

WBCS (Main) Exam. Paper - III Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) The Shulba Sutras are sutra texts belonging to the Strauta ritual and containing geometry related to firealtar construction. They are part of the larger corpus of texts called the Shrauta Sutras, considered to be appendices to the Vedas. They are the only sources of knowledge of Indian mathematics from the Vedic period. The four major Shulba Sutras, which are mathematically the most significant, are those composed by Baudhayana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana. শ্রুতিভাষ্য
 2. (b) The eminent Buddhist writers Nagarjuna, Asvaghosha, Parsva and Vasumitra flourished at the court of Kanishka. Nagarjuna was the great exponent of Mahayana doctrine and Asvaghosha, a multifaceted personality, was known as a poet, musician, scholar and zealous Buddhist monk. Charaka, the most celebrated authority on Ayurveda was the court physician of Kanishka and Mathara, a politician of rare merit, was his minister. Vasumitra presided over the fourth Buddhist Council. শ্রুতিভাষ্য
 3. (b) Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashati' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles. But some leading Indian historians criticise Smith and feel that Samudragupta was a far greater warrior than Napoleon, as the former never lost any battle.
 4. (d) The city of Mahabalipuram was largely developed by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I in the 7th century AD. The mandapa or pavilions and the rathas or shrines shaped as temple chariots are hewn from the granite rock face, while the famed Shore Temple, erected half a century later, is built from dressed stone. The Pancha Rathas shrines were carved during the reign of King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimhavarman I. The purpose of their construction is not known, structures are not completed. শ্রুতিভাষ্য
 5. (a) The word Buddha is a title for the first awakened being in an era. "Buddha" is also sometimes translated as "The Enlightened One".
- As Gautam fully comprehended the Four Noble Truths and as he arose from the slumbers of ignorance he is called a Buddha. Before His Enlightenment he was a bodhisattva which means one who is aspiring to attain Buddhahood. He was not born a Buddha, but became a Buddha by his own efforts. Every aspirant to Buddhahood passes through the bodhisattva period — a period comprising many lives over a vast period of time. শ্রুতিভাষ্য
6. (d) The Battle of Rajasthan is a battle (or series of battles) where the Hindu alliance defeated the Arab invaders in 738 CE and removed the Arab invaders and pillagers from the area east of the Indus River and protected whole India. The main Indian kings who contributed to the victory over the Arabs were the north Indian ruler Nagabhata of the Pratihara Dynasty and the south Indian Emperor Vikramaditya-II of the Chalukya dynasty in the 8th century.
 7. (d) Most of what is known about Kanishka derives from Chinese sources, particularly Buddhist writings. When Kanishka came to the throne is uncertain. His accession has been estimated as occurring between his reign is believed to have lasted 23 years. The year 78 marks the beginning of the Saka era, a system of dating that Kanishka might have initiated. শ্রুতিভাষ্য
 8. (d) The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed in 1913 in the United States under the leadership of Har Dayal, with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab. Many of its members were students at University of California at Berkeley including Dayal, Tarak Nath Das, Maulavi Barkatullah, Kartar Singh Sarabha and V.G. Pingle. The party quickly gained support from Indian expatriates, especially in the United States, Canada and Asia. The party was built around the weekly paper The Ghadar, which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (an enemy of the British rule). The first issue of The Ghadar was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913. শ্রুতিভাষ্য

