

Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test**Geography Part 3 Revision Test in English****Portion: Unit- III: Geography Of India - Transport and Communication**

SOURCE: NEW BOOK [7th – Tourism (Pg. 146 to 253), 10th – India - Population, Transport, Communication and Trade, 12th – Geoinformatics]

OLD BOOK [8th – Transport and Communication, 9th – Tamil Nadu - Transport and Communication]

1. The main concept/s of tourism is/are_____
- i. Attraction
 - ii. Accessibility
 - iii. Amenities
- a. i, ii
 - b. i, iii
 - c. **i, ii, iii**
 - d. i alone

Explanation

The word tourist was derived from an old English word "tourian" which refers to a person who travels out of his usual environment for not more than one year and less than 24 hours. The three main components of tourism are Attraction, Accessibility, Amenities.

2. The percentage of freight traffic carried by roads ever is_____
- a) 79
 - b) 80
 - c) **70**
 - d) 85

Explanation

India has the second longest road network in the world with a total length of 56,03,293 km as of 2016. About 85% of passengers and 70 % of freight traffic are carried by roads every year.

3. The road renamed as Grand Trunk road during British period was built by_____
- a) **Sher shah suri**
 - b) Akbar
 - c) Humayun

d) Mohamad bin Tughlaq

Explanation

Sher shah suri built the shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus valley to the Sonar valley in Bengal. This road from Kolkata to Peshawar was renamed as Grand Trunk (GT) road during the British period.

4. The longest National Highway in India is_____

- a) NH 64
- b) NH 6
- c) **NH 7**
- d) NH 34

Explanation

The longest National highway is NH-7 which runs from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kaniyakumari in Tamil Nadu covering a distance of 2369 km. As per the recent rationalization of Highway numbers this is renamed as **NH 44**.

5. The shortest National Highway runs through_____

- a) Ernakulam to Trivandrum
- b) Trivandrum to Kochi port
- c) **Ernakulam to Willington island**
- d) Trivandrum to Willington island

Explanation

The shortest national highway is NH-47A, which runs from Ernakulum to Kochi port (Willington Island) covering a distance of 6 km.

6. The state highways are financed by_____

- a) **State government**
- b) Central government
- c) NHAI
- d) Public works department

Explanation

The state highways are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states. These roads are administered and financed by state governments.

7. Which of the following road is constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana?

- a) District roads

- b) Rural roads
- c) Border roads
- d) State highways

Explanation

Rural roads (village roads) connectivity is a key component of rural development. These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas. Rural roads consist of Panchayat roads, (Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat); roads of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and those constructed by the State PWDs.

8. National Highways Authority of India was established in_____
- a) 1956
 - b) **1995**
 - c) 1999
 - d) 1964

Explanation

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was established in 1995. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.

9. The border roads organisation was established in_____
- a) 1990
 - b) **1960**
 - c) 1969
 - d) 1947

Explanation

Border Roads are the roads of strategic importance in border areas. They are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organization. It was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

10. The world's highest road joins_____
- a) **Chandigarh and Leh**
 - b) Srinagar and Leh
 - c) Chandigarh and Shimla
 - d) Srinagar and Chandigarh

Explanation

Border Roads Organization has constructed world's highest road joining Chandigarh and Leh in Ladakh. This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 meters.

11. The Golden quadrilateral project was launched in_____
- a) 1990
 - b) 1999**
 - c) 1996
 - d) 1956

Explanation

Golden Quadrilateral connecting, India's four metropolitan cities: Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi. This project was launched in 1999.

12. The North-South and East-West corridor intersect at_____
- a) Ranchi
 - b) Jhansi**
 - c) Prayagraj
 - d) Silchar

Explanation

The two corridors, North-South and East-West corridors intersect at Jhansi. North-South corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanyakumari, The East-West corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat.

