part of the Himalayas is wider than the eastern part, which is about 400 km wide in the west and about 150 km wide in the east. ❖ In the eastern Himalayas, stronger tectonic convergence and bending of the Himalayan arc have compressed the mountain system into a narrower belt.
(B) ✓	❖ The pressure force on the convergent frontier in the eastern Himalayas is higher. This is why high peaks like 'Mount Everest' and 'Kanchenjunga' are located in the eastern Himalayas.
(C) ✗	❖ The eastern Himalayas receive much heavier monsoon precipitation, causing abundant snowfall and a lower snow line (≈ 4200 m). The western Himalayas are drier, so permanent snow occurs only at higher elevations (≈ 5700 m).

2. Arrange the fault lines of the Himalayas from **south to north**:

- (A) Main Boundary Thrust
- (B) Main Central Thrust
- (C) Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone
- (D) Himalayan Frontal Fault

Option:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (3) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (4) (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

❖ **Correct sequence from south to north:**
Himalayan Front Fault (HFF) → Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) → Main Central Thrust (MCT) → Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone (ITSZ)

★ See Map 1.1 on page number 84

- ❖ **Himalayan Frontal Fault (HFF) or Main Frontal Thrust (MFT)** is the southernmost fault, situated between the Siwalik Range (Outer Himalayas) and the Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is considered the most active fault in the Himalayan thrust system.
- ❖ **Main Boundary Thrust (MBT):** Located north of the HFF/MFT, this fault separates the Siwalik Range from the Lesser Himalayas.
- ❖ **Main Central Thrust (MCT):** further north, this thrust fault separates the Lesser Himalayas from the Greater Himalayas.
- ❖ The **ITSZ** is a suture zone in the Ladakh region and marks the limit of the Indian plate where it collides with the Eurasian plate and is subducted below the latter. Trans Himalaya is separated from the Greater Himalayas by the **ITSZ (Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone)**.

3. Which of the following statements is **not incorrect**?

- (A) The Trans Himalayas were formed before the Great Himalayas.
- (B) The Karakoram Range is the southernmost range of the Trans-Himalayas.
- (C) Nubra Valley, a three-armed valley formed by the confluence of Suru and Nubra rivers, is situated between the Ladakh and Zaskar ranges.
- (D) Khardung La is the main pass situated in the Ladakh range, which connects the Shyok and Nubra river valleys to the Indus river valley.

**(2) Climate**

1. How many of the following statements are **correct**:

- (A) In the first week of July, monsoon winds reach the coastal areas of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.
- (B) The leeward slopes of the Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall.
- (C) Monsoon rainfall decreases as the distance from the sea increases.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) One only
- (2) Two only
- (3) All are correct.
- (4) All are incorrect.
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

★ See Map 1.10 on page number 89

(A) X	❖ In the first week of June, monsoon winds reach the coastal areas of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra. ❖ Monsoon rain in India is seasonal, which mainly occurs during June to September ❖ First of all, monsoon winds hit the coast of Kerala, which is called 'Burst of Monsoon'. ❖ The monsoon reaches the interior parts of the country by the first week of July.
(B) X	❖ The windward slopes of the Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall.
(C) ✓	❖ Monsoon rainfall decreases as the distance from the sea increases. ❖ This is the reason why in India, Kolkata receives 119 cm, Patna 105 cm, Allahabad 76 cm and Delhi 56 cm of rainfall during monsoon rains.

2. **Assertion:** The western jet stream starts flowing north of the Himalayas with the onset of summer season.

Reason: Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) begins to move northwards along with the Sun's movement northwards.

Select the correct codes:

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (5) Question not attempted.

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

- ❖ With the onset of summer, the Sun and ITCZ move northwards. Due to its effect, the western jet stream starts flowing north of the Himalayas.

Additional Information
❖ The Indian monsoon is mainly related to the changes in atmospheric circulation that occur during the summer season. ❖ Due to the high temperature in the Indian subcontinent, low air pressure develops. ❖ After the western jet stream shifts to the north of the Himalayas, the 'eastern jet stream' develops in India. Its position varies according to the seasons in about 15°-30° north latitude, and it is considered to be primarily responsible for the Indian monsoon outbreak. ❖ Due to the influence of the eastern jet stream, high air pressure develops near the island of Madagascar in the southern Indian Ocean. The south-west monsoon originates from this high pressure centre.

3. Which of the following statements are **correct**?

- (A) Edmund Haley describes monsoons as giant-scale land and sea breezes caused by differential heating and cooling between the continental landmass and adjacent oceanic areas.
- (B) Thermal Theory explains monsoon as a result of the seasonal migration of planetary wind and pressure belts caused by the shifting of the sun during different seasons.
- (C) Dynamic theory explains monsoons as large-scale, seasonal land and sea breezes due to temperature differences between

**(3) Major Rivers and Lakes**

1. Which of the following are **right side tributaries** of the Indus river?

- (A) Sohan
- (B) Syok
- (C) Swat
- (D) Gumal
- (E) Gilgit

Select the correct answer from the following code:-

- (1) (A), (C), (D), (E) only
- (2) (A), (B), (C), (D) only
- (3) (B), (C), (D), (E) only
- (4) (A), (B), (D), (E) only
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans. (3)

Explanation:

- ❖ The **right-bank tributaries** of the Indus River are the **Shyok, Swat, Gomal, and Gilgit**, while the **Sohan** is its **left-bank tributary**.

