

Introduction of India and Time Zone of India

1. Which one of the following is the southern-most Latitude of India?

- (A) $8^{\circ} 4'$ North
- (B) $8^{\circ} 4'$ South
- (C) $6^{\circ} 4'$ South
- (D) $6^{\circ} 4'$ North

2. The northern part of India lies in the

- (A) Tropical zone
- (B) Temperate zone
- (C) Sub-tropical zone
- (D) Equatorial zone

3. The southernmost point of India is in

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Lakshadweep
- (C) Trivandrum
- (D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Standard Time Zones?

- (A) Every country calculates its Standard meridian as the angular distance from the Greenwich meridian.
- (B) Every country has only one Standard Meridian Time.
- (C) Indian Standard time is 5.5 hours ahead of Greenwich Meridian Time.
- (D) Both (a) and (c)

5. Every country calculates its Standard meridian as the angular distance from the Greenwich meridian. If it is 12 noon at GMT what is the time on Indian Standard Time?

- (A) 5:30 P.M
- (B) 5:00 P.M
- (C) 5:20 P.M
- (D) 5:30 A.M

6. Through which one of the following groups of Asian countries does Tropic of cancer pass?

- (A) India, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka
- (B) India, Bangladesh and Indonesia
- (C) Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Oman
- (D) Venezuela, Ethiopia and Indonesia

7. If it is 10:00 a.m. IST, then what would be the local time at Shillong on 92° E longitude?

- (A) 9:38 a.m.
- (B) 10:38 a.m.
- (C) 10:22 a.m.
- (D) 9:22 a.m.

8. Which of the following cities is closest to IST (Indian Standard Time) meridian?

- (A) Rewa
- (B) Sagar
- (C) Ujjain
- (D) Hoshangabad

9. How many hours of time difference will be there between the most Western village of Gujarat and the most Eastern village of Arunachal Pradesh, Walong?

- (A) 1 hour
- (B) 2 hours
- (C) 3 hours
- (D) $1/2$ hour

10. When there is midnight at IST meridian, a place observes 6 A.M. The meridian on which the said place is located is

- (A) $7^{\circ} 31' \text{ E}$
- (B) $172^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$
- (C) $7^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$
- (D) $127^{\circ} 30' \text{ W}$

11. When it is noon at IST meridian, what would be the local time at 120° East longitude?

- (A) 09:30
- (B) 14:30
- (C) 17:30

(D) 20:00

12. If the Sun rises at Tirap in Arunachal Pradesh at 5:00 a.m. (IST), then what time (IST), will the Sun rise in Kandla in Gujarat?

(A) About 5:30 a.m.

(B) About 6:00 a.m.

(C) About 7:00 a.m.

(D) About 7:30 a.m.

13. Standard Indian Time (Meridian Longitude $82^{\circ} 30'$) passes through which of the following towns?

(A) Nagpur (B) Delhi

(C) Patna (D) Allahabad

14. The Indian Standard Time is taken from which of the following city?

(A) Allahabad (Naini)

(B) Lucknow

(C) Meerut

(D) Muzaffarnagar

Coastal Boundary of India and Water Stretch

1. A narrow channel of sea separating two land-masses is called:

(A) Gulf

(B) Strait

(C) Isthmus

(D) Bay

2. The neighbouring countries that share their boundaries with India are :

(A) Pakistan and Afghanistan

(B) Myanmar and Bangladesh

(C) China and Nepal

(D) All the above

3. India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world?

- (A) 2.9%
- (B) 3.2%
- (C) 2.4%
- (D) 4.2%

4. The total length of coastal line of India is

- (A) 3900 kms.
- (B) 6100 kms.
- (C) 5200 kms.
- (D) 4900 kms.