13. Which of the following is not express highway?
- a) Kolkata- Dum Dum airport road
 - b) Durgapur- Kolkata road
 - c) Mumbai- Pune road
 - d) Salem- Trichy road**

Explanation

Expressways are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic. Some of the important expressways are; (i)Mumbai-Pune Road, (ii) Kolkata-Dumdum Airport road (iii) Durgapur-Kolkata road and (iv) Yamuna expressway between Delhi and Agra.

14. Which state has highest road density?
- a) Kerala**
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) Telangana
 - d) Karnataka

Explanation

Road density is the highest in Kerala and lowest in Jammu & Kashmir. In mountainous area, it is quite difficult to construct roads.

15. The international roads are constructed under which agreement?

- a) ASEAN
- b) ESCAP**
- c) SAARC
- d) IRS

Explanation

International Highways are the roads that link India with neighbouring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them. These highways have been constructed with an aid from world bank under an agreement with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP).

16. Which of the following is known as backbone of surface transport system of India?

- a) Roadways
- b) Inland waterways
- c) Railways**
- d) Airways

Explanation

Indian railway system is the main artery of the country's inland transport. Railways are considered as the backbone of the surface transport system of India.

17. The distance covered by the first steamed off train in India is_____

- a) 100 Kms
- b) 34 Kms**
- c) 90 Kms
- d) 44 Kms

Explanation

The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km.

18. In which year Indian railways was nationalized as one unit?

- a) 1951**
- b) 1995
- c) 1959
- d) 1947

Explanation

In 1951, the systems were nationalized as one unit "The Indian Railways". The headquarter of Indian Railways is New Delhi.

19. Which of the following Indian state doesn't have railway network?

- a) Assam
- b) Meghalaya**
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Manipur

Explanation

There is no railway station in Meghalaya. For the state people, Guwahati is the nearest Railway station. It was recently declared by the CM of the state that the first railway station in Meghalaya at Mendipathar in the North Garo Hills would be inaugurated soon.

20. The first sub-urban railways started in_____

- a) Mumbai**
- b) Delhi
- c) Kolkata
- d) Chennai

Explanation

The first sub-urban railway was started in 1925 in Mumbai. The Kolkata Suburban Railway has the largest network in the entire country.

21. The rail link between Banihal in Jammu region and Qazigund in Kashmir valley passes under_____

- a) Pir Panchal**
- b) Hindukush
- c) Amarnath
- d) Kedranath

Explanation

The rail link between Banihal in Jammu region and Qazigund in Kashmir valley was opened in 2013. This rail line passes under the Pir Panchal Range through a 11.2 km long tunnel.

22. The first metro railway in India was started in_____

- a) Mumbai
- b) Delhi**

- c) Chennai
- d) Kolkata

Explanation

The metro in Kolkata is the first one in India. It is also called as Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS).

23. Fastest operational train in India is_____

- a) Andaman Express
- b) GT Express
- c) **Gatiman Express**
- d) Pallavan Express

Explanation

Gatiman Express is the fastest operational train in India. This train connects New Delhi and Agra and touches 160 km/h. This train takes a travel time of 105minutes to cover 200km journey.

[But, the current fastest train in India is the Vande Bharat Express (a.k.a Train 18) with an operational speed of 160 km/h (99 mph) and average speed of 100 km/h (62 mph), which runs between New Delhi and Varanasi.]

24. The construction of Konkan railways was done in_____

- a) **1998**
- b) 1988
- c) 2008
- d) 1978

Explanation

One of the important achievements of Indian Railways has been the construction of Konkan Railway in 1998. It is considered as an engineering marvel.

25. Which of the following is/are important network large network of pipeline in the country?

- a) Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab
- b) upper Assam to Kanpur
- c) Hazira in Gujarat to Jagadispur in Uttar Pradesh
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur, from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab and gas pipeline from the Hazira in Gujarat to Jagadispur in Uttar Pradesh are the three important network large network of pipeline in the country.

