

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

D

Test Booklet Code: 418

Test Booklet No: 360606

Total Ques: 100

- 1 A
Ex.
- 2 A
Ex.
- 3 D
Ex.
- 4 D
Ex.
- 5 B
Ex.
- 6 A
Ex.
- 7 D
Ex.
- 8 D
Ex.
- 9 C
Ex.
- 10 D
Ex.
- 11 B
Ex.
- 12 A
Ex.
- 13 C
Ex.
- 14 A
Ex.
- 15 C
Ex.
- 16 A
Ex.
- 17 C
Ex.
- 18 C
Ex.
- 19 A
Ex.
- 20 C
Ex.
- 21 A
Ex. The Bermuda Triangle is an Oceanic area bounded by points in Bermuda, Florida (Miami) and San Juan, Puerto Rico in the Western Part (Miami) of the North Atlantic Ocean. The Bermuda Triangle is also known as the 'Devil's Triangle'.
- 22 C
Ex.
- 23 A
Ex. The busiest port of Japan is Yokohama. It is operated by Port and Harbour Bureau of the City of Yokohama in Japan. It served as a gateway to the greater Tokyo area.
- 24 B
Ex.

- 25 C
Ex.
- 26 C
Ex. 'Alaska' is the oil producing state of USA. It was bought by America from Russia in 1867 AD.
- 27 B
Ex.
- 28 A
Ex. Lake Superior region in North America is famous for, iron ore reserves.
- 29 C
Ex.
- 30 B
Ex. The Maasai tribes live in Kenya, Northern Tanzania and Eastern Uganda in Eastern Africa. They are pastoral nomads and livestock is the basic occupation for them.
- 31 C
Ex. Due to the smaller diameter of the soil particles, it has more water-holding capacity. Hence statement (A) is correct. Due to the small size of the particles of clay, the pore space is found to be of small size, hence reason (R) is wrong.
- 32 B
Ex.
- 33 B
Ex.
- 34 A
Ex.
- 35 D
Ex.
- 36 C
Ex.
- 37 D
Ex.
- 38 D
Ex.
- 39 A
Ex.
- 40 A
Ex.
- 41 A
Ex. The most proximate reason for the absence of cyclone in South Atlantic and South Eastern Pacific region in tropical latitude is the low temperature of the sea surface.
- 42 B
Ex. More the size of the ocean, less the variation in the annual temperature. Therefore, more temperature variation is found at the Atlantic Ocean as compared to the Pacific Ocean.
- 43 C
Ex.
- 44 D
Ex.
- 45 A
Ex.

Ex. The Brahmani and Subarnarekha rivers originate from the Ranchi Plateau, while the Nagavati and Vamsadhara originate from the Eastern Ghats.

Ex. Decreasing order of given rivers is :
Godavari (1465 km) > Krishna (1400) > Narmada (1312 km) > Mahanadi (851 km)

Ex. All major rivers of Peninsular India flow into the Bay of Bengal except Narmada and Tapi (Tapi) because of the rift valley course of these rivers. These rivers do not follow the slope of the plateau and flow through the rift.

Ex. Teesta River originates from the Khangchung Chho glacial lake in Sikkim as Chhonbo Chhu river at an altitudes of approx.. 5280 meters. The source of the Brahmaputra River is the Angsi Glaciator in Western Tibet. Thus statement (1) is wrong.

Ex

Ex. The Kori Creek is a tidal creek in the Rann of Kutch region of Gujarat. It is a maritime border between India and Pakistan.

Ex. Sriharikota island is located near Pulicat Lake of Andhra Pradesh. It separates Pulicat Lake from the Bay of Bengal. Satish Dhawan Space Centre is located in Sriharikota.

Ex.

Ex. Dandakaranya region occupies an area of about 89078 sq. km in the State of Orissa (now Odisha), Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The region extends for about 480km from east to west and 320km from north to south.

Ex. The correct order of Passes and related States is as follows :
Nathu La - Sikkim
Lipulekh - Uttarakhand
Rohtang - Himachal Pradesh
Palghat - Kerala

Ex. Trishul is group of three Himalayan mountain peaks namely Trishul I, Trishul II and Trishul III. The heights of Trisul I, Trishul II and Trishul III are 7120m, 6880m and 6315m respectively. It is located in Uttarakhand. It looks like the Trishul of Lord Shiva.