5. Which is the southern boundary of India?

- (A) The Bay of Bengal
- (B) The Indian ocean
- (C) The Arabian Sea
- (D) The Red Sea

6. In India, how many States are on the coastline?

- (A) 1.7
- (B) 2.8
- (C) 3.9
- (D) 4.10

7. The 'Mahe region' located on the western coast of India is politically a part of the Union Territory of _____

- (A) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (B) Diu and Daman
- (C) Lakshadweep
- (D) Pondicherry

8. The Chilika Lake is located in

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

9. Approximately how much percentage of tropical cyclones of the World affects the Indian coast

- (A) 5 %
- (B) 10 %
- (C) 15 %
- (D) 18 %

10. Out of the following, which region has the lowest altitude

- (A) Rann of Kutch
- (B) Sunderbans
- (C) Kuttanad
- (D) Dhanushkodi

11. Which strait lies between the Andaman Sea and South China Sea

- (A) Palk Strait
- (B) Dover Strait
- (C) Sunda Strait
- (D) Malacca Strait

Indian Sub Continent and Strait

1. Which of the following geographical term related with the "piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water"?

- A. Peninsula
- B. Gulf
- C. Strait
- D. Island

2. Which of the following geographical term related with a body of land surrounded by water on three sides?

- A. Peninsula
- B. Gulf
- C. Strait
- D. Island

3. Which of the following geographical term related with a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that connects two larger bodies of water?

- A. Peninsula
- B. Gulf
- C. Strait
- D. Island

4. Which of the following is suitable definition of 'Archipelago'?

- A. A circular coral reef that encloses a shallow lagoon.
- B. A chain or set of islands grouped together.
- C. The plant and animal life on the earth.
- D. None of the above

5. Which of the following is the largest Archipelago in the world?

- A. Andaman & Nicobar Island
- B. Malaysia
- C. Indonesia
- D. Maldives

6. Which of the following is the world's largest peninsula?

- A. India
- B. South Africa
- C. Arabia
- D. Both A & B

7. Which of the following passes cuts through the Pir Panjal range and links Manali and Leh by road?

- A. Rohtas Pass
- B. Mana Pass
- C. Niti Pass
- D. Nathula Pass

8. Which of the following pass has been created by the Indus River?

- A. Rohtas Pass
- B. Nathula Pass
- C. Baralachala Pass
- D. Banihal Pass

9. Which passes make way to the land route between Kailash and the Manasarovar?

- A. Mana Pass
- B. Rohtas Pass
- C. Nathula Pass
- D. Baralachala Pass

10. Which of the following pass link the Srinagar to Leh?

- A. Mana Pass
- B. Rohtas Pass
- C. Nathula Pass
- D. Zoji La Pass

International Boundary with State

1. Which of the following neighbouring country of India shares its borders with maximum number of Indian states?

- (A) China
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Myanmar

2. With which country does Nagaland share its international border?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) China

3. How many states of India shared border with Nepal ?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

4. How many Indian states share border with Bhutan?

- (A) 5
- (B) 3
- (C) 2
- (D) 4

5. Which one of the following is *not* an international boundary line?

- (A) Dresden Line
- (B) Durand Line
- (C) Maginot Line
- (D) 38th Parallel

6. McMahon line forms the boundary between

- (A) India and China
- (B) India and Pakistan
- (C) India and Myanmar
- (D) India and Nepal

7. The Teesta treaty has become a bone of contention between India and _____.

- (A) China
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Nepal

8. Which of the following state does NOT share its boundary with Bangladesh?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Assam
- (D) Manipur

9. India does not share terrestrial border with _____.

- (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) China
- (D) Bangladesh

10. With which of the following countries India has no boundary?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Mongolia
- (C) Myanmar
- (D) Bhutan

11. Which one of the following Indian states does *not* share international border with two or more countries?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Assam
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Tripura

12. Which of the following states does NOT share its boundary with Bangladesh?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Tripura

13. Which of the following countries share the longest international border with India?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) China
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Myanmar

14. The Radcliffe Line demarcates India's borders with which of the following countries?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Germany
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) China