26. Which of the following fuel efficient and eco-friendly means of transport?

- a) Roadways
- b) Railways
- c) **Waterways**
- d) Airways

Explanation

A waterway is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India. It is the oldest and also the cheapest means of transport and most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky materials from one country to another. It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.

27. The percentage of total cargo carried in Indian inland waterways is_____

- a) 1
- b) **0.1**
- c) 0.01
- d) 10

Explanation

The total cargo carried by inland waterways is just about 0.1% of the total inland traffic of India.

28. The national waterways authority was established in_____

- a) 1991
- b) 1926
- c) **1986**
- d) 1996

Explanation

For the development, maintenance and regulation of national waterways in the country, the Inland water ways Authority was setup in 1986.

29. The National Waterways-3 extends between_____

- a) Kollam and Kottapuram
- b) **Dhubri and Sadiya**
- c) Haldia and Allahabad
- d) Mumbai- Pune

Explanation

National Waterway 2: This waterway includes the stretch of the Brahmaputra river between Dhubri and Sadiya a distance of 891 km.

30. The first national waterway in the country with 24 hours navigation facilities is_____

- a) National waterways-1
- b) National waterways-2
- c) **National waterways-3**
- d) National waterways-4

Explanation

National Waterway 3: This waterway extends between Kollam and Kottapuram in the state of Kerala. It is the first national waterway in the country with 24 hours navigation facilities along its entire stretch of 205 km.

31. Number of major ports in India?

- a) 18
- b) **13**
- c) 12
- d) 10

Explanation

There are 13 major and 200 minor or intermediate ports in India. The major ports are administered by the Central Government and minor ports are managed and administered by various state governments.

32. Number of major ports in Tamil Nadu?

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

Explanation

The three major ports in Tamil Nadu state are- Ennore Port, Tuticorin Port, and Chennai Port.

33. Which of the following major port does not fall on west coast?

- a) Marmagao
- b) New Mangalore
- c) **Paradip**
- d) Kochi

Explanation

The major ports on the east coast are Kolkata (including Haldia Dock), Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. The major ports on the west coast are Kandla, Mumbai, Nhava Seva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port), New Mangalore, Marmagao and Kochi.

34. Which of the following shipyard is located in Mumbai?

- a) Hindustan shipyard
- b) Kochi shipyard
- c) **Mazagaon Dock**
- d) Garden reach workshop

Explanation

India has four major shipyards. Hindustan shipyard in Vishakhapatnam, Garden Reach workshop in Kolkata, Mazagaon Dock in Mumbai, Kochi Shipyard in Kochi.

35. The air transport begun in India on___

- a) **18th feb 1918**
- b) 18th mar 1919
- c) 18th feb 1928
- d) 18th mar 1928

Explanation

Air transport in India made a beginning on 18th February, 1918 when Henry Piquet carried a mail from Allahabad to Naini. In 1953, eight different airlines which were in operation in the country were nationalised.

36. Indira Gandhi international airport is located in_____

- a) Mumbai
- b) Kolkata
- c) **Delhi**
- d) Hyderabad

Explanation

Some of them are Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata, Chennai International Airport, Chennai, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad, Bangalore International Airport, Bengaluru, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad etc.

37. Which of the following provides helicopter support to ONGC and Oil India limited?

- a) Hindustan helicopter ltd
- b) Pavan Hans helicopter ltd**
- c) Airports Authority of India
- d) Helicopters Authority of India

Explanation

Pavan-Hans Helicopter Ltd has been providing Helicopter support services to the petroleum sector, including ONGC and oil India Ltd. It is a public sector company based in New Delhi.

38. Airports Authority of India was constituted in___

- a) 1991
- b) 1995**
- c) 1951
- d) 1961

Explanation

Airports Authority of India (AAI) was constituted in 1995. It provides security to Indian Airports. AAI under the ministry of Civil Aviation is responsible for creating, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure in India.