★ See Map 1.16 on page number 93

Additional Information

Indus River Drainage System: ❖ Length – 2880 km (1,114 km in India) ❖ Catchment Area – 11.65 lakh km and 3.21 lakh sq km in India ❖ Origin – Bokhar Chu Glacier (northern slope of Mount Kailash) near Mansarovar Lake ❖ Falls in – Arabian Sea near Karachi ❖ Drainage Area – Tibet (China) → Ladakh → Pakistan ❖ Tributaries – Kishanganga, Shyok, Hunza, Kurram, Tochi, Shigar, Nubra, Gilgit, Swat, Kabul, Gomal (right side) and Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Jaskar, Dras, Suru (left side)

2. Arrange this Panchmahanad from **south to north**:

- (A) Jhelum
- (B) Chena
- (C) Ravi
- (D) Beas
- (E) Sutlej

Select the correct answer from the following code:-

- (1) (D),(E),(C),(B),(A)
- (2) (C),(D),(E),(B),(A)
- (3) (C),(E),(D),(A),(B)
- (4) (E),(D),(C),(B),(A)
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Correct order from south-to-north : Sutlej → Beas → Ravi → Chenab → Jhelum.

Additional Information

Panchmahanad Rivers ❖ Five major left-bank tributaries of the Indus River flowing from north to south and merging near Mithankot (Pakistan). ❖ Jhelum/Vitasta ❖ Chenab/Askini ❖ Ravi/Parushni/Iravati ❖ Beas/Bipasha/Argikiya ❖ Sutlej/Samudri/Satadru Jhelum ❖ Length – 724 km (400 km in India) ❖ Origin – Sheshnag Lake near Verinag (Pir Panjal) ❖ Flows through Wular Lake and Srinagar Chenab ❖ Largest tributary of Indus (1180 km in India) ❖ Formed by Chandra + Bhaga near Baralacha Pass (Himachal Pradesh) Ravi ❖ Length – 725 km in India ❖ Origin – Barabhangal near Rohtang Pass ❖ Flows through Chamba valley Beas ❖ Length – 465 km ❖ Origin – Vyas Kund near Rohtang Pass ❖ Flows through Kullu–Kangra valley Sutlej ❖ Length – 1450 km (1050 km in India) ❖ Origin – Rakshastal Lake (Tibet), called Longchen Khambab ❖ Enters India via Shipkila Pass

**(4) Irrigation**

1. What is the correct order of major sources of irrigation in the terms of high to low contribution?

- (1) Wells & tubewells > Canals > Ponds
- (2) Ponds > Canals > Wells & tubewells
- (3) Wells & tubewells > Ponds > Canals
- (4) Canals > Ponds > Wells & tubewells
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Major sources of irrigation	
Sources of irrigation	Contribution (%)
Wells and Tube Wells	61.58%
Canals	24.54%
Ponds	2.97%
others	10.91%

2. Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

- I. Hirakud dam is the highest dam in India.
- II. Nagarjuna Sagar is the largest man made lake.
- III. Damodar Valley is India's largest multipurpose project.

Option:

- (1) (I) & (III) only
- (2) (II) & (III) only
- (3) (I) & (II) only
- (4) All are incorrect
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

(I) X	The highest dam in India is the Tehri Dam (Uttarakhand), which is located on the Bhagirathi River, whereas Hirakud Dam is the longest earthen dam in the world.
(II) X	The largest man-made lake is Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Project). Nagarjuna Sagar is a major multipurpose project located on the Krishna River.

(III) X Bhakra-Nangal is India's largest multipurpose project. The Damodar Valley is India's first multipurpose river valley project.

Project	State	River	Key Feature
Bhakra-Nangal	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan	Sutlej	One of India's largest multipurpose river valley projects.
Hirakud	Odisha	Mahanadi	World's longest earthen dam.
Damodar Valley Project	West Bengal, Jharkhand	Damodar	India's first multipurpose river valley project.
Tehri Dam	Uttarakhand	Bhagirathi	Highest dam in India.
Chambal Project	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Chambal	Includes Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar dams.
Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	Krishna	Named after the famous Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna.
Rihand Project	Uttar Pradesh–Madhya Pradesh Border	Rihand	Creates Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, one of India's major artificial reservoirs.
Tungabhadra Project	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	Tungabhadra	Joint project on the Tungabhadra, a tributary of the Krishna.
Farakka	West Bengal	Ganga	Built to maintain the navigability of the Hooghly and support Kolkata Port.
Kosi Project	Bihar, Nepal	Kosi	Aims to control floods of the "Sorrow of Bihar."
Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh,	Narmada	Associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

**(5) Agriculture: Important Crops**

1. Which of the following statements are **correct** regarding the geographical conditions of Wheat?

- (A) Temperate climate is considered best for wheat.
- (B) Cool climate and 50–75 cm annual rainfall are required for wheat.
- (C) Frost-free period of at least 120 days is required for wheat.
- (D) Temperature of 20–28°C is suitable during ripening/harvesting.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) (A),(B), (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), (C) only
- (3) (B), (C), (D) only
- (4) (A), (C), (D) only
- (5) Question not answered

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

(A) ✓	A temperate climate is ideal for wheat cultivation.
(B) ✓	Cool climate and 50–75 cm of annual rainfall are necessary.
(C) ✗	Frost-free period should be at least 100 days not 120 days.
(D) ✓	Ripening/harvesting temperature is 20–28°C.

Additional Information

- ❖ This plant belongs to the Poaceae family.
- ❖ The wheat grains found during excavations at Mohenjo-daro lead historians to believe that India is possibly the original home of wheat. The Rigveda also mentions rice, barley, wheat, and lentils.
- ❖ It is the second most important crop in India, after rice, in terms of total cultivated area.