15. Which Indian state shares longest international border

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Rajasthan

16. How many countries shares their border with India

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 8

Ram Setu and the Himalaya

1. Rama Setu or Rama Bridge is located in which gulf?

- (A) Gulf of Khambhat
- (B) 2.Gulf of Kutch
- (C) 3.Gulf of Oman
- (D) 4.Gulf of Mannar

2. The Adam's bridge is situated between :

- (A) Remeswaram and Dhaunskhodi
- (B) Rameswaram and Pamban
- (C) Dhanuskhodi and Talaimannar
- (D) None of these

3. The Adam's Bridge begins from

- (A) Dhanuskodi
- (B) Mandapam
- (C) Pamban
- (D) Rameswaram

4. What is the name given to the foothills zone of Himalayas?

- (A) Central Himalayas
- (B) Middle Himalayas
- (C) Siwalik
- (D) Inner Himalayas

5. If there were no Himalayan ranges, what would have been the most likely geographical impact on India?

- 1) Most of the country would experience the cold waves from Siberia.
- 2) Indo-Gangetic plain would be devoid of such extensive alluvial soils.
- 3) The pattern of monsoon would be different from what it is at present.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) Only 1 and 3
- (B) Only 2 and 3
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) Only 1

6. Which one of the following groups is the correct sequence of mountain peaks from East to West?

- (A) Everest, Kanchenjunga, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri
- (B) Kanchenjunga, Everest, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri
- (C) Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Everest
- (D) Everest, Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna

7. Which one of the following is the correct Northward sequence of the relief features?

- (A) Zaskar Ranges, Pir Panjal Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Karakoram Ranges
- (B) Pir Panjal Ranges, Zaskar Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Karakoram Ranges
- (C) Karakoram Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Zaskar Ranges, Pir Panjal Ranges
- (D) Pir Panjal Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Zaskar Ranges, Karakoram Ranges

8. Pir Panjal Range is located/found in

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Jammu and Kashmir
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Uttarakhand

9. In comparison to Eastern Himalaya the value of height of tree-line in Western area is

- (A) More
- (B) Less
- (C) Same
- (D) Unrelated variable

10. Which of the following is the correct order of the Himalayan Ranges from South to North in the Western section?

- (A) Great Himalaya – Lesser Himalaya – Shivalik
- (B) Shivalik – Lesser Himalaya – Great Himalaya
- (C) Lesser Himalaya – Great Himalaya – Shivalik
- (D) Shivalik – Great Himalaya – Lesser Himalaya

11. Between which two mountain ranges is the Valley of Kashmir situated?

- (A) Ladakh and Zaskar
- (B) Great Himalayas and Pir Panjal
- (C) Great Himalayas and Zaskar
- (D) Karakoram and Ladakh

12. What is the height of Great Himalaya?

- (A) 8850 m above sea level
- (B) 8815 m above sea level
- (C) 8890 m above sea level
- (D) 8860 m above sea level

13. The South of 'Shivalik' rock series, Bhabar region is an example of

- (A) Midland situation
- (B) Intermountain situation
- (C) Piedmont situation
- (D) Littoral region

14. The altitude of Shivalik peaks fall in between

- (A) 850-1200 m
- (B) 750-1100 m
- (C) 750-1500 m
- (D) 750-1300 m

15. Main resources of Western Himalayan resource region, are

- (A) Forests
- (B) Metallic minerals
- (C) Carbonic minerals
- (D) Atomic minerals

16. The Himalayan Mountain Ranges are not a part of which of the following states?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

17. The Lesser Himalaya is located between

- (A) Trans Himalaya and Great Himalaya
- (B) Shivalik and Great Himalaya
- (C) Trans Himalaya and Shivalik
- (D) Shivalik and Outer Himalaya

18. Which of the following is a part of Aksai Chin region?

- (A) Karakoram Range
- (B) Shivalik Range
- (C) Kashmir Valley
- (D) Ladakh Plateau

19. The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges of which the oldest range is

- (A) The Shivalik Range
- (B) The Lesser Himalayas
- (C) The Great Himalayan Range
- (D) The Dhauladhar Range