9. (b) Seleucus I Nicator was a leading officer of Alexander the Great's League of Corinth and one of the Diadochi. In the Wars of the Diadochi that took place after Alexander's death, Seleucus established the Seleucid dynasty and the Seleucid Empire. He was defeated by the emperor of India, Chandragupta Maurya and accepted a matrimony alliance for 500 elephants after ceding the territories considered as part of India. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
10. (c) Kalidasa is generally associated with Chandragupta II who was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta empire in northern India. It was during his reign that the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its climax. Culturally, the reign of Chandragupta II marked a Golden Age. This is evidenced by later reports of the presence of a circle of poets known as the Nine Gems in his court. The greatest among them was Kalidasa.
11. (c) Banabhatta was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years century. 606–647 CE in north India.
12. (d) M.S. Vats' 'Excavations at Harappa,' gives an account of archaeological excavations at Harappa carried out between the years 1920-1921 and 1933-34. M.S. Vats first excavated the "Granary," and published the results of his and Sahni's excavations in 1940. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
13. (b) Narasimha Varman-I, son of Mahendrarvarman-I, was a Tamil king of the Pallava dynasty who ruled South India from 630–668 A.D. He avenged his father's defeat at the hands of the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II in the year 642 CE. Narasimhavarman was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler) and Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) was named after him. It was during his reign that the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited Kanchipuram. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
14. (d) The Sanskrit language, once ignored under the Buddhist and Jain influence, was patronised during the Gupta period. It was recognised as the court language and was used in their inscriptions. Gradually it became the lingua franca of India. Some of the wellknown scholars who flourished during this period were: Kalidasa, Vishakhadutta, Shudraka, Bharavi, Dandin, Subandhu, etc.
15. (c) The Kushan king Kanishka, moved the capital from Pushkalavati to Purushapura (Peshawar) in the 2nd century AD. Following this move by the Kushans, Peshawar became a great center of Buddhist learning. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
16. (c) The Grand Trunk Road is one of South Asia's oldest and longest major roads. For several centuries, it has linked the eastern and western regions of the Indian subcontinent, running from Chittagong, Bangladesh through to Howrah, West Bengal in India, across north India into Peshawar (in present day Pakistan), up to Kabul, Afghanistan. The modern road was built by Sher Shah Suri, who renovated and extended the ancient route in the 16th century. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
17. (a) Khalsa is the collective body of Singhs and Kaurs represented by the five beloved-ones and is the final temporal Guru/leader of the Sikhs. The Khalsa was inaugurated on March 30, 1699, by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru. The leadership was passed on by Guru Gobind Singh to the Khalsa and bestowed the title "Guru Panth" or "Guru". The Khalsa is also the nation of the Sikhs. The Khalsa is responsible for all executive, military and civil authority. The meaning of Khalsa translates to "Sovereign/ Free". Another interpretation is that of being 'Pure'. Guru Gobind Singh has declared the Khalsa as his true Guru and therefore as following described in the Sarbloh Granth the attributes of the Khalsa. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
18. (c) The Portuguese State of India was established in 1505 as a viceroyalty of the Kingdom of Portugal, six years after the discovery of a sea route between Portugal and India, to serve as the plenipotentiary governing body of a string of Portuguese fortresses and colonies overseas. In the year 1509, Alfonso de Albuquerque was appointed the second governor of the Portuguese possessions in the East. In 1510, Alfonso de Albuquerque defeated the Bijapur sultans with the help of Timayya, on behalf of the Hindu Vijayanagara Empire, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa). শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
19. (d) Tughlakabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321. The Red Fort is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan. The fort was the palace

for Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's new capital, Shahjahanabad, the seventh city in the Delhi site. Hauz Khas is named after an ancient water reservoir by the same name. The large water tank or reservoir was first built by Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316) to supply water to the inhabitants of Siri Fort. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Alauddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. It was the second of the seven cities of medieval Delhi built around 1303.

