

**Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test**

**Geography Part 2 Revision Test in English**

**Portion: Unit- III: Geography Of India - Location – Physical features - Monsoon, rainfall, weather and climate - Water resources - Rivers in India - Soil, minerals and natural resources - Forest and wildlife - Agricultural pattern.**

1. The study of movements and mobility of population is called \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Immigration
- b) Migration
- c) Eradication
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) The study of movements and mobility of population is called migration. Among the human people from place to place the ancient origin is grouped under major races such as language and religion.**

2. The mongoloid is known as \_\_\_\_\_ race.

- a) European
- b) African
- c) Asiatic
- d) Australian

**Explanation: (c) mongoloids The mongoloid race is commonly known as the Asian-American race.**

3. African people are called as \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Caucasoid
- b) Negroid
- c) Mongoloid
- d) Australoid

**Explanation: (b) Negroid have the dark eyes, Black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. They are living in different parts of Africa.**

4. International mother language day celebrated in?

- a) 11th July
- b) 21st February
- c) 21st May
- d) 11th January

**Explanation:** (b) 21st February celebrated as worlds mother language day.

5. The official language of India is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Marathi
- b) Tamil
- c) English
- d) Hindi

**Explanation:** (d) India has many languages and culture. Each state has its own language though the national language is Hindi, 22 major language were spoken by about 97 percent population of the country.

6. Rural settlements are located near \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Water bodies
- b) Hilly areas
- c) coastal areas
- d) desert areas

**Explanation:** (a) Rural settlements are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available.

7. India is the \_\_\_\_\_country in Asia.

- a) Largest
- b) 2nd largest
- c) 3rd largest
- d) 4th largest

**Explanation: (b) India is the seventh largest country in the world and second largest country in Asia.**

8. The southernmost point of the country is\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Pygmalion Point
- b) Cape Comorin
- c) Indira Col
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (a) The southernmost point of the country is Pygmalion Point or Indira Point (6°45'N latitude) located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**

9. The east – west extension distance of india is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 3950km
- b) 2990km
- c) 2933km
- d) 2504 km

**Explanation: (c) The east-west extension is 2933 km and it stretches from Rann of Kutch (Gujarat) in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.**

10. India has been politically divided into \_\_\_\_\_ states.

- a) 28
- b) 32
- c) 26
- d) 29

**Explanation: (d) India has been politically divided into 29 states and 7 union territories for administrative convenience.**

11. New capital of Andhra Pradesh is\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Telangana
- b) Guntur

- c) Amaravathi
- d) Hyderabadh

**Explanation:** (c) Amaravati is the new capital of Andhra Pradesh But according to Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, Hyderabad will be the capital for both the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telungana till 2024 (For 10 years from the act passed) .

12. India's central meridian is \_\_\_\_\_ longitude.

- a) 82°30' E
- b) 72°30' E
- c) 82°10' E
- d) 72°15' E

**Explanation:** (a) India's central meridian is 82°30' E longitude. It passes through Mirzapur and roughly bisects the country in terms of longitude.

13. . The Pamir Knot, popularly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) The adope of snow
- b) The Peninsular plateau
- c) Roof of the World
- d) None of these

**Explanation:** (c) The Pamir Knot, popularly known as the "Roof of the World" is the connecting link between the Himalayas and the high ranges of Central Asia.

14. oldest fold mountain range in India is\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Aravalli range
- b) Himalaya range
- c) Purvanchal hills
- d) Western guards

**Explanation:** (a) Aravalli range is the oldest fold mountain range in India.

15. Himalayas mount Everest located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) India
- b) China
- c) Nepal
- d) Pakistan

**Explanation:** (c) Mt. Everest located in Nepal at the height 8848m.

16. In the delta region, the uplands are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Bils
- b) Delta
- c) Chars
- d) Bhangar

**Explanation:** (c) In the delta region, the uplands are called 'Chars' while the marshy areas are called 'Bils'.

17. Largest physiographic division of our country.

- a) Deccan Plateau
- b) Gurushikhar
- c) The Peninsular Plateaus
- d) None of these

**Explanation:** (c) This is the largest physiographic division of our country. It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km

