

Set of 2 Books 1000+ MCQs Series

STUDY IQ PUBLICATIONS

1000+ MCQs ON GEOGRAPHY

- ✓ Coverage of entire syllabus of Indian Geography
- ✓ Detailed Error-free Explanations
- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

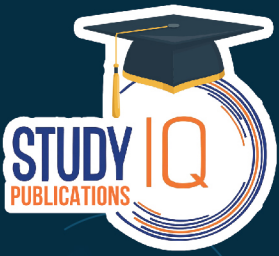
FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS

STUDY IQ PUBLICATIONS

1000+ MCQs ON ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- ✓ Coverage of entire syllabus of Environment and Science & Technology
- ✓ Detailed Error-free Explanations
- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS



1000+ MCQs ON GEOGRAPHY

- ✓ Coverage of entire syllabus of Indian Geography
- ✓ Detailed Error-free Explanations
- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS

Preface

Dear Aspirants,

With utmost gratitude and appreciation for your unwavering support towards our previous publications, we embark on yet another exciting chapter of our journey in the realm of competitive exam preparation. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present to you the latest addition to our collection, "Geography 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams, especially in the domain of Geography, which includes subjects such as Physical Geography, Indian Geography, Human and Economic Geography and more. We acknowledge the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. However, the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.

Special Features of This Book

- **Comprehensive Geography Coverage:** Explores Indian and World geography, encompassing diverse subtopics, providing a holistic understanding of our planet's landscapes.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, facilitating a deeper comprehension of geographical events and spatial nuances.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest research and discoveries in Geography.
- **Practice and Revision-Friendly:** Designed to aid both practice and revision, our book ensures a solid grasp of geographical facts and phenomena.

As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your exam preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring scholar and competitive exam candidate.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Geography 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and career success.

Wishing you all the best!

Team **StudyIQ**

Contents

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1.	Earth and Universe	2
2.	Geomorphology	19
3.	Climate and Vegetation	64
4.	Oceanography	119

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

5.	Physiography.....	145
6.	Drainage System	183
7.	Climate	207
8.	Soil and Natural Vegetation	232

HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: INDIA AND THE WORLD

9.	Economic Activities and Transportation	257
10.	Mineral and Energy Resources.....	286
11.	Population and Human Development.....	318

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

12.	Map Based Questions.....	341
-----	--------------------------	-----

SAMPLE PAGES

impact breaks up soil aggregates so that individual soil particles are 'splashed' onto the soil surface.

2. Sheet erosion takes place on level lands after a heavy shower and the soil removal is not easily noticeable. But it is harmful since it removes the finer and more fertile top soil.

3. Rill erosion occurs when runoff water forms small channels as it concentrates down a slope.

4. Gully erosion is common on steep slopes. Gullies deepen with rainfall, cut the agricultural lands into small fragments and make them unfit for cultivation.

Ravine region are full with a large number of **deep gullies**, it is called a **badland topography**. Ravines are widespread, **in the Chambal basin**. Besides this, they are also found in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Question Hack: A simple understanding of the words can lead you to the correct answer. Sheet erosion means removal of layer whereas gully erosion means that erosion is so severe that a proper gully has been formed. Therefore, Gully erosion would definitely be after sheet erosion.

14. Answer: (a)

Arid landforms are the results of many combined factors, one reacting upon the other.

Statement 1 is correct: Through the process of deflation, the lifting and blowing away of loose materials from the ground takes place. Such unconsolidated sands and pebbles may be carried in the air or rolled along the ground depending on the grain size. **The finer dust and sands may be removed miles away from their place of origin, and be deposited even outside the desert margins.** Deflation results in the lowering of the land surface to form large depressions called deflation hollows. The Qattara Depression of the Sahara Desert lies almost 450 feet below sea level.

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: Through the process of attrition wind-borne particles roll against one another in collision they wear each other away so that their sizes are greatly reduced and grains are rounded into fine millet seed sand.

The sand-blasting of rock surfaces by winds when they hurl sand particles against them is called abrasion. The impact of such blasting results in rock surfaces being scratched, polished and worn away. **Abrasion is most effective at or near the base of rocks**, where the amount of material the wind is able to carry is greatest. This explains why telegraph poles in the deserts are protected by a covering of metal for a foot or two above the ground. A great variety of desert features are produced by abrasion.