20. (c) The Battle of Haldighati was fought between the Mughal Empire and the forces of Mewar on June 21, 1576 at Haldighati. Remembered as the most important event in Rajput history, the battle of Haldighati was an "Indecisive Battle". It was fought between Akbar (Ruler of Mughals) and Maharana Pratap Singh I (Ruler of Rajputs). It was a short-span battle that lasted for only 4 hours. Abdul Qadir Badayuni was present at the Battle of Haldighati.
21. (d) Gulbadan Begum was a Perso-Turkic Princess, the daughter of Emperor Zahir ud-Din Mohammad Babur of India, who is most known as the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her brother, Humayun. Akbar commissioned Gulbadan Begum to chronicle the story of her brother Humayun. She took the challenge and produced a document titled Ahwal Humayun Padshah Jamah Kardom Gulbadan Begum bint Babur Padshah amma Akbar Padshah. It came to be known as Humayun-nama.
22. (d) The Bhakti movement originated in ancient Tamil Nadu and began to spread to the north during the late medieval ages when north India was under Islamic rule. Ramanujacharya (1017-1137) was the earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement and Vishistadvaita philosophy. He provided a philosophical movement to the movement.
23. (b) Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul. With an area of 1,700 square meters, the mausoleum has one of the biggest single chamber spaces in the world.
24. (b) Tansen, the magical musician, was one of the 'Navratna' (nine gems) at the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar.
25. (a) Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque (Might of Islam) (also known as the Qutub Mosque or the Great Mosque of Delhi) was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, founder of the Mamluk or Slave dynasty. It was the first mosque built in Delhi after the Islamic conquest of India and the oldest surviving example of Ghurids architecture in Indian subcontinent.
26. (c) The Prithviraj Raso is an epic poem composed by court poet, Chand Bardai, on the life of Prithviraj III, a Chauhan king who ruled Ajmer and Delhi between 1165 and 1192. Chand Bardai claimed to be contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan.
27. (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal Emperor who was deposed from the throne by the British on account of his being the leader of the 1857 Revolt and deported to Rangoon. This marked the end of the Mughal dynasty in Indian history.
28. (d) Dara Shikoh translated the Gita into Persian.
29. (b) Babur wrote his memoirs which form the main source for details of his life. They are known as the Baburnama. Jahangir, too, wrote his autobiography entitled Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.
30. (d) There is no evidence of any ruler of Indian history issuing leather token currency. Mohammad bin Tughlaq of the Delhi Sultanate introduced token coins of brass and copper which had the same value as silver coins during 1329-1330. This experiment turned out to be a major failure as the token coins began to be forged, leading to irreparable loss to the exchequer.
31. (a) The Portuguese used Hooghly as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal. In 1631 - 32, Qasim Khan, who was the governor of Bengal during Shah Jahan reigns finally subdued them.
32. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta - 1817; University of Calcutta - 1858; Adam's Report - 1835-38; Wood's Despatch - 1854
33. (c) Abanindranath Tagore is known as the leader of the Revivalist Movement in the field of modern Indian painting in Bengal.
34. (a) The Life Divine is Sri Aurobindo's major philosophical opus. It combines a synthesis of western thought and eastern spirituality with Sri Aurobindo's own original insights, covering topics such as the nature of the Divine (the Absolute, Brahman), how the creation came about, the evolution of consciousness and the cosmos, the spiritual path, and human evolutionary-spiritual destiny.