Ex. State : Highest Peak
Kerala - Anaimudi
Nagaland - Saramati
Uttarakhand - Nanda Devi
Tamil Nadu - Doddabetta

Ex

Ex. The Western coastline of India is not formed by the deposition process of the rivers. In fact, it is formed by submergence and emergence of the land. Gondwana rocks have the largest reserve of coal in India. Himalaya is the newly developed folded mountain. Geologically, Peninsular region is the most ancient part of India.

Ex.

Ex. There is a difference of about 2 hours between Kandla (Gujarat) and Tirap (Arunachal Pradesh) due to the longitudinal position of both the cities. Thus, if the Sun rises at Tirap ($95^{\circ} 31'$) in Arunachal Pradesh at 5:00 a.m. (IST) then the Sun will rise at 7:00 a.m. in Kandla ($70^{\circ} 11'$)

Ex.

Ex. The Total area of India is 3.28 million sq. km. Its latitudinal extent is $8^{\circ}4' \text{ N}$ - $37^{\circ}6' \text{ N}$ and longitudinal extent is $68^{\circ}7' \text{ E}$ - $97^{\circ}25' \text{ E}$. There are 28 states and 8 union territories in India.

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Ex.
- 6 A
Ex.
- 7 D
Ex.
- 8 D
Ex.
- 9 C
Ex.
- 10 D
Ex.
- 11 B
Ex.
- 12 A
Ex.
- 13 C
Ex.
- 14 A
Ex.
- 15 C
Ex.
- 16 A
Ex.
- 17 C
Ex.
- 18 C
Ex.
- 19 A
Ex.
- 20 C
Ex.
- 21 A
Ex. बरमुडा त्रिभुज उत्तरी अटलांटिक महासागर के पश्चिमी भाग में मियामी (दक्षिणी फ्लोरिडा), बरमुडा और सान जुआन (प्यूर्तो रिको) को मिलाकर बनने वाला त्रिकोणीय समुद्री क्षेत्र है।
- 22 C
Ex. मधेशी नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्र एवं रोहिंग्या म्यांमार में अधिवासित समुदाय हैं। कुर्द बांग्लादेश नहीं, बल्कि मुख्य रूप से उत्तरी इराक, पश्चिमी ईरान, दक्षिण-पूर्वी तुर्किए एवं उत्तरी सीरिया में पाए जाते हैं।
- 23 A
Ex. दिए गए विकल्पों में से योकोहमा जापान का सबसे व्यस्त समुद्रपत्तन है।

- 24 B
Ex. एल्यूमीनियम – बॉक्साइट
तांबा – क्यूप्राइट
जस्ता – कैलामाइन
लोहा – हैमटैट
प्राथमिक पारा शोधन के लिए सिंगरिक सबसे आम स्रोत अयस्क है।
- 25 C
Ex. कपूर वाष्पशील वनस्पतिक द्रव्य है। चीनी अथवा जापानी कपूर लॉरेंसी कुल के सिनामोमस कैफोरा नामक वृक्ष से प्राप्त होता है।
- 26 C
Ex. 'अलास्का' संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का तेल उत्पादक राज्य है। इसे 1867 ई. में अमेरिका ने रूस से खरीदा था।
- 27 B
Ex.
- 28 A
Ex. उत्तरी अमेरिका का सुपीरियर झील का क्षेत्र लौह अयस्क भंडार के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, जबकि अप्लेशियन क्षेत्र कोयला भंडार के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।
- 29 C
Ex.
- 30 B
Ex. मसाई जनजाति के लोग पश्चिम अफ्रीका में नहीं बल्कि पूर्वी अफ्रीका के केन्या, उत्तरी तंजानिया तथा पूर्वी युगांडा के पठारी प्रदेशों में रहते हैं।
- 31 C
Ex. मृत्तिका मिट्टी के कणों का व्यास छोटा होने के कारण इसमें जल धारण क्षमता अधिक पाई जाती है।
- 32 B
Ex. अत्यधिक गर्म – सहारा मरुस्थल
अत्यधिक ठंडा – अंटार्कटिका
अत्यधिक वर्षा – चेरापूंजी
अत्यधिक सूखा – चिली
- 33 B
Ex.
- 34 A
Ex.
- 35 D
Ex.
- 36 C
Ex.
- 37 D
Ex.
- 38 D
Ex.
- 39 A
Ex.
- 40 A
Ex.

