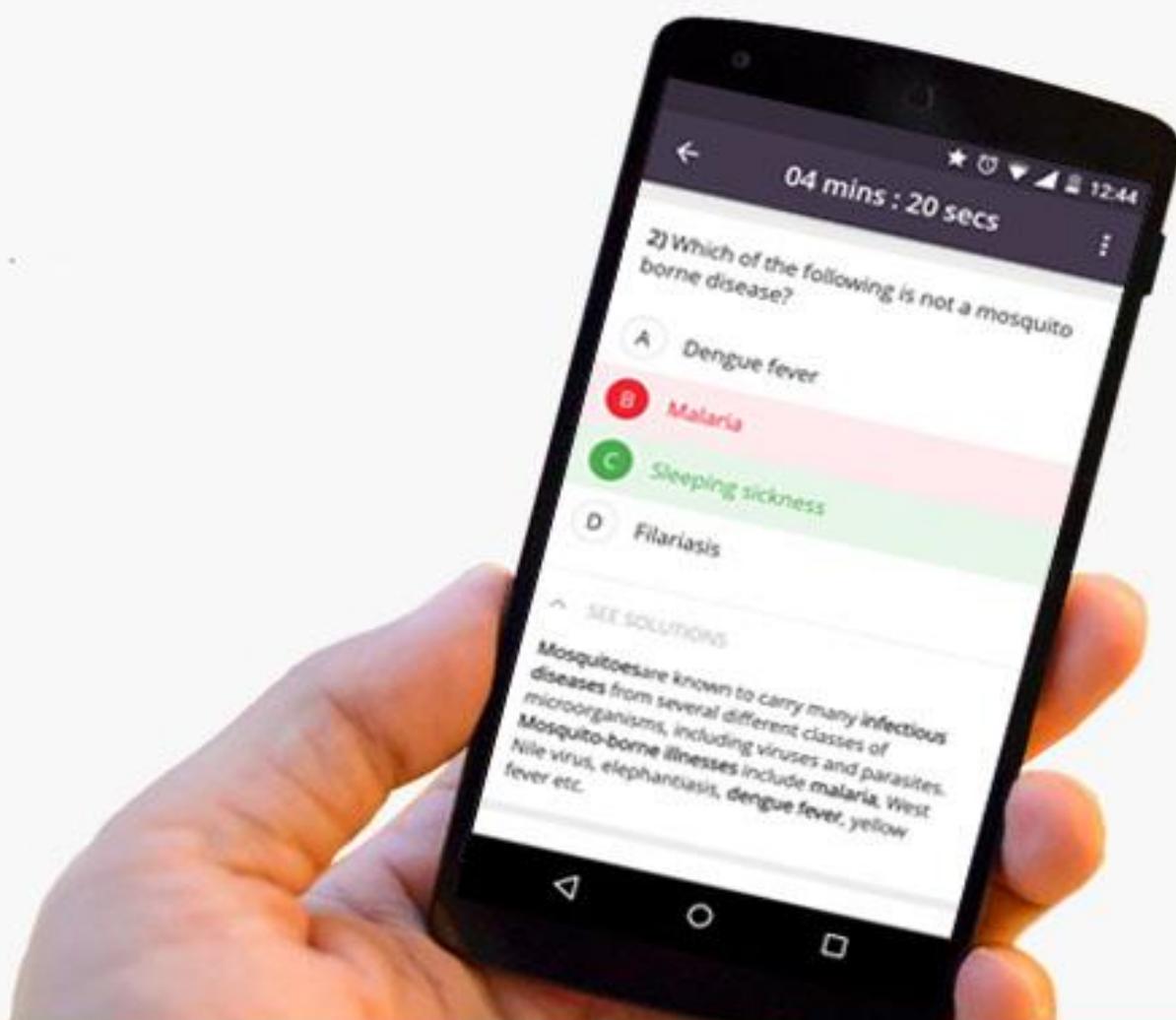




ONE LINERS - GEOGRAPHY

for SSC & Railway Exams 2016



www.gradestack.com/ssc

One Liners - Geography

Geography covers a good number of questions making it an important topic to cover in SSC Exams. Around 6 – 8 questions are asked from Geography which surely makes it important for you to study the topic well for upcoming Railway, SSC and other competitive exams.

