



Test - 11 (Geography) Answers key with explanation in English

1. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation 1: Statement 1 is correct. India's mainland extent is from $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$ and $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$ (a difference of approximately 30° Since the distance between longitudes decreases towards the poles, the North-South distance (3,214 km) is greater than the East-West distance (2,933 km).

Explanation 2: Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian Standard Time line ($82030' E$) passes through 5 states: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh. It does not include Telangana.

Explanation 3: Statement 3 is correct. The northernmost point of India's mainland is Ladakh (**Indira Col**) and the southernmost point is Kanyakumari.

2. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation 1: Statement 1 is correct. There is a 4,096.7 km border with Bangladesh, and West Bengal shares the longest border (2,217 km) with it.

Explanation 2: Statement 2 is correct.

- **Sikkim:** Nepal, Bhutan, China.
- **Arunachal Pradesh:** Bhutan, China, Myanmar.
- **West Bengal:** Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh.

Explanation 3: Statement 3 is correct. According to UNCLOS, the territorial sea extends up to 12 nm from the baseline, over which the coastal nation has full rights.

3. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation 1: Statement 1 is correct. Karewas are famous for the cultivation of Saffron (**Zaffran**).

Explanation 2: Statement 2 is incorrect. The Eastern Himalayas are closer to the equator and have higher humidity; therefore, the height of the Snowline there is lower compared to the Western Himalayas (**in the Western Himalayas, this height is higher**).

Explanation 3: Statement 3 is correct. Shivalik is the newest range and is formed from sediments brought by rivers.

4. Answer: (C) Bhabar □ Terai □ Bhangar □ Khadar

Explanation: The area at the foot of the Shivaliks consisting of pebbles and stones is Bhabar. To its south lies the marshy area known as Terai. Old alluvial soil is called Bhangar, and new fertile soil is called Khadar.

5. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation 1: Peninsular India is a very stable and ancient landmass.

Explanation 2: The Meghalaya Plateau is geologically a part of the Peninsula which was separated from the Rajmahal Hills and Meghalaya due to the formation of the "Malda Gap."

Explanation 3: Aravalli is a residual mountain, but

originally it is a fold mountain.

6. Answer: (A) 3-2-1-4

Detailed Explanation: The correct East to West order of these ranges in Central India and the Peninsular Plateau is as follows:

- **Rajmahal Hills (3):** These are mainly located in Jharkhand and form the north-eastern part of the Chota Nagpur Plateau. They are the easternmost among these four.
- **Maikal Range (2):** This is the eastern part of the Satpura range located on the border of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Mahadeo Hills (1):** These are located in the central part of the Satpura mountain range (**Madhya Pradesh**). The famous tourist spot 'Pachmarhi' is located here.
- **Satpura Range (4):** Although Satpura is an extensive range, if we talk about its main western extension reaching the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, it lies to the west of Mahadeo and Maikal.

7. Answer: (C) Only 2 and 3

Explanation 1: Statement 1 is incorrect. While the Narmada and Tapi rivers flow through rift valleys, they do not form deltas but rather Estuaries.

Explanation 2: Statement 2 is correct. Godavari is the largest river of the Peninsula.

Explanation 3: Statement 3 is correct. The catchment area of the Mahanadi is spread across these four states.

8. Answer: (D) All four pairs

Explanation 1: Loktak Lake (**Manipur**) is famous for its 'Phumdis' (floating islands).

Explanation 2: Chilika (**Odisha**) is the largest lagoon in India.

Explanation 3: Wular Lake (**Jammu-Kashmir**) lies in the course of the Jhelum river and was formed by tectonic plate movement.

Explanation 4: Sambhar Lake (**Rajasthan**) is a major inland source of salt production in India.

9. Answer: (B) Only two pairs

Detailed Explanation:

- **Pair 1 is correct:** Due to the disruption of the Black Sea route caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, the Danube river has become a vital 'lifeline' for Ukraine's grain exports. It is the second-longest river in Europe.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** Due to climate change and dam construction, water levels in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers have dropped to historic lows, causing archaeological sites like a 3,400-year-old city of the 'Mittani Empire' in Iraq to emerge from the water.
- **Pair 3 is incorrect:** The Zambezi river was in the news,



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but primarily due to the falling water levels of Victoria Falls and the drought caused by El Nino, not due to water levels rising from a cyclone. It is the fourth-longest river in Africa.

10. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The Tibetan Plateau acts as a 'thermal engine' for the monsoon. Due to the Coriolis force, winds turn right while crossing the equator to become the South-West Monsoon.

11. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. Before the arrival of Western Disturbances, an increase in night temperature (**warmer nights in winter**) is observed, not a decrease. Due to clouds, terrestrial radiation cannot escape.

12. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: El Nino and La Nina are directly related to India's rainfall. A positive IOD (**Indian Ocean Dipole**) strengthens the monsoon and often mitigates the effects of El Nino.

13. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect. The Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during the South-West monsoon because it falls in the 'Rain shadow' area for the Arabian Sea branch. It receives rainfall from the North-Eastern (**retreating**) monsoon.

14. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: Koeppen divided India into 8-9 major regions. Amw (**Arid Monsoon Winter dry**) is for the western coast. Dfc is used for the cold hilly regions of the Northeast.

15. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation 1: Statement 1 is correct. Black soil is also called 'Regur' and is formed from volcanic rocks.

Explanation 2: Statement 2 is correct. It becomes sticky when wet and shrinks when dry, resulting in cracks. This maintains aeration in the soil.

Explanation 3: Statement 3 is correct. A general characteristic of Indian soils is a deficiency in nitrogen, phosphorus, and humus, and black soil is no exception.

16. Answer: (B) Only 1 and 3

Explanation 1: Statement 1 is correct. The word 'Laterite' comes from the Latin 'later' (**brick**). It forms in areas with both high temperature and high rainfall.

Explanation 2: Statement 2 is incorrect. Although it is found in high-altitude areas, due to intense rainfall and high temperatures, microorganisms (**bacteria**) destroy humus very quickly, hence it has a low humus content.

Explanation 3: Statement 3 is correct. The red laterite soil of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala is very useful for crops like cashew nuts.

17. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements are correct. Evergreen forests are found on the western slopes of the Western Ghats, Northeast hills, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Trees in these forests reach heights of 60 meters or more.

18. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect because 'Moist Deciduous Forests' are found in areas with 100-200 cm of rainfall. 'Dry Deciduous Forests' are found in areas with 70-100 cm of rainfall.

19. Answer: (A) Deciduous Forest □ Sub-tropical □ Temperate □ Alpine

Explanation: As altitude increases, the temperature drops, causing vegetation to change. Deciduous forests are at the foothills of the Shivaliks, then broad-leaved forests like Oak and Chestnut at 1000-2000 meters, then coniferous forests like Deodar, and finally alpine pastures above 3000 meters.

20. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation 1: The southern slopes of the Himalayas are in direct contact with moisture-laden winds, so the vegetation there is dense.

Explanation 2: These specific forests found on the hills of South India are called 'Shola' (**specially mentioned in NCERT**).

Explanation 3: Currently, there are 18 Biosphere Reserves in India, of which Nilgiri was the first.

21. Answer: (A) - Mixed farming is prevalent in developed countries (Europe, North America), not in Southeast Asia (where intensive subsistence agriculture occurs).

22. Answer: (C) - All three pairs correctly represent world-famous mineral regions.

23. Answer: (D) - These three facts are accurate according to the current global energy landscape.

24. Answer: (C) - Inuit live in the Arctic region (Canada/Alaska). 'Bushmen' live in the Kalahari Desert.

25. Answer: (C) - ABC (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile) are the countries with the largest lithium reserves.

26. Answer: (D) - This model correctly illustrates the historical and current process of population change.

27. Answer: (D) - These three major industrial centers are known for their specific products.

28. Answer: (D) - All three statements correctly explain the importance of global waterways.



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29. Answer: (D) All four pairs

Explanation: These four tribes are the most prominent identities of their respective regions. Pygmies are short-statured and build huts on trees. Zulu is famous as a warrior tribe.