39. Which of the following country has the largest post office network in the world?

- a) China
- b) USA
- c) India**
- d) Russia

Explanation

The Indian postal network is the largest in the world with 1,55,000 post offices. Of these more than 1,39,000 post offices are located in rural areas.

40. Which of the following provides international air service?

- a) NACIL(A)**
- b) NACIL(I)
- c) NACIL(D)
- d) NACIL(B)

Explanation

In 2007, the Government of India merged the Air India and Indian Airlines under National Aviation Corporation of India Limited (NACIL). In which NACIL (A) provides international

services, NACIL (I) provides domestic services and services to neighbouring countries in south east Asia and middle East.

41. Radio broadcasting in India was started by_____

- a) Radio club of India
- b) Radio club of Bombay**
- c) Radio club of Madras
- d) Radio club of Calcutta

Explanation

Radio broadcasting in India was started in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay. Since then it gained immense popularity and changed the social and cultural life of people. It was named as All India Radio (AIR) in 1936 and again it was renamed as Akashwani in 1957.

42. The Indian Space research Organisation was established in____

- a) 1959
- b) 1956
- c) 1969**
- d) 1980

Explanation

The communication through satellites emerged as a new era in communication in our country after the establishment of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 1969.

43. _____ is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other programs.

- a) INSAT**
- b) GSAT
- c) HAMSAT
- d) EDUSAT

Explanation

The INSAT, established in 1983, is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other programs. The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone.

44. The distance of Grand Trunk Road is_____

- a) 1500 Kms
- b) 2500 Kms**
- c) 3000 Kms

d) 4500 Kms

Explanation

The grand trunk road is India's longest major road connecting Sonargaon in Bangladesh to Peshawar in Pakistan for a distance of 2500 Kms

45. The full form of TAAI is_____

- a) Tourism Agents Association of India
- b) Travel Agents Association of India**
- c) Trade agents Association of India
- d) Tourism Arranging Association of India

Explanation

TC – Inclusive Tour Charter, IATA – International Air Transport Association IATO – Indian Association of Tour Operators, TAAI - Travel Agents Association of India, TTTHA - Tamil Nadu Tour Travel and Hospitality Association, TTDC – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

46. The total navigable length of inland waterways in our country is_____

- a) 14000 Kms
- b) 14500 Kms**
- c) 16500 Kms
- d) 17500 Kms

Explanation

India has an extensive network of inland waterways in the form of rivers, canals, lakes and backwaters. It depends upon the depth and width of the waterways and the continuity of the water flow. The total navigable length of our country is 14,500 km, out of which about 5,200 km length of rivers and 4,000 km length of canals can be used by mechanized crafts.

47. India's position in largest ship owning nations is_____

- a) 1st
- b) 10th
- c) 16th**
- d) 9th

Explanation

India is the second largest ship owning country in Asia and ranks 16th in the World. Greece stands in the 1st place of largest ship owning nations.

48. The world's largest online market is_____

- a) India
- b) China**
- c) USA
- d) Russia

Explanation

With over 460 million internet users, India is the second largest online market, ranked only behind China.

49. By 2021, the total internet users in India will be___ million

- a) 635.8**
- b) 365.8
- c) 563.8
- d) 856.3

Explanation

By 2021, there will be about 635.8 million internet users in India. Despite the large base of internet users in India, only 26 percent of the Indian population accessed the internet in 2015.

50. The men dominated internet usage in India with women is_____

- a) 71, 29**
- b) 29, 71
- c) 81, 19
- d) 19, 81

Explanation

The significant increase in comparison to the previous years, considering the internet penetration rate in India stood at about 10 percent in 2011. Furthermore, men dominated internet usage in India with 71 percent to women's 29 percent.