35. (a) Regulating Act was passed in 1773. Pitts India Act was passed in 1784. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
36. (b) The Dutch East India Company in India, established the first factory in Masulipattanam in 1605, followed by Pulicat in 1610, Surat in 1616, Bimilipatam in 1641 and Chinsura in 1653. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
37. (c) Vernacular Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton in 1878 and it was repealed by Ripon in 1882.
38. (a) The Fabian Society is a British socialist intellectual movement best known for its initial ground-breaking work beginning in the late 19th century and then up to World War I. Fabianism focused on the advancement of socialist ideas through gradual influence and patiently insinuating socialist ideology into intellectual circles and groups with power.
39. (a) Revolt of 1857 is referred as Sepoy Mutiny by many historians. After the mutiny Lord Canning was made the Viceroy and power was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown by Act of 1858.
40. (c) Devi Chaudhurani is a Bengali novel written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji and published in 1884. It was later translated to English by Subodh Chunder Mitter. Nil Darpan is also a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-1859. The play was published in Dhaka in 1860 while Shatranj ke Khilari was authored by Munsii Premchandra. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
41. (d) It is clear from Economic History of India by RC Datt: "The Indian Tribute whether weighted in the scales of justice or viewed in the light of our interest, will be found to be at variance with humanity, with the commonsense and with the received maxims of economical science. It would be true wisdom then to provide for the future payment of such of the Home Charges of the Indian Government as really from the tribute out of Indian Exchequer. These charges would be probably found to be the dividends on East India Stock, interest in Home debt, the salaries of the officers, establishments of the and building connected with the Home Department of Indian Government, furlough and retired pay to members of the Indian Military and Civil Services when at Home, Charges of all descriptions paid in this country connected with the British troops serving in India and portion of the cost of transporting the British troops to and from India".
42. (d) Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, Ranade, Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, were among those who grounded Indian nationalism firmly on the foundation of anti-imperialism by fashioning the world's first economic critique of colonialism, before Hobson and Lenin.
43. (c) Satyashodhak Samaj is a society established by Jyotirao Phule on September 24, 1873. This was started as a group whose main aim was to liberate the social shudra and untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.
44. (d) শ্রীচিওর্ষ
45. (d) Satya Sodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873.
46. (c) The correct matches of the following persons with their books are given below:
- | Persons | Books |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Surendra Nath Banerjee | A Nation in Making |
| M. K. Gandhi | Hind Swaraj |
| Subhash Chandra Bose | The Indian Struggle |
| Lajpat Roy | Autobiographical Writings |
47. (d) Poona Pact was signed by Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September, 1932. The pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased both in provincial and state legislatures. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
48. (d) The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. All are related to this organization.
49. (b) Ghadar was established in 1913 under the leadership of Lala Hardayal. The HQ of Ghadar was in San Francisco. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
50. (a) শ্রীচিওর্ষ
51. (b) Asteroids, sometimes called minor planets, are small, rocky fragments left over from the formation of our solar system about 4.6 billion years ago. Most of this ancient space rubble can be found orbiting the sun between Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids range in size from Ceres, about 952 km (592 miles) in diameter, to bodies that are less than 1 km across. The total mass of all the asteroids is less than that of Earth's Moon. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
52. (c) Until it lost its planetary status in 2006, Pluto was the coldest with an estimated surface temperature between -235 and -210 degrees

Celsius. But Pluto has now been relegated the status of a Dwarf Planet. Pluto has always had the 'honour' of being the coldest planet with an average temperature between -360 to -400 degrees Fahrenheit. This is because it is so far away from the sun: it is over 40 times further from the sun than planet Earth. Pluto also has no internal heat source and it even orbits in a ring of ice debris.

53. (c) The outermost layer of the sun is the corona. Only visible during eclipses, it is a low density cloud of plasma with higher transparency than the inner layers. The white corona is a million times less bright than the inner layers of the sun, but is many times larger. A corona is a type of plasma "atmosphere" of the Sun or other celestial body, extending millions of kilometers into space, most easily seen during a total solar eclipse, but also observable in a coronagraph. The word "corona" itself derived from the Latin, meaning crown. The high temperature of the corona gives it unusual spectral features.
54. (a) The sun's light takes about 8 minutes to reach the Earth after it has been emitted from the sun's surface. The time it takes for light to reach planets in our Solar System varies from about 3 minutes for Mercury, to about 5.3 hours for Pluto.
55. (d) The equator receives equal day and night throughout the year because it does not tilt in relation to the sun's location. Because of the tilted axis of the Earth, the poles and locations away from the equator lean towards or away from the sun as an orbit is completed, while the equator stays in essentially the same location relative to the sun.
56. (a) Around 200 million years ago (also known as the Middle Permian Period), an extensive sea stretched along the latitudinal area presently occupied by the Himalayas. This sea was named the Tethys. Around this period, the super continent Pangaea began to gradually split into different land masses and move apart in different directions.
57. (a) A hanging valley is a tributary valley with the floor at a higher relief than the main channel into which it flows. They are most commonly associated with U-shaped valleys when a tributary glacier flows into a glacier of larger volume. The main glacier erodes a deep U-shaped valley with nearly vertical sides while

the tributary glacier, with a smaller volume of ice, makes a shallower U-shaped valley. Since the surfaces of the glaciers were originally at the same elevation, the shallower valley appears to be 'hanging' above the main valley.

