

TN Admin Questions Part 9 in English

Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Economic growth

Set 1

1. When was Tamil Nadu day celebrated?

- (a) August 1 (b) December 3 (c) **November 1** (d) November 12

Explanation: Modern – day Tamil Nadu was formed in 1956, after the recognition of states on linguistic lines. Tamil Nadu would observe its first formation day. First formed state was Andhra Pradesh on October 1, 1953.

2. When was Madras changed into Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **January 14** (b) February 14 (c) April 14 (d) April 15

Explanation: On January 14, 1969, Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu by C.N. Annadurai former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The name proposal made on the April 14, 1968.

3. Total Geographical area of Tamil Nadu ----- sq.km.

- (a) **1,30,058** (b) 1,50,038 (c) 1,80,038 (d) 2,10,038

Explanation: It covers an area of 1,30,058 sq.km and is the 11th largest state in India. It covers 4% of an area of our country with coastal line of 1,076 km.

4. What was the latitude and longitude of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **8° 4 – 13° 35 N, 76° 18 – 80° 20° E** (b) 8° 4 – 13° 35' N, 76° 18 – 80° 15 E
(c) 8° 4 – 13° 85 N, 76° 18' – 80° 15 E (d) 8° 4' – 23° 85' N, 76° 18' – 80° 15' E

Explanation: Easternmost tip = Point calimere, Westernmost tip = Anaimalai, Northernmost tip = Pulicate lake, Southernmost tip = Cape Comorin.

5. What is the northernmost tip of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Chennai (b) **Pulicate lake** (c) Point calimere (d) None of the above

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the west, Andhra Pradesh in North; Karnataka in the Northwest and Indian Ocean in the South.

6. Which separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka?

- (a) **Palk Strait** (b) 10° Channel (c) 8° Channel (d) 9° Channel

Explanation: Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate Tamil Nadu from the islands of Sri Lanka, which lies to the south east of India. The Tamil Nadu having the third longest coastal line in India after Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

7. How many revenue districts in Tamil Nadu in 2020

- (a) 37 (b) 38 (c) 36 (d) 32

Explanation: Tamil Nadu had 13 districts at the time of its formation. Recently Tamil Nadu created new five districts in 2019. In 2020, one more district called Mayiladudurai carved from Nagapattinam. New district are Tenkasi, Kallakurichi, Tirupattur, Ranipet.

8. Which of the following are not newly formed district in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Ranipet (b) Tirupathur (c) Vellore (d) All the above

Explanation: Tirupattur and Ranipet districts are carved out from Vellore district. Presently Tamil Nadu has 38 districts as on 2020. Similarly Tenkasi district carved out from Thirunelveli district.

9. What is the height of Western Ghats ranges from ----- to ----- meters?

- (a) 2000 – 3000 (b) 2500 – 3500 (c) 2750 – 3500 (d) 2000 – 2750

Explanation: Western Ghats is a continuous range. Passes: Palghat, Sengottah, Achankovil

Hills: Nilgris, Anaimalai, Palani hills, Cardamom hills, Varusanadu, Andipatti and Agasthiyar hills.

10. Which is the highest peak in Nilgiri Hills?

- (a) Doddapetta (b) Mukkuruthi (c) Anaimudi (d) Both a and c

Explanation: Dodabetta is the highest peak – 2637 meters followed by Mukurthi (2554 meter). Ooty and Conoor are the major hill station located on these hills.

11. Aliyar and Thirumurthy dams are located at the foothills of -----

- (a) Nilgiril hills (b) Annamalai hills (c) Palani hills (d) Oardamom hills

Explanation: Annaimalai is located to the South of Palghat Gap. Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Aliyar Reserved Forest, Valparai hills station, Kadamparai hydroelectric power plants are located.

12. Vandaravu and Vembadi shola are peaks in which hill

- (a) Nilgiri (b) Anaimalai (c) Palani (d) Pothigai

Explanation: Palani hills extend eastward from Western Ghats. These hills located in Dindugal district.

Hill Stations: Kodaikanal (2,150 meter) which lies in the south central portion of the range.

13. Srivilliputhur Grizzled squirrel wild life sanctuary located in which hill

- (a) Cardamam hill (b) Palani hill
(c) Varusanaadu & Andipatti hill (d) Pothigai hill

Explanation: Megamalai (high way mountain), Kalugumalai, Kurangani hill station. Vaigai River and its tributaries originates in this region. Suruli waterfall found in these hills

14. Agasthiyar hill is also called as -----

- (a) Cardamom hill (b) Pothigai hill (c) Mahendragiri hill (d) Javadu hill

Explanation: These hills also named as Shiva Jothi Parvathi. Pothigai hill feature richest biodiversity in the Western Ghats. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in this region.