51. The recent launch for communication program is_____

- a) GSAT-7A**
- b) GSAT-11
- c) GSAT-9A
- d) GSAT-10

Explanation

GSAT-7A is the recent launch (December 19, 2018) for communication programs. INSAT-1B launched on 30th August 1983 is the first communication satellite in INSAT series.

52. Which of the following country is first to reach mars on its first attempt?

- a) India
- b) China
- c) USA
- d) France

Explanation

India is the only one country which has reached to the mars in its first attempt. No other country has achieved this on its first attempt.

53. Total number of designated international airports in India

- a) 19
- b) 18
- c) 15
- d) 25

Explanation

Presently, there are 19 designated international airports available in the country. These airports are managed by Airports Authority of India.

54. The pin code was introduced in_____

- a) 1999
- b) 1972
- c) 1872
- d) 1996

Explanation

The Quick Mail Service functions on the basis of the system of PIN (Postal Index Number) code which was introduced in 1972.

55. The longest national highways in India is_____

- a) NH-7
- b) NH-47A
- c) NH-34
- d) NH-10

Explanation

The longest National highway is NH-7 which runs from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu covering a distance of 2369 km. now, NH-7 is now known as NH-44.

56. The mass communication system can provide information through_____

- a) Print media
- b) Electronic media
- c) Mass media
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The Mass Communication Systems can provide the information to people in two methods. They are Print Media and Electronic Media.

57. The length of National Highways in the state of Tamil Nadu is___

- a) 4600 Kms
- b) **4994 Kms**
- c) 4000 Kms
- d) 3994 Kms

Explanation

The length of National Highways in the State of Tamil Nadu is 4994 km out of which 1985 km are maintained by National Highways wing and the balance 3009 km are maintained by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

58. Total number of transport corporation in Tamil Nadu

- a) **7**
- b) 10
- c) 8
- d) 11

Explanation

To meet the ever increasing demand of public, there are seven transport corporations functioning in Tamil Nadu.

59. Which of the following is not covered in Tamil Nadu state transport corporation- Coimbatore?

- a) Tirupur
- b) Erode
- c) **Salem**
- d) Nilgiris

Explanation

Tamil Nadu state transport corporation- Coimbatore (Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur, Nilgiris districts).

60. The largest Road Transport Office is_____

- a) **Chennai**
- b) Villupuram
- c) Kanchipuram
- d) Coimbatore

Explanation

Among the Road Transport Office, Chennai is the largest RTO which has 61 centres.

61. The length of golden quadrilateral project in Tamil Nadu is_____

- a) **1232 Kms**
- b) 1233 Kms
- c) 1300 Kms
- d) 1500 Kms

Explanation

The Golden Quadrilateral project of national highway development that runs for about 1232 Kms in Tamil Nadu has completed.

62. Total number of divisions in southern railways

- a) 9
- b) **6**
- c) 3
- d) 8

Explanation

The southern railways zone has been demarcated into six divisions, namely, Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Palakkad, thiruvanathapuram and Trichy.

63. The total coastline of Tamil Nadu is_____ Kms

- a) **1000**
- b) 1500
- c) 700
- d) 1200

Explanation

The Coastline of Tamil Nadu is located on the southeast coast of Indian Peninsula, and forms a part of Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean. It is 1000 km long and is the Third-longest coastline in the country after Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

64. Which of the following is not a minor port of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Cuddalore
- b) Nagapattinam
- c) Tuticorin
- d) Kolachal

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has three major ports at Ennore, Chennai and Tuticorin and sixteen minor ports at Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Rameswaram, Kolachal.

65. All India Radio has number of stations in Tamil Nadu_____

- a) 4
- b) 15
- c) 30
- d) 23

Explanation

All India Radio has 15 radio stations in Tamil Nadu. Private broadcasters have setup FM and broadcast a variety of programmes on education, agriculture and entertainment.

66. The Chennai metro rail was started in_____

- a) 2012
- b) 2015
- c) 2017
- d) 2016

Explanation

In 2015 metro rail transport started in Chennai from Koyambedu to Alandur.