20. The foothills region of Himalayas is

- (A) Trans – Himalayas
- (B) Shivalik
- (C) Greater Himalayas
- (D) Aravali

Division of Himalaya

1. The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which one of the following?

- A. Fold mountains
- B. Volcanic mountains
- C. Block mountains
- D. None of these

2. Which of the following passes lies in the Sutlej valley?

- A. Nathu La
- B. Jelep La

- C. Shipki La
- D. Sharabathanga

3. Which one of the following mountain peaks of Himalayas is not in India?

- A. Annapurna
- B. Nanda Devi
- C. Mt. Kamet
- D. Kanchenjunga

4. Himalayan mountain range is an Example of

- A. Volcanic Mountains
- B. Residual Mountains
- C. Block Mountains
- D. Fold Mountains

5. Nag Tibba and Mahabharat Mountain Ranges are included in

- A. Cross Himalayan
- B. Greater Himalayan
- C. Lesser Himalayan
- D. Down Ward Himalayan

6. The second highest peak in the world is _____

- A. Kanchenjunga
- B. K-2 (Godwin Austin)
- C. Nandadevi
- D. Lhotse

7. The outer most range of Himalayas is called _____.

- A. Kali
- B. Shiwaliks
- C. Dehradun
- D. Kumaon

8. Nandadevi peak is located in _____ State

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

9. Amritsar and Shimla are almost on the same latitude, but their climate difference is due to

- A. The difference in their altitudes
- B. Their distance from sea
- C. Snowfall in Shimla
- D. Pollution in Amritsar

10. In which one of the following is the Himalayan pass Shipki La located?

- A. Chandra valley
- B. Hunza valley
- C. Nubra valley
- D. Sutlej valley

11. The transport route connecting Kashmir from Leh crosses the high mountain ranges at the _____

- A. Pir Panjal pass
- B. Karakoram pass
- C. Banihal pass
- D. Zoji La pass

12. The gap of a Mountain which provides natural path is known as?

- A. Valley
- B. Highway
- C. Pass
- D. Highland

13. The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges of which the oldest range is _____

- A. The Siwalik Range
- B. The Lesser Himalayas
- C. The Great Himalayan Range
- D. The Dhauladhar Range

14. Kullu valley is located among which of the following mountain ranges?

- A. Ladakh and Pir Panjal
- B. Lesser Himalaya and Shivalik
- C. Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal
- D. Ranjoti and Nanga Parvat

15. Why is it that the Himalayan region is poor in mineral resources?

- A. Displacement of rock strata has disturbed the arrangement of rocks and made it complex
- B. It is made up of crystalline rock
- C. The terrain makes exploitation of minerals difficult
- D. The climatic conditions are not suitable, for exploitation of minerals

16. Baltoro glacier is located in

- A. Karakoram mountain range
- B. Pamir mountains
- C. Shivalik
- D. Alps

17. Mac Mohan Line demarcates the boundary between _____

- A. India and Pakistan
- B. India and China
- C. India and Nepal
- D. India and Bangladesh

18. Which of the following is the highest peak

- A. Kamet
- B. Kunlun
- C. Nangaparbat
- D. Nanda Devi

19. The pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar have to pass through which pass to enter into Tibet?

- A. Khardungala
- B. Rohtanga
- C. Lipu Lekh
- D. Nathu La

Vindhya and Satpura Mountains

1. The Gurusikar peak is located in

- a) Sahyadris
- b) Abu hills
- c) Eastern Ghats
- d) Nilagiris

2. Which of the following river flows between Vindhya and Satpura ranges?

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

3. The Vindhya range runs east-west along the

- a) Narmada valley
- b) Western Plain
- c) Eastern Plain
- d) Kashmir Valley

4. Which of the following is escarpment along the son valley?

- a) Sahyadri rage
- b) Kaimur range
- c) Kailas range
- d) Siwalik range

5. Vindhya join with

- a) Kaimur range
- b) Nilagiri hills
- c) Siwaliks
- d) Nallamalas

6. Maharashtra plateau is made up of igneous rock called

- a) Basalt
- b) Gneisses
- c) Metamorphic
- d) All the above

7. The Satpura range is located between

- a) Narmada and Tapti valleys
- b) Sahyadri and Tapti valleys
- c) Annamalai and Narmada valleys
- d) Maikal and Sahyadri valleys