15. Eastern Ghats height ranges from ----- to ----- meter.

- (a) 1000 - 1500 (b) 1100 - 1600 (c) 1600 – 2000 (d) 1600 – 2100

Explanation: It height ranges from 1,100 to 1600 meter. These hills separate plains from plateau.

Major Hills: Javadhu hills, Servarayan, Kalvarayan, Kollimalai and Pachamalai.

16. Melapattu is the highest peak in which hill

- (a) Javadhu hills (b) Kalvarayan hills (c) Servarayan hills (d) Cardamom hills

Explanation: Javadhu hills are an extension of Eastern Ghats spread across parts Vellore and Thiruvanamalai districts and separate these two districts.

17. Solaikardu is the highest peak in -----

- (a) Javadhu hill (b) Kalvarayan hills (c) Servarayan hills (d) Cardamom hills

Explanation: Servarayan hills mountain range located near Salem city with the average height ranging from 1200 to 1620 meters. The name of the range comes from local deity, Servarayan

18. Which hill station is known as Poor Man's Ooty?

- (a) Javadhu hills (b) Yercaud (c) Kodaikanal (d) Cardamom hill

Explanation: The poor man's Ooty Yercaud – a beautiful hill station in Salem District. It presents a welcome contrast with its cool climate. It is less expensive place. It is also called as "Jewel of the south"

19. How many plateaus in Tamil Nadu

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

Explanation: Bharmahal Plateau or Dharmapuri Plateau – height 350 – 710 meter. Coimbatore Plateau – 150 – 450 Meter height. Madurai Plateau – Vaigai and Tamirabarani basin are located.

20. State true or false.

1. All the rivers of the state are non-perennial except Tamirabarani.
2. Tamirabarani is perennial as it is fed by both the southwest and northeast monsoon.

(a) 1 only true (b) 2 only true (c) 1 and 2 true (d) 1 and 2 false

21. Cauvery originates from -----

(a) Mahendra hill (b) Brahmagiri hill (c) Kalugu hill (d) Mettur

Explanation: The river Cauvery originates in Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of kodugu (Coorg) district of Karnataka in Western Ghats. The network distribution of Cauvery delta at coast called "Garden of Southern India"

22. Which of these rivers originates in Karnataka?

(a) Cauvery (b) Palar (c) Then Pennaiyar (d) All the above

Explanation: Cauveri river rises at Talakaveri on Brahmagiri range in Western Ghats. The main Palar River originates in Nandhi Durg, Kolar district at an elevation of 800 m above MSL in eastern part of Karnataka. Then Pennaiyar River originates in Nandhi hills in Karnataka.

23. Which river arises from Varusandu hills of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?

(a) Palar (b) Vaigai (c) Tamirabarani (d) Cauvery

Explanation: Vaigai River is a river that starts flowing from Varusanadu hills, Periyar plateau of the Western Ghats range. Vaigai River produces the Vattaparai Falls. The city of Madurai lies on the banks of river.

24. Tamirabarani originates from a peak in ----- hills.

(a) Cardamom hill (b) Pothigai hill (c) Varusanadu hill (d) Yercaud hill

Explanation: Pothigai hill lies in Thirunelveli district with its Sothern slope in Kanyakumari district. These hills feature richest biodiversity in the Western Ghats.

25. How many agro-climatic zones in Tamil Nadu?

(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 15

Explanation: Seven zones: North Eastern Zone (5 districts), North Western Zone (3 districts), Western Zone (7 districts), Cauvery delta zone (6 districts), South Zone (6 districts). High rainfall zone (Kanyakumari), Hill Zone (Nilgiris & Kodaikanal).

26. Total forest cover in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) 20 % (b) 21 % (b) 20.21 % (d) 21.21 %

Explanation: As per National Forest Policy (1988) minimum of one – third of the total geographical area must be under forest cover. Total forest cover of Tamil Nadu is far lower than this. The area under forest cover – 26,281 sq.km.

27. Tropical evergreen forest are found in Tamil Nadu is -----

- (a) Thirunelveli (b) Kanyakumari (c) Nilgiris (d) All the above

Explanation: Tamil Nadu constitutes 2.99% of India forest cover. The forest type in the state varies from wet evergreen to scrub forests. Tropical evergreen forest found in the upper slopes of Western Ghats. The prominent regions are Shervarayan, Kollimalai & Pachaimalai.

