



# IASBABA

One Stop Destination for UPSC/IAS Preparation

## 60 Days Week-9 & 10 Compilation



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**Q.1) Consider the following pairs with respect to the origin and formation of lakes.**

<u>Lakes</u>	<u>Origin/Formation</u>
1. Kettle Lake	By Glaciation
2. Caldera lake	By Tectonic activity
3. Oxbow lake	By river meandering
4. Beaver lake	By Animals.

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- A lake is an area filled with water, localized in a basin, surrounded by land, apart from any river or other outlet that serves to feed or drain the lake.
- Lakes lie on land and are not part of the ocean. Therefore, they are distinct from lagoons, and are also larger and deeper than ponds.
- They are formed due to various agents and processes.

Type of Lake	Origin or Formation
Tectonic Lakes, Rift Valley lakes	Formed due to earth movements
Cirque lakes, Tarns, Kettle Lakes, Rock hollow lakes	Formed by glaciation activity
Crater lakes or Caldera Lakes, lava blocked lakes.	Formed by volcanic activity
Karst lakes, Wind deflated lakes	Formed by Erosion
Ox bow lake (Meandering of river)	Formed due to deposition

Beaver lakes	Formed by animals.
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**Q.2) Westerlies are stronger and regular in the southern hemisphere than the Northern Hemisphere. Which of the following is/are the reasons behind this?**

1. Presence of more ocean currents in the southern hemisphere.
2. Large expanse of water in the southern hemisphere.
3. Higher temperature in southern hemisphere than northern hemisphere.

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Winds blowing from the subtropical high pressure belts towards the sub polar low pressure belts are called westerlies.
- The directions of the Westerlies are opposite to trade winds and that is why they are also called antitrade winds.
- They blow in the middle latitudes between 30 and 60 degrees latitude, and originate from the high pressure area in the horse latitudes towards the poles.
- The direction of the westerlies are from south-west to north-east in the northern hemisphere and north-west to south-east in the southern hemisphere.
- The westerlies of the southern hemisphere are stronger and regular due to the vast expanse of water. The composition of land is comparatively less compared to the northern hemisphere.
- The westerlies are best developed between 40° and 65°S latitudes. These latitudes are often called Roaring Forties, Furious Fifties, and Shrieking Sixties – dreaded terms for sailors.

**Q.3) What does the term 'Hwangtu' refer to?**

- a) Oasis formed in the deserts.
- b) Wind borne dust from the Gobi desert.

- c) Shallow lakes formed in the deserts due to wind erosion.
- d) Depositional landforms in the deserts.

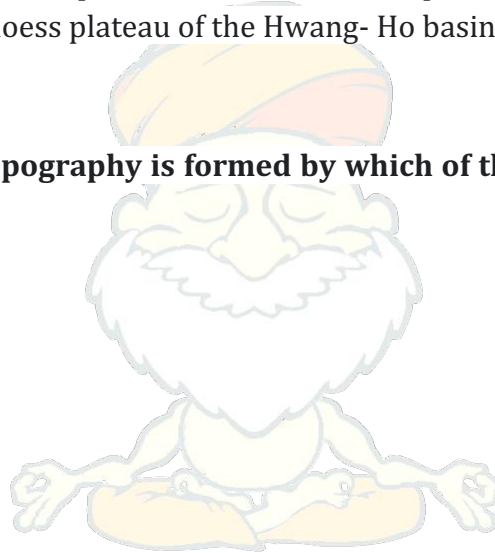
### Q.3) Solution (b)

#### Explanation:

- The fine dust blown beyond the desert limits is deposited on neighbouring lands as loess. It is a yellow, friable material and is usually very fertile. In China, such yellowish wind-borne dust from the Gobi Desert is called 'Hwangtu' — the yellow earth.
- Loess is in fact, fine loam, rich in lime, very coherent and extremely porous. Water sinks in readily so that the surface is always dry.
- Streams have cut deep valleys through the thick mantle of soft loess and badland topography may develop. The most extensive deposit of loess is found in north-west China in the loess plateau of the Hwang- Ho basin.

### Q.4) “Basket of Eggs” topography is formed by which of the following geomorphic agents?

- a) Wind
- b) Glaciers
- c) River
- d) Sea waves



### Q.4) Solution (b)

#### Explanation:

- The term 'basket of eggs' topography refers to Drumlins which is a depositional landform formed by glaciers.
- They are forms of rounded hummocks resulting from the deposition of glacial till which look like an inverted boat or spoon.
- They vary in size from a few metres to 60-100 metres in height and from a few hundred metres to one-two kilometres in length. When they occur in a cluster they look like a basket of eggs.
- Colonies of drumlins are found in Finland, Northern Island and Wisconsin, USA.

### Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to “La Nina”:

1. During La Nina Year, the waters in the eastern pacific ocean are colder than normal.
2. La Nina brings heavy rains to Peru and Ecuador regions.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- El Nino and La Nina are climate patterns of opposite phases which together forms the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

**El Nino:**

- **El Nino** is known as the "little boy" or "Christ Child" in Spanish.
- During the El Nino year, the ocean water in the eastern pacific will be warmer than normal. Air pressure drops over large areas of the central Pacific and along the coast of South America. The normal low pressure system is replaced by a weak high in the western Pacific. This change in pressure pattern causes the trade winds to be reduced. This reduction allows the equatorial counter current (current along doldrums) to accumulate warm ocean water along the coastlines of Peru and Ecuador. upwelling along the coasts of peru reduces and there is huge amounts of rainfall in the peru and ecuador regions with reduced rainfall over Australia and India.

**La Nina:**

- La Nina means 'little girl' in Spanish and is also known as El Viejo or 'cold event'.
- During the La Nina phase, the water temperature in the Eastern Pacific gets colder than normal. As a result of this, there is a strong high pressure over the eastern equatorial Pacific.
- La Nina causes drought in Peru and Ecuador, heavy floods in Australia and good monsoon rains in India.

**Statement Analysis:**

<b>Statement 1</b>	<b>Statement 2</b>
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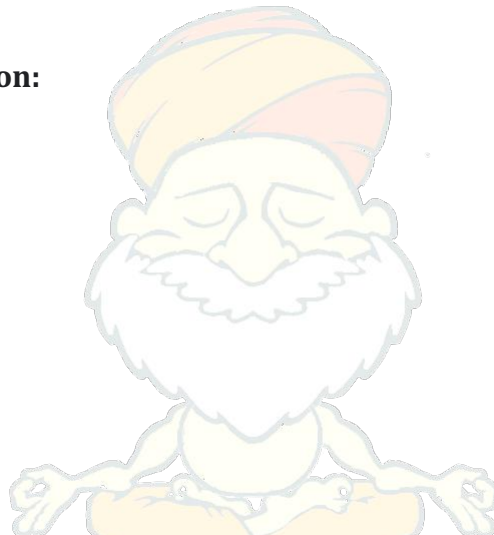
Correct	Incorrect
During La Nina year, the ocean water in the eastern pacific region will be colder than normal.	La Nina brings drought conditions to the peru and ecuador regions. It brings heavy rainfall to Australia and good monsoons to India.