This One Liners Geography - is a compilation of important & expected questions which can be asked in upcoming exams like - Railway Recruitment Board 2016, SSC CPO 2016, SSC CGL 2016 Exam, etc.

GradeUp Team

Important & Expected Questions

for Railway & SSC CGL 2016 Exams

1. The first person to use the word geography was – **Erastosthenes (276 – 194 BC)**
2. The First presented the India on the world map – **Tolmie**
3. 10 latitude give the seperatio of – **111 kms**
4. 10 Longitude is equal to – **4” (minutes)**
5. The Closest capital to tropic cancer – **Ranchi**
6. Which are the 3 states capitals above to Tropic of Cancer – **Jaipur, Aizwol, Agarthala**
7. The atmosphere layer which reflects radio - waves is known as – **Ionosphere**
8. Which State is known as the name of Black Water? -**Andaman and Nicobar**
9. Which latitude divides India into two parts? – **23 ½**
10. The largest delta in the world is – **The delta of Ganga.**
11. The type of climate in India is – **Monsoon**
12. Most of the iron in India is found in – **Dharwar Rocks**
13. Ozone layer is found in – **Stratosphere**
14. “Ring of fire” refers to – Circum – **Pacific Seismic belt**
15. Willy is the tropical cyclone occurring in – **Coast of North – west Australia**
16. On which river, the Baglihar Hydro- powr project is located? – **Chenab**
17. The term Rugur refers to – **Black cotton Soil**
18. Which two peninsular rivers flow through troughs? – **Narmad and Tapi**
19. How much area does India cover of the total geographical area of the world? – **2.42 %**
20. The length of the Indian coastline is **7516.6 km**

India

Area & Boundary

21. In India, of the total land mass:
 - Plains Geography: 43.3%
 - Plateaus: 27.7
 - Hills: 18.6%
 - Mountains Geography: 10.7%
22. Accounts for 2.4% of the total world area and roughly 16% of the world population.
23. Mainland India has a coastline of **6,100 km.**
24. India stretches 3,214 km from North to South & 2,933 km from East to West.
25. Geography Area of India: **32,87,263 sq. km.**
26. In the South, on the eastern side, the Gulf of Mannar & the Palk Strait separate India from Sri Lanka.
27. Total land neighbours countries of India: 7
 - (i) Pakistan (ii) Afghanistan (iii) China (iv) Nepal (v) Bhutan (vi) Bangladesh & (vii) Myanmar
28. India’s Islands include the - **The Andaman and Nicobar Group**
 - Andamans is a group of 204 islands of which the largest is - **Middle Andaman.**
 - The Andamans are believed to be extensions of mountains system in the - **N.E. part of the country.**
 - Saddle Peak (737 m) in- **N. Andaman is the highest peak.**
 - **The Nicobars is a group of 19 islands** of which the largest is Great Nicobar. Most of them are volcanic in nature.

- **Great Nicobar** is the southernmost island and is only **147 km** away from **Sumatra island of Indonesia**.
- **Volcanic Islands:** Barren and Narcondam Islands. Barren is in the process of eruption these days after lying dormant for 200 years.
The Arabian Sea Group
- All the islands in the Arabian Sea (Total 25) are coral islands and are surrounded by Fringing Reefs (**North :Lakshadweep, South: Minicoy**).

- 29. Which line separates Andamans from Nicobars (Little Andaman from Car Nicobar) - **Ten Degree Channel**
- 30. Duncan Passage lies between - **South Andaman and Little Andaman**.
- 31. Nine Degree Channel separates - **Kavaratti from Minicoy Island**
- 32. Eight Degree Channel separates - **Minicoy Island (India) from Maldives**