28. Mangrove Forest are found in Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Pichavaram (b) Vedaranyam (c) Muthupet (d) All the above

Explanation: Pichavaram, Vedaranyam, Muthupet Chatram and Thoothukudi are place in Tamil Nadu where the Mangrove forest is found. The vegetation here is typically evergreen, moderate in height and has leathery leaves.

29. Which the second largest mangrove forest in the world

- (a) Sundarban forest (b) Pichavaram forest
(c) Florila Mangroves (d) Bahia Mangroves

Explanation: There are 15.9 million hectares of mangrove forests in the warm waters of tropical oceans all over the world. Along the Atlantic Ocean coast Florida mangroves forest present. Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world located in the Ganges River delta in Bangladesh & West Bengal.

30. When was Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary established?

- (a) 1920 (b) 1940 (c) 1947 (d) 1957

Explanation: Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park also declared tiger reserve, lies on the North-Western side of Nilgiri Districts. The sanctuary is divided into 5 ranges – Masingudi, Thepakudu, Mudumalai, Kargudi and Nellakota.

31. When was Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary established -----?

- (a) 1940 (b) 1962 (c) 1967 (d) 1976

Explanation: Aamaimalai Tiger Reserve, earlier known as Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park is a protected area located in the Anaimalai hills of Pollachi and Valparai Taluks of Coimbatore and also in Tiruppur District.

32. When was Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary established?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1984 (c) 1988 (d) 1990

Explanation: Grizzled Giant Squirrel is a large tree squirrel in the Genus found in the highlands of central and ova provinces of Sri Lanka; It also known as Srivilliputhur Wildlife Sanctuary. Giant squirrel is a near threatened one.

33. How many biosphere reserves in Tamil Nadu.

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

Explanation: Three biosphere reserves in Tamil Nadu – Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve.

34. What is the tiger population in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 229 (b) 228 (c) 264 (d) 268

35. When was Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary established?

- (a) 1997 (b) 1998 (c) 1999 (d) 2015

Explanation: Vedanthangal bird sanctuary is 30 hectre protected area located in Chengalpattu District and Madurantakam Taluk of the state of Tamil Nadu. Governing body: Ministry of Environment, Forest.

36. Which of these are belongs to Bird Sanctuary?

- (a) Vettangudi (b) Vaduvloor (c) Theerthangal (d) All of the above

Explanation: Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary – Sivaganga – 1977; Vaduvloor Bird Sanctuary – Thiruvavarur – 1999; Theerthangal Bird Sanctuary – Ramanathapuram – 2010

37. Vellode Bird Sanctuary located in -----

- (a) Thirunelveli (b) Coimbatore (c) Tiruvarur (d) Erode

Explanation: Vellode Bird Sanctuary established in 1997. It is an 80 ha sanctuary located in Erode district. Some easily found bird species include cormorant's teals, pintail ducks, pelicans and darters.

38. Sakkarakkottai Tank Bird Sanctuary located in

- (a) Sivaganga (b) Thiruvallur (c) Ramanathapuram (d) Tirunelveli

Explanation: Along with these Kanjirankulam, Chittrangudi, Melaselvanur, Keelaselvanur, Theerthangal and Sakkarakottai bird sanctuary are present in Ramanathapuram.

39. How many percentage of Tamil Nadu's economy contributed by agriculture.

- (a) 21 % (b) 34 % (c) 45 % (d) 48 %

Explanation: Agriculture is a primary sector contributes 21%, Manufacturing sector contributes 34% and Service sector contributes 45%.

40. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- position in the production of rice among states of India.

- (a) First (b) Second (c) **Third** (d) Fourth

Explanation: Most important staple food of Tamil Nadu constitutes of 62% of total food grains production in Tamil Nadu. Major variety: Ponni and Kichadi Samba.

41. Which district is called as "Grain Bowl of Tamil Nadu"?

- (a) **Tanjore** (b) Trichy (c) Nagapattinam (d) Kanyakumari

Explanation: Rice is the most staple food crop of Tamil Nadu. The deltaic region Cauvery is called as "Granary of Tamil Nadu". 40% of Paddy grows in Tanjore.

42. Which district got first in oil seed production in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Vellore (b) **Tanjore** (c) Trichy (d) Thiruvarur

Explanation: Groundnut alone constitutes 24% of total oil seeds of the state. 8% increase in total oil seeds production from 2013 – 2014 to 2017 – 2018. Oil seed production: Area wise 1st – Vellore, Production wise – Tanjore.

