

Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test
Development Administration in Tamil Nadu Part 5 in English

Portion: UNIT – IX : Development Administration in Tamil Nadu: Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Economic growth.

1. After independence, the boundaries of the Tamil Nadu state were reorganized for the first time in

- a) 1956
- b) 1969
- c) 1947
- d) 1951

Explanation: As per, the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, Tamil Nadu state boundaries were reorganised on some linguistic basis.

2. How many states were there in Madras state after bifurcation?

- a) 25
- b) 13
- c) 30
- d) 31

Explanation: After independence, following the linguistic division of states, Telugu-speaking areas were bifurcated from the Madras state. After bifurcation, there were only 13 districts in Madras state.

3. The Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu on_____

- a) 26th January, 1969
- b) 14th January, 1956
- c) 14th November, 1969
- d) 14th January, 1969

Explanation : The Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu by C.N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on January 14, 1969.

4. The latitude location of Tamil Nadu is_____

- a) 8°4'N to 13°35'N
- b) 8°4'N to 23°35'N
- c) 2°4'N to 13°35'N
- d) 16°4'N to 33°35'N

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is one of the 29 states of India, located in the southern-most part of the country. This landmass extends from 8°4'N to 13°35'N latitudes and from 76°18'E to 80°20'E longitudes.

5. The Eastern extremities of Tamil Nadu is_____

- a) Hills of Anaimalai
- b) Point Calimere**
- c) Pulicat lake
- d) Cape Comorin

Explanation: Tamil Nadu's eastern and western extremities are defined by the Point Calimere and the hills of Anaimalai respectively. The northern extremity of the state is marked by Pulicat lake and the southernmost point is Cape Comorin.

6. Tamil Nadu is the_____ largest state by area.

- a) 5th
- b) 7th
- c) 11th**
- d) 12th

Explanation: Tamil Nadu covers an area of 1,30,058 sq.km and is the 11th largest state in India. It covers 4% of the area of our country.

7. The North west of Tamil Nadu is bounded by_____

- a) Karnataka**
- b) Kerala
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Telangana

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the north, Karnataka in the northwest and Indian Ocean in the south.

8. Which of the following separate Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka?

- 1) Palk Strait
- 2) Gulf of Mannar
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation: Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka, which lies to the southeast of India.

9. The coastline of Tamil Nadu is_____ longest in India

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

Explanation: The state has 1,076 km long coastline, the second-longest in India after Gujarat.

10. How many Revenue Divisions are there in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 76
- b) 35
- c) 226
- d) 15

Explanation: Districts 35 (32+3), Revenue Divisions 76, Taluks 226, Firkas 1,127, Revenue Villages 16,564, Municipal Corporations 15, Municipalities 125, Panchayat Unions (Blocks) 385, Town Panchayats 561, Village Panchayats 12,618, Lok Sabha Constituencies 39, Assembly Constituencies 234.

11. Which of the following districts of Tamil Nadu had never been bifurcated?

- 1) Chennai
 - 2) Kanyakumari
 - 3) The Nilgiris
 - 4) Salem
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - d) 1 alone

Explanation: All districts of Tamil Nadu except the Chennai, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari were bifurcated at different points of time

12. The extension of Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu's northern part is from

- a) Niligris
- b) Marunthuvazh malai
- c) Palani hills
- d) Cardamom hills

Explanation: Western Ghats extends from the Niligris in the north to Marunthuvazh Malai at Swamithope in Kanyakumari district in the south.

13. The height of Western Ghats ranges between meters

- a) 2000 to 3000
- b) 3000 to 2000
- c) 4500 to 5000
- d) 2500 to 3500

Explanation: Height of the Western Ghats ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 metres. It covers an area of about 2,500 sq.km.

14. Which among the following are passes in western Ghats?

- 1) Aralvaimozhi
 - 2) Achankoil
 - 3) Palghat
 - 4) Shencottah
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation: Though the Western Ghats is a continuous range, it has some passes. The passes are Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil.

15. How many peaks does Nilgiris have?

- a) 10
- b) 24
- c) 14
- d) 9

Explanation: The Nilgiris hills are located in the North western part of Tamil Nadu. It consists of 24 peaks with more than 2,000 metres height.

16. The 2nd Highest peak of Nilgiris is_____

- a) Doddabetta
- b) Mukkuruthi
- c) Vembadisolai
- d) Kottaimtalai

Explanation: Doddabetta is the highest peak (2,637 metres) of this hill's followed by Mukkuruthi (2,554 metres). Ooty and Coonoor are the major hill stations located on this hill's.