18. The peak of \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest point in the Peninsular plateau.

- a) Mt. Everest
- b) Aravalli
- c) Anaimudi
- d) Thotta petta

**Explanation:** (c) The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is 2,695 m and is located in Anaimalai.

19. The Marina beach on eastern coast in Chennai and it is the \_\_\_\_\_longest beach in the world.

- a) 1st
- b) 2nd
- c) 3rd
- d) 4th

**Explanation: (b) The Marina beach on this coast in Chennai and it is the second longest beach in the world.**

20. Largest lake in india \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) lake Chilka
- b) kolleru lake
- c) pulicat lake
- d) puzhal lake

**Explanation: (a) lake Chilka (Odisha) is the largest lake in India located to the southwest of the Mahanadi delta.**

21. The famous lake lies between tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) lake Chilka
- b) kolleru lake
- c) pulicat lake
- d) puzhal lake

**Explanation: (c) Pulicat Lake lies in the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the well known lake in the east coastal plain.**

22. World's largest delta known as Sunderbans in \_\_\_\_\_ country.

- a) India
- b) Pakistan
- c) Nepal
- d) Bangladesh

**Explanation: (d) World's largest delta known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.**

23. The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the \_\_\_\_\_ Glacier.

- a) Chemayungdung Glacier.
- b) Gangotri Glacier.
- c) Kailash Glacier.
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand District of Uttarakhand state.**

24. The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri\_\_\_\_\_ hills of Karnataka.

- a) Seravarayan hills
- b) Kalrayan hills
- c) Kudagu hills
- d) Mysore forest

**Explanation: (c) The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka.**

25. \_\_\_\_\_ river is largest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India.

- a) Narmada
- b) Tapi
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Godavari

**Explanation: (a) It is the largest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India. Its principal tributaries are Burhanpur, Halon, Heran, Banjar, Dudhi, Shikhar, Tawa, Barna and Kolar.**

26. A land between the two converging rivers is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Estuary
- b) Pass
- c) Distributary

d) Doap

**Explanation: (d) Doab: A land between the two converging rivers.**

27. Mouth of a river where it enters the sea through a single channel with a hollow is\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Estuary

b) Pass

c) Distributary

d) Doap

**Explanation: (a) Estuary: Mouth of a river where it enters the sea through a single channel with a hollow.**

28. : The land area covered with ocean on three sides\_\_\_\_\_?

a) Estuary

b) Peninsula

c) Distributary

d) Doap

**Explanation: (b) Peninsula: The land area covered with ocean on three sides.**

29. A river or stream which contributes its water to main river?

a) Distributary

b) Back water

c) Perennial rivers

d) Tributary

**Explanation: (d) Tributary: A river or stream which contributes its water to main river.**

30. When altitude increase the temperature\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Increase

b) Decreases

c) No change

d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) When the altitude increases, The temperatures decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.50C for every 1000 metres of ascent. It is called normal lapse rate.**

31. \_\_\_\_\_desert is the driest place on the earth.

a) Atacama

b) Sahara

c) Thar

d) None of these

**Explanation: (a) Atacama desert is the driest place on the earth.**

32. Winter season falls on \_\_\_\_\_?

a) January – February

b) March – May

c) June – September

d) October – December

**Explanation: (a) Winter or cold weather season (January - February). 2. Pre Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May). 3. Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September). 4. Northeast monsoon season (October - December).**

33. 75% of Indian rainfall is received from which season?

a) Winter or cold weather season (January - February).

b) Pre Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May).

c) Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September).

d) Northeast monsoon season (October - December).