15. Answer: (b)

Fluvial transport is the process by which a river carries its load. Load varies in size from large angular boulders

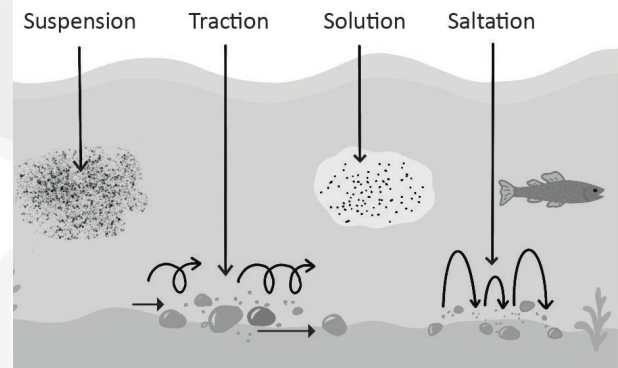
in the upper course to fine, suspended sediment in the lower course.

Option (a) is incorrect: Saltation load are types of pebbles which are bounced along the river bed, most commonly near the source.

Option (b) is correct: Traction load are large, heavy pebbles which are rolled along the river bed. This is most common near the source of a river, as here the load is larger. The movement of bed load is responsible for bedforms that change in time and space along a stream bed.

Option (c) is incorrect: Suspension loads are lighter sediment which is suspended (carried) within the water, most commonly near the mouth of the river.

Option (d) is incorrect: Solution load are the transport of dissolved chemicals. This varies along the river depending on the presence of soluble rocks.



16. Answer: (b)

Option (a) is correct: Solifluction is the name for the slow downhill flow of soil in arctic regions. It occurs slowly and is measured in millimeters or centimeters per year. It more or less uniformly affects the whole thickness of the soil rather than collecting in certain areas. It results from the complete waterlogging of sediment rather than short-lived episodes of saturation from storm runoff.

Option (b) is incorrect: Solifluction happens during the summer thaw when the water in the soil is trapped there by frozen permafrost beneath it. This waterlogged sludge moves downslope by gravity, helped along by freeze-and-thaw cycles that push the top of the soil outward from the slope (the mechanism of frost heave).

Option (c) is correct: The major indication considered by geologists for solifluction in the landscape is hillsides that possess lobe-shaped slumps, same as small, thin earthflows. Other signs include patterned ground, the name for various signs of order in the stones and soils of alpine landscapes.

Option (d) is correct: A landscape affected by solifluction looks similar to the hummocky ground produced by extensive landsliding but it has a more fluid look, like melted ice cream or runny cake frosting. The signs

Answer Key: Climate and Vegetation

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (a)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (c)
31. (c)	32. (d)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)
41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (d)	47. (b)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (a)
51. (a)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (d)	55. (d)	56. (d)	57. (b)	58. (b)	59. (a)	60. (d)
61. (d)	62. (c)	63. (c)	64. (a)	65. (a)	66. (b)	67. (d)	68. (c)	69. (b)	70. (c)
71. (b)	72. (d)	73. (b)	74. (a)	75. (c)	76. (b)	77. (d)	78. (c)	79. (c)	80. (c)
81. (a)	82. (d)	83. (b)	84. (a)	85. (c)	86. (b)	87. (a)	88. (c)	89. (b)	90. (b)
91. (b)	92. (a)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (d)	96. (d)	97. (a)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (a)
101. (a)	102. (d)	103. (a)	104. (a)	105. (b)	106. (a)	107. (d)	108. (c)	109. (b)	110. (a)
111. (c)	112. (b)	113. (c)	114. (c)	115. (b)	116. (d)	117. (d)	118. (a)	119. (a)	120. (b)
121. (a)	122. (d)	123. (a)	124. (b)	125. (d)	126. (b)	127. (c)	128. (b)	129. (b)	130. (b)
131. (a)	132. (d)	133. (b)	134. (d)	135. (a)	136. (d)	137. (d)	138. (c)	139. (c)	140. (b)
141. (b)	142. (d)	143. (d)	144. (a)	145. (c)	146. (c)	147. (d)	148. (b)	149. (c)	150. (d)
151. (a)	152. (d)	153. (a)	154. (d)	155. (c)	156. (b)	157. (d)	158. (d)	159. (d)	



hedges and build their houses facing the Mediterranean Sea.

10. **Answer: (b)**

Smog is made up of many chemicals including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), but the two main components of smog are particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone (O₃).

Option (b) is correct: Smog forms when air pollutants are released into the air. The pollutants are formed both naturally and by humans, however, the human-induced pollutants are of most concern due to the magnitude of pollutants produced by the burning and extraction of fossil fuels, which are known to cause extreme health effects. The location of smog formation is also of great concern, especially for human health, as a good portion of it is produced within cities where large portions of the population live.