17. Which of the following hills is located on the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala?

- a) Palani hills
- b) Mahendragiri Hills

- c) Servarayan Hills
- d) **Anaimalai**

Explanation: Anaimalai is located in the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is located to the south of Palghat Gap.

18. The Eastward extension of Western Ghats is_____

- a) Nilgiri Hills
- b) Cardamom Hills
- c) Sevarayan Hills
- d) **Palani hills**

Explanation : Palani hills are the eastward extension of the Western Ghats. Except its western part, these hills are located in Dindigul district.

19. The highest peak of Palani hills is_____

- a) **Vandaravu**
- b) Vembadi Shola
- c) Kodaikanal
- d) Mukkuruthi

Explanation: Vandaravu (2,533 metres) is the highest peak in the Palani hills. Vembadi Shola (2,505 metres) is its second highest peak. The hill station of Kodaikanal (2,150 metres) lies in the south-central portion of the range.

20. Which among the following are the Eastward extension of Western Ghats?

- 1) Varusanadu hills
 - 2) Andipatti hills
 - 3) Palani hills
- a) **1, 2, 3**
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 3 alone

Explanation: Palani hills are the eastward extension of the Western Ghats. Another eastward extension of Western Ghats is Varusanadu and Andipatti hills.

21. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in_____

- a) **Pothigai Hills**
- b) Mahendragiri Hills
- c) Kalvarayan Hills
- d) Palani hills

Explanation: Pothigai Hills major part lies in Tirunelveli district with its southern slope in the Kanyakumari district. Pothigai hills are called with different names such as the Shiva Jothi Parvath, Agasthiyar hills and Southern Kailash. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in this region.

22. ISRO Propulsion Complex is located in_____

- a) Pothigai Hills
- b) Mahendragiri Hills**
- c) Servarayan Hills
- d) Andipatti Hills

Explanation: Mahendragiri Hills is situated along the border of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts and is a part of the southern range of the Western Ghats. Its average height is 1,645 metres. ISRO Propulsion Complex, a test facility for Indian Space Research Organisation's launch vehicles and satellite propulsion systems, is situated on the lower slopes of this mountain.

23. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Unlike Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats is a discontinuous and irregular one.
- b) The Eastern Ghats is dissected at many places by the rivers
- c) Eastern Ghats height ranges from 2000 to 3000 metres**
- d) Javadhu, Servarayan, the Kalrayan, Kollimalai and Pachaimalai are the major hills of the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Unlike Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats is a discontinuous and irregular one. It is dissected at many places by the rivers, which drain into the Bay of Bengal. Its height ranges from 1,100 to 1,600 metres. These hills separate the plains from plateaus. Javadhu, Servarayan, the Kalrayan, Kollimalai and Pachaimalai are the major hills of the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu and are located in northern districts of the state.

24. Which of the following hills is located in Vellore and Tiruvannamalai districts?

- a) Javadhu Hills**
- b) Kalvarayan Hills
- c) Cardamom Hills
- d) Servarayan Hills

Explanation: Javadhu hills are an extension of the Eastern Ghats spread across parts of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai districts and separates these two districts. Many peaks with the height of 1,100–1,150 metres are located in this range.

25. The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) Kavalur, which began operations in_____

- a) 1987

- b) 1967
- c) 1997
- d) 1947

Explanation: The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) Kavalur, which began operations in 1967, is located on Javadhu Hills. Many parts of this range are covered with bluish grey granites. It is noted for its fruit bearing trees, medicinal herbs and sandalwoods. Due to illegal logging, sandalwood trees are disappeared now.

26. The name 'Kalvarayan' comes from

- a) Thieves over there
- b) Tribes
- c) Rainy place
- d) None

Explanation: The name 'Kalvarayan' comes from the word 'Karalar', the ancient name of the present tribes. It is another major range of hills in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

27. Which of the following hills separate the river basins of Cauvery and Palar?

- a) Javadhu Hills
- b) Kalvarayan Hills
- c) Servarayan Hills
- d) All the above

Explanation: Kalvarayan Hills along with the Pachaimalai, Aralvaimalai, Javadhu and Servarayan hills, separates the river basins of Cauvery and Palar.