**Explanation: Over all about 75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon. Tamil nadu which is located in the leeward side receives only a meagre rainfall.**

34. The average annual rainfall of India is\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 220cm

- b) 132 cm
- c) 118cm
- d) 102cm

**Explanation: (c) The average annual rainfall of India is 118 cm. However, spatial distribution of rainfall in the country is highly uneven.**

35. The place which receives highest rainfall in the world.?

- a) Sirabunchi
- b) Kerala
- c) Koorg
- d) Mawsynram

**Explanation: (d) Mawsynram, the place which receives highest rainfall (1141 cm) in the world. It is located in Meghalaya.**

36. Tropical Deciduous Forest is also called as\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Monsoon Forests
- b) Dry forest
- c) Plain forest
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (a) Tropical Deciduous Forest are found in the areas with 100 to 200cm annual rainfall. These are called 'Monsoon Forests'.**

37. The altitude range of alpine forest starts from\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1500 m
- b) 2400 m
- c) 3200 m
- d) 1200 m

**Explanation: (b) It occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400 m altitude. These are purely having coniferous trees. Oak, silver fir, pine and juniper are the main trees of these forests.**

38. The Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was constituted in\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1972
- b) 1952
- c) 1962
- d) 1965

**Explanation: (b) The Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was constituted in 1952 to suggest means of protection, conservation and management of wildlife to the government.**

39. Indian government established \_\_\_\_\_ biosphere reserves in india.

- a) 12
- b) 25
- c) 18
- d) 21

**Explanation: (c) The Indian government has established 18 Biosphere Reserves in India which protect larger areas of natural habitat and often include one or more National Parks preserves along with buffer zones that are open to some economic uses.**

40. The bio sphere reserves of sundarbans located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Gujarat
- b) Bihar
- c) Orisha
- d) West Bengal

**Explanation: (d) west bengal, the state which have sundurbans the biosphere reserves.**

41. Project Tiger was launched in\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) 1965
- b) 1988
- c) 1973
- d) 1983

**Explanation: (c) Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted "Tiger Reserves" in India.**

42. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) classified soils in how many types\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Eight
- d) Six

**Explanation: (c) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) set up in 1953 divides the soils of India into the following eight major groups.**

43. Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys have\_\_\_\_\_?

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

**Explanation: (a) Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys; Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar these places have alluvial soil.**

44. Cottons are growing well in\_\_\_\_\_?

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

**Explanation: (c) Cottons, Tobacco and Sugarcane are growing well in black soils.**

45. Usually laterite soils are seen in the area of\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Assam hills
- c) Maharashtra

d) Uttar Pradesh

**Explanation:** (b) Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka and eastern Ghats and region of Odisha.

46. Which of these below soil texture having greater water holding capacity?

a) Sand

b) Silt

c) Clay

d) None of these

**Explanation:** (c) Soil Texture (sand, silt, clay) influence on some properties of soils including water holding capacity. In these clay having high holding capacity of water.

47. The top state for well irrigation is \_\_\_\_\_?

a) Uttar Pradesh

b) Madhya Pradesh

c) Rajasthan

d) Gujarat

**Explanation:** (a) States and percentage of well irrigation 1. Uttar Pradesh 26.6 ,2. Madhya Pradesh 14.6 ,3. Rajasthan 13.1 ,4. Gujarat 7.8.

48. Which of the below is coming under modern irrigation.

a) Canal irrigation

b) Well irrigation

c) Rain gun irrigation

d) Tank irrigation

**Explanation:** (c) Rain Gun: Rain gun used to spread water like rain as in name and used to serve for crops which used to grow upto 4 feet or high also but we have to adjust sprinklers height as per crop size.

49. Nagarjuna sagar dam was in\_\_\_\_\_?

a) Tamil nadu

- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra pradesh

**Explanation: (d) it was built across the river of krishna in andhrapradesh.**

50. Agriculture accounts about \_\_\_\_\_ % of income for india.

- a) 35
- b) 25
- c) 30
- d) 22

**Explanation: (b) still the agriculture in India employs more than 50 percent of the population of the country and accounts for about 25 percent of the national income.**

51. India is the second largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in world?

- a) Wheat
- b) Millets
- c) Rice
- d) Pulses

**Explanation: (C) Rice is the Indigenous crop. Indian is the second largest producer of Rice in world.**

52. Which crop occupies 34% of the total production of food grains in India?

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Tea
- d) Maize

**Explanation: (B) Wheat is the second most important food crop of India, after Rice. It accounts for 22% of total area and 34% of total production of food grains in our country.**