11. **Answer: (c)**

Wind 1 is correct: Sirocco is a hot, dry dusty wind which originates in the Sahara Desert. It is most frequent in spring and normally lasts for only a few days. The Sirocco blows outwards in a southerly direction (south to north) **from the desert interiors into the cooler Mediterranean Sea.**

Wind 2 is correct: Mistral is a strong, cold, northwesterly wind that blows from southern France into the Gulf of Lion in the northern Mediterranean. The velocity of the Mistral is intensified by the funnelling effect in the valley between the Alps and the Central Massif (plateau in France).

Wind 3 is incorrect: Chinook is a hot, dry local wind that blows down the eastern slopes of the Rockies in the United States and Canada. Chinook's literal meaning is 'snow eater,' as they aid in the melting of snow. They maintain the grasslands snow-free. As a result, they are extremely beneficial to ranchers.

Wind 4 is correct: Levanter (levante) is a powerful wind that blows through the western Mediterranean Sea and along the southern coasts of France and Spain. It is most common in the spring and fall, and it is mild, damp, and rainy. Its name is derived from the Levant, land at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and refers to the direction of the wind, which is easterly.

12. **Answer: (b)**

Temperature inversion is a reversal of temperature behaviour. A temperature inversion is a layer in the atmosphere in which air temperature increases with height.

Statement 1 is correct: In normal conditions, as we go up, the temperature drops as per the normal lapse rate. It is 6.5 °C per 1,000 m. Contrary to this general rule, the temperature may sometimes rise with height instead of

decreasing. Cool air is closer to the ground and warmer air is higher. This increase in temperature with height is known as Temperature Inversion.

Statement 2 is correct: There are certain conditions under which Temperature Inversion occurs:

o Long Winter Nights: When the sky is clear during the long night in winter, the terrestrial radiation is faster. The reason is that the earth is cooling off faster. The lower layer of the earth-bound atmosphere is also cooled, and the upper layer remains warm.

o Clear, Cloudless Sky: Clouds block the earth's terrestrial radiation. But this radiation passes unobstructed on cloudless days. So the soil is cooled faster and so is the air that comes into contact.

Statement 3 is correct: Inversion of temperature causes atmospheric stability which stops upward (ascent) and downward (descent) movements of air. Inversions promote stability within the vertical layer of the troposphere where they exist. Since warm air rises, air under the inversion cannot escape because it is cooler than farther aloft. Smoke and pollution get trapped.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Temperature Inversion also has economic implications. Sometimes, the temperature of the air at the valley bottom reaches below freezing point, whereas the air at higher altitudes remains comparatively warm. As a result, the trees along the lower slopes are bitten by frost, whereas those at higher levels are free from it.

Question Hack: Normally along with an increase in altitude temperature decreases. This could be visualized by imagining the Hill stations. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

13. **Answer: (d)**

Option (d) is correct: The National Weather Service of the USA defines a blizzard as a storm with large amounts of snow or blowing snow, winds greater than 35 mph (56 kph), and visibility of less than ¼ mile (0.4 km) for at least three hours. Some blizzards, called ground blizzards, have no falling snow. Instead, snow that had fallen before the blizzard is blown around or drifts in a way to create these conditions. Blizzard conditions usually build up on the northwest side of a powerful storm system. The storm produces ample snow while strong winds develop because of a difference in pressure between the low pressure of the storm and the high pressure beyond the storm. Conditions during a blizzard can be severe. **In high and mid-latitudes, blizzards are some of the most widespread and hazardous of weather events. They are most common in Russia and central and north-eastern Asia, northern Europe, Canada, the northern United States, and Antarctica. Blizzards can occur all over the world, even in the tropics where it is cold on high altitude mountaintops.**



1000+ MCQs ON ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- ✓ Coverage of entire syllabus of Environment and Science & Technology
- ✓ Detailed Error-free Explanations
- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS

Preface

Dear Aspirants,

With utmost gratitude and appreciation for your unwavering support towards our previous publications, we embark on yet another exciting chapter of our journey in the realm of competitive exam preparation. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present to you the latest addition to our collection, "Environment and Science & Technology 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams. This book provides a thorough exploration of ecosystem dynamics, biodiversity preservation, pollution mitigation, and climate change impacts, offering a holistic understanding of environmental sciences. This book offers an exhaustive examination of genetic science, biotechnology, healthcare advancements, space exploration, defense technologies, and computing, providing a holistic view of the ever-evolving scientific and technological landscape. We acknowledge that the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.. It is paramount to realise the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple- Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. This book is an attempt towards filling that gap.