**Q.6) Arrange the following sources of freshwaters in the ascending orders of their percentage distribution.**

1. Icecaps and Glaciers
2. Rivers
3. Groundwater.
4. Lakes.

**Choose the correct option:**

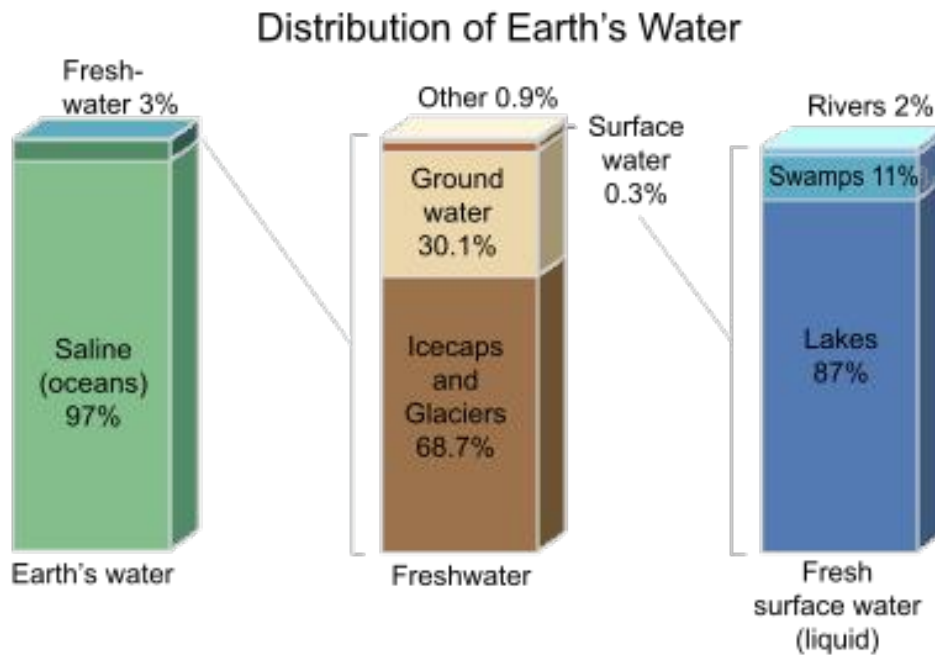
- a) 1-3-4-2
- b) 1-2-3-4
- c) 2-4-3-1
- d) 2-4-1-3



**Q.6) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The distribution of water on the Earth's surface is extremely uneven. Only 3 percent of water on the surface is fresh. The remaining 97 percent resides in the ocean.
- Of freshwater, 69 percent resides in glaciers, 30 percent underground and less than 1 percent is located in lakes, rivers, and swamps.

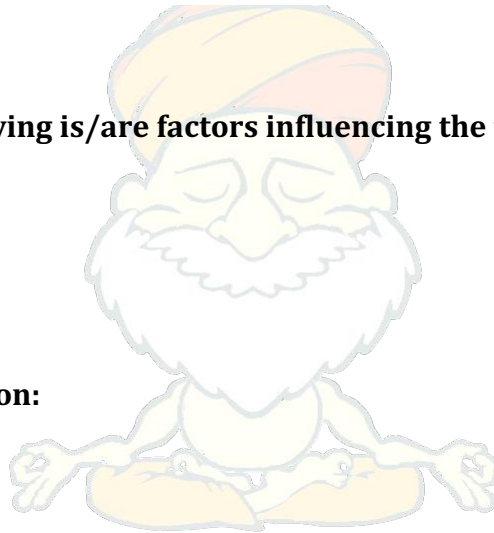


**Q.7) Which of the following is/are factors influencing the temperature of oceans?**

1. Upwelling
2. Cloud cover
3. Albedo
4. Salinity

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Q.7) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

**Factors affecting temperature of ocean regions:**

- **Insolation and Albedo (proportion of insolation reflected back):** Insolation is highest at the equator and it decreases as we move towards the pole. As the sun is the basic source of energy, the temperature profile also follows the same pattern.

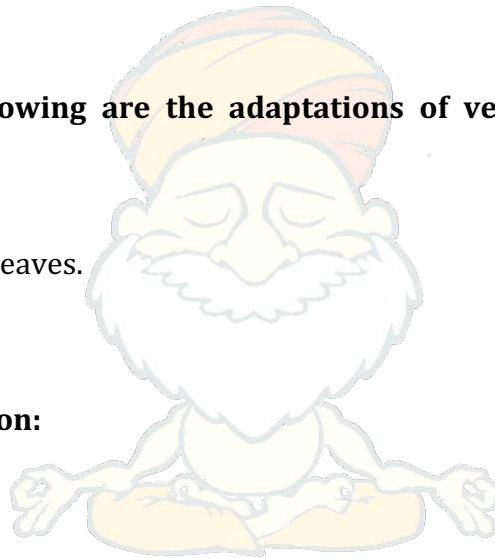
- **Cloud cover:** Cloud cover hinders the direct insolation. At a given time earth is covered 50 percent with clouds. As the equator is covered with clouds, temperature at tropics is higher than the equator.
- **Salinity:** Salinity increases boiling point of water, thus evaporation decreases. Hence with higher salinity temperature is high.
- Enclosed seas record higher temperatures than open sea where inter-mixing of warm and cold water takes place.
- **Contact with land:** Oceans in the northern hemisphere are warmer than in the southern hemisphere due to greater contact with land surface.
- **Ocean Currents:** This is a mechanism of temperature distribution in the ocean. Where warm currents carry warm water from the equator towards the pole and vice versa. Cold currents have a cooling effect in an area like Peru Current and Labrador Current.
- **Upwelling:** On the eastern side of ocean water comes to the surface from the depth of ocean. This water is very cold and has a cooling effect on the surface.

**Q.8) Which of the following are the adaptations of vegetation in the tropical climates?**

1. Deep roots.
2. Large dark green leaves.
3. Thick Bark.
4. Waxy cuticle.

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Q.8) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

Vegetation of a region represents the sum total of the climatic condition, the below illustration shows the adaptability of the vegetation to the prevailing climatic condition.