58. (a) Dolomite a sedimentary rock resembling limestone but consisting principally of the mineral dolomite. It is an important source of magnesium and its compounds, and is used as a building material and refractory. Dolomite is used as an ornamental stone, a concrete aggregate, a source of magnesium oxide and in the Pidgeon process for the production of magnesium. It is an important petroleum reservoir rock, and serves as the host rock for large stratabound Mississippi Valley-Type (MVT) ore deposits of base metals such as lead, zinc, and copper. Where calcite limestone is uncommon or too costly, dolomite is sometimes used in its place as a flux for the smelting of iron and steel. Large quantities of processed dolomite are used in the production of float glass.
59. (c) Tropical grasslands (Savannas) are located near the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. They cover much of Africa as well as large areas of Australia, South America, and India. They are found in tropical wet and dry climates. These areas are hot year-round, usually never dropping under 64 degrees Fahrenheit. Although these areas are overall very dry, they do have a season of heavy rain. Annual rainfall is from 20-50 inches per year. It is crucial that the rainfall is concentrated in six or eight months of the year, followed by a long period of drought when fires can occur. Savannas are associated with several types of biomes. Savannas are frequently in a transitional zone between forest and desert or grassland. Savanna covers approximately 20% of the Earth's land area.
60. (b) Tapti river empties into the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea, forming an estuary. It is fed by monsoon rains. The mean flow rate is about 600 cu m per sec, with the maximum in the summer. The Tapti is navigable by small craft for a distance of 50 km from the mouth. In some places it is used for irrigation. The seaport of Surat is located in the estuary.
61. (b) Overgrazing is the major cause of desertification worldwide. Plants of semi-arid areas are adapted to being eaten by sparsely scattered,

large, grazing mammals which move in response to the patchy rainfall common to these regions. Early human pastoralists living in semi-arid areas copied this natural system. They moved their small groups of domestic animals in response to food and water availability. Such regular stock movement prevented overgrazing of the fragile plant cover.

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

62. (c) The inner core is the innermost physical layer of the Earth. The asthenosphere is the highly viscous, mechanically weak and ductilely-deforming region of the upper mantle of the Earth. It lies below the lithosphere, at depths between 100 and 200 km below the surface, but perhaps extending as deep as 700 km.

63. (a) A prime meridian is a meridian, i.e. a line of longitude, at which longitude is defined to be 0°. An international conference in 1884 decided the prime meridian passes through the Royal Observatory, Greenwich in southeast London, United Kingdom, known simply as the prime meridian.

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

64. (c) An ox-Bow lake is a U-shaped body of water formed when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off to create a lake. This landform is called an oxbow lake for the distinctive curved shape, named after part of a yoke for oxen.

65. (d) Magma is a mixture of molten or semi-molten rock, volatiles and solids that is found beneath the surface of the Earth. When magma erupts from a volcano or other vent, the molten rock is referred to as lava. When lava cools on the Earth's surface and forms a solid structure, it is called igneous rock.

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

66. (d) Hachures are short disconnected lines drawn on the map to depict the slope of the ground surface. They are drawn in rows; each row being disconnected from the other. They are short and closely spaced for steep slopes and relatively long and widely spaced for gentler slopes. Hachures are not drawn for leveled areas, such as flat valley or a plateau top.