Special Features of This Book

- **Comprehensive Environment Coverage:** This book provides a thorough exploration of ecosystem dynamics, biodiversity preservation, pollution mitigation, and climate change impacts, offering a holistic understanding of environmental sciences.
- **Comprehensive Science and Technology Coverage:** Explores basics of scientific domains including current developments and application of such technologies.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, facilitating a deeper comprehension of Environment and Science & Technology.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest research and discoveries in Environment and Science & Technology.
- **Practice and Revision-Friendly:** Designed to aid both practice and revision, our book ensures a solid grasp of environmental and scientific facts, concepts and phenomenons.

As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your exam preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring scholar and competitive exam candidate.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Environment and Science & Technology 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and career success.

Wishing you all the best!

Team **StudyIQ**

Contents

ENVIRONMENT

1.	Ecology and Ecosystem.....	2
2.	Biodiversity.....	39
3.	Pollution and Measures to Combat Pollution.....	82
4.	Climate Change	109
5.	Disaster and Disaster Management	138
6.	Global Environmental Conservation Efforts	148
7.	Indian Environmental Conservation Efforts.....	170

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

8.	General Science.....	196
9.	Genetic Science	233
10.	Biotechnology	253
11.	Human Health and Disease	278
12.	Space, Defence and Nuclear Technology.....	307
13.	Computing and other Engineering Technologies	351

SAMPLE PAGES

- In terms of geography, Assam comprises three out of the six physiographic divisions of India. These include the Brahmaputra Valley, the Barak Valley the Karbi-Anglong and the North-Cachar hills.
- Additionally, the state shares its borders with seven Indian states, including Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, and West Bengal. Assam also shares international boundaries with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

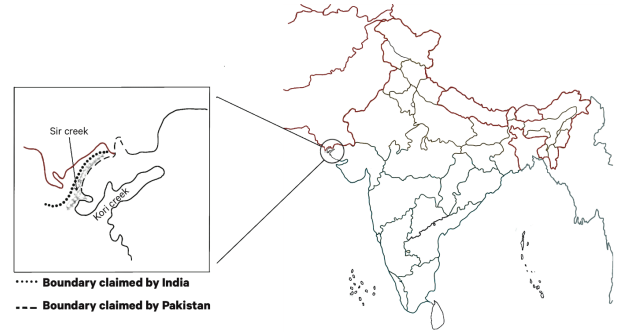
92. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Gulf of Kutch on the western coast is one of four major coral reef formation sites around India. The Gulf of Kutch is well known for its extreme daily tides, which are useful for viewing underwater reefs. The difference between high and low tides can be more than four meters. When the tide is high, visitors can sail around the islands. When the tide is low, visitors can walk in ankle-high water at Pirotan and Narara and view the reefs, seagrasses, and animals without diving.

Statement 2 is incorrect: India’s wetlands are spread across 4.1 million hectares. **Gujarat has the maximum number of wetlands in the country.** Several of these water bodies are present in protected areas such as the Little Rann of Kutch, Porbandar Bird Sanctuary and the Marine National Park. India has mangroves along more than 30% of its coastline and almost half of the country’s total mangrove forests are in the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, thanks to the Sundarban mangrove ecosystem. **West Bengal has 42.45% of India’s mangrove cover, followed by Gujarat 23.66% and A&N Islands 12.39%.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sir Creek is a 96-km strip of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch marshlands. Originally named Ban Ganga, Sir Creek is named after a British representative. The Creek opens up in the Arabian Sea and roughly divides the Kutch region of Gujarat from the Sindh Province of Pakistan. **The Kori Creek is a tidal creek in the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat.** The creek is located in the Rann of Kutch marshland near the Sir Creek which is the borderline between India and Pakistan.

