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Geography of India Questions for CDS Exams

Geography of India Quiz 2

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. The Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river

A. Ganga B. Cauvery C. Narmada D. Godavari

2. Which of the following districts is on the international border of India?

A. Sirsa B. Anantnag C. Karimganj D. Purulia

3. Which of the following Indian States is broadly as large as the European nation-Austria?

A. Kerala B. West Bengal C. Orissa D. Karnataka

4. Which one of the following areas is noted for mangrove vegetation?

A. Lava forest of Kalimpong B. Sajnekhali forest of South 24 Parganas

C. Dandakaranya forest of Orissa D. Carbet National Park of UP

5. Khasi and Garo Tribes mainly lives in:

A. Meghalaya B. Nagaland C. Mizoram D. Manipur

6. Which of the following states in India is called 'Tiger State'?

A. Himachal Pradesh B. .Gujarat C Madhya Pradesh D. Assam

7. The most important uranium mine in India is located at:

A. Manavalakurichi B. Gauribidanur C. Vashi D. Jaduguda

8. Which of the following States/Union Territories of India has lowest density of population in Census 2011?

A. Sikkim B. Nagaland C. Mizoram D. Arunachal Pradesh

9. The famous Lagoon lake of India is:

A. Dal Lake B. Chilka Lake C. Pulicat Lake D. Mansarowar

10. Which of the following cities is not situated in the Terai of Uttar Pradesh?

A. Pilibhit B. Bahraich C. Lakhim Pur D. Hardoi



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	B	A	C	D	D	B	D

Explanations:

1.

The **Jayakwadi** project is one of the largest irrigation projects in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a multipurpose project. The water is mainly used to irrigate agricultural land in the drought-prone Marathwada region of the state. It also provides water for drinking and industrial usage to nearby towns and villages and to the municipalities and industrial areas of Aurangabad and Jalna district. The surrounding area of the dam has a garden and a bird sanctuary. It is located on Godavari River at the site of Jayakwadi village in Paithan taluka of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra State.

2.

Karimganj is a town in the **Karimganj** district of Indian state of Assam. Karimganj town is located on the northern fringe of the district adjoining Bangladesh, flanked on two sides by the Kushiara River and Longal River, Karimganj town is located just on the border of Bangladesh with the river Kushiara flowing in between. One prominent feature of the place is a long and winding canal called Noti Khal meandering across the town. Karimganj became a subdivision of Sylhet District of British India in late nineteenth century, it was served from Sylhet during Partition of India and was included in India as part of Cachar district in Assam. In 1983, Karimganj became the district of Assam.

3.

North-Eastern India, the country's tribal corner, with lush, beautiful landscapes, endemic flora and fauna of the Indo-Malayan group and famous for Tea Gardens, consists of seven tiny states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya,

Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura. By Indian standards, some of them are larger than Switzerland or Austria. The Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, with an area of 83,743 km square is comparable to Austria. The territory of Austria covers 83, 855 km square. The area of Karnataka is 191,791 sq. km (comparable to Senegal); that of Kerala is 38, 633 sq. km (comparable to Bhutan); that of West Bengal is 88,752 sq. km (comparable to Serbia). West Bengal among the given option is the most suitable.

4.

The **Sajnekhali** Bird Sanctuary is located in the Sundarbans Forests and is home to a wide variety of birds. The most popular among the birds are the Spotted Billed Pelican, Fish Eagle, Caspian Tern, Cotton Teal, Osprey Herring Gull, Purple Heron, Green backed Heron, Grey Heron, Egret, Grey Headed Fishing Eagle, Night Heron, Open Billed Stork, White Ibis, White Billed Sea Eagle, Common Kingfisher, Brahmini Kite and Paradise Flycatcher.

The Great Sundarbans is the largest Mangroves region in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Sundarbans region is densely covered by mangroves, its a National Park, Tiger Reserve and a Biosphere Reserve Park of India.



5.

Meghalaya, one of the seven sister states of North East India, is inhabited largely by tribes. Khasi and Garo comprise the largest population of tribes in Meghalaya. Most of these tribes habitat in Garo hill of Meghalaya, as the name depicts itself. Other

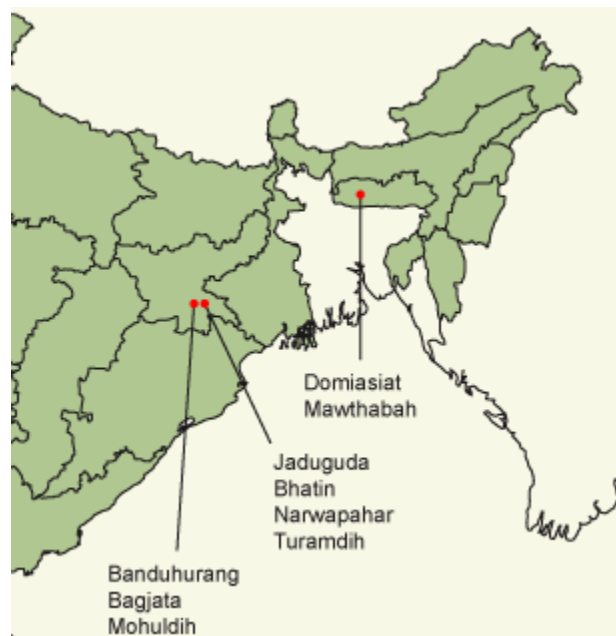
than Meghalaya a sizeable population of these tribes can also be found in other states like Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and Bangladesh.