28. Which of the following hill is located near to Salem city?

- a) Servarayan Hills
- b) Varusanadu Hills
- c) Pachaimalai
- d) Kolli Hills

Explanation: Servarayan Hills It is a mountain range located near the Salem city with the height ranging from 1,200 to 1,620 metres. The name of the range comes from a local deity, Servarayan.

29. The hills that runs almost parallel to that of east coast of south India is_____

- a) Pachaimalai
- b) Kolli Hills
- c) Kalvarayan Hills
- d) Javadhu Hills

Explanation : Kolli Hills is a small mountain range located in Namakkal district. It covers an area of about 2,800 sq.km. It rises up to 1300 metres. This is a mountain range that runs almost parallel to the east coast of South India.

30. Pachaimalai spread over the districts of_____

- 1) Perambalur
- 2) Tiruchirapalli
- 3) Salem
 - a) 2, 3
 - b) 1, 2, 3**
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2

Explanation : Pachaimalai It is the lowest hill range, spreads over the districts of Perambalur, Tiruchirapalli and Salem. In Tamil language, pachai means green. The vegetation in this range is greener than the vegetative cover of the other hills in this region. Hence it is named as 'Pachai malai'. Jackfruit is a popular seasonal agricultural product of this hills.

31. Bharamahal plateau is situated in which part of Tamil Nadu.

- a) Northern
- b) North Eastern
- c) North Western**
- d) Southern

Explanation : Bharamahal plateau is a part of the Mysore plateau situated in the north-western part of Tamil Nadu. Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres. Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts are located in this region.

32. Coimbatore plateau lies between the districts.

- a) The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri**
- b) Coimbatore and Salem
- c) Coimbatore and Erode
- d) The Nilgiris and Coimbatore

Explanation: Coimbatore plateau lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres.

33. Which river separates Coimbatore plateau from the Mysore plateau.

- a) Cauvery
- b) Palar
- c) Vaigai
- d) Moyar**

Explanation : Coimbatore plateau region includes Salem, Coimbatore and Erode districts. The area of this plateau is about 2,560 sq.km. Its height varies from 352 to 710 metres. Moyar river separates this plateau from the Mysore plateau.

34. The basins are located in Madurai plateau zone are

- 1) Vaigai
- 2) Cauvery
- 3) Palar
- 4) Thamirabarani
 - a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 4
 - d) 1 alone

Explanation : Madurai plateau found in Madurai district extends up to the foothills of the Western Ghats. Vaigai and Thamirabarani basins are located in this zone.

35. which are the beaches are located in Tamil Nadu

- 1) Marina
- 2) Elliot
- 3) Kovalam
- 4) Silver
 - a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - d) 1, 3, 4

Explanation : Marina and Elliot beaches of Chennai, Kovalam and Silver beaches of Kanyakumari are some of the famous beaches in Tamil Nadu.

36. Which river of Tamil Nadu is perennial?

- a) Cauvery
- b) **Thamirabarani**
- c) Ponnaiyar
- d) Vaigai

Explanation : All the rivers of the state are non-perennial except Thamirabarani. It is perennial as it is fed by both the southwest and northeast monsoons.

37. The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the_____ hills

- a) Mahendragiri Hills
- b) Kalvarayan Hills

- c) Javadhu Hills
- d) **Brahmagiri Hills**

Explanation: The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu(coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.

38. How many Kms does the Cauvery serves as a boundary between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka?

- a) 405
- b) **64**
- c) 46
- d) 10

Explanation: About 416 km of Cauvery course falls in Tamil Nadu. It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for a distance of 64 km. It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district.

39. Which among the following are tributaries of Cauvery?

- 1) Bhavani
 - 2) Noyyal
 - 3) Amaravathi
- a) **1, 2, 3**
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 1 alone
 - d) 2, 3

Explanation: A tributary called Bhavani joins Cauvery on the right bank about 45 km from the Mettur Reservoir. Thereafter, it takes easterly course to enter into the plains of Tamil Nadu. Two more tributaries, Noyyal and Amaravathi, confluence the river on the right bank at Thirumukkudal 10 km from Karur. The river is wider in this region, where it is called as 'Agandra Cauvery'.

40. In Trichy the Northern branch of Cauvery is called as_____

- a) Coleroon
- b) Kollidam
- c) Cauvery
- d) **a or b**

Explanation: In Tiruchirappalli district, the river branches into two parts. The northern branch is called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery. From here, the Cauvery delta begins.