India: Rivers

- 33. In India, the rivers can be divided into two main groups: - **Himalayan Rivers & Peninsular Rivers**
- 34. Himalayan Rivers consists of how many river system – **Three (The Indus system, The Ganga system, The Brahmaputra system)**
- 35. Peninsular Rivers consists of how many river system – **Four (Mahanadi River, Godavari River, Krishna River, Cauvery River)**
- 36. What is the total length of Indus system - 2880 km (709 km in India)
- 37. Indus system rises in - **Rises in Tibet (China) near Mansarovar Lake**
- 38. What is the total length of Ganga system - It is 2525 km long of which 1450 km is in Uttarakhand and UP, 445 km in Bihar and 520 km in West Bengal.
- 39. What are the different sources of Ganga river - Bhagirathi from Gaumukh, Alaknanda from Badrinath, Mandakini from Kedarnath (all from Uttarakhand).
- 40. In Bangladesh, Ganga is known by which name – **Padma**
- 41. The Brahmaputra system rises in - **Tibet (from Chemayungdung glacier)**
- 42. In Bangladesh, Brahmaputra is known by which name - **Jamuna**

- 43. Which is the longest peninsular river - **Godavari River (1465 km)**
- 44. Which are the three **Gulfs in the Indian Territory** – **Gulf of Kuchch** (west of Gujarat), **Gulf of Cambay** or Gulf of Khambat (Gujarat) and **Gulf of Mannar** (south east of Tamil Nadu)
- 45. The largest producer of wheat in India –**Uttar Pradesh**
- 46. The largest producer of sugarcane in India –**Uttar Pradesh**
- 47. The largest producer of groundnut in India – **Gujarat**
- 48. The largest producer of tea in India – **Assam**
- 49. The largest producer of coffee in India – **Karnataka**
- 50. The largest producer of jute in India -**West Bengal**
- 51. The largest producer of tobacco in India –**Andhra Pradesh**
- 52. The largest producer of bananas in India –**Tamil Nadu**
- 53. The largest producer of onion in India – **Maharashtra**
- 54. The largest producer of black pepper in India - **Kerala**

World Continents

- 55. Which are the seven continents of the World – **(i) Asia (ii) Africa (iii) North America (iv) South America (v) Europe (vi) Australia & (vii) Antarctica**

Note: These seven continents were believed to be part of Pangaea which was a single landmass around 250 million years ago.

Earth

56. The Earth also called - **Blue Planet**. It is the densest of all planets.
Note: The shape of the earth is oblate spheroid or oblate ellipsoid (i.e. almost spherical, flattened a little at the poles with a slight bulge at the centre)
57. What is the Circumference of Earth: **40,232 Kilometers**.
58. What is the area of Earth: **510 million Square Kilometers Average distance from sun: 149 million Kilometers**.
59. **Earth Perihelion:** Nearest position of earth to sun.
Note: The earth reaches its perihelion on January **3 every year** at a distance of about 147 million Kilometers.
60. **Aphelion** : Farthest position of earth from sun.
Note: The earth reaches its aphelion on July 4, when the earth is at a distance of 152 million Kilometers.
61. Earth Spins on its imaginary axis from - **west to east in 23 hrs, 56 min and 40.91 sec**
62. The longest day in North Hemisphere is - **June 21**
63. The shortest day in North Hemisphere is - **22 Dec**
64. The longest day in South Hemisphere is - **22 Dec**
65. The shortest day in South Hemisphere is - **June 2- Note:** Days and nights are almost equal at the **equator**.
66. What is Earth's average orbital velocity - **29.79 Kilometers/s**.
67. Earth takes time, revolution around the sun is - **365 days, 5 hrs, 48 min and 45.51 sec**.
Note: It results in one extra day every fourth year.
68. The equator represents in - **0° latitude**
69. The North Pole represent in - **90° N** and the South **Pole 90° S**.
Note: 23½° N represents - Tropic of Cancer, while 23½° S represents **Tropic of Capricorn**.
70. 66½° N represents - **Arctic Circle** while 66½° S represents - **Antarctic Circle**.
71. How many latitudes are there - **total 181 latitudes including the equator**.
72. The distance between any two parallels of latitude is always - **equal**.
73. The distance between any two meridians is - **not equal**.
Note: At the equator, 1 degree = 111 km. At 30°N or S, it is 96.5 km. It goes on decreasing this way until it is zero at the poles.
74. There are **360 meridians of longitude**. The prime meridian is a longitude of 00, passing through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London.
75. The earth is divided into, how many longitudinal zones - **24 longitudinal zones**, each being 15° or 1 hour apart in time (4 minutes/degree).
76. When Lunar Eclipse occurs - **When earth comes between sun and moon**
77. The point of origin of earthquake is called **Seismic focus**
78. The point on the earth's surface vertically above the earth's surface is called **Epicentre**.
79. The passage of earthquake waves is recorded by **Seismograph**.
80. How many types of rocks are there - **3 (Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic)**
81. **Composition of Earth** - Made up of over 100 elements. The following 8 are important:
- Oxygen ->46.5%
 - Silicon ->27.72%
 - Aluminium ->8.13%
 - Iron ->5.01%
 - Calcium ->3.63%
 - Sodium -> 2.85%
 - Potassium -> 2.62%
 - Magnesium ->2.09%