43. Which district got first in Pulses production in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Vellore (b) **Villupuram** (c) Virudhunagar (d) Tanjore

Explanation: Pulses are the major source of protein and grown in drier regions with or without irrigation. Pulses production: 1st in Area wise – Thiruvarur; 1st in production wise – Villupuram.

44. India is the ----- largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

- (a) First (b) **Second** (c) Third (d) Fourth

Explanation: Top sugarcane producing states in India Maharashtra > Uttar Pradesh > Karnataka > Tamil Nadu > Bihar > (As per Indian sugar mills association 2020) Brazil is top producer followed by India. In Tamil Nadu, cultivated except Kanyakumari, Chennai & Nilgiris

45. Sugarcane breeding Research station located in

- (a) **Coimbatore** (b) Madurai (c) Theni (d) Thoothukudi

Explanation: Sugarcane needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting. Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar undertakings (SEFASU) and National policy on Bio fuels are two of government initiatives to support sugarcane production.

46. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in area and production of tea in India.

- (a) First (b) **Third** (c) Fifth (d) Seventh

Explanation: Tamil Nadu stands third rank in the area and production of tea in India next to Assam, West Bengal. India is one of the largest producers of tea in the world, second only to China. Approximately, 52% of total tea produced in India from Assam.

47. Temperature require for tea production in Tamil Nadu

- (a) $10^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$ (b) **$20^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$** (c) $30^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$ (d) $25^{\circ} - 35^{\circ}$

Explanation: Tea is tropical and sub tropical plant and grows well in hot and humid climate. Temperature $20^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} \text{C}$; Rainfall – It require 150 – 300 cm annual rainfall.

48. State true or false.

1. Rubber needs more than 200cm rainfall
2. Rubber suitable soil type: Alluvial Soil
3. Tamil Nadu stands 2nd in production.

- (a) **1,2,3 true** (b) 1 and 3 true (c) 1 and 2 true (d) 2 and 3 true

49. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in sheep, goats and cattle population.

- (a) **4, 7, 13th** (b) 7, 4, 13th (c) 4, 13, 7th (d) 13, 7, 4th

Explanation: As per 19th livestock census – Tamil Nadu stand 14th rank in Buffalo population in the country; In Fisheries Tamil Nadu ranks 4th in total marine fish production of the country.

50. Identify the place in Tamil Nadu where Mangrove forest is absent

- (a) Pitchavaram (b) Kodiakkarai (c) Vedaranyam (d) **Mamallapuram**

Explanation: This type of forest found in coastal areas, river deltas, tats of islands and over sea faces where accretion is in progress. Vegetation in this forest adopted to survive in tidal mud and salt water.

51. Which type of soil covers two-third of the total area of Tamil Nadu?

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

Explanation: The major soils are red soil – 62%, Black soil – 12%, Coastal soil – 7%, Laterite soil – 3%

52. Where does the river Kaveri break into two channels: Viz coleroon and Kaveri?

- (a) **Mukkombu** (b) Thiruverumbur (c) Thiruvanaikkaval (d) Thuraiyur

Explanation: Upper anaicut also known as Mukkombu is a dam built on the river Cauveri. It was opened on 1838 and constructed by Sir Arthur cotton

53. Which river separates Bhramahal plateau from Mysore plateau?
(a) Cauvery (b) **Moyyar** (c) Vaigai (d) Bhavani

54. Match the following:

1. Mountains – Inland & coastal
2. Plateaus – Brahmahal, Madurai
3. Plains – Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats.

- (a) 2, 1, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2 (c) **3, 2, 1** (d) 1, 3, 2

55. Tamil Nadu is divided into how many numbers of zones based on cyclone hit areas.

- (a) Three (b) Four (c) **Five** (d) Six

Explanation: Five zones namely – very high, high, medium, low and very low cyclone. Cyclone Nilam was the deadliest tropical cyclone in India originating from an area of Bay of Bengal in South India.

56. Mugger crocodile is found in which of the following reservoir

- (a) Mettur Dam (b) Bhavani Sagar (c) **Amaravati Dam** (d) Krishnagiri Dam

Explanation: Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu. The sanctuary has Amaravathi Dam across the Amaravathi River and reservoir is notable for largest population of mugger crocodile in India. The largest wild population of mugger crocodiles are live in Chinnar, Thennar and Pambar river of South India.