41. Kallanai was built across the river_____

- a) Cauvery
- b) Palar
- c) Bhavani
- d) Vaigai

Explanation: The Grand Anaicut, also called as Kallanai was built across the river Cauvery. After Kallanai, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries and forms a network all over the delta. The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the 'Garden of Southern India'. It merges into Bay of Bengal to the south of Cuddalore.

42. The Palar river originates in which State?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

Explanation: The Palar river rises beyond Talagavara village in the Kolar district of Karnataka. The Palar drains an area of 17,871 sq.km, out of which nearly 57% lies in Tamil Nadu and the rest in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

43. How many Percentage of Then Pennaiyar lies in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 100
- b) 77
- c) 45
- d) 60

Explanation: Then Pennaiyar/Then Ponnaiyar originates from the eastern slope of Nandi Durga hills in eastern Karnataka. It drains an area of 16,019 sq.km, of which nearly 77% lies in Tamil Nadu.

44. The Vaigai hills rises in_____ hills

- a) Pothigai Hills
- b) Mahendragiri Hills
- c) Varusanadu Hills
- d) Javadhu Hills

Explanation: Vaigai river rises from the eastern slopes of the Varusanadu hills of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. It drains an area of 7,741 sq.km, which lies entirely in the state of Tamil Nadu.

45. The water of this river gives a copper like appearance due to the presence of dissolved Suspended_____

- a) Black soil
- b) Red soil

- c) Alluvial soil
- d) Copper metal

Explanation: The name is interpreted as Thamiram (copper) and Varuni (streams of river). The water of this river gives a copper like appearance due to the presence of dissolved suspended red soil.

46. The Thamirabarani originates in_____

- a) **Pothigai Hills**
- b) Mahendragiri Hills
- c) Varusanadu Hills
- d) Javadhu Hills

Explanation: Thamirabarani originates from a peak in Pothigai hills on the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Ambasamudram taluk. The origin of the river is associated with Sage Agasthiyar. It courses through the districts of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi and finally flow into the Bay of Bengal near Punnaikayal in Thoothukudi district.

47. Which of the following not a island in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Pamban
- b) Srirangam
- c) Nallathanni Theevu
- d) **Cuddalore**

Explanation: Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni, Island Grounds, Kattupalli Island, Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial are some major islands of Tamil Nadu.

48. Then Pennaiyar in Tirukoilur Anaicut splits into_____ branches.

- a) **Two**
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Explanation: Then Pennaiyar/Then Ponnaiyar branches into two, viz. Gadilam and the Ponnaiyar near Tirukoilur Anaicut. Gadilam joins the Bay of Bengal near Cuddalore and Ponnaiyar near the Union Territory of Puducherry.

49. Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu is called as_____

- a) Southern Cicars
- b) Northern circars
- c) **Konkan Coast**

d) Cholamandalam

Explanation: Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Coromandel or Cholamandalam (land of Cholas) plain, which extends from Chennai to Kanyakumari.

50. In which districts sand dunes formed along the coast are called as Teri?

- a) Villupuram and Cuddalore
- b) Tanjore and Karaikudi
- c) **Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi**
- d) Nagapatinam and Cuddalore

Explanation: The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri. Coral rocks are found at the head of Gulf of Mannar in the east coastal plain.

51. The state of atmosphere over an area at any Particular point of time is

- a) **Weather**
- b) Climate
- c) Atmospheric area
- d) None of above

Explanation: Weather refers to the state of atmosphere over an area at any Particular point of time.

52. Consider the Following

- 1) Tamil Nadu has a Temperate Climate
 - 2) The Vertical rays of sun Fall on the state Twice in a year
- a) **Only 2 is true**
 - b) Only 1 is true
 - c) Both are True
 - d) Both are False

Explanation: Tamil Nadu has Tropical Climate . The Vertical Rays of sun Fall in the state Twice in a year.

53. Consider the Following

- (i) In TN May is the Hottest Month and November is Coldest Month.
 - (ii) The Month of October is season for Retreating or North East Monsoon.
- a) Both are True
 - b) Both are False
 - c) Only 1 is True
 - d) **Only 2 is True**

Explanation: The Month of October is season for Retreating or North East Monsoon. In TN Month of May is Hottest month and January is Coldest.

54. Which of the Following is Not a Weather Recording station in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kodaikanal
- b) Coimbatore
- c) Chennai
- d) Ramanathapuram**

Explanation: The weather Recording Stations are Kodaikanal, Coimbatore, Chennai, Vellore, Trichy.