Geographical Conditions:

- ❖ A temperate climate is ideal for wheat cultivation.
- ❖ **Soil:** Fertile loam, clayey soil, fine alluvial soil (pH 5-7.5)
- ❖ **Rainfall:** Cool climate and 50-75 cm of annual

rainfall are necessary.

- ❖ **Temperature:** A temperate crop; in India, it is cultivated from October-November to mid-March.
 - Sowing temperature: 10°C
 - Growing season temperature: 15°C
 - Ripening/harvesting temperature: 20-28°C
 - Frost-free period: At least 100 days
- ❖ **Topography:** Flat land, suitable for mechanized farming and drainage.
- ❖ **Labor:** Cheap labor is required, but mechanization is rapidly increasing.
- ❖ **Fertilizers:** Compost, organic manure, and chemical fertilizers (NPK) are used

2. Which of the following are wheat varieties?

- (A) Lerma Mexican
- (B) Chambal 65
- (C) Ganga Sunheri
- (D) RAJ 3765
- (E) Kamini

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) (A), (C), (D), (E) only
- (2) (A), (B), (D), (E) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), (D) only
- (4) (B), (C), (D), (E) only
- (5) Answer not given

Answer: (3)

Explanation:

- ❖ **Wheat varieties** - Kalyan Sona, Sonalika, Raj-3077, Arjun, Durgapur 65, **Chambal 65**, Nabhi MG, Saran Champaran, Sunheri, Kohinoor, **Ganga Sunheri**, Sona 227, Heera, Sher, Sharbati, Mangala, Malvika, **Lerma Mexican**, Lal Bahadur, **RAJ 3765**, RJ 3077, RAJ 1482, 4000 series, HD 3226
- ❖ Kamini is a variety of rice.

**(6) Minerals- Metallic and Non- Metallic**

1. Which of the following has the correct sequence for Haematite ore deposits in India in **descending order**?

- (1) Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka
- (2) Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka
- (3) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka
- (4) Odisha, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

- ❖ Major reserves/resources of haematite are located in
 - Odisha (39%),
 - Jharkhand (20%),
 - Chhattisgarh (19%),
 - Karnataka (12%)
 - Goa (5%).

Additional Information

- ❖ About 79% haematite ore deposits are found in the Eastern Sector (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha & Uttar Pradesh) .

2. Which of the following has the correct sequence for Magnetite ore deposits in India in **descending order**?

- (1) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
- (2) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan
- (4) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

- ❖ India's 96.70% magnetite reserves/resources are located in five States, namely
 - Karnataka (69.50%)
 - Andhra Pradesh (13.10%),
 - Rajasthan (7.10%),
 - Tamil Nadu (4.70%)

➤ Goa (2.30%).

- ❖ Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha and Telangana together account for the remaining 3.30% resources

Additional Information

- ❖ 93% magnetite ore deposits occur in the Southern Sector (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu).
- ❖ Karnataka alone contributes 72% of magnetite deposits in India.

3. Which of the following has the correct sequence for Manganese deposits in India in **descending order**?

- (1) Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
- (2) Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
- (3) Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

- ❖ State-wise distribution of manganese reserves in India:
 - Odisha(34%)
 - Karnataka (24%)
 - Madhya Pradesh (12%)
 - Maharashtra (12%)
 - Goa (7%)
 - Andhra Pradesh (6%)
 - Jharkhand (3%).
 - Rajasthan, Gujarat, Telangana and West Bengal together shared the remaining 2% resources

**(7) Major Industrial Regions and Important industries**

1. Match List-I with List-II

S. No.	Industry	Industrial Region
(A)	Cotton Textile	Mumbai-Pune
(B)	Jute Textile	Kolkata-Hugli
(C)	Space & Defense Equipment	Bangalore – Tamil Nadu
(D)	Diamond Cutting & Polishing	Ahmedabad - Vadodara

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (1) (b) (a) (d) (c)
- (2) (b) (d) (c) (a)
- (3) (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (4) (c) (b) (a) (d)
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)**Explanation:**

Industry	Industrial Region
Cotton Textile	Mumbai–Pune
Jute Textile	Kolkata-Hugli
Space & defense equipment	Bangalore–Tamil Nadu
Diamond cutting & polishing	Ahmedabad–Vadodara

Additional Information**Mumbai–Pune Industrial Region (Maharashtra)**

- ❖ **Industrial Towns:** Ambarnath, Andheri, Bhandup, Ghatkopar, Hadapsar, Jogeshwari, Kalyan, Kirkee, Kolhapur, Kurla, Nashik, Solapur, Thane, Trombay, Ulhasnagar and Vikhroli.
- ❖ **Factors:** Natural harbour (Mumbai), cotton-growing hinterland, hydroelectricity (Western Ghats), skilled labour, entrepreneurial communities.
- ❖ **Industries:** Textiles & Garments (oldest), Automobiles & Engineering, Petrochemicals & Chemicals, Pharma & Biotechnology, IT & Electronics.

- ❖ **Companies:** Bombay Dyeing, Century Textiles, Raymond, Tata Motors (Pune), Bajaj Auto (Pune), Mahindra & Mahindra (Nashik), Mercedes-Benz & Volkswagen (Pune), Reliance (Navi Mumbai), BPCL & HPCL refineries, Cipla, Sun Pharma, Lupin, Infosys (Pune), Wipro (Pune).