53. The crop which is cultivated for commercial purpose is known as?

- a) Horticulture crop

- b) Food crop
- c) Plantation crop
- d) Cash crop

**Explanation: (D) Cash crops are the crops in India mainly cultivated for commercial purposes. Cash crops include sugarcane, tobacco, fibre crops(cotton, jute, and mesta) , oilseeds.**

54. This crop supply molasses for alcohol industry and bagasse for paper industry?

- a) Sugarcane
- b) Jute
- c) Mesta
- d) Tobacco

**Explanation: (A) Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in India and India is the second largest producer of the world. Sugarcane supply molasses and bagasse for alcohol and paper industry.**

55. The crop name refers to the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables?

- a) Horticulture crop
- b) Food crop
- c) Cash crop
- d) Plantation crop

**Explanation: (A) Horticulture crop is the name refers to cultivate fruits, flowers and vegetables. It is the important supplement to Human diet, as they provide essential minerals, vitamins and fibres required for maintaining health.**

56. Which animal constitute 37.3% livestock population in India?

- a) Goats
- b) Cattle
- c) Buffaloes
- d) Sheep

**Explanation: (B) Cattles constitute 37.3% livestock population in India. India is the second largest cattle population after Brazil.**

57. Livestock census named Dairy cattle census was conducted every 5 years was first conducted in which year?

- a) 1921
- b) 1915
- c) 1919
- d) 1957

**Explanation: (C) First livestock census was conducted in 1919. Following this 20th livestock census was conducted in 2017.**

58. \_\_\_\_\_ is the leading producer of milk with 27.6 million tones which is 16.8% of total production.

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Tamilnadu
- d) West Bengal

**Explanation: (B) According to State/UT Animal Husbandry Department during 2016 – 2017 the total production of milk in our nation is 163.7 million tonnes. At this time, the leading producer was Uttar Pradesh.**

59. What is the length of Indian Coastline including the coastline of Islands?

- a) 7517 km
- b) 7521 km
- c) 6100 km
- d) 6102 km

**Explanation: (A) Fisheries in India are a very important economic activity and a flourishing sector with varied resources and potentials. The length of Indian coastline is 7,517 km including the coastline of the islands.**

60. Pink revolution is for \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Fertilizers

- b) Onion Production / Pharmaceuticals / Prawn Production
- c) Overall Production of Agriculture
- d) Egg Production / Poultry Production.

**Explanation: Onion Production / Pharmaceuticals / Prawn Production – pink revolution is to develop these crops.**

61. Fish production is developed under which of the revolution?

- a) Blue revolution
- b) Pink revolution
- c) Silver revolution
- d) Golden revolution

**Explanation: government introduced the blue revolution for to improve the fish product development.**

62. The member of particular nation or community is called as\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Population
- b) People
- c) Population growth
- d) Migration

**Explanation: (b) People: The members of a particular nation, community, or ethnic group.**

63. The current world population is \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) 5.5 billion
- b) 6 billion
- c) 6.5 billion
- d) 7 billion

**Explanation: The current world population of 7.6 billion is expected to reach 8.6 billion in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100.**

64. Every year people being added to the world's population\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 93 million
- b) 89 million
- c) 58 million
- d) 83 million

**Explanation:** roughly 83 million people being added to the world's population every year, the upward trend in population size is expected to continue, even assuming that fertility levels will continue to decline.

65. Nigeria's population expected to surpass the US population before\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) 2025
- b) 2050
- c) 2036
- d) 2040

**Explanation:** (b) Nigeria is growing the most rapidly. Consequently, the population of Nigeria, currently the world's 7th largest, is projected to surpass that of the United States and become the third largest country in the world shortly before 2050.

66. The population density in india is\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) 455per Km<sup>3</sup>
- b) 333per Km<sup>3</sup>
- c) 380 per Km<sup>3</sup>
- d) 420 per Km<sup>3</sup>

**Explanation:** (a) The population density in India is 455 per Km<sup>2</sup>. India population is 17.74% of the total world population.