55. South West Monsoons Occurs in Tamil Nadu between

- a) April and September
- b) June and September**
- c) Jan and July
- d) September and December

Explanation: The South west Monsoon Occurs between June and September. The districts Benefited by this Season are Nilgris, KanyaKumari and western Parts of Kovalai, Salem and Dharmapuri.

56. The Word Monsoon is derived from the Language

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) Arabic**
- d) Sanskrit

Explanation: The word Monsoon is derived from the Arabic Word Mausim meaning Season.

57. During North east Monsoon the amount of Rain fall decreases from

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

Explanation: During North east monsoon, the amount of rainfall decreases from east to west.

58. According to National Forest Policy a region should have a Forest cover of its land by Percentage of

- a) 26
- b) 41
- c) 33**
- d) 19

Explanation: According to National Forest Policy a region should have a Forest cover of 33 percentage of its land.

59. Which district Possesses highest number percentage of forest cover in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Nilgris**
- b) Theni

- c) Vellore
- d) Dindugul

Explanation: Nilgris Possesses the highest Percentage area of forests followed by Theni, Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari districts.

60. Forests found in the region having rainfall ranging 100cm to 200 cm per year is

- a) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- b) Tropical shrub Forests
- c) **Tropical Deciduous Forests**
- d) Mangrove Forests

Explanation: The Forests found in the region having rainfall ranging 100cm to 200 cm per year is Tropical Deciduous Forests

61. Which of the Areas in Tamil Nadu has Mangrove Forests?

- a) Pichavaram
- b) Kodikkarai
- c) Vedaranyam
- d) **All the above**

Explanation: In Tamil Nadu, Pitchavaram, Kodikkarai, and Vedaranyam have Mangrove or Tidal Forests.

62. Which Forests Trees Shed their Leaves during dry season?

- a) Tidal
- b) **Deciduous**
- c) Evergreen
- d) Mangrove

Explanation: The Deciduous Forest's Trees shed their leaves to avoid Loss of Moisture during dry season.

63. The Pitchavaram Mangrove forests have a Cover of about

- a) 20 km²
- b) **25 km²**
- c) 33 km²
- d) 40 km²

Explanation: In Pitchavaram the Mangrove Forests are Found in cover of 25 km².

64. The Mangrove Forests also contains Tropical evergreen trees belonging to the genus of

- a) **Rhizophora**
- b) Honeyshuckle
- c) Nyssa
- d) Tamarix

Explanation: Mangrove Forests also contains Tropical evergreen trees belonging to the genus of Rhizophora.

65. Which Place is the wettest place in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kodaikanal
- b) Wellington
- c) **Chinnakallar**
- d) Nilgris

Explanation: Chinnakallar near Valparai is the 3rd wettest place in India and the wettest place in Tamil Nadu.

66. Alluvial Soils are Found in Tamil Nadu in areas of

- a) Ramanathapuram
- b) **Thanjavur**
- c) Chennai
- d) Salem

Explanation: Generally this Alluvial soil is found in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

67. According to ISRO How much total geographical area is under desertification and land degradation in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 10
- b) **12**
- c) 16
- d) 18

Explanation: Desertification is one of the major problems of Tamil Nadu. According to the desertification atlas prepared by the ISRO. About 12% of the total geographical area is under desertification and land degradation.

68. According to the Tamil Nadu State of Forest Report – 2017 assessment, the area under forest in the state is

- a) 25,671 sq.km
- b) **26,281 sq.km**
- c) 21,432 sq.km
- d) 20,875 sq.km

Explanation: According to the Tamil Nadu State of Forest Report – 2017 assessment, the area under forest in the state is 26,281 sq.km, which constitutes 20.21% of the total area.

69. Tamil Nadu Constitutes of how much percentage of India's Forest cover?

- a) **2.99**
- b) 3.03

- c) 3.43
- d) 4.13

Explanation: Tamil Nadu constitutes 2.99% of India's forest cover. The forest types in the state varies from wet evergreen to scrub forests.

70. Which is one of the 25 global hotspots of bio-diversity and one of the three mega centres of endemism in India?

- a) **Western Ghats**
- b) Andaman Island
- c) Vettangudi
- d) None of above

Explanation: The Western Ghats, the longest hill range in the state, is one of the 25 global hotspots of bio-diversity and one of the three mega centres of endemism in India.