67. India is _____ largest railway network in the world

- a) 2nd
- b) 3rd
- c) 4th
- d) 7th

Explanation

Indian railway network is second largest in Asia and 4th largest in the world. The Indian railways employs the largest work force in the world.

68. The distance covered by MRTS from Velachery to Chennai beach is____ Km

- a) 30

- b) 25
- c) 35
- d) 45

Explanation

The MRTS line currently runs from Velachery to Chennai beach covers a total distance of 25 Kms with 17 stations.

69. The Buckingham canal once carried goods from_____

- a) **Nellore to Marakkanam**
- b) Senji to marakkanam
- c) Nellore to Hyderabad
- d) Hyderabad to marakkanam

Explanation

Buckingham canal was once an important waterway in Tamil Nadu. It, once carried goods from Nellore to Marakkanam but sadly now it is polluted.

70. Which of the following canal connects western and southern Europe to south West Asia and Australia?

- a) Suez canal
- b) **Cape of good hope**
- c) Panama canal
- d) Norway canal

Explanation

The cape of good hope connects western and southern Europe to south West Asia and Australia.

71. The total coastal line of Indian mainland is_____ Kms

- a) **6100**
- b) 7100
- c) 6500
- d) 7500

Explanation

India is bounded by Bay of Bengal, Arabian sea and Indian ocean with a total coastline of 6100 Kms (Indian mainland).

72. The telegraph was invented in_____

- a) 1835

- b) 1844
- c) 1855
- d) 1944

Explanation

The first development in communication was the invention of telegraph in 1844. The next important development was the invention of telephone in 1875. The development of telex (telegraph exchange) in 1935 enabled messages written in one place to be transmitted to distant places.

73. The distance of trans-Arabian pipeline from Qaisumah in Saudi Arabia to sidon in Lebanon is_____ Kms
- a) 1234
 - b) 1214
 - c) 1314
 - d) 1413

Explanation

Tap line or trans-Arabian pipeline from Qaisumah in Saudi Arabia to sidon in Lebanon runs for a distance of 1214 Kms.

74. The fastest and costliest means of transport is_____
- a) Railways
 - b) Roadways
 - c) Airways
 - d) Waterways

Explanation

Airways are the fastest and costliest means of transport which carry passengers, freight and mail. Air travel has gained immense popularity.

75. What are the components of Geoinformatics?
- i. Remote sensing
 - ii. GIS
 - iii. GNSS
- a) i, ii
 - b) i, iii
 - c) i, ii, iii
 - d) i alone

Explanation

The field of Remote Sensing and GIS has become exciting with rapidly expanding opportunities. Geoinformatics has three major components namely remote sensing, GIS and GNSS.

76. The energy required to illuminate the target is in the form of_____

- a) UV radiation
- b) Electromagnetic radiation**
- c) Magnetic radiation
- d) Gravitational

Explanation

The energy is required to illuminate the target. This energy is in the form of Electromagnetic radiation. Electromagnetic radiation is a dynamic form of energy that propagates as wave motion at a velocity in space.

77. The first known aerial photograph taken in_____

- a) 1858**
- b) 1958
- c) 1928
- d) 1828

Explanation

The first known aerial photograph was taken in 1858 by French photographer and balloonist, Gaspar Felix Tournachon, known as "Nadar".

78. Geostationary Satellite is an equatorial_____ satellite orbiting the earth

- a) East to west
- b) West to east**
- c) North to south
- d) South to north

Explanation

Geostationary Satellite is an equatorial west to east satellite orbiting the earth at an altitude of 35000 km, the altitude at which it makes one revolution in 24 hours.