**Adaptations to tropical climates:**

- Large dark-green leaves (= lots of chlorophyll) to absorb sun light, especially in understory with lots of shade
- Leaf arrangement maximizes light capture



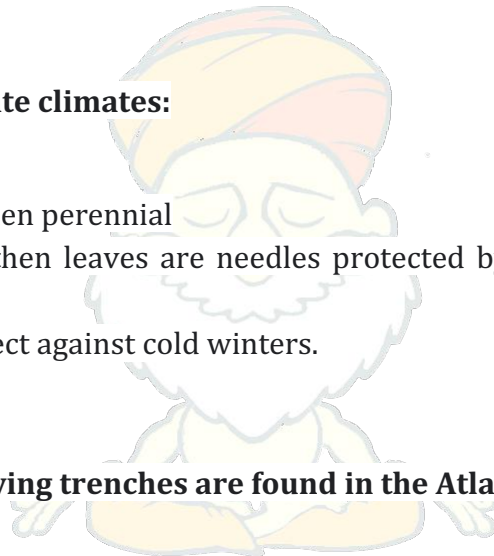
- Slick waxy cuticle to allow rain to run off
- Shallow roots (no need to go deep for nitrogen or water) and buttress or stilt roots (to help with stability).
- Continuous growth (no year-rings in trees); trees can reach enormous heights.

**Adaptations to desert climates:**

- Small leaves or no leaves at all to minimize water loss
- Photosynthesis instead often in trunk
- Leaves are frequently modified to spines which aid in defense but also can reflect excess light.
- Highly reflective cuticle to reflect excess light.
- Succulence - storing of water in specialized tissues (fleshy leaves, trunks, underground etc.) also extensive and deep root system.

**Adaptations to temperate climates:**

- annual life cycle
- deciduousness when perennial
- If not deciduous then leaves are needles protected by thick cuticles to survive winter.
- thick bark to protect against cold winters.



**Q.9) Which of the following trenches are found in the Atlantic Ocean?**

1. Tonga trench
2. Puerto-Rico trench
3. Kurile trench.
4. Romanche Trench

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.9) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

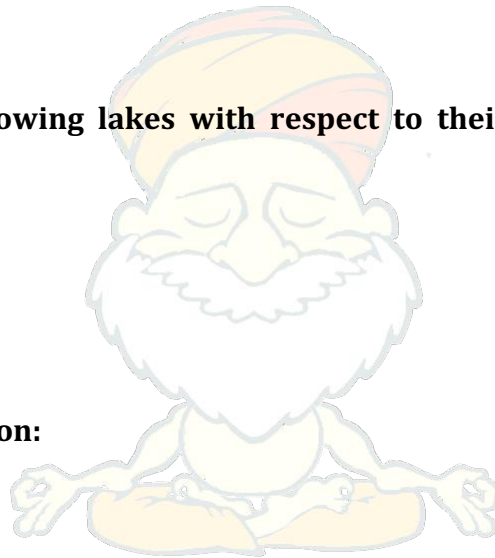
Ocean	Name of the trench
Pacific Ocean	Mariana Trench, Tonga Trench, Kurile Trench, Karmadec Trench, Phillipine Trench, Japan Trench, Peru-Chile Trench
Atlantic Ocean	Peurto-Rico Trench, South Sandwich Trench, Cayman Trench, Romanche trench, Norwegian trench.
Indian Ocean	Sunda Trench, Diamantia trench, sumatra trench.

**Q.10) Arrange the following lakes with respect to their salinity in descending order.**

1. Caspian sea
2. Red Sea
3. Dead sea
4. Lake Van

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Q.10) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

Water Body	Salinity (In Ppt)
Baltic Sea	7
Red Sea	39

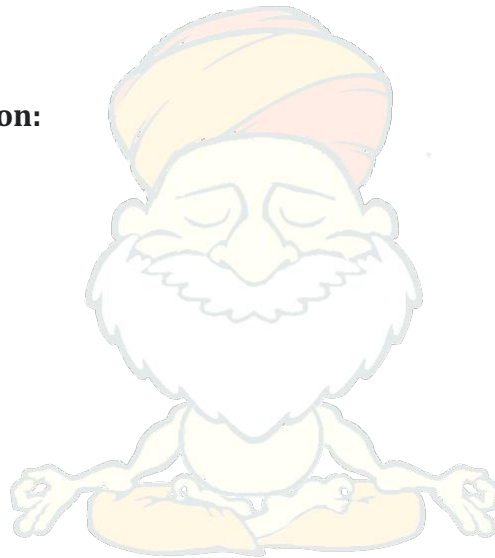
Caspian Sea	180
Dead sea	250
Lake Van	330

**Q.11) The plate tectonics theory divides the earth crust into several major and minor plates. Which of the following is/are categorised as minor plates?**

1. Cocos Plate.
2. Australian plate.
3. Nazca plate.
4. Arabian plate.

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Q.11) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

Major Plates	Minor Plates
Antarctic plate, North-American Plate, South-American Plate, Pacific Plate, India-Australian Plate, African Plate, Eurasian Plate.	Cocos Plate, Nazca Plate, Arabian Plate, Philippine Plate, caroline plate, fuji plate.

**Q.12) What does the term “Tombolo” refer to in geomorphology?**

- a) Coastal depositional landforms.
- b) Depositional landforms formed by glaciers.

- c) Erosional Landforms formed by winds.
- d) Erosional Landforms formed by water.

### Q.12) Solution (a)

#### Explanation:

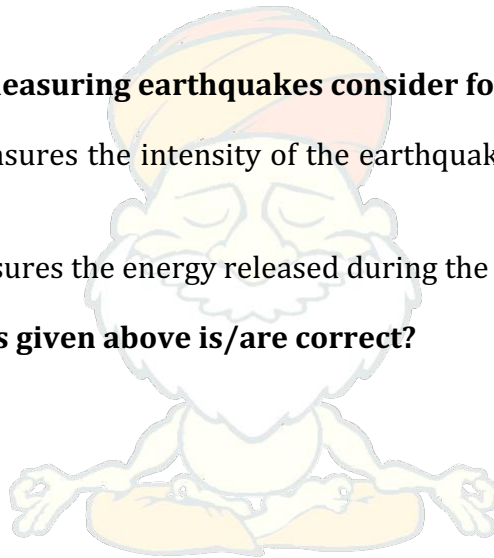
- When the mainland is attached to an island by a narrow piece of land such as a bar or a spit, the resulting landform is called a tombolo.
- It appears to be a small island that has not fully separated from the mainland. This island-like landform is actually attached to the coast by a thin sand bar or spit.
- Tombolos are sometimes referred to as “tied islands”, because they seem to be tethered to the coast.

### Q.13) With respect to measuring earthquakes consider following statements:

1. Mercalli scale measures the intensity of the earthquake in which visible damage is captured.
2. Richter scale measures the energy released during the earthquake.

#### Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



### Q.13) Solution (c)

#### Basic Information:

- The earthquake events are scaled either according to the magnitude or intensity of the shock.
- The magnitude scale is known as the Richter scale. The magnitude relates to the energy released during the quake. The magnitude is expressed in numbers, 0-10.
- The intensity scale is named after Mercalli. The intensity scale takes into account the visible damage caused by the event. The range of intensity scale is from 1-12.

#### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>The Mercalli scale bases its measurement on the observed effects of the earthquake and describes its intensity.</p> <p>The calculation for the Mercalli scale is quantified from the observation of the earthquake's effect on the earth's surface. It is also based on the effect on humans, objects, and man-made structures.</p>	<p>The Richter scale measures the seismic waves, or the energy released, causing the earthquake and describes the quake's magnitude. It is a logarithmic.</p> <p>The logarithmic scale for the Richter is base-10 and is based on the amplitude of waves.</p>

**Q.14) Consider the following climatic conditions:**

1. Uniform temperature throughout the year without winters.
2. Evening precipitation.
3. Convectonal rainfall.

**The above described conditions are referring to which of the following climatic regions of the world?**

- a) Tropical Marine Climate
- b) Hot wet Equatorial climate.
- c) Mediterranean climate
- d) Sudan climate.

**Q.14) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Equatorial hot, wet climate is found between 5 – 10 degree north & south of the equator.
- The most outstanding feature of the equatorial climate is its great uniformity of temperature throughout the year with no winters.

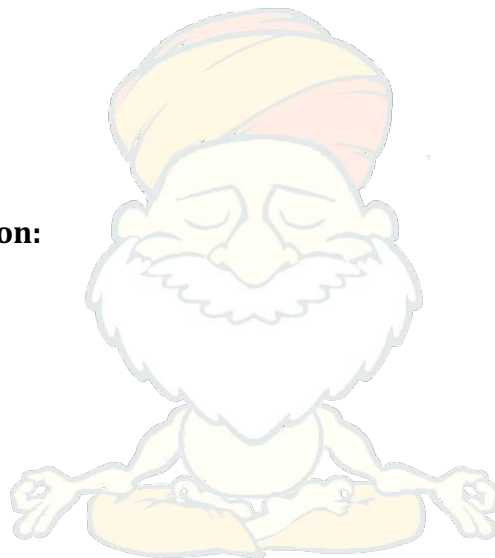
- The average monthly temperatures are about 26 – 28 degrees Celsius, with small annual range of temperature 3 degree Centigrade and fairly greater diurnal range of temperature 12 – 15 degree Centigrade.
- Cloudiness and heavy precipitation. 150 – 250 cm of rainfall or more in a year.
- There is no month without the rain.
- Most of the rainfall is convectional, with thunderstorms & lightning often accompanying the torrential showers.
- Evening showers are common.

**Q.15) Arrange the following gases in the atmosphere as per their percentage by volume in ascending order.**

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Argon
3. Hydrogen
4. Oxygen
5. Nitrogen.

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Q.15) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

**Percentage by volume of various gases in the atmosphere.**

1. Nitrogen - 78 %
2. Oxygen- 20 %
3. Argon 0.93 %
4. Carbon-dioxide - 0.03 %
5. Neon - 0.0018 %
6. Helium - 0.0005 %

7. Ozone - 0.00006 %
8. Hydrogen - 0.00005 %
9. Kryton, Xenon, Methane -- Trace amounts.

**Q.16) Which of the following are the indirect sources of obtaining information regarding earth's interior?**

1. Seismic activity
2. Magnetic field
3. Volcanic eruptions.

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

The knowledge about the interior of the earth is obtained through direct sources and indirect sources.

<b>Direct sources of Information</b>	Deep Drilling projects, Volcanic Eruptions
<b>Indirect Sources of Information</b>	Gravitation, Magnetic field, Seismic activity, meteors, analysis of temperature and pressure variations within earth.

**Q.17) Which of the following is/are related to the formation or modification of the present day atmosphere?**

1. Degassing
2. Solar Winds.
3. Differentiation of materials in earth's interior.
4. Photosynthesis.

**Choose the correct option:**

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

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**Q.17) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

The present atmosphere is the result of many factors:

- Solar winds contributed in removing the hydrogen and helium present in the early atmosphere.
- During the cooling of the earth, gases and water vapour were released from the interior of the earth through the process of degassing.
- The composition of the atmosphere was modified by the living world through the process of photosynthesis.

**Q.18) Consider the following statements with respect to water vapour in the atmosphere:**

1. Water vapour increases from poles towards the equator.
2. Water vapour decreases with altitude.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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



**Q.18) Solution (c)****Basic Information:**

- Gases form of water present in the atmosphere is called water vapour. It is one of the most variable gaseous substances present in the atmosphere.
- It is the source of all kinds of precipitation.
- The amount of water vapour varies from 2 percent to 4 percent. Its maximum amount in the atmosphere could be up to 4% which is found in the warm and wet regions.
- Water vapour reaches in the atmosphere through evaporation and transpiration.
- Water vapour absorbs part of the incoming solar radiation (insolation) from the sun and preserves the earth's radiated heat. It thus acts like a blanket allowing the earth neither to become too cold nor too hot.
- Water vapour also contributes to the stability and instability in the air.
- The amount of water vapour decreases with altitude.
- It also decreases from the equator towards the poles

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Water vapour increases from poles towards equator due to higher amount of insolation received towards the equator.	As one goes higher in the atmosphere, the amount of water vapour decreases.

**Q.19) With respect to the cyclones and anti-cyclones, consider the following statements.**

1. Cyclones have high pressure at the centre while anti-cyclones have low pressure at the centre.
2. Winds blow anti-clockwise in the northern hemisphere in cyclones and clockwise in anti-cyclones.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 Both

d) Neither 1 nor 2.

### Q.19) Solution (b)

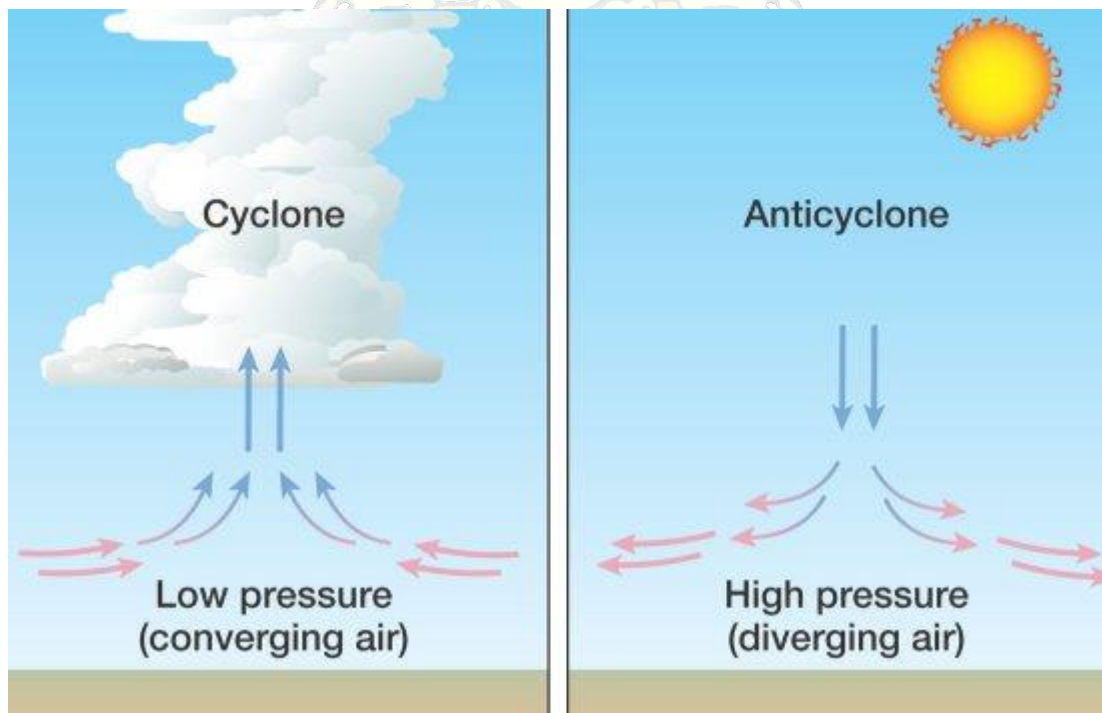
#### Basic Information:

#### Cyclones:

- cyclone is a large scale air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure.
- Cyclones are characterized by inward spiraling winds that rotate about a zone of low pressure.
- There are two types of cyclones. Tropical Cyclones and Temperate cyclones.
- Cyclones move in Anti clockwise in Northern hemisphere and in Clockwise direction in Southern hemisphere due to coriolis effect.

#### Anticyclones:

- An anticyclone is just opposite to a cyclone
- Basically it is a large-scale circulation of winds around a central region of high atmospheric pressure
- Clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and counterclockwise in the Southern Hemisphere
- Anticyclones herald fair weather, clearing skies, calm air with high temperature in summers & cold in winters



**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The major difference between the cyclones and anti-cyclones is that the cyclones are low pressure systems. Winds blow from outside towards inside i.e, from high pressure outside to low pressure at the centre. While this is opposite in the anti-cyclones.	Winds blow anti-clockwise in the Northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere in cyclones due to coriolis force. While in anti-cyclones winds blow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and anti-clockwise in southern hemisphere.

**Q.20) Consider the following statements with regard to seismic waves.**

1. P-waves are compressional waves while S-Waves are longitudinal waves.
2. S-Waves are faster and travel through solids, liquids and gases.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.20) Solution (a)****Basic Information:****Seismic Waves:**

- Seismic waves are waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers.
- They are a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, magma movement, large landslides and large man-made explosions that give out low-frequency acoustic energy.
- There are two types of seismic waves :
  1. Body waves

## 2. Surface waves.

**Body Waves and Surface Waves:**

- Body waves are the waves that can travel through the layers of the earth and surface waves travel on the surface of the earth.
- Body Waves are divided into P-waves and S-waves.
- P waves or Primary waves are the first waves to reach the surface of the earth. They travel in a to and fro manner, hence, are called compressional waves. They are fastest seismic waves and can move through solid, liquid or gas.
- S waves, or Secondary waves, are the second waves to arrive during an earthquake. They are much slower than P waves and can travel only through solids. They Shake the medium in the direction perpendicular to which they are moving and hence called transverse waves.
- Surface waves are called by different names like Rayleigh Waves, Love waves, Stoneley waves etc.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
P - waves are compressional waves while S-waves are called Transverse waves.	P - waves are faster and travel through solids, liquids and gases.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements with respect to the geological history of India.**

1. Panna and Golconda diamonds belong to the vindhyan rock system.
2. Regur soil belongs to the cuddapah rock system.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- Geologically Indian rock systems can be divided into four major divisions.
  1. The Archaean Rock System (about 4000-1000 million years ago)
  2. The Purana Rock System (1400-600 million year ago)
  3. The Dravidian Rock System (600-300 million years ago)
  4. The Aryan Rock System (300 million years ago to recent times)
- The Archaean system is the oldest and they include two groups 1. Archaean group of Gneiss and Schists and 2. Dharwar system.
- The Purana system includes two major groups 1. The Cuddapah system and 2. The Vindhyan system.
- The Dravidian system is mostly found in extra-peninsular regions and they consist of abundant fossils. The rocks of cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous periods are included in the Dravidian system.
- The Aryan rock system is the newest and includes Gondwana rock system, Triassic system, Jurassic system, tertiary system (Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pleistocene)) and Cretaceous system. The Deccan Trap of the peninsular block belongs to this period.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Upper Vindhyan Beds enclose two diamond bearing horizons from which Panna and Golconda diamonds have been mined.	Basalt is the main rock of the Deccan Trap. The weathering of this rock has given rise to Regur, known as black cotton soil.

**Q.22) With respect to Eastern Coastal Plains of India which of the following facts is/are true?**

1. They have more natural harbours than western coasts.
2. They have wider and large deltas compared to western coasts.
3. They are examples of emergent coasts.

**Choose the correct option:**

- a) 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

### Q.22) Solution (c)

#### Explanation:

#### Coastal plains in India:

- The Indian coastline is stretched along 7516.6 km long which covers 6100 km of mainland coastline along with the Andaman, Nicobar and the Lakshadweep islands.
- The coastal plains in India are divided into Eastern and Western coastal plains.
- The western coastal plains are along the Arabian Sea whereas the eastern coastal plains are located along the Bay of Bengal.
- The Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea came into being during the Cretaceous or early Tertiary period after the disintegration of Gondwanaland.

#### Eastern Coastal Plains:

- The eastern coastal plains stretch from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south and pass through Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
- Deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are present in the eastern coastal plain.
- The Eastern coast is again divided into three categories:
  1. Utkal coast: Extending between the Chilika Lake and Kolleru Lake.
  2. Andhra coast: Extending between the Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake.
  3. Coromandel coast: The Coromandel coast extends between Pulicat Lake and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
- The eastern coastal plain is of emergent type.
- It has less number of natural harbours due to the presence of large deltas.

#### Western Coastal Plains:

- The west coast strip extends from the Gulf of Cambay (Gulf of Khambhat) in the north to Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari).
- It is divided into
  1. the Konkan coast,
  2. the Karnataka coast and
  3. the Kerala coast.
- The western coasts have fewer deltas than the east coast. Rather, estuaries, creeks and coves are prominent landforms present in the western coast.
- Major portion of the western coast is of submergent type.
- They have more natural harbours.