71. Which soil is also referred as a regur Soil?

- a) **Black Soil**
- b) Alluvial Soil
- c) Saline soil
- d) None of above

Explanation: Black soils are formed by the weathering of igneous rocks. It is also known as regur soil.

72. Black soils are extensively Found in Tamil Nadu in regions

- a) Vellore
- b) Chennai
- c) **Madurai**
- d) Kanyakumari

Explanation: Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

73. Two Thirds of Total area of Tamilnadu is Covered by

- a) Black Soil
- b) **Red Soil**
- c) Alluvial Soil
- d) Saline Soil

Explanation: Red soils cover over two-thirds of the total area of Tamil Nadu. They are found particularly in the central districts of the state.

74. Consider the Following

- 1) Mangroves helps in the prevention of coastal erosion from waves and storms.
- 2) It also protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.

- a) Only One is true
- b) Only 2 is True
- c) **Both are True**
- d) Both are False

Explanation: Mangroves helps in the prevention of coastal erosion from waves and storms. It also protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.

75. Which is the Second largest Mangrove forest in the world?

- a) Sunderban Mangroves
- b) **Pitchavaram Mangroves**
- c) Godavari Mangroves
- d) Bhitarkanika mangroves

Explanation: Pitchavaram mangrove forest is located near Chidambaram, Cuddalore district. This is the second largest mangrove forest in the world covering about 1,100 hectares (11 sq.km) of area.

76. The Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary was established in the year

- a) **1976**
- b) 1978
- c) 1984
- d) 1987

Explanation: Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary Tirunelveli, Established :1976

77. How many ground water blocks in Tamilnadu is Considered safe?

- a) 190
- b) **145**
- c) 100
- d) 123

Explanation: The government classifies groundwater blocks into different categories. Only 145 of 385 such blocks are classified safe.

78. The Kurangani hills Forest fire happened on

- a) May 2018
- b) **March 2018**
- c) April 2018
- d) November 2018

Explanation: The tragedy happened on March 11 when 37 people from Chennai and Erode regions were returning after a trekking trip to the Kurangani hills in Theni district.

79. Every year The Tamil Nadu Government Bans Trekking between

- a) **February15 to April 15**
- b) March 15 to May 15

- c) August 15 to November 15
- d) January 15- April 15

Explanation: In the aftermath of the Kurangani forest fire, Tamil Nadu government has banned trekking in the state for two months every year (February 15 to April 15).

80. Which Forests are Known as Sholas?

- a) Tropical Forests
- b) Deciduous Forests
- c) Mangrove Forests
- d) Montane Temperate Forest

Explanation: Montane Temperate forest is found in sheltered valleys of Anaimalai, Nilgiris and Palani hills over a 1000 metres altitude. They are known as 'Sholas'.

81. Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary is Located in the district of

- a) Salem
- b) **Erode**
- c) Dindugul
- d) Theni

Explanation: Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary, est : Erode 2008

82. The word tourist was derived from an old English word

- a) Tourista
- b) **Tourian**
- c) Touria
- d) Tourt

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.

83. Which of these does not form a A3 Concept?

- a) Attraction
- b) Amenities
- c) Accessibility
- d) **Affordable**

Explanation: Attraction ,Accessibility, Amenities. These three components are together known as A3 concept.

84. Which refers to an aspect of cultural tourism?

- a) Religion
- b) **Gastronomy**
- c) Astronomy
- d) Recreation

Explanation: Gastronomy refers to an aspect of cultural tourism.

85. TTDC stands for?

- a) **Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation**
- b) Tamil Nadu Tourism and Development Committee
- c) TamilNadu Tour Travel and Development Corporation
- d) None of above

Explanation: TTDC – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

86. Which Beach has a Feature of Turquoise blue sea water?

- a) Varkala Beach
- b) **Dhanushkodi Beach**
- c) OM Beach
- d) Aguda beach

Explanation: Dhanushkodi Tamil Nadu has Turquoise blue sea water.

87. In which district courtallam waterfalls is located?

- a) Tirunelveli
- b) **Tenkasi**
- c) Dharmapuri
- d) Salem

Explanation: Courtrallam is Located in Tenkasi District.

88. The Annual Temperature of Tamil Nadu ranges from

- a) **18 to 43 deg cel**
- b) 19 to 45 deg cel
- c) 20 to 43 deg Cel
- d) 19 to 39 deg cel

Explanation: The annual temperature ranges from 18o to 43o and the annual rain fall is 958.5 mm.