57. Which of the following port of India does not a natural harbour?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kochi (c) **Chennai** (d) Vishakapatnam

Explanation: Chennai port does not possess a natural harbour because it has neither a rugged sea coast nor any river makes a mouth here. Mumbai is the largest natural harbour in India.

58. Which of the following river in Tamil Nadu is Perennial River?

- (a) Palar (b) Ponniyar (c) **Tamirabarani** (d) Vaigai

Explanation: As most of Tamirabarani catchment areas lie in the Western Ghats, the river enjoys the full benefits of both the monsoon, which makes river perennial.

59. How many sugar mills are in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 30 (b) 38 (c) **34** (d) 40

Explanation: Out of 34 mills in Tamil Nadu, in which 16 are in the co-operative sector and 18 in the private sector. Sugar based industry in the state is the single largest agro based industry.

60. When was Tamil Nadu fisherman welfare board established?

- (a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2009

Explanation: Tamil Nadu Fishermen Welfare Board (TNFWB) to ensure social security and wellbeing of fishermen and labourers engaged in fishing and its allied activities.

61. Which districts are not contributing to marine fish production?

- (a) Chennai (b) Ramanathapuram (c) Virudhunagar (d) Thanjavur

Explanation: Tamil Nadu boats are used for fishing. An area of 41, 412 sq. km of continental shelves of the state favours coastal fishing; Chennai, Kanyakumari, Thirunelveli, Nagapattinam & Ramanathapuram about 40% to marine fish production.

62. Which were first fisheries KVK in the country?

- (a) Sikkal (b) Chinnakallar (c) Simmakal (d) Chittur

Explanation: KVK – Krishi Vigyan Kendra located at Sikkal, Nagapattinam District was transferred from TNAV to TNJFV. It provides exposure on newer technology to farming communities of the district.

63. How many percentage are contributes by fishing sector to state's economy.

- (a) 1.5% (b) 1.25% (c) 1.75% (d) 2%

Explanation: Cuddalore, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar districts stand second with 9% of in land fish catch each. Vellore district leads in the production of inland fish production with 10% of states production.

64. Tamil Nadu constitutes ----- % India land area

- (a) 2% (b) 2.4% (c) 4% (d) 6%

Explanation: Tamil Nadu land area constitutes 4% of India's land area and inhabited by 6% of India's population and water resources of 2.5%. The State is heavily depends on monsoon rains.

Set 2

1. Which divides India into two equal portions?

- (a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Equator (c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) Article Code

Explanation: Tropic of cancer ($23^{\circ} 30' N$) almost divides India into two equal parts. Tropic of cancer is imaginary line at $23^{\circ} 50'$ degree north of the equator. In India Tropic of cancer passes through 8 states.

2. Which of these does not make impact on the coastal region of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Bay of Bengal (b) Pacific Ocean (c) Indian Ocean (d) None of the above

Explanation: Pacific Ocean body of salt water extending from the Antarctic region in the south to the Arctic in the north and lying between the continents of Asia and Australia on the west and north and South America on the east.

3. Temperature of Tamil Nadu ranges from ----- to -----

- (a) $16^{\circ} C$ to $43^{\circ} C$ (b) $18^{\circ} C$ to $42^{\circ} C$
(c) $16^{\circ} C$ to $42^{\circ} C$ (d) $18^{\circ} C$ to $43^{\circ} C$

Explanation: Though the state falls within the hot climatic zones, the east coast of Tamil Nadu enjoys tropical maritime climate. The Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean influence the climate of the coastal regions. The western region of the state enjoys the mountainous climate and the east coast experiences tropical maritime climate.

4. What is the average rainfall of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 958.5 mm (b) 958.5 cm (c) 1958.5 mm (d) 1958.5 cm

Explanation: The annual temperature ranges from $18^{\circ} C$ to $43^{\circ} C$. This climate prevails over the Blue Mountains, Anaimalai and Kodaikanal hills. Thick forest and high altitude make the climate cool & pleasant.

5. Which of the following is not a factor for cold climate in Nilgiris, Anamalai and Kodaikanal hills?

- (a) Dense forest (b) (Height) Altitude
(c) Atmospheric pressure (d) None of the above

Explanation: In hill station, winter temperature drops below $5^{\circ} C$ occasionally some valleys in the Nilgiris record even $0^{\circ} C$. This drop in temperature forms thick mist. They get rainfall during southwest monsoon.

6. On which periods the sun's rays are perpendicularly falls between equator and tropic of Capricorn.

- (a) Jan – Feb (b) Mar – May (c) Jun – Sep (d) Oct – Dec.