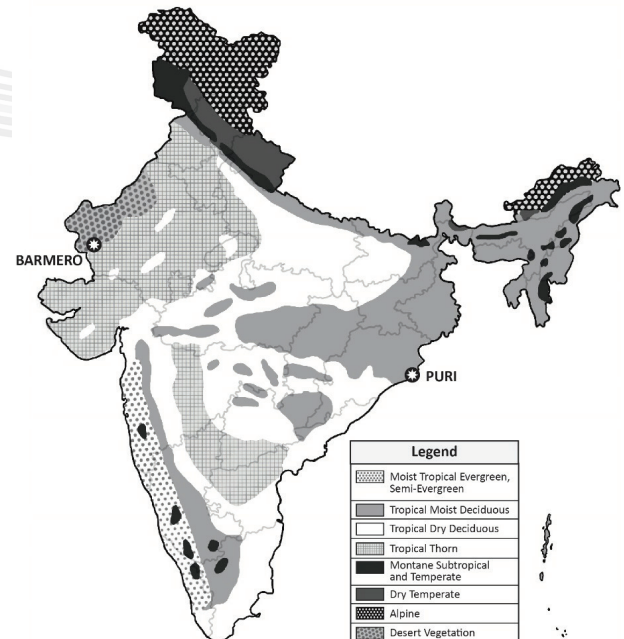
Statement 4 is correct: The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 1,050,000 hectares on the south-east coast of India across from Sri Lanka. It is one of the world’s richest regions from a marine biodiversity perspective. The biosphere reserve **comprises 21 islands with estuaries, beaches, and forests of the nearshore environment, including a marine component with algal communities, sea grasses, coral reefs, salt marshes and mangroves.** The islands are mainly of coral origin. **The Gulf of Mannar is the first Marine Biosphere Reserve not only in India, but also in south and southeast Asia. It is about 60 km from Ramanathapuram.**



93. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: The shortest route from Barmer (in Rajasthan) to Puri (in Odisha) covers the states of **Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha,** and major cities of **Udaipur, Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Raipur and Khorda.** The journey will encompass the **Satpura National Park (MP), Kanha National Park (MP) and the Satkosia Tiger Reserve (Odisha).**

The area **near and in the district of Barmer has the desert vegetation,** which gradually transforms in the **Tropical thorny vegetation as we move to the eastern part of Rajasthan** from Barmer. The **western part of Madhya Pradesh** and the adjoining border regions between the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh sees a **Tropical dry deciduous forests.** As we move towards the **100 cm isohyet,** the vegetation gradually turns into **tropical moist deciduous in the middle of Madhya Pradesh.** The vegetation will remain tropical moist deciduous as we move towards the Eastern coast in Odisha with the **coastal district of Puri** having some amount of mangroves.



Biodiversity

1. Which among these are the causes of the loss of biodiversity?
1. Agriculture practices 2. Invasive species
3. Climate change 4. Land use change
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. In nature, which of the following is/are most likely to be found surviving on a surface without soil?
1. Fern 2. Lichen
3. Moss 4. Mushroom
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4
3. With reference to global biodiversity, Siberian Rubythroat and Coppersmith Barbet are:
(a) Fish (b) Amphibians
(c) Birds (d) Reptiles
4. Which one of the following is a filter feeder?
(a) Catfish (b) Octopus
(c) Oyster (d) Pelican
5. Which one of the following statements is correct about Biodiversity Coldspot?
(a) It is an area with a limited variety of living things, like plants, animals, fungi, and bacteria.
(b) It is an area where the temperature always remains below 00 C.
(c) It is a biogeographic region with no significant threat to biodiversity.
(d) It is a part of the ocean that needs protection because of its wildlife and significant below-freezing point habitats.
6. Consider the following States/Union Territories (UT):
1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4. Odisha
How many of the above States/UTs fall under any one of the biodiversity hotspots in India?
(a) Only one state (b) Only two states
(c) Only three states (d) All four states
7. Consider the following animals:
1. Hedgehog 2. Marmot
3. Pangolin
To reduce the chance of being captured by predators, which of the above organisms rolls up/roll up and protects/protects its/their vulnerable parts?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1 and 3
8. Which of the following is/are criteria for identifying an area as a biodiversity hotspot?
1. It contains at least five thousand species of vascular plants found nowhere else on Earth.
2. It must have lost at least fifty per cent of its primary native vegetation.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. With reference to the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), consider the following statements:
1. It was launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
2. The agenda of the MAB programme is defined by its main governing body, the International Coordinating Council.
3. It aims to study and compare the dynamic interrelationships between natural/near-natural ecosystems and socio-economic processes.
How many of the statements given above are correct?
(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None
10. Consider the statements about the African Rhinoceros:
1. The Rhinoceros poaching rates in Africa have constantly increased in the last decade.
2. Black rhinos are the smaller of the two African Rhino species.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
11. With reference to the rough-toothed dolphins, consider the following statements:
1. They are found throughout the world in polar and sub-polar regions.
2. Their gestation period is about 100 days.
3. They communicate with each other through echolocation clicks and synchronous swimming patterns.
How many of the statements given above are correct?
(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None
12. With reference to Koala Bear often heard in the news lately, consider the following statements:
1. Koalas have poor vision and rely heavily on their other senses.
2. Eucalyptus leaves contain toxic compounds like cyanide which are fatal to Koalas.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key: Biodiversity