8. Which of the following consists on the north of the Satpura Range?

- a) Nilagiris
- b) Nallamalas
- c) Mahadeo hills
- d) Abu hills

9. Which of the following consists on the South of the satpura Range

- a) Siwaliks
- b) Garwilgarh hills
- c) Rajmahal hills
- d) Maikal hills

10. Western part of the Satpura Range consists

- a) Mishmi hills
- b) Raj pipla hills
- c) Eastern Ghats
- d) Nilagiries

11. Eastern part of the Satpura Range consists

- a) Maikal range
- b) Panchamarthi hills
- c) Surjula hills
- d) All the above

12. The Eastern part of the Satpura Range is known as

- a) Rajmahal hills
- b) Maikala plateau
- c) Tapati hills
- d) Surjula hills

Western and Eastern Ghat

1. The northern part of the Western Ghats is known as

- a) Sahyadri Range
- b) Annamalai Range
- c) Kardamakam Range
- d) Neelagiri Range

2. The Western Ghats begin in

- a) Goa
- b) Pondichery
- c) Kandesh
- d) Dau

3. Kandesh is in the state of

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka

- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

4. The Western Ghats run upto

- a) Nilagiri hills
- b) Kanyakumari
- c) Annamalai
- d) Mahendragiri

5. The length of Western Ghats is

- a) 1600 kms.
- b) 1000 kms.
- c) 1200 kms.
- d) 2200 kms.

6. What are the important gaps in the Western Ghats?

- a) Palghat
- b) Thalghat
- c) Bhorghat
- d) All the above

7. Where do the Nilgiri hills join the Sahyadris?

- a) Annamalai
- b) Gudalur
- c) Mahendragiri
- d) Kanyakumari

8. The highest peak of the Nilagiris is

- a) K2
- b) Annapurna
- c) Dodda Betta
- d) Mahendragiri

9. Which of the following is the highest peak in the peninsular plateau?

- a) Annapurna peak
- b) Kanchanjunga peak

- c) Anaimudi peak
- d) K2

10. Anaimudi is in the state of

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

Plains of India and Deccan Plateau

1. Which of the following is the boundary of Deccan plateau on the north?

- a) Narmada Range
- b) Satpura Range
- c) Sahyadri Range
- d) Siwalik Range

2. The boundary of Deccan plateau on the west is

- a) Western Ghats
- b) Maikal hills
- c) Rajmahal hills
- d) Abu hills

3. The boundary of Deccan plateau on the East is

- a) Pirpanjal Range
- b) Sahyadri Range
- c) Eastern Ghats
- d) Maikal Range

4. The elevation of Deccan plateau varies from

- a) 800mts. in the west to 300 mts. in the east.
- b) 400mts. in the west to 700 mts. in the east.
- c) 600mts. in the west to 500 mts. in the east.
- d) 900mts. in the west to 300 mts. in the east.

5. The north and North-West part of the Deccan plateau is known as

- a) Maharashtra plateau
- b) Malwa plateau
- c) Bundelkhand plateau
- d) Pamir plateau

6. The Eastern Ghats form the eastern boundary of which region?

- a) Bhandar Plateau
- b) Chota Nagpur Plateau
- c) Deccan Plateau
- d) Kaas Plateau

7. Over how many Indian states does the Deccan Plateau extend?

- a) 5
- b) 8
- c) 6
- d) 3

8. What is on the eastern border of the Deccan plateau?

- a) The Ganges River
- b) The Eastern Plateau
- c) The Eastern Ghats
- d) The Atlantic Ocean