6.

Madhya Pradesh is known as the tiger state of India, because of the large number of tiger reserves in the states. Kanha, Pench, Bandhavgarh, Panna, Bori-Satpura, Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserves are located in the state. There are 42 tiger reserves in India which are governed by Project Tiger which is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

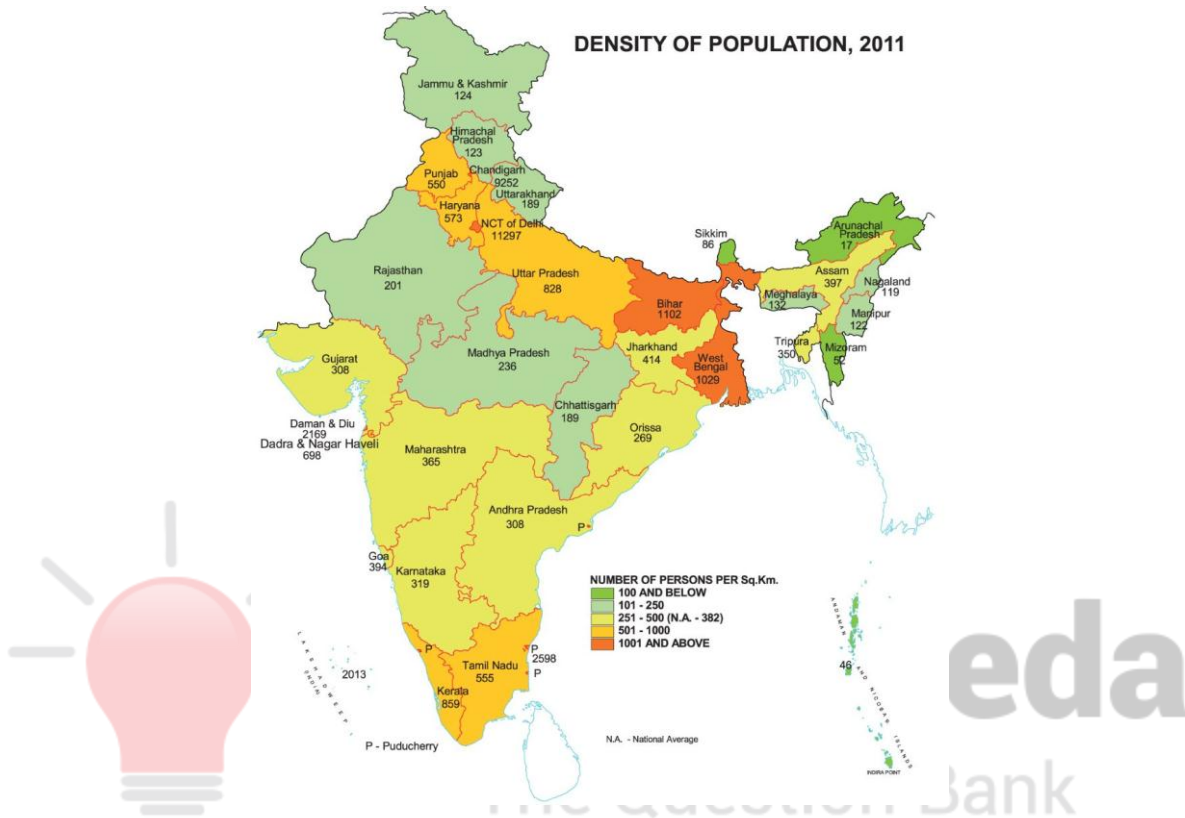
7.

The **Jaduguda** Mine is a uranium mine in Jaduguda village in the Purbi Singhbhum district of the Indian state of Jharkhand. It commenced operation in 1967 and was the first uranium mine in India. The deposits at this mine were discovered in 1951. As of March 2012 India only possesses two functional uranium mines, including this Jaduguda Mine. A new mine, Tummalapalle uranium mine is discovered and mining is going to start from it.



8.

Arunachal Pradesh has population density of 17 in Census 2011. It stood last among all the states and Union Territories of India. NCT of Delhi is one of the largest populated areas with 11297.



9.

Chilika Lake is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing into the Bay of Bengal, covering an area of over 1,100 km². It is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the second largest lagoon in the world.

It is the largest wintering ground for migratory birds on the Indian sub-continent. The lake is home to a number of threatened species of plants and animals.

About Lagoon Lake:

A Lagoon Lake is a shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by barrier islands or reefs. Lagoon Lakes are commonly divided into Coastal Lagoon Lakes and Atoll Lagoon Lakes.

10.

The **Terai** is a belt of marshy grassland, savannas and forests located south of outer foothills of Himalayas, the Siwalik Hills and North of the Indo-Gangetic Plain of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. In Northern India, the Terai spreads eastward from the Yamuna River across Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Hardoi district is a part of Lucknow division. Hardoi district is contiguous of Shahjahanpur and Lakhimpur Kheri district on the North, Lucknow and Unnao districts on the West and Sitapur district on the East. The Terai region comprising Kheri, Pilibhit and Bahraich districts were recently in news for having sizeable population of Indian vultures despite casualties due to renal failure.



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