30. Answer: (B) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Maasai people practice transhumance. They keep moving between high plateaus and plains in search of grass and water

Here is the translation of the provided text into English, maintaining the exact structure and content:

31. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: These are the three main racial groups of the world. Their physical characteristics are the result of adaptation to the climate.

32. Answer: (C) Only three pairs

Explanation: Semang (**Malaysia**) are primarily hunters and gatherers, not plantation agriculturists. The other three pairs are correct. Lapps people herd reindeer in Scandinavia.

33. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Bushmen are one of the world's oldest living tribes. They use a 'digging stick' to dig up tubers and roots.

34. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: The uneven distribution of the world's population depends on the availability of resources and favorable climate. The Ganga plains and the plains of Eastern China are the most densely populated areas.

35. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect because Migration is the third major component that changes the size of the population. It affects the population of both the place of origin and the place of destination.

36. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: 'Push' factors force people to leave their homes, while 'Pull' factors attract people to a place.

37. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: These are geometric forms of rural settlements that are determined by transportation and water sources.

38. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements are historically and geographically correct. London became the first million-city in 1810.

39. Answer: (B) Rural to Urban

Explanation: In developing countries, rural people migrate towards cities in search of better education, health, and employment.

40. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: These are the three main seasons of Indian agriculture. Rabi is for winter, Kharif for monsoon, and Zaid for summer. Their examples are accurate according to NCERT.

41. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect because Kharif crops (such as rice) require a lot of water and high humidity to ripen.

42. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Most farmers in India practice subsistence farming. The small size of land (**average holding less than 1.08 hectares**) is a major obstacle to investment and modern farming.

43. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: At least 210 frost-free days are mandatory for cotton. Stagnation of water is harmful to tea, so it is grown on the slopes of hills.

44. Answer: (D) All four pairs

Explanation: From a mapping perspective, all these pairs are accurate.

- Jharia (**Jharkhand**) and Raniganj (**West Bengal**) are part of the Damodar Valley.
- Korba is in the Hasdeo river valley, a tributary of the Mahanadi in Chhattisgarh.
- Singareni (**Telangana**) is located in the Godavari Valley.
- Singrauli (**Madhya Pradesh/UP**) is part of the Son Valley.

45. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements are correct. Neyveli (**Tamil Nadu**) is the major center of lignite production in India. Apart from this, lignite is also found in parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

46. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect because due to industrial development and urbanization, the land under 'non-agricultural uses' (**buildings, roads, etc.**) has increased, not decreased.

47. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: In Punjab/Haryana, excessive irrigation increases Salinity. Overgrazing in Central India and mining in forest-rich states are the main causes of land degradation.



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48. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect because the largest source of irrigation in India is 'Wells & Tubewells'; canals come in second place.

49. Answer: (C) All four pairs

Explanation: All these are India's largest and most important irrigation and power projects. Their matching is completely correct.

50. Answer: (C) All four pairs

Explanation: All these are traditional and successful methods of water harvesting.

51. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect because more than approximately 80% of the available water in India is used in 'Agriculture' (irrigation), not in the industrial sector.

52. Answer: (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: These four are the internal landforms of volcanoes (Plutonic forms). 'Batholiths' are huge masses of granite rocks that appear on the surface after erosion.

53. Answer: (C) All four pairs

Explanation: These are 'Public Sector' steel plants established during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans.

54. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. National Highways constitute only about 2% of India's total roads, although they carry about 40% of the total road traffic.

55. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. Indian Railways is the fourth-largest network in the world (after USA, Russia, and China).

56. Answer: (C) All four pairs

Explanation: All four pairs are perfectly matched according to their geographical and economic characteristics. Ennore (near Chennai) is also called Kamarajar Port.

57. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements correctly explain the status and routes of National Waterways. NW-1 is the longest waterway in India (1620 km).

58. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect. The value of Merchandise in India's total exports is still higher than Services, although the export of services is increasing rapidly. The USA remains India's largest trading partner.