Explanation: The vertical rays of the sun fall between the tropic of Capricorn and Equator. So, Tamil Nadu experiences cold / winter season, winter temperature varies from 15° to 25° C

7. Winter temperature of Tamil Nadu varies from ----- to -----

- (a) 20° C – 25° C (b) 15° C – 20° C (c) 15° C - 25° C (d) 15° C – 30° C

Explanation: During January and February the vertical rays of the sun fall between the tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. Tamil Nadu & India on the whole receive slanting ray's from the sun so the weather is slightly cooler during these months.

8. Tamil Nadu receives very little rainfall as it is located on ----- side of southwest monsoon.

- (a) Mountain highland (b) Mountain lowland
(c) Rain shadow region (d) Rainy highland

Explanation: Eastern Ghats are lower in attitude than the Western Ghats. Due to this the monsoon rains lose its moisture on the Western slopes of the Western Ghats and the rest of the plateau and the Eastern Ghats gets scanty rainfall.

9. Due to earth rotation, the moving objects in the Northern hemisphere the objects changes direction to right and in southern hemisphere, moves to the left direction which is explained by

- (a) Coriolis effect / force (b) Japanese force (c) Fransico force (d) Jerseys force

Explanation: Coriolis effect is defined as how a moving object seems to veer toward the right in the Northern hemisphere and left in Southern hemisphere. Example: Coriolis effect is hurricane winds turning left in Northern hemisphere.

10. Northwest monsoon comes from ----- to ----- month

- (a) Nov to Dec (b) Oct to Dec (c) Sep to Dec (d) Sep to Oct

Explanation: The north east monsoon – commonly known as winter monsoon blows from land to sea, whereas South west monsoon, known as summer monsoon blows from sea to land after crossing the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal; The North east monsoon also known as "The Retreating Southwest" monsoon season.

11. During Northeast monsoon, how much percent of rainfall received by Tamil Nadu

- (a) 59% (b) 64% (c) 48% (d) 62%

Explanation: North east monsoon season commences from the month of October and lasts till mid-December. The high pressure created over Central Asia and Northern part of India becomes the source of the North east monsoon winds.

12. What is the seasonality of tropical cyclones?

- (a) South west monsoon (b) Northeast monsoon
(c) Both a & b (d) Only a

Explanation: Cyclone originating from the Bay of Bengal brings heavy rainfall to the east coastal regions of Tamil Nadu. More than 50% of the state's rainfall is received from tropical cyclone during this period and east coastal region receives 100 – 200cm of rainfall.

13. What is the amount of rainfall received by tropical cyclones?

- (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 42% (d) 24%

Explanation: East coastal region receives – 100 – 200 cm of rainfall; Central & North-Western parts is 50 – 100cm of rainfall. The cyclones sometimes disturb the cultivation of crops and cause severe damage to life.

14. Which region of Tamil Nadu got highest rainfall?

- (a) Utthama palayam (b) Chennaimalai (c) Chinnakallar (d) Kaddakam

Explanation: Chinnakallar is the wittiest place in Tamil Nadu. Chinnakallar is located in the Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu. This place received in the summer season. The district of Nilgiris has recorded the highest post – monsoon rainfall of 649.5 mm in all of Tamil Nadu.

15. What are the factors that determines the characteristics of soil

- (a) Season (b) Parent rocks (c) Vegetation coverage (d) All the above

Explanation: Soil is formed through the interaction of five major facts – time, climate, parent material, topography and relief and organisms. The relative influence of each factor varies from place to place.

16. Based on the characteristics, Tamil Nadu soils are classified into ----- categories.

- (a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 5

Explanation: 5 categories of soil – Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Latent soil. The soil of place depends on the factors like climate, parent rocks & vegetation cover.

17. The plants grown in alluvial soil are

- (a) Paddy (b) Sugarcane (c) Banana & Turmeric (d) All the above

Explanation: It is found in the river valley regions and coastal plains of Tamil Nadu. Generally, this type of soil is found in the district of Tanjore, Thiruvavur, Nagappattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli & Kanyakumari.

18. Black soil was also called as

- (a) Regur soil (b) Regun soil (c) Ruban soil (d) Rubin soil

Explanation: Black soil is fine textured and clayey in nature. It is poor in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and organic matter. Chief materials found in the soil are calcium, magnesium, carbonates, potash and lime. Black soils are found extensively in the district of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudunagar, Thoothukudi.