SOLAR SYSTEM

- 82.** Earth solar system consists of : **The Sun & The Planets**
- 83.** Dwarf Planets and countless fragments of left – overs called - asteroids, meteors, comets and satellites of the planets (Called small solar system Bodies).
- 84.** Light year" is a unit of – **Distance**.
Note: It is the distance covered by light in one year in vacuum at a speed of **3 105 km/s**.
- 85. Astronomical Unit (A.U)** : It is the mean distance between the earth and the sun.
Note: One light year is equal to 60,000 A.U.
- 86. Parsec:** It represents the distance at which the mean radius of earth's orbit subtends an angle of

one second of an arc. It is equal to 3.26 light years.

- 87.** If the star is of sun's size, it becomes a **White Dwarf**. Their central density can reach up to 10grams per cubic cm
- 88.** Brightest star outside our Solar System is **Sirius**, also called **Dog Star**
- 89.** Closest star of Solar System is **Proxima Centauri** (4.2 light years away). Then come **Alpha Centauri** (4.3 light years away) and Barnard's Star (5.9 light years away).

Solar System

- Biggest Planet: Jupiter
 - Smallest Planet: Mercury
 - Nearest Planet to Sun: Mercury
 - Farthest Planet from Sun: Neptune
 - Nearest Planet to Earth: Venus
 - Brightest Planet: Venus
 - Brightest star after Sun: Sirius
 - Planet with maximum satellites: Jupiter
 - Coldest Planet: Neptune
 - Hottest Planet: Venus
 - Heaviest Planet: Jupiter
- 90.** What is the International Date line - **It is the 180° longitude'**
Note: The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of longitude on the Earth's surface located at about 180 degrees east (or west) of the Greenwich Meridian.
- 91.** The place of origin of an earthquake is called – **Focus**
Note: Focus-The location where the earthquake begins. The ground ruptures at this spot, then seismic waves radiate outward in all directions.
- 92.** The study of lakes is called – **Limnology**
Note: Limnology is the study of inland waters - lakes (both freshwater and saline), reservoirs, rivers, streams, wetlands, and groundwater - as ecological systems interacting with their drainage basins and the atmosphere.
- 93.** The portion of the earth's surface covered with water is roughly - **Two-third**
Note: Total surface area of earth: 510,072,000 sq km. Total water surface area: 70.8%
- Red Planet: Mars
 - Biggest Satellite: Gannymede
 - Smallest Satellite: Deimos
 - Blue Planet: Earth
 - Morning/Evening Star: Venus
 - Earth's Twin: Venus
 - Green Planet: Neptune
 - Planet with a big red spot: Jupiter
 - Lord of the Heavens: Jupiter
 - Greatest Diurnal Temperature: Mercury
- (361,132,000 sq km).Total land surface area: 29.2% (148,940,000 sq km).
- 94.** The highest waterfall of the world is - **Angles Falls**
Note: Angel Falls (Spanish) is a waterfall in Venezuela. It is the world's highest uninterrupted waterfall, with a height of 979 m (3,212 ft) and a plunge of 807 m (2,648 ft).
- 95.** In which atmospheric layer is the ozone layer situated – Stratosphere
Note: The stratosphere is the second major layer of Earth's atmosphere, just above the troposphere, and below the mesosphere.
- 96.** The Prime Meridian passes through - **Greenwich**
Note: Meridian are north to south lines which pass from pole to pole passing through the equator. To begin the marking of longitude, any line could be chosen as 0 degree longitude,as longitudes are arbitrary lines.
- 97.** Which one among the following industries uses Bauxite as a raw material - **Aluminium'**

Note: Bauxite, an aluminium ore, is the world's main source of aluminium. It consists mostly of the minerals gibbsite $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, boehmite $\gamma\text{-AlO}(\text{OH})$ and diaspore $\alpha\text{-AlO}(\text{OH})$, mixed with the two iron oxides goethite and haematite.