9. What created the rock layers in the Deccan plateau?

- a) Melted rock erupting from below the surface of the Earth
- b) An asteroid striking the Earth
- c) The bones of dead dinosaurs that slowly turned to stone over time
- d) A huge earthquake in southern India

10. Which physical feature of India is made up of not only igneous rocks but metamorphic rocks also?

- a) The Deccan Plateau

- b) The Indian Desert
- c) The Northern Plains
- d) The Coastal Plains

Islands of India

1. Which of the following coastal plain is formed by the alluvial deposits of the Sabarmati, Mahi and numerous tiny streams?
 - A. Gujarat Coastal Plain
 - B. West Coastal Plain
 - C. Karnataka Coastal Plain
 - D. East Coastal Plain

2. Which of the following coastal plain is located between the Sahyadri and the Arabian Sea?
 - A. Gujarat Coastal Plain
 - B. West Coastal Plain
 - C. Karnataka Coastal Plain
 - D. East Coastal Plain

3. Which of the following coastal plain depicts an inland belt of isolated hills of Archaean gneisses?
 - A. Gujarat Coastal Plain
 - B. West Coastal Plain
 - C. Karnataka Coastal Plain
 - D. East Coastal Plain

4. The most famous Marina Beach is located on which of the following coastal plain?
 - A. Gujarat Coastal Plain
 - B. West Coastal Plain
 - C. Karnataka Coastal Plain
 - D. East Coastal Plain

5. The 9 degree channel is located on which of the following Islands?
 - A. Arabian Sea Islands
 - B. Bay of Bengal Islands
 - C. Offshore Islands

D. None of the above

6. The 10 degree channel is located on which of the following Islands?

- A. Arabian Sea Islands
- B. Bay of Bengal Islands
- C. Offshore Islands
- D. None of the above

7. Which of the following is the biggest island in the Andaman group of Islands?

- A. Middle Andaman
- B. Ross Island
- C. Saddle Peak
- D. Pilomillow Island

8. Which of the following is the biggest island in the Nicobar group of Islands?

- A. Middle Andaman
- B. Ross Island
- C. Great Nicobar
- D. Pilomillow Island

9. Which of the following is the smallest island in the Nicobar group of Islands?

- A. Middle Andaman
- B. Ross Island
- C. Great Nicobar
- D. Pilomillow island

10. The extreme southernmost point of India, i.e., Pygmalion point is location in which of the following Islands?

- A. Arabian Sea Islands
- B. Bay of Bengal Islands
- C. Offshore Islands
- D. None of the above

11. Total number of Districts in Andaman Nicobar Islands

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

12. Total number of islands in Andaman Nicobar is

- (A) 402

- (B) 452
- (C) 498
- (D) 572

13. Which one is the State animal of Andaman Nicobar Islands

- (A) Platypus
- (B) Tapir
- (C) Dugong
- (D) Manatee

14. The construction of Cellular Jail started in

- (A) 1896
- (B) 1898
- (C) 1902
- (D) 1905

15. Total number of National Parks in Andaman Nicobar is

- (A) 4
- (B) 6
- (C) 9
- (D) 11

16. In which year Andaman Nicobar is declared as a Union Territory of India

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1953
- (D) 1956

17. Which island contains the only active volcano in South Asia

- (A) Barren Island
- (B) Smith Island
- (C) Neil Island
- (D) Narcondam Island

18. Which one is the State bird of Andaman Nicobar Islands

- (A) Woodpecker
- (B) Common blackbird
- (C) Stock dove
- (D) Wood Pigeon

19. Which one is most widely spoken language in Andaman Nicobar

- (A) Bengali
- (B) Tamil
- (C) Hindi
- (D) English

20. For how many years Japanese did occupied Andaman Nicobar during World War II

- (A) One year
- (B) Two years
- (C) Three years
- (D) Four years

21. The height of Saddle Peak is

- (A) 602 meter
- (B) 648 meter
- (C) 709 meter
- (D) 732 meter

22. Which country established first European colony in Andaman Nicobar Islands

- (A) England
- (B) Denmark
- (C) France
- (D) Spain

23. European reached Andaman Nicobar Islands in the year

- (A) 1712
- (B) 1739
- (C) 1755
- (D) 1768

24. Which High Court serves as the judiciary of Andaman Nicobar Islands

- (A) Madras High Court
- (B) Calcutta High Court
- (C) Orissa High Court
- (D) Karnataka High Court