Kolkata-Hugli Industrial Region (West Bengal)

- ❖ **Industrial Towns:** Kolkata, Howrah, Asansol, Durgapur, Haldia, Kharagpur, Burnpur, Bally, Naihati, Bhatpara, Shyam Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Serampore, Titagarh, Rishra, Howrah, Budge.
- ❖ **Factors:** Kolkata port, coal (Raniganj–Jharia), jute cultivation, cheap labour, river & rail network.
- ❖ **Industries:** Jute & Textiles (largest concentration), Iron & Steel, Engineering, Petrochemicals & Chemicals, Paper, Fertilizers, Printing, Food processing.
- ❖ **Companies:** Budge Budge Jute Mills, Hooghly Jute Mills, Durgapur Steel Plant (SAIL), IISCO Steel (Burnpur), Haldia Petrochemicals, Hindustan Fertilizer Corp., Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, Titagarh Paper Mills, Emami Paper.

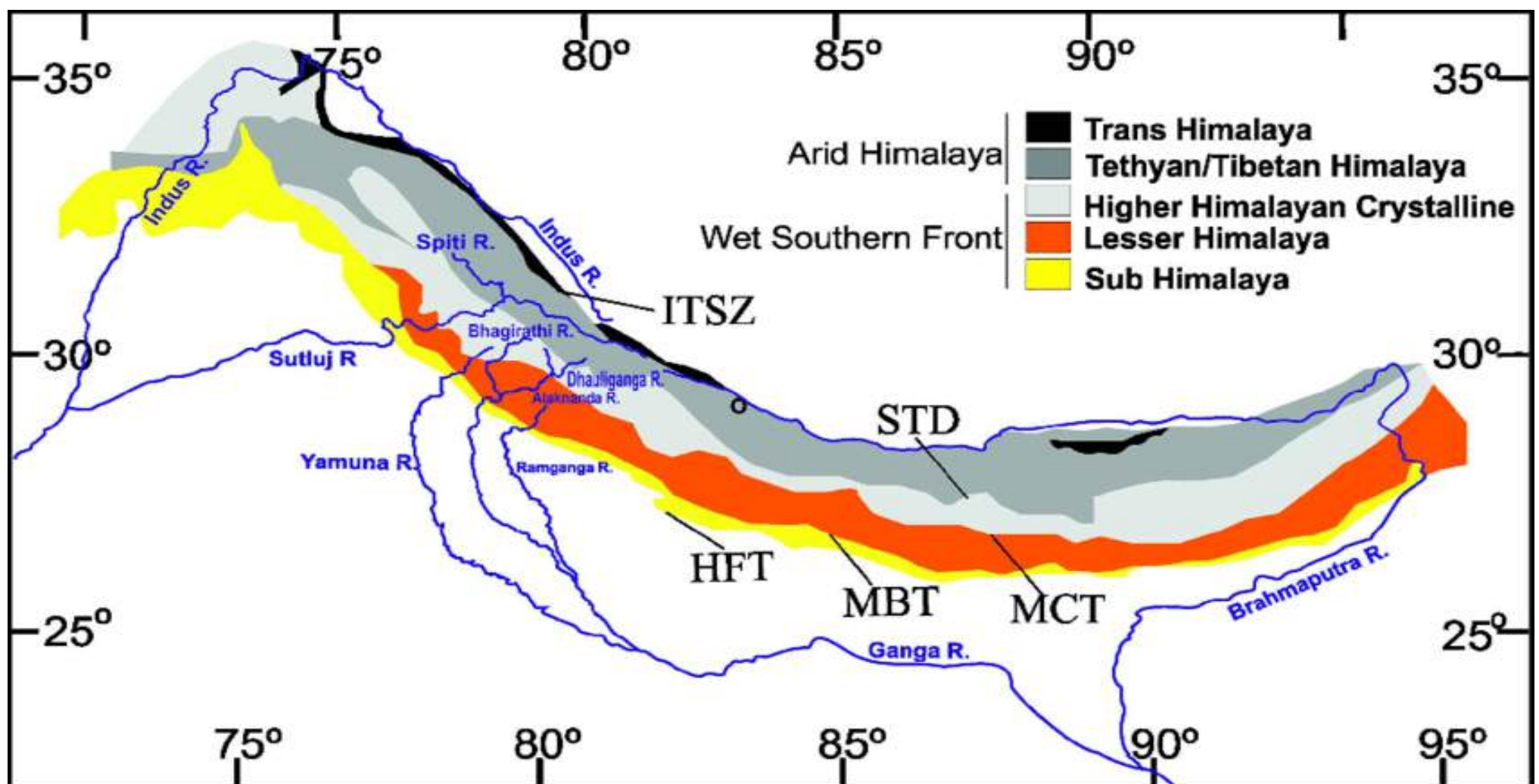
Bangalore–Tamil Nadu Industrial Region (Karnataka & Tamil Nadu)

- ❖ **Industrial Towns:** Bengaluru, Mysuru, Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruppur, Madurai, Hosur.
- ❖ **Factors:** Hydro Power (Mettur, Papanasam, Pykara, Savitri and Sivasamudram), cotton & silk, skilled manpower, IT revolution, R&D hubs (IISc, IIT-M), nearness of Chennai, Kochi, Mangalore and Tuticorin seaports.
- ❖ **Industries:** IT & Electronics, Automobiles & Engineering, Defense & Aerospace, Textiles (cotton, silk), Garments, Pharmaceuticals & Biotech.
- ❖ **Companies:** Infosys, Wipro, TCS, HCL, Accenture (Bengaluru, Chennai), Hyundai (Chennai), Ford (Chennai), Renault-Nissan (Chennai), Ashok Leyland, TVS Motors, Royal Enfield, HAL, BEL, ISRO (Bengaluru), Lakshmi Mills (Coimbatore), Biocon (Bengaluru), Dr. Reddy's (Chennai).