98. The highest grade and best quality coal is – **Anthracite**

Note: Anthracite coal is a hard, compact variety of coal that has a high luster. Anthracite is the most metamorphosed type of coal in which the carbon content is between 92.1% and 98%. Anthracite ignites with difficulty and burns with a short, blue, and smokeless flame.

99. Second green revolution is related with - **Rice**

Note: The Second Green Revolution is a change in agricultural production widely thought necessary to feed and sustain the growing population on Earth.

100. The oldest type of energy known to man is - **Geothermal energy**

Note: Geothermal energy is the heat from the Earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

101. Natural gas is a mixture of gases and contains mainly - **methane and higher hydro-carbons**

Note: Natural gas is a colourless, odourless mixture of gases made up mostly of methane (CH_4). Other gases that can form part of natural gas include small amounts of ethane (C_2H_6), propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}). Methane burns relatively cleanly to produce heat energy and the by-products of water and carbon dioxide.

102. The most densely populated island of the world is – **Java**

Note: Indonesia's island of Java is the large island that is most densely populated with a population density of 2,100 people per square mile (810 per square kilometer). Java is home to more than 107 million people and is 51,000 square miles (132,089 km^2). The islands of Manhattan, Hong Kong, and Singapore are three other highly densely populated islands.

103. Which is known as the "Pearl City" - **Tuticorin**

Note: Tuticorin is known as "Pearl City" due to the pearl fishing carried out in the town. It is a

commercial seaport which serves the inland cities of Southern India and is one of the sea gateways of Tamil Nadu.

104. Largest tea producing country of the world – **China**

Ans - China, a communist nation in East Asia, is the world's most populous country. Its vast landscape encompasses grassland, desert, mountain ranges, lakes, rivers and 14,500km of coastline.

105. Golden revolution refers to the development of - **Horticulture**

106. Subtropical high pressure belts are otherwise called: '**Horse latitudes**'

Note: The subtropical ridge, also known as horse latitudes, is a significant belt of high pressure situated around the latitudes of 30°N in the Northern Hemisphere and 30°S in the Southern Hemisphere.

107. Lesotho is - **a country completely surrounded by South Africa**

Note: The Kingdom of Lesotho, is an enclaved, landlocked country in southern Africa completely surrounded by South Africa. Its capital and largest city is Maseru. Lesotho is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

108. Which strait connects Red Sea and Indian Ocean - **Bab-el-Mandeb**

Note: The Bab-el-Mandeb acts as a strategic link between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, via the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

109. The gas having the highest proportion in air is - **Nitrogen**

Note: The common name given to the atmospheric gases used in breathing and photosynthesis is air. By volume, dry air contains 78.09% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.039% carbon dioxide, and small amounts of other gases. Air also contains a variable amount of water vapor, on average around 1%.

110. The state having a largest area of forest cover in India is – **Madhya Pradesh**

Note: Forest cover in Madhya Pradesh has increased by 1,509 sq km to 77,522 sq km.

111. Port Blair is located on which Islands - **South Andaman**

Note: Port Blair is the headquarters for the Indian district of South Andaman, and the local