67. Which country have Highest male to female ratio in the world?

- a) Qatar
- b) Soudi
- c) Syria
- d) Iraq

**Explanation: (a) With an astounding ratio of 315 males to a 100 females, Qatar holds the number one spot among countries with the highest male to female ratio in the world in 2018.**

68. Which state have least literacy rate in india?

- a) Kerala
- b) Assam
- c) Bihar
- d) Himachal Pradesh

**Explanation: (c) India's literacy rate is at 74.04%. Kerala has achieved a literacy rate of 93.91%. Bihar is the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82%.**

69. where the migrant makes the decision to move is called \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Internal migration
- b) Local migration
- c) Voluntary migration
- d) Involuntary migration

**Explanation: (c) Voluntary migration is where the migrant makes the decision to move. Most migration is voluntary.**

70. Which of these below option causes loss of bio diversity?

- a) Lower population
- b) Over population
- c) Proper population
- d) Population growth

**Explanation: (b) Overpopulation has caused encroachment into frontier forests and destruction of natural ecosystems that has led to the mass extinction of species.**

71. A sudden, large increase in the size of a population is?

- a) Population explotion
- b) Over population

- c) Lower population
- d) None of these

**Explanation: Population explosion: a sudden, large increase in the size of a population.**

72. Which of the following are not densely populated areas?

- a) The Ganges valley, Brahmaputra valley, and Eastern Asia.
- b) The Ganges valley, Brahmaputra and NE USA.
- c) Sahara, Eastern Siberia and Patagonia region.
- d) Brahmaputra valley, Hwang – Ho valley and North Western Europe

**Explanation: (b) Sahara, Eastern Siberia and Patagonia region are less populated area, because of their environment.**

73. Speed of 'voyager 1' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 62140 km/hr
- b) 7825 km/hr
- c) 54000 km/hr
- d) 10000 km/hr

**Explanation: (a) Have you heard about Voyager 1 launched in 1977 still is travelling at the speed of 62140 km/ hour or 17 km/sec.**

74. The resources which can always be used again and again are known as \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Non renewable resources
- b) Renewable resources
- c) Exhaustible resources
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) The resources which can always be used again and again are known as renewable resources. It means these resources have natural regeneration and are inexhaustible.**

75. a resource is originated from living organism, the resource is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Abiotic resources

- b) Natural resources
- c) Non renewable resources
- d) Biotic resources

**Explanation:** (d) a resource is originated from living organism, the resource is known as biotic resource. Coal, mineral oil and forests are examples of biotic resources. Abiotic resources are composed of non-living inorganic matter.

76. The minerals that contain metals is called \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Energy minerals
- b) Non metallic minerals
- c) Metallic minerals
- d) None of these

**Explanation:** (c) The minerals which contain metal in them are called as metallic minerals. Ex. Iron ore.

77. Which type of iron ore has maximum percent of iron?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Hematite
- c) Limonite
- d) Siderite

**Explanation:** (b) Magnetite: It is red in colour and has 72% of pure Iron.

78. Which country produce largest iron ore in the world?

- a) India
- b) Brazil
- c) China
- d) Australia

**Explanation:** (d) Australia is the largest producer of Iron ore in the world.

79. Copper is good\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Non conductor
- b) Conductor
- c) Mediator
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) It is a non - ferrous, soft brown metal. It is a good conductor, with high luster, density and melting point.**

80. Largest producer of copper among the below country.

- a) USA
- b) China
- c) Chile
- d) Peru

**Explanation: (c) The main producers are Chile, Peru, China, USA and Congo. Chile is the largest producer of Copper in the world.**

81. Main source of Aluminum is?

- a) Iron ore
- b) Copper
- c) Bauxite
- d) Bronze

**Explanation: (c) Bauxite is an important ore which is the main source of Aluminum. It is an impure raw material.**

82. India is \_\_\_\_\_ largest country for Producing bauxite.

- a) 3rd
- b) 2nd
- c) 6th
- d) 5th

**Explanation: (d) Australia is the largest producer of bauxite in the world. India is the 5th largest producer of bauxite in the world.**

83. Which is the largest country for producing gold?

- a) China
- b) Australia
- c) Russia
- d) USA

**Explanation: (a) China, Australia, Russia, USA and Canada are the leading producers of gold in the world. India ranked 33rd position in the gold production in 2016.**