67. (a) Condensation is the change of physical state of matter from gaseous phase into liquid phase and is the reverse of vaporization. When the relative humidity reaches 100 per cent, the air is completely saturated. The air temperature is said to be as dew-point.

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

68. (d) "Chinook", originally meant a warming wind from the ocean into the interior regions of the Pacific Northwest (the Chinook people lived

near the ocean, along the lower Columbia River). A strong Chinook can make snow one foot deep almost vanish in one day. The snow partly melts and partly evaporates in the dry wind. Chinook winds have been observed to raise winter temperature, often from below -20°C (-4°F) to as high as 10-20°C (50-68°F) for a few hours or days, then temperatures plummet to their base level.

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

69. (a) Willy-willy is a name used by Australians to refer to a dust devil. In the past, it had been used to refer to tropical cyclones. A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone or severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean. A typical cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms, and in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface. All Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes. Parts of the Southwest United States and the Pacific Coast also experience heavy rains and floods each year from hurricanes spawned off Mexico. A typhoon is a mature tropical cyclone that develops in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean between 180° and 100°E. This region is referred to as the northwest Pacific basin. The United States and its adjacent territories such as the West Indies are threatened by typhoons each year. The mistral is a strong, cold and usually dry regional wind in France, coming from the north or northwest, which accelerates when it passes through the valleys of the Rhone and the Durance Rivers to the coast of the Mediterranean around the Camargue region.

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

70. (c) Chinook: a warm, westerly wind of Canada and USA; Foehn: a warm, dry, gusty wind of the Alps; Sirocco: blows by the local name of Khamsin in Egypt; Loo: hot and dry summer afternoon wind that blows in Indo-Gangetic Plain region of North India during May-June.

71. (b) Most tsunamis are caused by earthquakes generated in a subduction zone, an area where an oceanic plate is being forced down into the mantle by plate tectonic forces. The friction between the subducting plate and the overriding plate is enormous. This friction prevents a slow and steady rate of subduction and instead the two plates become "stuck".