25. Which one is the capital of Lakshadweep

- (A) Amini
- (B) Minicoy

- (C) Kavaratti
- (D) Andrott

26. Lakshadweep comes under the jurisdiction of the _____ High Court

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Goa
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Maharashtra

27. Total number of sub divisions in Lakshadweep is

- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 13

28. Total number of islands under Lakshadweep union territory is

- (A) 28
- (B) 32
- (C) 36
- (D) 38

29. Who was appointed as the first Administrator of Lakshadweep

- (A) U. R. Panicker
- (B) M. Ramunny
- (C) K. D. Menon
- (D) M. C. Verma

Answer: (A) U. R. Panicker

30. Who is the first Member of Parliament from Lakshadweep

- (A) P. Pookunhi Koya
- (B) P. M. Sayeed
- (C) A. T. Arnakad
- (D) K. Nalla Koya Thangal

31. Which one is recognised as the state fish of Lakshadweep

- (A) Butterfly fish
- (B) Barramundi
- (C) Indian Mackerel
- (D) Bombay Duck

32. Ali Manikfan won the only Padma Shri award from Lakshadweep in the year
(A) 2016
(B) 2018
(C) 2019
(D) 2021

Answers key

Introduction of India and Time Zone of India

- 1.(C) 2.(C) 3.(D) 4.(D) 5.(A) 6.(C) 7.(B) 8.A) 9.(B) 10.(B)
11.(B) 12.(C) 13.(D) 14.(A)

Coastal Boundary of India and Water Stretch

- 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(C) 4.(B) 5.(B) 6.(C) 7.(D) 8.(B) 9.(B) 10.(C)
11.(D)

Indian Sub Continent and Strait

- 1.(D) 2.(A) 3.(C) 4.(B) 5.(C) 6.(C) 7.(A) 8.(D) 9.(A) 10.(D)

International Boundary with State

- 1.(C) 2.(B) 3.(C) 4.(D) 5.(A) 6.(A) 7.(C) 8.(D) 9.(A) 10.(B)
11.(D) 12.(B) 13.(A) 14.(C) 15.(D) 16.(C)

Ram Setu and the Himalaya

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. B

Division of Himalaya

- 1.(A) 2.(C) 3.(A) 4.(D) 5.(C) 6.(B) 7.(B) 8.(B) 9.(A) 10.(D)
11.(B) 12.(C) 13.(C) 14.(C) 15.(A) 16.(A) 17.(B) 18.(C) 19.(C)

Vindhya and Satpura Mountains

1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(b) 5.(a) 6.(d) 7.(a) 8.(c) 9.(b) 10.(b)
11.(d) 12.(b)

Western and Eastern Ghat

1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(b) 5.(a) 6.(d) 7.(b) 8.(c) 9.(c) 10.(d)

Plains of India and Deccan Plateau

1.(b) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(d) 5.(a) 6.(c) 7.(b) 8.(c) 9.(a) 10.(a)

Islands of India

1.(A) 2.(B) 3.(C) 4.(C) 5.(A) 6.(B) 7.(A) 8.(C) 9.(D) 10.(B)
11.(B) 12.(D) 13.(C) 14.(A) 15.(C) 16.(D) 17.(A) 18.(D) 19.(A) 20.(C)
21.(D) 22.(B) 23.(C) 24.(B) 25.(C) 26.(A) 27.(B) 28.(C) 29.(A) 30.(D)
31.(A) 32.(D)