- administrative sub-division (tehsil), which is also called Port Blair.
- 112.** The famous Lagoon lake of India is: **Chilka Lake**
Note: Chilka Lake (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.
- 113.** Which crop increases soil fertility by adding nitrates to soil - **Black-gram**
Note: Black gram (Vigna mungo) is an important pulse crop grown particularly in summer and rainy seasons under rain fed condition in Assam. It is greatly beneficial to incorporate blackgram or any other pulse crop in multiple cropping system to improve productivity of the system as well as the soil fertility.
- 114.** Which states is called 'Tiger State' of India - **Karnataka**
- 115.** Koyali oil refinery located in - **Gujarat**
- 116.** Which is the highest peak in Satpura Range - **Dhupgarh**
- 117.** The Girnar Hills are situated in - **Gujarat**
- 118.** What is the average Orbital speed of the Earth around the Sun - **29.7 km / sec**
- 119.** Which planet has largest number of natural satellites or moons - **Jupiter**
Note: Jupiter planet has the largest number of natural satellite moons. This planet has 63 natural satellites of moons. This is the largest planet in the universe. This is the fifth planet from the Sun. This planet was known to astronomers in ancient time.
- 120.** The world's most active volcano is - **Kilauea**
Note: Kilauea is a currently active shield volcano in the Hawaiian Islands, and the most active of the five volcanoes that together form the island of Hawai'i.
- 121.** Which is the longest river in the world - **Nile**
- 122.** The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through: **Pakistan**
- 123.** Example igneous rock - '**Gabbro**'
- 124.** Niagara falls are in - **US**
Note: Niagara Falls is the collective name for three waterfalls that straddle the international border between **Canada and the United States**.
- 125.** Mount Etna, one of the world's most active volcanoes, is located in - **Italy**
- 126.** Which of the zone of the atmosphere is rich in Ozone gas - **Stratosphere**
- 127.** Raniganj Coalfield is primarily located in - **West Bengal**
Note: Raniganj Coalfield is primarily located in the **Asansol and Durgapur** subdivisions of Bardhaman district in the Indian state of West Bengal
- 128.** Earth is known as the 'Blue planet' due to - **Presence of huge amount of water on it**
- 129.** The great Victoria Desert is located in - **Australia**
- 130.** Where Mount Fuji volcano is situated - **Japan**
Note: **Mount Fuji** is one of the most famous volcanoes in the world. It is situated in Tokyo Japan. The height of the mountain is about 11,000 feet.
- 131.** Kanha National Park established in - **1955, Madhya Pradesh**
- 132.** Which clouds occurs at the highest altitude - **Cirrostratus**
- 133.** The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and - **Red Sea**
- 134.** First Agriculture University of India was established in - **Pantnagar**
- 135.** Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary located in - **Jammu and Kashmir**
- 136.** How does the sun get its energy - **From nuclear fusion**
- 137.** The world's largest lake is - **Caspian Sea**
Note: The Caspian Sea is the largest enclosed inland body of water on Earth by area, variously classed as the world's largest lake or a full-fledged sea.
- 138.** Which planet rotates clock wise- **Venus**
- 139.** Which is the highest plateau in the world - **Pamir Plateau**
- 140.** Which is the tropical grassland - **Savannah**
- 141.** Hkakabo Razi is a border tripoint between which countries - **India-China-Myanmar**
- 142.** The Narora atomic power plant is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh? - **Bulandshahar**
- 143.** Dholera (known for geothermal borewell) is located in which state - **Gujarat**
- 144.** Dibang Valley is in which state - **Arunachal Pradesh.**
- 145.** Pipavav Shipyard is located in which state - **Gujarat**