**Q.23) Arrange the following hills/ranges from South to North.**

1. Shevaroy hills
2. Nallamala hills
3. Palkonda range
4. Javadi hills.

**Select the correct code?**

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

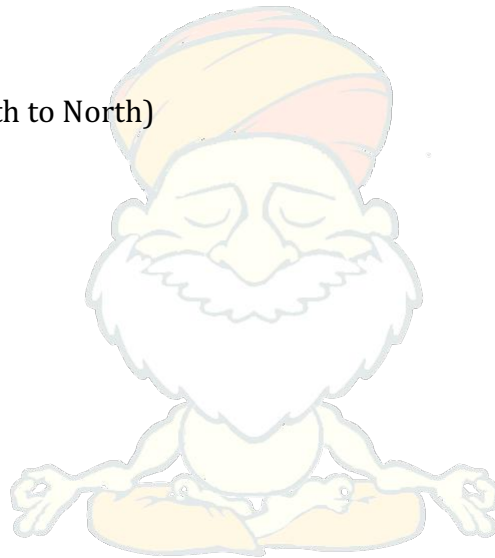
**Q.23) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

Correct order (From South to North)

- Shevaroy Hills.
- Javadi Hills
- Palkonda Range
- Nallamala Hills

Refer to figure below





**Q.24) The Himalayas are still in their youthful stage and are still rising. Which of the following evidence shows that the Himalayas are still rising?**

1. Fossil formations of the Shivalik hills are also found in Tibetan plateau.
2. Occurrence of earthquakes in the Himalayas.
3. Terraces found at the valley sides in the valley regions of the Himalayas.

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.24) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

The process of upliftment of the Himalayas is not yet complete and it is still under process. Following evidence can be cited to prove that Himalayas are still rising.



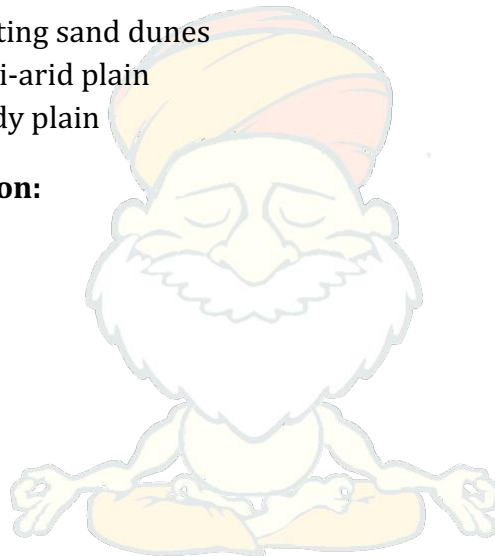
- Some fossil formations found in the Shivalik hills and the Tibet plateau are similar indicating similar climate conditions in the past in both areas. Tibetan plateau has since risen to its present elevation.
- Frequent Occurrence of earthquakes indicates that Himalayas have not yet attained Isostatic Equilibrium and they still continue to rise.
- Youthful stage of Himalayan rivers
- Terraces found at the valley sides suggests rejuvenation of the valley region due to the uplift.

**Q.25) With respect to the deserts in India, which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?**

<u>Term</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1. Dhrian	Fertile tract of land
2. Rohi	Shifting sand dunes
3. Bagar	semi-arid plain
4. Thali	sandy plain

**Choose the correct option:**

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4



**Q.25) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

The desert in India is called the Thar desert or the Great Indian desert.

Some of the characteristic features of Rajasthan desert are as follows:

- The desert proper is called the Marusthali. This region has an arid climate with low vegetation cover. In general, the Eastern part of the Marushthali is rocky, while its western part is covered by shifting sand dunes locally known as '**Dhrian**'.
- **Bagar:** It refers to the semi-arid plain desert area which is west of Aravallis. Bagar has a thin layer of sand. It is drained by Luni in the south whereas the northern section has a number of salt lakes.

- The Rajasthan Bagar region has a number of short seasonal streams which originate from the Aravallis. These streams support agriculture in some fertile patches called **Rohi**.
- The most important river 'Luni' is a seasonal stream. The region north of Luni is known as the **Thali** or sandy plain.

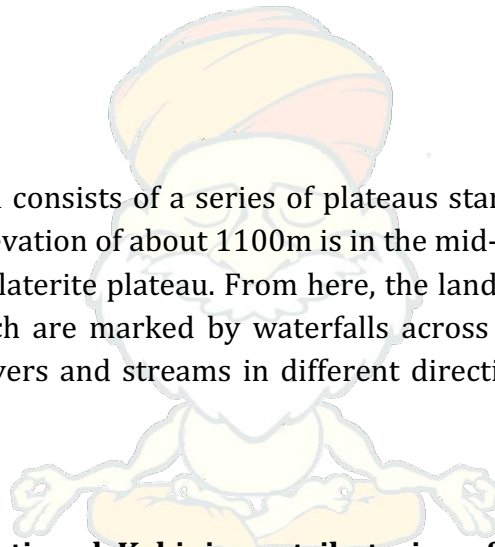
**Q.26) The drainage pattern in Chotanagpur plateau is an example of which type of drainage pattern?**

- Trellised drainage pattern
- Dendritic drainage pattern
- Centripetal drainage pattern.
- Radial drainage pattern.

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

The chotanagpur plateau consists of a series of plateaus standing at different levels of elevation. The highest elevation of about 1100m is in the mid-western portion known as the Patlands - high level laterite plateau. From here, the land descends in all directions in a series of steps which are marked by waterfalls across the rivers. The plateau is drained by numerous rivers and streams in different directions and presents a radial drainage pattern.



**Q.27) Harangi, Hemavati and Kabini are tributaries of which of the following rivers in India?**

- Godavari
- Mahanadi
- Kaveri
- Krishna


**Q.27) Solution (c)**

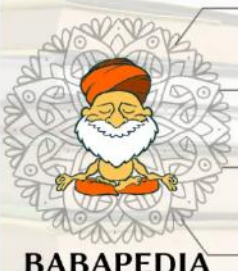
**Basic Information:**

Name of the river	Major Tributaries

Ganga	Alaknanda, Pindar, Mandakini, Dhauliganga, Ramganga, Ghagra, Gandak, Kosi.
Yamuna	Chambal, Ken, Sind, Betwa.
Indus	Ravi, Chenab, Beas, Jhelum, Satluj.
Mahanadi	Ib, Mand, Hasdo, Sheonath, Ong, Jonk, Tel
Godavari	Manjra, Penganga, Wainganga, Wardha, Indravati, Sabari
Krishna	Koyna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Musi
Cauvery	Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavati, Lakshmana thirtha, Kabani
Narmada	Hiran, Barna, Kolar, Burher, Banjar, Shar, Tawa, Kundi
Tapi	Purna, Betul, Patki, Ganjal, Dathranj, Bokad.




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**Q.28) National Waterway 4 is being developed on which of the following two**

**rivers?**

- a) Krishna and Mahanadi
- b) Krishna and Godavari
- c) Mahanadi and Brahmani
- d) Kaveri and Godavari

**Q.28) Solution (b)**

**Basic Information:**

Waterways	Stretch
National Waterway 1	Allahabad - Haldia stretch of Ganga
National Waterway 2	Sadiya Dubri stretch Brahmaputra
National Waterway 3	Kottapuram-Kollam stretch
National Waterway 4	1. Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals and the Kaluvelly Tank. 'Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch of Godavari River. 2. The bridge near village Galagali-Wazirabad-Vijayawada stretch of Krishna River.
National Waterway 5	1. Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani River. 2. Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of coovum Canal. 3. Harbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers

**Q.29) The 'Norwesters' locally known as 'KalBaisakhi' in Eastern India is known by which name in Assam?**

- a) Loo
- b) Bardoli Chheerha
- c) Hwangtu

- d) Blosson showers.