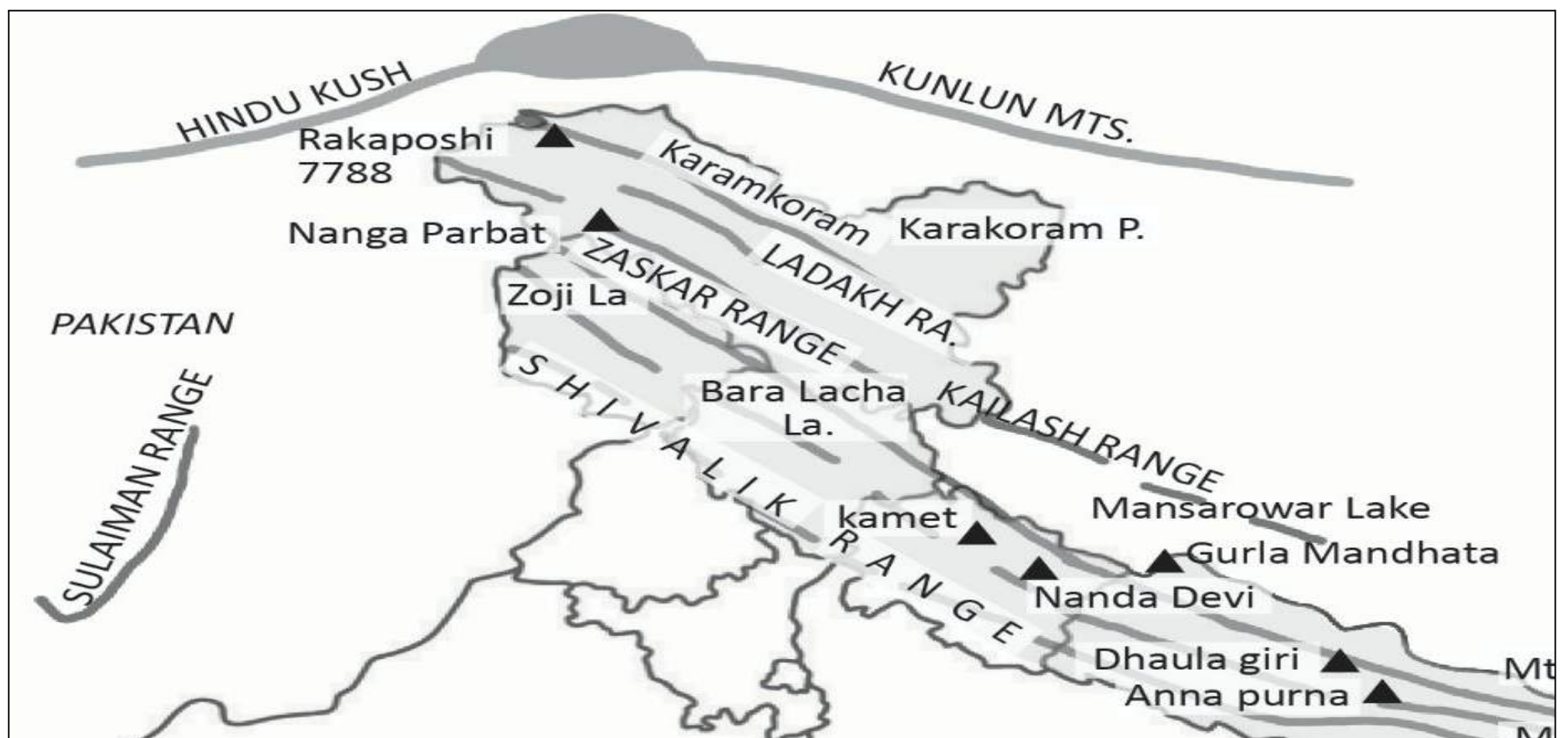


(8) Map Related to Indian Geography

Map 1.1



Map 1.2



**(1) Physical Aspects: - Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & Deserts**

1. Arrange the following mountain ranges of North America from north to south:

- (A) Kuskokwim Mountains
- (B) Mackenzie Mountains
- (C) Blue Mountains
- (D) Allegheny Mountains

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (3) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (4) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

The correct north to south order		
1	Mackenzie Mountains	Canada (Yukon and Northwest Territories)
2	Kuskokwim Mountains	USA (Alaska)
3	Blue Mountains	USA (Oregon) – Uplifted block mountains, part of the Columbia Plateau boundary
4	Allegheny Mountains	Eastern United States – Subrange of the Appalachian Mountains

★ See Map 2.1 on page number 176

Mountain Range/Peak	Country	Features
Brooks Range	USA (Alaska)	- Northernmost mountain range of Alaska - Highest Peak: Mount Isto
Alaska Range	USA (Alaska)	- Highest Peak: Denali (Mount McKinley) – 6,190 m - The highest peak in North America
Torngat Mountains	Canada (Labrador)	- Ancient Precambrian mountains - Steep fjorded terrain

		- Part of the Canadian Shield - Highest Peak: Mount Caubvick
Norte Dame Mountains	Canada (Quebec)	- Extension of the Appalachian mountain system in eastern Canada.
Mount Gunnbjorn	Greenland (Denmark)	- The highest peak of Greenland
Coastal Range / Coast Mountains	Canada (British Columbia)	- Glaciated mountains along the Pacific Coast - Formed by subduction - Includes Mount Waddington
Cascade Range	USA (Washington, Oregon, N. California)	- Volcanic chain forming part of the Pacific Ring of Fire - Known for active volcanoes - Major Peaks: Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood
Sierra Nevada Mountains	USA (California, Nevada)	- Steep fault-block range with glaciated peaks and large lakes. - Highest Peak: Mount Whitney — Highest in the continental USA.
Rocky Mountains	Canada & USA	- Highest Peak: Mount Elbert (USA)
Absaroka Mountains	USA (Montana, Wyoming)	- Volcanic origin - Near Yellowstone National Park.
Wasatch Mountains	USA (Utah)	- Fault-block mountains - Western edge of the Rockies
Chuska Mountains	USA (Arizona – New Mexico)	- Volcanic highlands forming part of the Colorado Plateau.