146. The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is in which country - **Mongolia**
147. Keibul Lamjao, world's only floating national park is located in which state - **Manipur**
148. Karcham Wangtoo power project is located in which state - **Himachal Pradesh**
149. Gandak canal is a joint irrigation and power project between India and which country - **Nepal**
150. Driest location on Earth is in which country - **Chile**
151. The controversial Omkareshwar dam is on which river - Narmada
Note: The Omkareshwar Dam is gravity dam on the Narmada River Omkareshwar in **Madhya Pradesh**.
152. Where is located Asia's largest tulip garden - **Jammu & Kashmir**
153. The Mesabi Range in the United States is known for vast deposit of which ore - **Iron**
154. Lipulekh Pass, one of the trade route between India and China is in which state - **Uttarkhand**
155. Hajong Lake, which is popularly known as the tortoise lake is located in which state - **Assam**
156. The Wallace Line is a boundary that separates the ecozones of - **Asia and Australia**
157. The Islands of Tasmania is a part of the - **Australia**
158. The continent which has higher ratio of coast to landmass is - **Europe**
159. According to the latest Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR 2015), what per cent of the total geographical area is covered by forest in India - **21.34%**
160. The longest dam in India is - **Hirakund Dam**
161. Which instrument is used to measure the relative humidity in air - **Hygrometer**
162. On 14 August, 2014, which of the World's Greatest Project has turned 100 years of construction? - **Panama Canal**
Note: The Panama Canal is a 77.1 kilometre ship canal in Panama that connects Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
163. The "Mount Blanc" is the highest mountain in the - **European Union**
164. What fraction of total geographic area of the world is covered by India? - **2.4%**
165. Koyali oil refinery located in - **Gujarat**
166. In which type of rocks are coal and petroleum found - **Sedimentary**
167. Pyrometer is used to measure - **High temperature**
168. Highest railway bridge in the world constructed in Jammu & Kashmir on which river - **Chenab River**
169. What is the name of the third Indian Research Centre in Antarctica - **Bharati**
Note: **Bharati is the name of India's third Antarctic research facility.** This, when complete, will be one of two active Indian research stations, other being **Maitri**. India's first research facility **Dakshin Gangotri** is currently used as a supply base. Bharati will be located near Larsemann Hills at 69°S, 76°E.
170. Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant is located in - **Parawada in Visakhapatnam district**
171. Solomon Islands are located in - South Pacific Ocean
Note: The Solomon Islands are a collection of nearly one thousand islands in Oceania that form a sovereign country. They lie to the east of Papua New Guinea in Melanesia. Recently, the islands experienced a powerful 8.0 earthquake followed by a tsunami.
172. The Niyamgiri Hills is famous for which of the following mineral deposit - **Bauxite**
173. Which River does not flow from east to west? **Narmada**
174. The Itaipu Dam, one of the largest hydropower plants in the world is located in which country - **Brazil**
175. The "Mount Vinson" is the highest mountain in - **Antarctica**
176. Jaduguda mine in Jharkhand is famous for - **Uranium**
177. Palkonda Hills are a range of hills that form a structural part of - **Eastern Ghats**
178. World's largest Mangrove forest is located in - **Sundarbans**
179. Which National Highway is called Shershah Suri Marg - **NH 1**
Note: National Highway 1 or NH 1 is a National Highway in Northern India that links the national capital New Delhi to the town of Attari in Punjab near the India-Pakistan border
180. Peshawar is near to - **Khyber Pass**
181. The term 'Kraal' is used for - **Fenced villages of Masai herder**

182. Which country is known as the 'Land of Thousand Lakes' - **Finland**

183. Mudumalai Sanctuary is famous for - **Tigers**

184. The Kulu Valley is situated between - **Lesser Himalayas and Siwalik**

185. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the - **Sun and Moon on the Earth**

186. The cool temperate grasslands of South America are known as - **Pampas**

187. A crop grown in zaid season is - **Watermelon**
Note: In Northern India, there are two distinct seasons, Kharif (July to October), and Rabi (October to March). Crops grown between March and June are known as zaid. Watermelon, bitter gourds and cucumbers are examples of zaid crops.

188. Which gas availability is more in atmosphere - **Nitrogen**

Note: In our atmosphere, Nitrogen - 78 %, Oxygen - 21 %, Argon - 0.93%, Carbon dioxide - 0.03%.

189. Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is located in India at - **Aurangabad**

Note: The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a maqbara located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678 in memory of his mother, Dilras Banu Begum.

190. The crop mainly grown in hills is - **sweet potato**

191. Which river crosses the equator two times - **Congo river**

Note: Congo River, also known as Zaire River, crosses the equator twice. Congo River is the deepest river in the world and the second longest river in Africa.

192. The Yarlung Tsangpo river, in India, is known as - **Brahmaputra**

193. The period of pendulum depends upon - **Length**

194. Which planet is known as red planet - **Mars**

195. Which is the largest State of India - **Rajasthan**

196. Which is a cold ocean current - **Humboldt current**

Note: The Humboldt Current is a cold, low-salinity ocean current that flows north along the west coast of South America from the southern tip of Chile to northern Peru.

197. The Indo-Pak Baglihar project is located in - **Chenab**

198. Which is the purest commercial form of iron - **Wrought iron**

199. The line joining places of equal atmospheric pressure is termed - **Isobar**

200. Where is Dead sea situated - **Israel (Asia)**



Best Wishes for Your Exams!



gradeup

Download GradeUP from the Google Play Store

Get Daily GK Updates, Resources, Quizzes, Tips and Strategy