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (b)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (d)	19. (a)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (d)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (a)	26. (d)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (a)
31. (b)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (b)	36. (a)	37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (c)	40. (a)
41. (c)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (c)	45. (c)	46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (a)	49. (a)	50. (d)
51. (d)	52. (b)	53. (c)	54. (a)	55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (b)	58. (d)	59. (b)	60. (b)
61. (b)	62. (c)	63. (c)	64. (c)	65. (a)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (c)	69. (d)	70. (d)
71. (c)	72. (a)	73. (a)	74. (d)	75. (b)	76. (b)	77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (c)	80. (a)
81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (d)	85. (c)	86. (c)	87. (a)	88. (a)	89. (a)	90. (a)
91. (a)	92. (d)	93. (d)	94. (b)	95. (a)	96. (c)	97. (d)	98. (b)	99. (a)	100. (d)
101. (c)	102. (b)	103. (a)	104. (c)	105. (c)	106. (b)	107. (c)	108. (c)	109. (c)	110. (d)
111. (c)	112. (a)	113. (c)	114. (a)	115. (a)	116. (c)	117. (c)	118. (d)	119. (b)	120. (c)
121. (a)	122. (d)	123. (b)	124. (a)	125. (c)					



General Science

- Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) technology, sometimes seen in the news, is related to which of the following?
 - A technique to prevent pollution of water bodies due to ingress of sewage waste.
 - A technique for systematic rice intensification (SRI) to improve food security.
 - A Technique to shred the old asphalt road and make it more stable.
 - A technique of stem cell therapy to repair damaged cells within the body.
- Which of the following statement is **not** correct about the Large Hadron Collider?
 - It proved the existence of a subatomic particle called the Higgs boson.
 - Large Hadron Collider is pursuing the study of Dark energy.
 - It is believed that dark matter maybe produced at Large Hadron Collider.
 - The Large Hadron Collider has successfully created a “mini-Big Bang” which is a simulation of the Big bang event.
- Which of the following are the fundamental forces of nature?
 - Gravitational Force
 - Weak Nuclear Force
 - Electromagnetic Force
 - Strong Nuclear Force
 - Centripetal ForceSelect the correct code using the options given below:
 - 1,2,3 and 4 only
 - 1,2,3 and 5 only
 - 1,3 and 4 only
 - 1,3,4 and 5 only
- Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to ‘Click Chemistry’?
 - It is used to dissect molecular building blocks and more complex organic molecules.
 - It can be used to track diseases, treat tumors and corresponding cell processes.
 - It is a functional field where molecules snap together quickly and efficiently in living organism without side reactions.
 - For a chemical reaction to be called click chemistry, it has to occur in the presence of oxygen and in water.
- With reference to Quantum Physics, consider the following statements:
 - Quantum entanglement is the phenomenon of particles such as electrons and photons exhibiting wavelike properties.
 - As per Quantum jump, a change induced in one subatomic particle will affect the other at vast distances.
 - Quantum superposition is an abrupt transition of a subatomic particle from one discrete energy state to another.How many of the above statements are not correct?
 - Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None
- Which of the following best describes the term ‘Rule Curve’ in hydrology?
 - It is a specification for water storage in a reservoir
 - It is used to predict the level of groundwater at any site.
 - It specifies quantum of storage of water on any Exo-Planet.
 - It specifies quantum of storage of water in permafrost of the Earth.
- The Coriolis force impacts which of the following things on earth?
 - Rockets
 - Airplanes
 - Trade winds
 - Formation of Cyclones
 - Draining of Swimming pool
 - Ocean GyresSelect the correct answer using the code given below:
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 3, 4 and 6 only
 - 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- Which of the following best related to the term “Torrefaction” recently seen in news?
 - Biofuels
 - Carbon capture
 - Nuclear reactor
 - Land degradation
- Which of the following fuels can be used in an Internal Combustion engine:
 - Natural gas
 - Propane
 - Biodiesel
 - Dry biomass
 - GasolineSelect the correct code using the options given below:
 - 1,2 and 3 only
 - 2,3 and 4 only
 - 1,4 and 5 only
 - 1,2,3,4 and 5