**(2) Major Rivers & Lakes**

1. Match List I with List II

List I(River)

- (A) Yukon
(B) Mackenzie
(C) Missouri
(D) Colorado

List II(Drains into)

- (a). Bering Sea
(b). Beaufort Sea
(c). Gulf of Mexico
(d). Gulf of California

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(1) (a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) (b) (a) (d) (c)

(3) (d) (b) (c) (a)

(4) (c) (b) (a) (d)

(5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)**Explanation:**

River	Drains into
Yukon	Bering Sea
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea
Missouri	Gulf of Mexico
Colorado	Gulf of California

★ See Map 2.7 on page number 182

River	Origin & Drains Into	Important Features
Mackenzie	Origin: Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories (Canada); Drains Into: Arctic Ocean (Beaufort Sea)	- Longest river system in Canada - Drains Great Slave Lake
Peace	Origin: Rocky Mountains, British Columbia (Canada); Drains Into: Mackenzie River → Arctic Ocean	- Flows through Alberta & British Columbia - Major hydroelectric source (W.A.C. Bennett Dam)

Yukon	Origin: Llewellyn Glacier, British Columbia (Canada); Drains Into: Bering Sea (Pacific Ocean)	- Flows through Alaska and Yukon Territory
Nelson	Origin: Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba (Canada); Drains Into: Hudson Bay	- Outlet of Lake Winnipeg
Churchill	Origin: Smallwood Reservoir, Labrador (Canada); Drains Into: Hudson Bay	- Important river of Labrador region
Albany	Origin: Lake St. Joseph, Ontario (Canada); Drains Into: Hudson Bay	- Major northern Ontario river
St. Lawrence	Origin: Lake Ontario (Canada–USA border); Drains Into: Atlantic Ocean	- Connects Great Lakes to Atlantic; - Major shipping route (St. Lawrence Seaway)
Ottawa	Origin: Laurentian Mountains, Quebec (Canada); Drains Into: St. Lawrence River → Atlantic Ocean	- Forms boundary between Ontario and Quebec
Missouri	Origin: Rocky Mountains, Montana (USA); Drains Into: Mississippi River → Gulf of Mexico	- Longest tributary of Mississippi - Flows through Great Plains



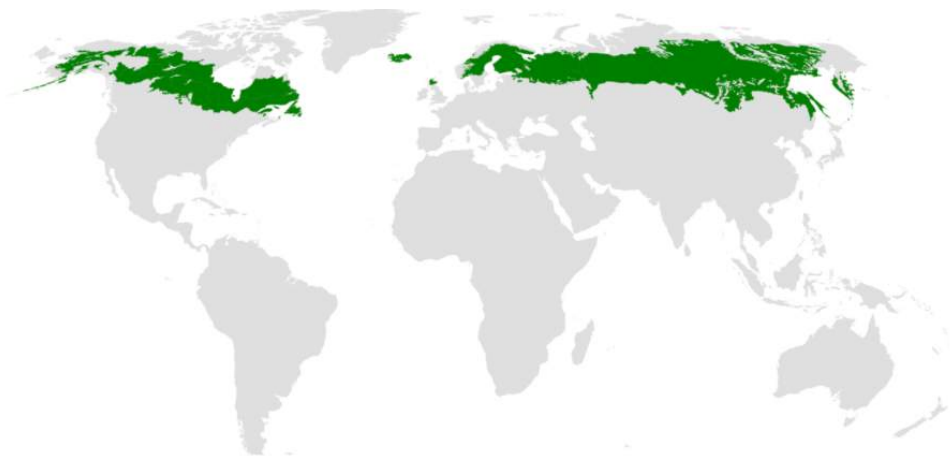
(3) Natural Vegetation

1. Coniferous Forests (Taiga/Boreal) are generally found between which latitudes?

- (1) Between 50° and 60° North and South latitudes
- (2) Between 50° and 60° South latitudes
- (3) Between 50° and 60° North latitudes
- (4) Between 40° and 50° North and South latitudes
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (3)

Explanation:



Coniferous Forests (Taiga/Boreal)	
Location	Found between 50° and 60° North latitudes
Global Distribution	- Principally it spans eight major countries in the Northern Hemisphere (Canada, China, Finland, Japan, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the US). - World's largest land biome, covering 30% of global forest area and 10% of Earth's land surface
Geographical conditions	- Vegetation strongly influenced by cold climate and long winters - Grow under inadequate supply of sunlight, especially during winter - Soil: Medium fertile soils with availability of moisture - Temperature: Very cold winters with average temperature below 43°F (about 6°C) - Nature of Vegetation: Dominated by evergreen softwood forests - Trees are tall, straight, softwood evergreen species

- Trees often grow over 30 metres (100 feet) tall
- Conical-shaped trees, adapted to shed snow easily
- Small, narrow, needle-like leaves that reduce transpiration
- Grow shallow roots used to absorb water and nutrients from the topsoil
- Vegetation highly adapted to harsh winter conditions
- Major Tree Species: Pine, Fir, Cedar

2. Elephant Grass is mainly found in:-

- (1) Savanna Humid Grassland
- (2) Savanna (Tropical Dry) Grassland
- (3) Tundra Grassland
- (4) Temperate Grassland
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

- ❖ **Elephant Grass** is a tall tropical grass commonly found in **Savanna Humid Grassland**, where rainfall is relatively high.
- ❖ It can grow up to 3–5 meters or more in height and serves as an important food source for elephants and other large herbivores.