19. Black soil was also called as

- (a) Coffee & tea soil (b) Sugarcane soil. (c) teak soil (d) Cotton soil

Explanation: Black soils are formed by the weathering of igneous rocks. It is also known as Regur soil as cotton grows well in this soil. It is also called a black cotton soil. This soil is developed over the Deccan lava granite region.

20. Which of these districts do not have black cotton soil?

- (a) Coimbatore (b) Madurai (c) Thirunelveli (d) Ramanathapuram

Explanation: The soils of Ramanathapuram District can be assorted into the main types. Clay, coastal alluvium, Sandy and red soil clay, etc., It covered by black clayey soil type

21. What is the reason of redness in red soil?

- (a) Presence of Iron Oxides (b) Presence of sulphur oxides
(c) Presence of Nitrogen Oxides (d) Presence of Silver Oxides

Explanation: The colour is mainly due to ferric oxides occurring as thin coating on the soil particles while the iron oxides occurs as haematite or as hydrous ferric oxide, the colour is red and when it occurs in the hydrate forms as limonite the soil gets yellow colour.

22. Which soil is formed by leaching process of nutrients in it?

- (a) Saline soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

Explanation: Laterite soil is formed by the process of intense leaching laterite soils are found in some part of Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the mountainous region in the Nilgiris.

23. Which type of soil is found only in the coasted areas of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Black soil (b) Gravel soil (c) Saline soil (d) sand

Explanation: Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined to the Coromandel Coast. Vedaranyam has a pocket of saline soil. However, Tsunami 2004 brought a lot of sand and deposited it all along the east coast of Tamil Nadu.

24. Which of these regions have a saline soil almost?

- (a) Vedaranyam (b) Rajapalayam (c) Nagapatnam (d) Kanyakumari

Explanation: Tsunami in 2004, made the coastal areas consultable for cultivation to a considerable extent. Desertification, overgrazing, urbanisation & heavy rain are responsible for soil erosion in Tamil Nadu. Saline soils are reduced in the fertility not suitable for agriculture.

25. Which of the region in Tamil Nadu highly prone to desertification and landslides?

- (a) Theni (b) Nilgiri (c) Kanyakumari (d) All the above

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

26. How many hectares of land in Theni and Rajapalayam areas are affected by the sand deposition.

- (a) 30,000 (b) 15,000 (c) 12,000 (d) 10,000

Explanation: Theni the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari are the worst affected district about 12000 hectares (120 sq.km) were affected by sand deposition in Theni and Rajapalayam.

27. Nation forest policy implemented on

- (a) 1968 (b) 1978 (c) 1988 (d) 1998

Explanation: As per National Forest Policy (1988) minimum of one third of total geographical area must be under forest cover.

28. As per National Forest Policy 1988, how many parts of geographical area should be covered by forest.

- (a) $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ (b) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ (c) $1/4^{\text{th}}$ (d) $1/6^{\text{th}}$

Explanation: Total forest cover of Tamil Nadu is far lower than $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total area as mentioned in National Forest Policy (1988)

29. As per state Forest Report 2017, what is the forest cover in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 26, 281 sq.km (b) 16,281 sq km
(c) 36,281 sq.km (d) 20,281 sq.km

Explanation: Reserved forest – 19,459 sq.km, protected forest – 1,782 sq.km, unclassified forest – 1,266 sq.km

30. What is the percentage of Tamil Nadu's contribution of forest in India?

- (a) 4.99 % (b) 3.99 % (c) 5.99 % (d) 2.99 %

Explanation: Tamil Nadu forest types: Tropical evergreen forest, Montane Temperate forest, Tropical deciduous forest, Mangroves forest, Tropical Thorn forest.

31. As per the India's state of Forest Report 2017, Reserved forest area of Tamil Nadu.

- (a) 19,459 sq.km (b) 1,782 sq.km (c) 1,266 sq.km (d) 22,507 sq.km

Explanation: As per National Forest Policy (1988) a minimum of one third of the total geographical area must be under forest cover.