84. Identify the best quality coal below.

- a) Bituminous
- b) Lignite
- c) Anthracite
- d) Peat

**Explanation: (c) Anthracite is the best quality coal, which contains more than 95% of carbon. It is very hard but emits very less smoke and leaves very less ash. However its deposits are limited.**

85. Which district from tamilnadu produce bauxite?

- a) Trichy
- b) Chennai
- c) Erode
- d) Salem

**Explanation: (d) salem is producing bauxite in tamilnadu.**

86. Which region has largest petroleum reserves?

- a) South asia
- b) West asia or middle east
- c) North east

d) East asia

**Explanation: (b) The west Asia or Middle East is has the largest petroleum reserves, which is about 60% of the world's oil reserve. The total estimated world's oil reserves in 2008 were 1,243 (109 bbl).**

87. India's place in petroleum production?

a) 12

b) 30

c) 24

d) 22

**Explanation: (c) Saudi Arabia is the largest oil producer of the world with 13.62% of the world output of oil. Russia is the second largest producer in the world. India is placed at 24th position in petroleum production in the world.**

88. "Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries formed in\_\_\_\_\_ year?

a) 1960

b) 1945

c) 1953

d) 1947

**Explanation: (a) OPEC is the short form of the "Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It was formed in 1960 at Bagdad convention.**

89. Natural gas is also called as\_\_\_\_\_?

a) Super power

b) Eco friendly

c) Green energy

d) None of these

**Explanation: (c) It is considered as an environment friendly fuel because of its low carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore, this is the only fuel for the present century and it is also called green energy**

90. Natural gas was used in\_\_\_\_\_?

a) Cars

- b) Air planes
- c) Bikes
- d) Cooking

**Explanation: (d) It is widely used as a fuel in industries and domestic cooking purposes. Petrochemical industries use it as fuel and raw material.**

91. The most important source of nuclear energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Lithium
- b) Plutonium
- c) Uranium
- d) Thorium

**Explanation: (c) Heavy metals like Uranium, Thorium, Radium, Plutonium and Lithium are the main sources of nuclear energy. However Uranium is the most important source of nuclear energy.**

92. Most devastating nuclear accidents happened which place of Russia?

- a) Moscow
- b) Chernobyl
- c) Glasscow
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) Chernobyl - April 29,1986,Russia**

93. Hydel power is taken from which resource?

- a) Air
- b) Nuclear
- c) Water
- d) Solar

**Explanation: (c) Hydro electricity is produced by using the potential energy of water falling from a certain height.**

94. Worlds largest solar power plant is called\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Uganda
- b) Moscow
- c) Noor complex
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (c) Noor Complex is the world's largest concentrated solar power (CSP) plant, located in the Sahara Desert.**

95. The worlds largest single solar power plant is\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Kamuthi solar power plant
- b) Noor complex
- c) Arisona
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (a) Kamuthi Solar Power Project is a photovoltaic power station spread over an area of 2,500 acres (10 km<sup>2</sup>) in Kamuthi, Ramanathapuram district.**

96. The largest wind form in india is\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Gujarat
- d) Tamilnadu

**Explanation: (d) in India are Muppandal in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu and Jaisalmer wind park in Rajasthan. They are the first and second largest wind farms of India.**

97. Geo thermal energy is derived from\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Solar power
- b) Water
- c) Natural heat of the earth
- d) Air

**Explanation: (c) Geo thermal energy is derived from the natural heat of the earth. The United States is the world's largest producer.**

98. A vein of metal ore in the earth?

- a) Lodes
- b) Alloy
- c) Odorant
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (a) Lodes: a vein of metal ore in the earth.**

99. Tidel energy is from?

- a) Air
- b) Solar
- c) Water
- d) Ocean

**Explanation: (d) It is a renewable energy powered by the natural raise and fall of ocean water.**

100. The study of minerals is termed as?

- a) Mineraloids
- b) Mineralogy
- c) Oncology
- d) None of these

**Explanation: (b) Mineralogy: The study of minerals.**