প্র্যাচিভর্ষ

72. (b) In sea, vegetations are found upto the depth of 200 m. শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
73. (a) The Ring of Fire is an area where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur in the basin of the Pacific Ocean. It has 452 volcanoes and is home to over 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. It is sometimes called the circum-Pacific belt.
74. (d) Geologists believes that the Indian peninsula was a part of the Gondwanaland (continent) which drifted northwards and India, Africa and other parts separated from each other.
75. (c) Ajanta mountain range a short range, which spreads within Maharashtra.
- Aravali ranges covers Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
 - Satpura ranges are found in Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh.
 - Sahyadris ranges starts from Gujrat, Maharastra border and crossing Goa, Karnataka it reaches Kerala tip upto Cape Comrin.
 - Ajanta is found in the Aurangabad district of Maharastra.
76. (b) Due to intensive low pressure belt developed in the north-western plains, the south-west monsoon enters the Indian subcontinent. It blows from Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea.
77. (a) Idukki is a hydro-electric project of Kerala. So, the '1' option is not correct.
78. (b) Coal is found in Karanpura of Jharkhand. Gold is found in mines of Hutti in Karnataka. Mica is found in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. Manganese is found in Bhandara of Maharashtra. শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
79. (d) Sundari tree is found in Sundarban area of West Bengal. Sundarban is a largest wetland area in the world. Sundarban got its name itself due to abundance of 'Sundari' tree in this area.
80. (b) **Minerals** **Mining area** শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
- | | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| Graphite | → | Bellary |
| Lead | → | Zawar |
| Salt | → | Didwana |
| Silver | → | Rampa |
81. (a) Arrangement of descending order of the surface roads per 100 sq. km of their area.
- Tamil Nadu has 158.78 km, Punjab has 127.78 km, শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
- Maharashtra has 117.61 km, Haryana has 63.70 km.
82. (a) Konkan Railway route connects Roha in Maharashtra with Mangalore in Karnataka. Konkan Railway established with partnership of three states Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. The state of Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala benefit most from Konkan railway. শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
83. (c) In the given map the site of Tehri Dam is "C" which lies in Uttaranchal. It is an earth and rock-fill dam on the Bhagirathi rivers in Tehri district.
84. (b) Indian Government has accepted 82.5° E for the standard time which is (82.5° × 4 minutes = 5 hrs 30 minutes ahead of GMT). Shillong is situated on 92° E longitude. So the deference is 92° – 82.5° = 9.5°. Since the earth makes one complete revolution of 360° in one day or 24 hours, it passes through 15° in one hour or 1° in 4 minutes. So the deference will between IST and Shillong 9.5° x 4 = 32 minute. Hence local time at Shillong on 92° E longitude is 10:38 am. শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
85. (d) Korba tribe in found in chhotanagpur of Chhattisgarh and Jarkhand, whereas Kodagu in a district in Karnataka.
86. (b) Mekong – Ganga Cooperation (MGC) was established on November 10, 2000 at Vientiane in the First MGC Ministerial Meeting. It comprises six Member countries namely, India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. They emphasised four areas of cooperation, which are tourism, culture, education, and transportation linkage in order to be solid foundation for future trade and investment cooperation in the region.
87. (d) The Aravallis range are the oldest mountain in India. The approximate age of the Aravallis is 670 million years.
88. (b) The climatic condition of Chennai is tropical savanna type where the average annual temperature of meterological station is 26°C and average rainfall is 63 cm and annual range temperature is 9°C. শ্রেণিভিত্তিক
89. (c) The sea coast of Orissa is famous as a nesting place for giant olive Ridley turtles from South America.
90. (d) Open stunted forests with bushes and small trees having long roots and sharp thorns or spines are commonly found in the area where the rainfall is less than 80 cm. Such areas are found in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and western Andhra Pradesh. শ্রেণিভিত্তিক

91. (b) Nanda Devi peak are a part of Kumaon Himalayas located in Chamoli district of Uttaranchal.
92. (b) The Tropic of Cancer located at 23.5° north. Location of Kolkata is $22^{\circ}33'$ N. So, Kolkata is nearer to Tropic of Cancer. Delhi is 28.38° N.
93. (a) Onge is the major tribes of the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar. They were fully dependent on hunting and gathering. They belong to the Negrito race.
94. (b) **National Park/Sanctuary** অ্যাচিভার্স
 A. Kanger Ghati National Park – Chhattisgarh
 B. Nagerhole National Park – Karnataka
 C. Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary – Himachal Pradesh
 D. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary – Haryana
95. (b) **Beach in India States**
 A. Gopinath Beach : Gujarat
 B. Lawsons Bay Beach : Andhra Pradesh
 C. Devbagh Beach : Karnataka
 D. Sinkerim Beach : Goa অ্যাচিভার্স
96. (c) Haryana has 6.83% of area is forest cover area of the total land coverage, whereas Sikkim has 36%, 38.5% in Goa and 28.9% of Kerala has forest area of their total land mass.
97. (c) The correct sequence of the given Indian cities in the decreasing order of their normal annual rainfall is Kochi (3228.3 mm) – Kolkata (1,582 mm) – Patna (1000 –1237 mm) – Delhi (707 mm). অ্যাচিভার্স
98. (b) Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan in west; Madhya Pradesh in the south and Bihar in the east. The northern boundary is with Nepal.
99. (c) Silent Valley National Park is situated in Nilgiri Hills of Western Ghats. The park is bound by Attappadi reserved forest to the east and vested forest of Palaghat division and Nilamber division to the south-west respectively. অ্যাচিভার্স
100. (c) The Narmada river originates from a tank 1057 m high west of Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh. River Damodar originates from Chhota Nagpur plateau, Mahanadi originates from Bastar plateau and Tapi originates from Satpura hills.