79. The coverage limit of geostationary satellites is_____

- a) 70 deg N to 70 deg S**
- b) 70 deg S to 70 deg N
- c) 70 deg E to 70 deg W
- d) 70 deg W to 70 deg E

Explanation

These platforms are covering the same place and give continuous near hemispheric coverage over the same area day and night. These satellites are put in equatorial plane orbiting from west to east. Its coverage is limited to 70°N to 70°S latitudes and one satellite can view one-third globe.

80. Which among the following is not a communication and meteorological satellite?

- a) GOES
- b) METEOSAT
- c) Chandrayaan-1
- d) INTELSAT

Explanation

Geostationary Satellite are mainly used for communication and meteorological applications viz. GOES, METEOSAT, INTELSAT, and INSAT satellites.

81. The weight of world's lightest satellite is_____

- a) 1 Kg
- b) 640 g
- c) 64 g
- d) 100 g

Explanation

India once again broke a global space record by launching the world's lightest satellite weighing a mere 64 grams, called Kalam-sat. It was designed and developed not by professional space scientists and engineers, but by 18-year-old Tamil Nadu student Rifath Sharook and his team.

82. Total number of railway zones in India

- a) 17
- b) 16
- c) 19
- d) 18

Explanation

For operations and management, the Indian Railways is organized into 17 zones. 1) Northern Railway - Delhi 2) North Western Railway - Jaipur 3) North-Central Railway- Allahabad 4) North-Eastern Railway - Gorakhpur 5) North-East Frontier Railway - Guwahati 6) Eastern Railway - Kolkata 7) East coast Railway - Bhubaneswar 8) East-Central Railway - Hazipur 9) West-Central Railway - Jabalpur 10) Central Railway - Mumbai (VT) 11) Western

Railway - Mumbai (Churchgate) 12) Southern Railway - Chennai 13) South Central Railway - Secunderabad 14) South Eastern Railway - Kolkata 15) South-Western Railway - Hubball and 16) South East Central Railway - Bilaspur 17) south coastal railways- Visakhapatnam(recently created railway zone).

83. The width of the broad gauge is_____ meter

- a) 1.324
- b) 1.676**
- c) 1.976
- d) 0.610

Explanation

On the basis of width of the track, the Indian railways fall under four categories. Broad gauge with a width of 1.676 meters, Meter gauge with a width of 1 meter and Narrow gauge with a width of 0.762 meter and Light gauge with 0.610 meter.

84. As of September 2018, India has_____ Kms of operational metro lines.

- a) 507**
- b) 598
- c) 585
- d) 609

Explanation

As of September 2018, India has 507 km of operational metro lines and 381 stations.

85. Number of tunnels in Konkan railway is_____

- a) 100
- b) 73**
- c) 89
- d) 105

Explanation

On its routes, the Konkan railway crosses 146 rivers and streams, nearly 2000 bridges and 73 tunnels.

86. The Konkan railways connects Roha in Maharashtra to_____ in Karnataka.

- a) Mangaluru**
- b) Bengaluru
- c) Pune
- d) Goa

Explanation

It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangaluru in Karnataka and the track measures 760 km. It is considered as an engineering marvel.

87. Number of cities with metro rail service in India is_____

- a) 8
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

Explanation

There are 8 cities with metro rail connectivity in India. They are Kolkata (West Bengal), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Delhi, Bengaluru (Karnataka), Gurgaon (Haryana), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Kochi (Kerala).

[But now, the Metro railway system and service are operational in 10 cities in India. These are Kolkata, Delhi, Bengaluru, Gurugram, Mumbai, Chennai, Jaipur, Kochi, Hyderabad, and Lucknow.]

88. The length of National waterways-1 is_____

- a) 1260 kms
- b) 1620 kms
- c) 1890 kms
- d) 2000 kms

Explanation

National Waterway 1: It extends between Haldia and Allahabad, measures 1620 km and includes the stretches of the Ganga Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system.