Tropical Grasslands/Savanna Humid Grassland



Savanna Humid Grassland	
Location	❖ Extends approximately between 5° and 20° North and South of the Equator
Global Distribution	❖ Madagascar, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, and Tanzania, Zambia,

**(4) Agriculture: Type, Distribution & important crops**

1. Match list-I with list-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below-

List I (Shifting Cultivation)

- (A) Ladang
(B) Tungya
(C) Chenna
(D) Ray

List II (Country)

- (i) Indonesia
(ii) Myanmar
(iii) Sri Lanka
(iv) Vietnam

Code:-

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(2) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(3) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(4) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Shifting Cultivation	Country
Ladang	Indonesia and Malaysia
Tungya	Myanmar (Burma)
Chenna	Sri Lanka
Ray	Vietnam

Additional Information

- ❖ The **oldest form of agriculture**, mainly practiced in **tropical forests**.
- ❖ Forests are **cut and burned**, the land is cultivated for a few years, and then abandoned when soil fertility declines.
- ❖ Also known as **slash-and-burn agriculture** or **bushfallow agriculture**.
- ❖ Practiced by **primitive tribal communities**.
- ❖ **Known by different names:**
 - **Jhum** – Eastern India
 - **Milpa** – Central America and Mexico
 - **Ladang** – Malaysia and Indonesia
 - **Ray** – Vietnam
- ❖ Also practiced in the **Amazon Basin, Congo Basin, and Eastern Islands**.
- ❖ Major crops include **rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, and oilseeds**.

Names of Shifting Agriculture in Different Parts of the World

Name	Area	Name	Area
Ladang	Indonesia and Malaysia	Milpa	Central America and Mexico
Roca	Brazil	Conuco	Venezuela
Jhoom	Northeast India	Taavi	Madagascar
Kaingin	Philippines	Masole	Zaire and Central Africa
Huma	Java and Indonesia	Taungya	Myanmar (Burma)
Chenna	Sri Lanka	Logan	West Africa
Ray	Vietnam		

2. Which of the following agriculture is practiced in Steppes and Prairies?

- (1) Plantation Agriculture
(2) Extensive Commercial Grain Agriculture
(3) Dairy Agriculture
(4) Mediterranean Agriculture
(5) Question not attempted

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Extensive Commercial Grain Farming:-

- ❖ Practiced mainly in the temperate grasslands.
- ❖ Major regions include the Steppes of Eurasia, Prairies of North America, Pampas of Argentina, Velds of South Africa, Downs of Australia, and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.
- ❖ It evolved from extensive subsistence farming into a commercial form of agriculture.
- ❖ Large grain storage warehouses (grain silos) are constructed for storing food grains.
- ❖ Per hectare productivity is low, whereas per capita productivity is high.
- ❖ Due to population growth, the agricultural area in these regions is continuously shrinking.

**(5) Major Industrial Regions and Industries**

1. Match List —I with List — II:

List - I (Industrial Region)

- (A) Southern New England
- (B) Mid-Atlantic States
- (C) Pittsburgh–Lake Erie
- (D) Detroit

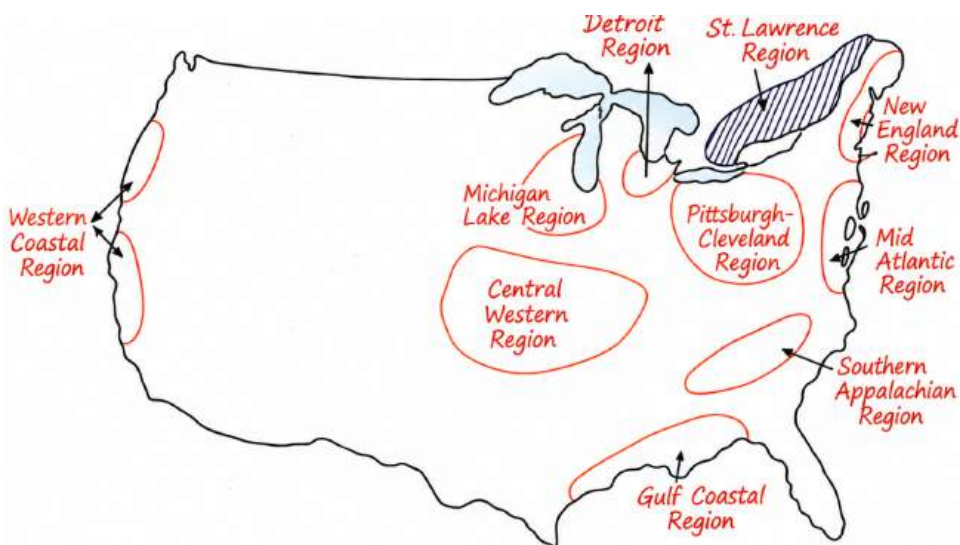
List - II (Industries)

- I. Automobiles
- II. Iron & Steel
- III. Shipbuilding
- IV. Textile

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (1) (IV) (III) (II) (I)
- (2) (III) (II) (IV) (I)
- (3) (II) (III) (I) (IV)
- (4) (I) (II) (III) (IV)
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans. (1)**Explanation:****USA: Industrial Regions**

Industrial Region	Industry	Brief Explanation
Southern New England	Textile	Major Centres / Major Cities: ❖ Eastern New England: Boston, Providence, Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Lowell ❖ Western New England: Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, New Bristol Important Features