89. Consider the Statements

- 1) Tamil Nadu located to the south of Tropic of Cancer.
 - 2) It receives vertical sunrays, the temperature of the state is relatively high throughout the year.
- a) **Both are True**
 - b) Both are False
 - c) Only 2 is False
 - d) Only 1 is False

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer divides India roughly into two equal parts and the state Tamil Nadu lies to the south of Tropic of Cancer, which is near the Equator. As it receives vertical sunrays, the temperature of the state is relatively high throughout the year.

90. Which river is considered sacred by Hindus and festivals are held during the Tamil month of Thai?

- a) Cauvery
- b) Vaigai
- c) Tamiraparani
- d) **Ponnaiyar**

Explanation: The Ponnaiyar is considered sacred by Hindus and festivals are held during the Tamil month of Thai (January–February).

91. Which rivers Distributary is Called as 'Garden of Southern India' ?

- a) Vaigai
- b) Narmada
- c) **Cauvery**
- d) Krishna

Explanation: The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the 'Garden of Southern India'.

92. The branches of river of cauvery forms which Island ?

- a) Kollidam Island
- b) **Srirangam Island**
- c) Cauvery Island
- d) Delta Island

Explanation: In Tiruchirappalli district, the river branches into two parts. The northern branch is called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery. From here, the Cauvery delta begins. After flowing for about 16 km, the two branches join again to form the '**Srirangam Island**'.

93. The Red soil is Dominantly found in the districts of

- a) **Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram**
- b) Madurai and Trichy
- c) Madurai and Tirunelveli
- d) None of above

Explanation: Red soil is dominantly found in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts.

94. Which of these Following Birds Snectiry is established recently?

- a) Karaivetti Birds Sanctuary
- b) Sakkarakottai Tank Birds Sanctuary
- c) Oussudu Lake Birds Sanctuary
- d) Vaduvor Birds Sanctuary

Explanation: Vaduvor Birds Sanctuary Tiruvarur 1999

Karaivetti Birds Sanctuary Ariyalur 2000

Theerthangal Bird Sanctury Ramanathapuram 2010

Sakkarakottai Tank Birds Sanctuary Ramanathapuram 2012

Oussudu Lake Birds Sanctuary Villupuram 2015.

95. Winter temperature in Tamil Nadu varies from

- a) 12-23 deg Celsius
- b) 15-25 deg Celsius**
- c) 6-20 deg Celsius
- d) None of above

Explanation: Winter temperature in Tamil Nadu varies from 15°C to 25°C. However, in the hill stations, the winter temperature drops below 5°C occasionally. Some valleys in the Nilgiris record even 0°C.

96. Match

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1) Vettangudi birds Sanctuary | - | Sivagangai |
| 2) Karaivetti birds Sanctuary | - | Ariyalur |
| 3) Vellode birds | - | Kancheepuram |
| 4) Vedanthangal birds Sanctuary | - | Erode |
- a) 1243**
 - b) 1234
 - c) 3214
 - d) 1324

Explanation: 1243.

97. Which Falls in Tamil Nadu is Known for Medical spa?

- a) Courtrallam**
- b) Monkey Falls
- c) Killiyur Falls
- d) Suruli Falls

Explanation: Courtallam is located in Tirunelveli district. It is known for medical spa.

98. Consider the Following

- 1. Ooty hill station- Queen of hills
 - 2. Kodaikanal – Princess of Hill station
 - 3. Kotagiri – Green Hills
- a) 1 and 2 are True
 - b) 2 and 3 are True
 - c) Only 1 is True
 - d) All are true**

Explanation: Ooty - Queen of Hills

Yercaud - Lake forest (Poor Man's Ooty)

Yelagiri - 14 hairpin bends

Kodaikanal - Princess of Hill Stations

Kotagiri - Green Hills.

99. The origin of which river in Tamilnadu is Associated with sage Agasthiyar?

- a) Ponnaiyar
- b) Tamiraparani**
- c) Vaigai
- d) Cauvery

Explanation: The origin of Tamiraparani river is associated with Sage Agasthiyar.

100. The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) is Located in the Hills of

- a) Javadu**
- b) Kollimalai
- c) Courtrallam
- d) Kodaikanal

Explanation: The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) Kavalur, which began operations in 1967, is located on Javaadhu hills.