### Q.29) Solution (b)

#### Basic Information:

#### Famous Local Storms of India in Hot Weather Season:

**Mango Shower:** These are pre-monsoon showers occurring towards the end of summer, which are a common phenomena in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally, they are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of mangoes.

**Blossom Shower:** They are also known as coffee showers in parts of Kerala and nearby areas.

**Nor Westers:** These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam. Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of 'Kalbaisakhi', a calamity of the month of Baisakh. These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation. In Assam, these storms are known as "Bardoli Chheerha".

**Loo:** Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.

### Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to the Indian Climate.

1. Rainfall over the country is primarily orographic.
2. Indian rainfall is generally torrential in nature.

#### Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

### Q.30) Solution (c)

#### Basic Information:

#### The chief characteristics of Monsoonal rainfall in India are:

- Southwest monsoons are seasonal in character, the major part of which is received between June and September.

- Monsoonal rainfall is largely orographic.
- The amount of rainfall decreases with increasing distance from the sea.
- The monsoon rains occur in wet spells of a few days interspersed with rainless intervals known as 'Breaks'.
- The rainfall comes in the form of downpour which results in large scale runoff and soil erosion.
- There are large scale spatial variations in the distribution of rainfall. The amount of annual rainfall varies from about 12cms in western Rajasthan to over 250 cms in the west coastal plains.

### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monsoonal rainfall in India is largely orographic.</li> <li>● The Himalayas, Western Ghats and Aravallis act as major relief features controlling the rainfall pattern in India.</li> <li>● The Himalayas obstruct the moisture laden monsoon winds from the Indian ocean and cause rainfall in the North-eastern states and in the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.</li> <li>● The windward side of the western ghats receive more than 250 cms annual rainfall whereas most parts of the leeward side receive less than 60 cms annual rainfall.</li> </ul>	<p>Indian rainfall is basically torrential in nature. Because much of the rainfall is received in 3-4 months of the rainy season.</p>

**Q.31) The Human Development Index (HDI) prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is an important data to compare the growth of the countries. HDI is the composite index of which of the following factors?**

1. Life Expectancy.
2. Gross Domestic product (GDP) of a country.

3. Per capita Income.
4. Health.
5. Education.

**Choose the correct option:**

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- c) 1, 3 and 5
- d) All of the above.

**Q.31) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
- A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the per capita income is higher.
- It was developed by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and Indian economist Amartya Sen and was further used to measure a country's development by the United Nations Development Programme.

**Q.32) Consider the following statements about a soil group in India.**

1. They are mainly found on the summits of western ghats, eastern ghats and Rajmahal hills.
2. They are formed by the process of leaching.
3. This soil group is good raw material for building construction.

**The above features best describes which of the following soil groups in India.**

- a) Black Soil
- b) Alluvial Soil.
- c) Red Soil.
- d) Laterite soil.

**Q.32) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has divided the Indian Soil into eight major types.

1. Alluvial Soils
2. Black soils
3. Red soils
4. Laterite and lateritic soils
5. Forest and Mountain soils
6. Arid and Desert soils
7. Saline and Alkaline soils
8. Peaty and Marshy soils

**Features of Laterite soils in India:**

- Laterite soils are formed under the conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.
- Laterite soils cover an area of roughly 2.48 lakh sq kms.
- Due to intensive leaching and low base exchange capacity, the laterite soils generally lack fertility.
- They are mainly found on the summits of western ghats, eastern ghats and rajmahal hills.
- Laterite soils are most favoured in the building construction materials. These soils can be easily cut with a spade and don't weather much. Hence, indefinitely durable.

**Q.33) Which of the following are considered as minor industrial regions in India?**

1. Hugli region.
2. Visakhapatnam Guntur region.
3. Jaipur-Ajmer region.
4. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur region.
5. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region.

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.33) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

**Major Industrial Regions in India:**



Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region, The Hugli Industrial Region, Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region, Gujarat Industrial Region, Chotanagpur Industrial Region, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region, Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region, Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region.

**Minor Industrial regions in India:**

Ambala-Amritsar, Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor, Indore-Dewas-Ujjain, Jaipur-Ajmer, Northern Malabar, Middle Malabar, Adilabad-Nizamabad, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bhojpur-Munger, Korba-Bilaspur, Durg-Bhilai etc.

**Q.34) Sindhi, Odia and Maithili belong to which family of languages in India?**

- a) Austric (Nishada)
- b) Dravidian
- c) Indo-European (Aryan)
- d) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)

**Q.34) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families:

Language Family	Languages
Indo-European Family (Aryan)	Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Maithili and Odia
Dravidian Family (Dravida),	Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam
Austric Family (Nishada)	Kol, Mundari, Nicobari, Khasi, Santhali, Ho, Birhor.
Sino-Tibetan family (Kirata)	Nepalese, Bodo, Manipuri

**Q.35) Consider the following pairs:**

<u>Term</u>	<u>Relates to</u>
1. Fazendas.	: Coffee estates
2. Kolkhoz	: Rubber Plantations
3. Frigorificos	: Slaughter houses

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

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

**Q.35) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Brazil is the world's largest exporter of coffee, and it used to be one of the largest exporters of cacao. Coffee estates in Brazil are called '**Fazendas**'.
- Rubber plantation is done in Equatorial rainforests of Amazon. **Manaus** in Brazil is the rubber collection center of Brazil.
- Rosario and Buenos Aires have well developed slaughter houses called '**Frigorificos**'.
- A '**Kolkhoz**' was a form of collective farming in the Soviet Union (Russia).

**Q.36) Consider the following pairs with respect to water harvesting methods**

<u>Water Harvesting method</u>	<u>Place</u>
1. Phad System	Maharashtra
2. Ahar Pynes	Bihar
3. Zabo	Ladakh.

**Which of the above are correctly matched ?**

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

**Q.36) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

Traditional water harvesting systems in India:

Water harvesting system	Region/State
Khund, Jhalara, Bawari, Khadins, Baolis	Rajasthan
Panam Keni	Wayanad
Kuhls	Himachal Pradesh
Zabo or ruza system	Nagaland
Ahar pynes	Bihar
Zing	Ladakh
Phad system	Maharashtra

**Q.37) Which one of the following is not an approach in human geography?**

- a) Spatial Organisation
- b) Areal differentiation
- c) Exploration and description
- d) Socio-political approach.

**Q.37) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

Approaches	Features
Exploration and description	Imperial and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas. An encyclopaedic description of the area formed an important aspect of the geographer's account.