		❖ Oldest industrial region of USA ❖ Initially cotton textiles: later wool, leather, machinery, tools, metal goods ❖ West: metal industries (copper goods) ❖ Factors: immigrant settlement, water-power, forest timber
Mid-Atlantic States	Shipbuilding	Major Centres / Major Cities: ❖ New York, New Jersey (Newark, Trenton), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), Delaware, Baltimore, Richmond Important Features ❖ Dense population, skilled labour, excellent ports ❖ NY–NJ: Garment manufacturing (50% of USA) ❖ Manhattan: Light industries ❖ Philadelphia: Second-largest port ❖ Baltimore: Diversified industries ❖ Richmond: Tobacco industries
Pittsburgh - Lake Erie	Iron & Steel	Major Centers / Major Cities ❖ Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland, Akron Key Features / Industries ❖ High-quality coal ❖ Excellent rail and river transport ❖ Cleveland: Electrical equipment, machine tools

**(6) Transport Network**

1. Stuart Highway connects:
- (1) East and West Canada
 - (2) USA and Canada
 - (3) North and South Australia
 - (4) North and South America
 - (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (3)**Explanation:**

- ❖ Stuart Highway connects Birdum (North Australia) to Oodnadatta (South Australia) via Alice Springs (Acc to RBSE)
- ❖ Now from Darwin (North) to Port Augusta (South) via Alice Springs

Major Road Routes of the World

Highway	Connected Regions / Countries	Important Details
Pan-American Highway	North America, Central America, South America	- Longest highway in the world - Starts from north west Alaska and ends at Brasília (Brazil) - Passes through Santiago (Chile) and Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Trans-Canada Highway	Canada (East–West)	- Connects Saint John (Newfoundland Province) to Vancouver (British Columbia)
Alaska National Highway	Canada–USA	- Connects Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska, USA)

2. Which of the following countries has the highest railway density?

- (1) Czechia
- (2) Switzerland
- (3) Belgium
- (4) Austria
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (2)**Explanation:****Railway density (Kilometres of lines operated per 100 sq. kms.)**

Position	Country	Density
1.	Switzerland	128.8
2.	Czechia	120.6
3.	Belgium	118.9

3. Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

- (A) South America has the largest inland waterway network in the world.
- (B) Murray-Darling is the only navigable river in Australia.

Select the answer using codes given below:

- (1) (A) only
- (2) (B) only
- (3) Both are correct
- (4) Both are incorrect
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (3)**Explanation:****(A)✓****South America:**

- ❖ **Major Rivers / Waterways:** Amazon and its tributaries, Parana, Paraguay, Plata.
- ❖ **Navigability & Extent:** Amazon system provides about 30,000 km long waterways
- ❖ Parana–Paraguay–Plata system navigable up to 1500 km from the mouth.
- ❖ **Importance: Largest inland waterway network in the world**
- ❖ Important for Southern Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

**(7) Environmental Issues**

1. Which of the following statements are **correct**?

- (A) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the legally binding international agreement to tackle land degradation and desertification.
- (B) The Bonn Challenge is a global initiative aimed at restoring degraded forests and improving ecological balance.
- (C) At the Paris Climate Summit in 2015, India was legally bound to restore a total of 8 million hectares by 2030.

Option:

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (A) and (C) only
- (4) All are correct
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

(A) ✓	❖ UNCCD is the only legally binding international agreement addressing land degradation and desertification.
(B) ✓	❖ The Bonn Challenge is a global initiative launched in 2011 in Bonn, Germany, aimed at restoring degraded forests and improving ecological balance.
(C) ✗	❖ India's commitment was voluntary under the Bonn Challenge, not legally binding, with restoration targets including 8 million hectares by 2030.

Additional Information

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

- ❖ The UNCCD is one of the three Rio Conventions under the United Nations.
- ❖ It is the only legally binding international agreement that addresses both environmental and developmental issues.
- ❖ **June 17** is observed annually as "**World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought**" to raise awareness about global efforts to combat desertification.

The Bonn Challenge

- ❖ The Bonn Challenge is a global initiative aimed at restoring degraded forests and improving ecological balance.
- ❖ It was launched in 2011 in Bonn, Germany.
- ❖ **Goals of the Bonn Challenge:**
 - Restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by 2020 and restore 350 million hectares by 2030.
- ❖ At the Paris Climate Summit in 2015, India voluntarily committed to the Bonn Challenge.
- ❖ Initially, in 2015, India set restoration targets under two phases:
 - 13 million hectares by 2020.
 - 8 million hectares by 2030.
- ❖ Later, India increased its target to restore a total of 26 million hectares by 2030.

2. Which of the following is the regulator of trading of Carbon Credit Certificates in India?

- (1) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (2) Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- (3) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)
- (4) National Steering Committee for Indian Carbon Market (NSCICM)
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

- ❖ **CERC regulates the trading of Carbon Credit Certificates in India under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme.**
- ❖ MoEFCC issues targets .
- ❖ BEE is the administrator of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme.
- ❖ NSCICM provides oversight but does not regulate trading of Carbon Credit Certificates.

Additional Information

- ❖ On June 23, 2025 , the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) released draft emission intensity targets for over 460 industrial units under the CCTS (Carbon Credit



(8) Map Related to World Geography

Map 2.1



INDEX

- Pl. Plateau
- Mts. Mountain Range
- Plains
- D. Desert
- Volcanic Mountain Peak
- Important Mountain Peak

**NORTH AMERICA: MOUNTAIN RANGES, PLAINS,
DESERTS AND A FEW PLATEAUS**