59. Answer: (D) All five pairs

Explanation:

• **Ganga-Brahmaputra:** This is the world's largest delta. Its shape is like a bow, which is called an 'Arcuate' delta.

• **Mississippi:** The debris and sediment of this river spread so thin and like long fingers that it looks like a bird's foot. That is why it is called a 'Bird-foot Delta'.

• **Narmada and Tapi:** These rivers flow through a Rift Valley. Their velocity is very high, due to which they cannot deposit debris at the mouth. They join the sea directly and form an 'Estuary'.

• **Nile River:** This is also an excellent and classical example of an 'Arcuate' delta.

• **Ebro:** The delta of this river is of the 'Cuspate' type. Here, sea waves rub the edges of the delta and give them a sharp or 'Tooth-like shape'.

60. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: All three pairs are correct. India wants to make its exports globally competitive by reducing its Logistics cost.

61. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements are correct. Oil for energy security and gold for investment/jewelry constitute the largest portions of India's import bill.

62. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

In 2011, female literacy increased by 11.8%, while male literacy increased by only 6.9%.

63. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect. In 2011, only Kerala (1084) had a sex ratio in favor of women. Tamil Nadu (996) and Andhra Pradesh (993) were close but did not cross 1000.

64. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect. The work participation rate of rural women (24.8%) is higher than that of urban women (14.7%).

65. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Meghalaya is an exception because, due to the 'matrilineal' system there, male migration after marriage is also observed.

66. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Urbanization in India is "Top-heavy", meaning the number and population of large cities are increasing rapidly.

67. Answer: (C) All four pairs

68. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

It is mandatory for India to focus on this age group to take advantage of its 'Demographic Dividend'.



69. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Habitat is the 'address', while Niche is the 'profession' (Profession/Role) of that organism. Statement 1 is incorrect because niche represents the functional role.

70. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect. Lignin and chitin are complex substances; their presence slows down the rate of decomposition.

71. Answer: (C) All three pairs

Explanation: Energy is always lost, so the pyramid will always be upright. In the sea, the weight of fish becomes greater than that of phytoplankton, so that pyramid is inverted.

72. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect. Secondary succession (such as a forest after a fire) is always faster because soil is already present there.

73. Answer: (B) Only 2 and 3

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect because greenhouse gases are transparent to the sun's short-waves. They absorb the long-waves (Long-wave/Terrestrial radiation) emitted from the Earth.

74. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Special clouds formed during winter in Antarctica (PSCs) provide a surface to activate chlorine, leading to rapid ozone depletion in the spring.

75. Answer: (C) All four pairs

Explanation: These four are the most important pillars of international environmental law. The Kigali Amendment is an extension of the Montreal Protocol itself.

76. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. Ocean acidification is caused by the dissolution of increasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere into the water, not because of the ozone hole.

77. Answer: (A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5

Explanation (North to South order):

- **Malwa Plateau:** Located furthest north in the border region of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh between the Aravalli and Vindhya ranges.
- **Vindhya Range:** Located just south of the Malwa plateau are the Vindhya hills and the adjacent plateau area.
- **Chota Nagpur Plateau:** Although it is in the east in Jharkhand/Chhattisgarh, according to latitude, it is situated parallel to or slightly south of the Vindhyas.
- **Deccan Plateau:** South of the Satpura range and

the Narmada-Tapi rivers, the vast Deccan Trap (mainly Maharashtra and Telangana) begins.

- **Mysore/Karnataka Plateau:** This is the southernmost extension of the Deccan Plateau located in the state of Karnataka.

78. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Special clouds formed during winter in Antarctica (PSCs) provide a surface to activate chlorine, leading to rapid ozone depletion in the spring.

79. Correct Answer: (A) 1, 2 and 4

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** A sea surface temperature of 26–27°C or higher is required for tropical cyclones, and this temperature must be available up to several meters of depth to provide sufficient latent heat.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Coriolis force is mandatory for cyclonic rotation. Near the equator, the Coriolis force is negligible, so cyclones do not develop there.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Air pressure is minimum in the Eye of the cyclone, but maximum convection and heavy rain occur in the "Eyewall", not in the Eye.
- **Statement 4 – Correct:** In the North Indian Ocean, cyclones mainly occur in pre-monsoon (April–May) and post-monsoon (October–November).