Regional analysis	Elaborate descriptions of all aspects of a region were undertaken. The idea was that all the regions were part of a whole, i.e. (the earth); so, understanding the parts in totality would lead to an understanding of the whole.
Areal differentiation	The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it was different from others.
Spatial organisation	Marked by the use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools. Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse human phenomena. This phase was called the quantitative revolution. The main objective was to identify mappable patterns for different human activities.
Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools	Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanised manner of doing geography led to the emergence of three new schools of thought of human geography in the 1970s. Human geography was made more relevant to the socio-political reality by the emergence of these schools of thought. Consult the box below to know a little bit more about these schools of thought.

**Q.38) Consider the following statements:**

1. Palghat gap separates the The western ghats from the main Sahyadri range
2. Gudalur is the place where The Nilgiris join the Sahyadris.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

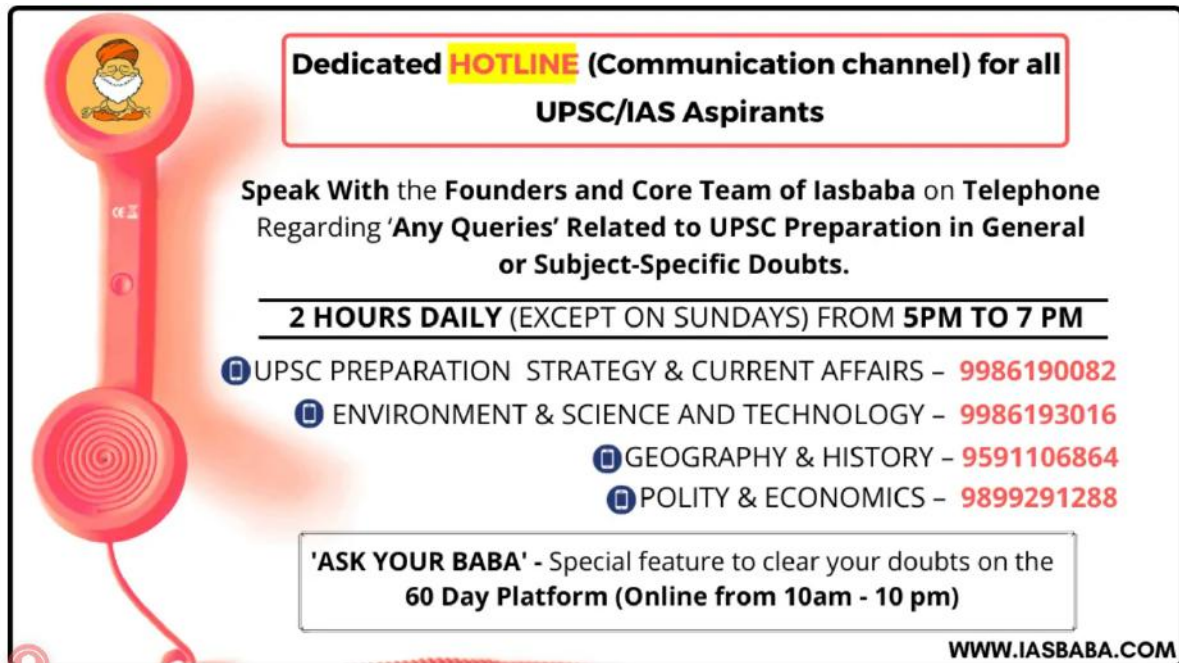
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 Both
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

### Q.38) Solution (c)

#### Basic Information:

#### The western ghats of India:

- The Western Ghats or Sahyadris runs north to south along the western edge of the Deccan Plateau and separates the plateau from a narrow coastal plain along



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the Arabian Sea.

- The range starts near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, south of the Tapti River, and runs approximately 1600 km through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala ending at Kanyakumari.
- Western Ghats are known as Sahyadri in northern Maharashtra, Sahya Parvatham in Kerala and Nilagiri Malai in Tamil Nadu. Western Ghats are home to many hill stations like Matheran, Lonavala-Khandala, Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Amboli Ghat, Kudremukh and Kodagu.
- The extreme northern parts of Western Ghats falls in the Dangs district of Gujarat, known for Dang (Bamboo) forests.
- Anaimudi is 2,695 metres which is the highest peak in Western Ghats. Mullayanagiri is the highest peak in Karnataka at 1,950 meters. The smaller ranges of the Western Ghats include the Cardamom Hills and the Nilgiri Hills. Cardamom hills are located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu.

- There are many important passes in Western Ghats such as Tamhini Ghat, Palakkad Gap, Naneghat, Kasara ghat etc.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The southern part of the western ghats is separated from the main sahyadris by the palghat gap	Nilgiris joins the Sahyadris near Gudalur. They rise abruptly to over 2000 mts and mark the junction of western ghats and eastern ghats

**Q.39) Consider the following pairs with respect to prayags in India:**

**Prayag**

1. Rudra prayag
2. Vishnu Prayag
3. Karna Prayad
4. Dev prayag

**Confluence of Rivers**

- Alakananda and Mandakini  
Dhauliganga and Vishnu Ganga  
Alakananda and Pindar.  
Alakananda and Bhagirathi

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

**Q.39) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

Prayags	Confluence of Rivers
Rudraprayag	Alakananda and Mandakini
DevPrayag	Alakananda and Bhagirathi

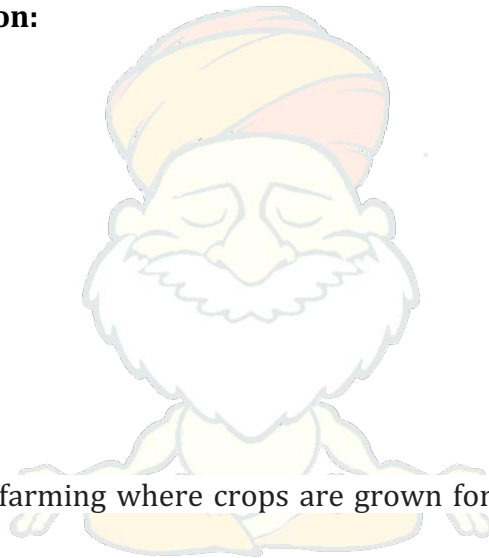
Vishnu Prayag	Dhaulti and Vishnu Ganga
Karna Prayag	Alakananda and Pindar

**Q.40) Which among the following are the characteristic features of plantation agriculture?**

1. Multi crop farming
2. Labour intensive.
3. Adoption of modern technology
4. Capital intensive.

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Q.40) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

The form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit is called plantation agriculture

**The major characteristics of plantation farming:**

- It is a single crop farming practised on a large area.
- Crops are mainly grown for the market.
- It is both labour intensive and capital intensive.
- It has an interface of agriculture and Industry.
- Modern technologies are adopted for large scale cultivation.
- Developed networks of transport and communication connecting the plantation processing industries and markets play an important role in the development of plantations.

Examples of plantation crops are tea, coffee, rubber, sugar cane and banana etc.

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