89. Thalaiyar waterfalls is located in_____

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Kerala

Explanation

1. Thalaiyar waterfalls Horse tail type located in Dindugul district of Tamil Nadu
2. Jog water falls Segmented waterfall (Raja, Rani and thunder) located in Shimogo district of Karnataka.
3. Nohkalikai waterfalls Tallest plunge type of waterfall situated in the East khasi hill district of Meghalaya.

4. Talakona waterfalls It is the highest waterfall in Andhra Pradesh. A lot of medicinal herbs are seen around the region.

5. Aathirappally waterfalls The Niagara of India, is located in Thrissur district of Kerala.

90. Touring in foreign countries is called as_____

- a) Inbound tourism
- b) Outbound tourism**
- c) Over-bound tourism
- d) On-bound tourism

Explanation

Inbound Tourism: Touring within the native country.

Outbound Tourism: Touring in foreign countries.

91. Which state/s take partnership in Konkan railways?

- i) Maharashtra
 - ii) Goa
 - iii) Karnataka
- a) i, ii
 - b) i, iii
 - c) i, ii, iii**
 - d) ii, iii

Explanation

The states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka are partners in undertaking the Konkan railways.

92. Largest modern bus terminus in Asia is_____

- a) Bilaspur bus terminus
- b) Beijing bus terminus
- c) Chennai Mofussil bus terminus**
- d) Delhi bus terminus

Explanation

CMBT (Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus), which is the largest bus terminus in Asia, Koyambedu, Chennai has been established.

93. The East coast Road is built along the coast of_____

- a) Arabian sea
- b) Bay of Bengal**

- c) Indian ocean
- d) Andaman sea

Explanation

The ECR (East Coast Road) running along the Bay of Bengal, from Chennai to Cuddalore via Pondicherry. It gives a spectacular scenic view with beaches and fisherman hamlets. Presently, it has been extended to thuthukudi via Chidambaram, Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram.

94. Which of the following is not true regarding pipeline?

- a) Solids can be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry
- b) The initial cost of laying pipeline is minimum**
- c) The running cost of pipeline is minimum
- d) It can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.

Explanation

Now solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. The initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent running cost is minimum. It can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water. It ensures steady supply of goods and reduces the trans-shipment losses and delays are the major advantages of pipeline transport.

95. The first postal stamp in India was issued in_____

- a) Karachi, 1852**
- b) Delhi, 1852
- c) Calcutta, 1856
- d) Mumbai, 1852

Explanation

The first Indian postal stamp was issued in 1852 in Karachi. Collecting and delivering mail is the primary function of the department of posts.

96. The quick mail service was introduced in_____

- a) 1977
- b) 1972
- c) 1975**
- d) 1985

Explanation

Postal system introduced the Quick Mail Service in 1975 and today it covers the entire country. The Quick Mail Service functions on the basis of the system of PIN.

97. STD can be expanded as_____

- a) **Subscriber Trunk Dialling**
- b) Standard Trunk Dialling
- c) Subscribers Trunk Dialling
- d) Subscriber Telephone Dialling

Explanation

Apart from the urban areas more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility, while International communication can be made through ISD (International Subscriber Dialling). There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.

98. The total length of Golden quadrilateral in India is_____

- a) 4895 Km
- b) **5846 Km**
- c) 6846 Km
- d) 7846 Km

Explanation

Golden Quadrilateral, a 5,846 km long road of 4/6 lanes connecting, India's four metropolitan cities: Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi.

99. Which among the following run by GOI, providing domestic airline services?

- a) **Indian airlines**
- b) Air India
- c) Deccan Airlines
- d) Indigo

Explanation

The Indian Airlines and Air India are the two airline services run by the government of India. Indian Airlines provides the domestic air services and Air India provides international air services.

100. The length of the tunnel covered Konkan railways is_____ Km

- a) 7.66
- b) **6.44**
- c) 5.44
- d) 8.44

Explanation

One of the important achievements of Indian Railways has been the construction of Konkan Railway which has a tunnel for nearly 6.44 km long is in this route.

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