32. As per Indian Forest Act, the extent of total forest area in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 29,459 sq.km (b) 21,782 sq.km (c) 21,266 sq.km (d) 22,507 sq.km

Explanation: According to 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

33. As per Indian forest act, the extent of protected forest in Tamil Nadu

- (a) 9,459 sq.km (b) 1,782 sq.km (c) 1,266 sq.km (d) 22,507 sq.km

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

34. As per Indian forest act, the extent of unclassified forest in Tamil Nadu is

- (a) 9,459 sq.km (b) 1,782 sq.km (c) 1,266 sq.km (d) 22,507 sq.km

Explanation: As per India's state of Forest Report 2019 the forest cover in Tamil Nadu has increased by 33.02 sq.km. compared to the state of forest report, 2017

35. Risk reduction is the organisation that formally identifies the causes of the disaster and its implication during disaster said by

- (a) UNDDR (b) UNDRR (c) UNRRD (d) UNRDR

Explanation: United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (formerly called as UNISDR) Formation: Dec. 22,1999. Parent organisation united nation secretariat. Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

36. Which of these region are highly affected by the landslides

- (a) Nilgiri hilly areas (b) Palani hilly areas
(c) Servarayan hilly areas (d) Anaimalai hilly areas

Explanation: In recent times, casualties and damage due to landslides have increased in the Nilgiri hills. Generally October to December is the season for landslides in the Nilgiris most of these landslides are triggered by the heavy intense rainfall in the district.

37. Flooding is a common occurrence in ----- monsoon season in Tamil Nadu

- (a) Northeast (b) Northwest (c) Southwest (d) Southeast

Explanation: The Tamil Nadu coasts get maximum rainfall in October and November. The coasted district of Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry and Eastern Tamil Nadu are prone to flooding because bear the burnt of heavy rains that occurs during Northeast monsoon.

38. Which of the following districts is not normally affected by floods caused by north east trade winds?

(a) Dindugal (b) Kanchipuram (c) Thiruvallur (d) Cuddalore

Explanation: The devastating floods that hits Kanchipuram during November – December 2015 caused serious damage to property. Thiruvallur and coastal districts of cuddalore were badly affected by floods; Because Northeast Monsoon brings heavy rainfall.

39. During Northeast monsoon season, tropical cyclones are formed in ----- sea hit the coast of Tamil Nadu.

(a) Arabian sea (b) Indian ocean (c) Bay of Bengal (d) All the above

Explanation: During Northeast Monsoon, tropical cyclones are occurring. It brings heavy rainfall to east coastal regions of Tamil Nadu. Tropical cyclones disturb the cultivation of crops and cause severe damage to life. Cyclone Nilam is the deadliest tropical cyclone in India.

40. Based on the intensity of the storms, Tamil Nadu is divided in to how many types of storm zones.

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 8

Explanation: The entire Tamil Nadu state can be divided into five zones namely very high, high, medium, low & very low cyclone prone zones. In India 13 coastal states & union territories in India are cyclone prone region. East Coast, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu are more vulnerable.

41. In Tamil Nadu, Water needs are satisfied by

(a) Groundwater (b) Monsoon (c) Springs (d) All the above

Explanation: Tamil Nadu has rain during the monsoon season due to the southwest trade winds which blows towards the northern hemisphere. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall in winter season due to northeast trade winds.

42. What is the primary cause of drought in Tamil Nadu?

(a) El Nino (b) Heavy snowfall (c) Water Pollution (d) Monsoon failure

Explanation: The state is entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources, monsoon failure leads to acute water scarcity and severe drought. Tamil Nadu gets highest rainfall during winter season due to north east monsoon.

43. What was the total water requirement of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 1,894 Mcu.ft (b) 1,587 Mcu.ft (c) 1,459 Mcuft (d) 1,645 Muc.ft

Explanation: Surface water resources of Tamil Nadu – Total surface water potential of the state are 36 km or 248564 Mcum. There are 17 major river basins in the state with 61 reservoirs and about 41,948 tanks.

44. What is the water shortage percentage in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 21.6% (b) 15.2% (c) 19.3% (d) 12.8%

Explanation: A lack of rainwater and groundwater has left four of the reservoirs that supply the city completely dry. Water tankers from areas of Tamil Nadu are affected by drought. 2019 Chennai extreme drought recorded as 23%

45. What is the total water resource of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 1,894 Mcu.ft (b) 1,587 Mcu.ft (c) 1,459 Mcu.ft (d) 1,645Mcu.ft

Explanation: There 17 river basins in Tamil Nadu. Cauvery is the only major basin of the others, 13 basins are medium and 3 are minor river basin. At 75% dependability the annual surface water generated in the state is 692.78 TMC.

46. In Tamil Nadu, what is the percentage of total land area is droughts prone are

- (a) 75% (b) 38% (c) 49% (d) 64%

Explanation: In India only 10 out of 30 states and union territories had more than 50% drought resilient area, Tamil Nadu was the best former with 56.74% followed by Andhra Pradesh. In India 42% land area are under drought prone area.