80. Answer: (A) Only 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct—Near-threatened species may soon become threatened.
- Statement 2 is correct—Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered—these three together form the threatened group.
- Statement 3 is correct—Extinct in the Wild species are not found in their natural habitat but in captivity or outside.
- Statement 4 is incorrect—Data Deficient does not mean there is no risk; it means there is a lack of information.

81. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

These three are the most accurate scientific effects of air pollution. The affinity of CO for hemoglobin is 200 times greater than that of oxygen.

82. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect. During decomposition, bacteria use up the oxygen in the water, causing dissolved oxygen to decrease, not increase.

83. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect. For bio-magnification, it is necessary for the pollutant to be fat-soluble (Lipid-soluble) so that it can accumulate in the body instead of being excreted.



84. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect. For residential areas, the night limit is 45 dB and the day limit is 55 dB. 75 dB is for industrial areas.

85. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect. Acid rain lowers the pH value of soil (**making it acidic**), which destroys micronutrients and reduces fertility.

86. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect. '**Endemic species**' are found only in one specific geographical area (**such as the lion-tailed macaques of the Western Ghats**), not throughout the world.

87. Answer: (B) Only three pairs

Explanation: Pair 3 is incorrect. Snow Leopard is found in the high mountain regions of the Himalayas (**such as Ladakh, Himachal**), not in the warm evergreen forests of the Western Ghats. The other three pairs are perfectly correct.

88. Answer: (B) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. Participation of local communities is mandatory in India's '**Community Reserves**', and these are created for the protection of wildlife on private or community land.

89. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: These are the criteria for Hotspots set by '**Conservation International**'. India is among those select countries in the world where 4 international hotspots overlap.

90. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: The 2022 amendment is very important. It has integrated the Appendices of CITES with Indian law and rationalized the schedules. Statement 3 is also correct because this Act allows for '**Community**' and '**Conservation**' reserves.

91. Answer: (B) Only three pairs

Explanation: Pair 4 is incorrect. The '**Stockholm Convention**' is for eliminating Persistent Organic Pollutants (**POPs**). The task of preventing the '**trade of endangered species**' is performed by CITES. The other three pairs (1, 2, 3) are correct.

92. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: India is among the few countries in the world that have created a three-tier framework (**National, State, and Local level management committees**) for biodiversity conservation. The ABS provision protects local knowledge and resources.

93. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. The '**Triple Bottom Line**' model of sustainable development assumes that Economic (**Profit**), Environmental (**Planet**), and Social (**People**) factors are all equally important. If social equity is removed, development cannot be sustainable.

94. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three statements are technically correct.

- The greatest feature of SDGs is their universality (**Statement 1**).
- SDG 12 emphasizes '**lower consumption and recycling**' (**Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**), which is the basis of a circular economy (**Statement 2**).
- NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for ranking states in India and uses four categories (**Aspirant, Performer, Front Runner, Achiever**) (**Statement 3**).

95. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect. Not all projects require an EIA; only those projects listed in Schedule-1 of the 2006 notification. Category '**B**' projects are approved at the State level (**SEIAA**).

96. Answer: (C) All four pairs

Explanation: These are the standard stages of EIA. '**Public Hearing**' is considered the most democratic part of this process, ensuring that the voices of local communities do not go unheard.

97. Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect. SEA is a '**pro-active**' process conducted at the policy level long before an EIA. EIA occurs when the plan has already been formulated.

98. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 2

Explanation: Statement 3 is incorrect. Projects must submit a '**Compliance Report**' every six months. However, the weak monitoring of this is a major challenge in India.

99. Answer: (A) Only 1 and 3

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect. While China is the largest producer of coal, the largest coal Reserves are held by the United States (**USA**).

100. Answer: (D) All four pairs

Explanation: All four pairs are correct according to current data (2024-25). India is first in jute production, while Bangladesh offers tough competition in exports. Chile's '**Chuquicamata**' region is world-famous for copper.