

UPPCS PRE 24 MA ANSWER-34

1. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Rocks like 'limestone' are low grade soil producers.

Reason (R): These rocks get weathered quickly.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) A is incorrect , but R is correct .
- (c) Both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).
- (d) A is correct , but R is incorrect .

1. Answer-(d)

- Soil is formed from the rock bed beneath the soil. It is not necessary that the soil of an area lies on the same rock bed from which it is formed.
- The breaking of granite rock produces clay soil mixed with sand, while the weathering of basalt rock produces fertile 'black soil' of fine particles.
- Rocks like 'shale' are good soil producers because these rocks get weathered quickly, whereas rocks like 'limestone' are poor soil producers. Hence A is correct, but R is incorrect.

Additional Knowledge:

- Soil is a mixture of many solid, liquid and gaseous substances which is found in the uppermost layer of the earth's crust.
- Soil is formed by biological, physical and chemical processes over a long period of time.
- Different types of soil are found in different places, as a result, differences are found in crops, grasses and trees.

2. "The study of the relationship between natural elements and economic conditions distributed through human production is called economic geography."

The above definition of economic geography is given -

- (a) Prof. Zimmerman
- (b) Prof. R. E. Murphy
- (c) Prof. Stamp
- (d) C.F. Jones

2. Answer-(d)

Definition of economic geography

Prominent geographers have presented their views regarding 'Economic Geography', which are as follows -

- According to **Pro. Zimmerman** – "Economic geography is related to man's economic life and economic environment."
- 1 • According to **Pro. R. E. Murphy** – "Economic geography studies the similarities and dissimilarities found from one place to another in

the methods of human livelihood.”

- According to **Pro. Stamp** – “Economic geography deals with those geographical and other factors which affect the productivity of human beings, but only so far as they are connected with production and trade.”
- According to **C.F. Jones** – “The study of the relationship between natural elements and economic conditions distributed by human production is called economic geography.”

Additional Knowledge:

Definitions of Human Geography

- According to **‘Friedrich Ratzel’**, ‘Human geography is a synthetic study of the relationships between human societies and the land.’
- According to **‘Allen Churchill’**, ‘Human geography is the study of the changing relations between the unstable earth and the active human being.’
<https://t.me/psstudies1>
- According to **‘Paul Vidal de La Bloche’**, “The concept arising from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws that govern our earth and the relationships between the organisms living on it is called human geography.”

3. Given below are two statements, one is **Assertion (A)** and the other is **Reason (R)**.

Assertion (A): The soil of humid climate regions is not alkaline.

Reason (R): In humid climate regions, due to the amount of rainfall being more than evaporation, the alkaline elements go into the lower layers of the soil through leaching.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

3. Answer-(b)

- In humid climate regions, due to the amount of rainfall being more than evaporation, the alkaline elements go into the lower layers of the soil through leaching, hence the soil of humid climate regions is not alkaline. Hence, both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- On the contrary, the soil of semi-arid and dry climate regions is alkaline because due to the

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| <p>(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect. (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> | <p>amount of evaporation being more than the amount of rainfall, alkaline elements dissolved with water come from the lower surface of the soil to the upper surface through capillarity.</p> <div data-bbox="800 279 1547 615"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil which has less amount of lime is 'acidic soil' and which has more amount of lime is 'alkaline soil'. The acidity of soil generally increases as we move from low latitudes to high latitudes. </div> |
| <p>4. Which of the following is/are included in the passive factor/factors of soil formation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Topographic elevation Period of soil development Climate Parent substance <p>Code:</p> <p>(a) 2 and 3 only (b) Only 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 3 and 4 only</p> | <p>4. Answer-(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the factors of soil formation, climate and biological factors are called 'active factors' whereas parent material, topographic elevation and period of development of soil are called 'passive factors'. <div data-bbox="800 951 1547 1654"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil is a changing and developing thin layer of organic and inorganic substances, which covers the earth's surface. It helps in maintaining vegetative cover. It consists of different layers, which are formed by the processes of physical, chemical and biological weathering of the parent rock. Factors of soil formation - The five factors that control soil formation include parent rock, relief, time, climate and biological elements. The first three factors are called passive factors and the last two factors are called active factors. </div> |
| <p>5. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The red color of soil is due to iron oxide. Grayness of soil in dry climatic areas is due to lack of compost (humus). <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Both 1 and 2</p> | <p>5. Answer - (a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The red color of soil is due to iron (iron oxide). Yellow color is also due to the presence of iron. But instead of red oxide it contains hydrated iron oxide. In 'humid climate areas' the blueness or grayness |

- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
(c) Only 2
(d) Only 1

of the soil most often means low iron content.

- In dry climate area, gray color of soil is due to lack of compost (humus) and white color is due to excess salinity in the soil.

Additional Knowledge:

- In 1975, the 'Major Soil Classification Scheme' was presented by the Soil Survey Division of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States of America. By this, the global soil has been divided into 12 classes on the basis of various characteristics of their circumscription -

Soil - World's Land Area (Approximately in Percentage)

- Aridisols - 12
- Inceptisols - 17
- Alfisols - 10
- Entisols - 16
- Oxisols - 8.0
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Mollisols – 7.0
- Ulti-Sols - 8.0
- Spodosols – 4.0
- Vertisols - 2.0
- Andisols – 1.0
- Histosols – 1.0
- Gelisols – 9.0

6. Which of the following soil(s) comes under 'Pedokaal' category?

1. Podzol Soil
2. Laterite soil
3. Chernozem soil
4. Chestnut soil

Code:

- (a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

6. Answer-(d)

General classification of soil

- In the general classification of soil, 'Pedocal' and 'Pedalfer' are most recognized. In this, the soil of areas with high rainfall has been classified under 'pedalfer' soil and the soil of dry and semi-arid areas has been classified under 'pedocal soil'.
- 4 • Different types of soils are included in 'Pedalfer class', like – Tundra soil, Podzol soil, Laterite soil etc.

(d) 3 and 4 only

- Prairie soil, chernozem soil, chestnut soil, black soil etc. are included in 'Pedokal class'.

Additional Knowledge:

- In 1938, a global soil classification was made by the United States Department of Agriculture, which was named 'USDA System'. On the basis of this classification, soil was classified into regional soil, inter-regional or intra-regional soil, non-regional or non-regional soil.

Regional or regional soil

- This type of soil develops in a place with proper drainage and is in equilibrium with the environment.

Intra-regional or intra-territorial soil

- This type of soil is scattered in different regions. There is no system of water flow in this soil, due to which the situation of waterlogging persists.

Non-territorial soil

- This type of soil is not related to locality but is transported by the factors of erosion. In this there is no complete development of soil layers.

7. Consider the following statements with reference to the soils of 'Pedalfer class':

1. These soils are found in 'humid climate regions'.
2. The development of this soil occurs through 'calcification' in semi-arid and dry climate regions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Neither 1, nor 2
(c) Only 2
(d) Both 1 and 2

7. Answer - (a)

Soil of 'pedalfer class'

- These soils are found in 'humid climate regions' ranging from high-latitude deciduous forests to mid-latitude deciduous forests and tropical forests and grasslands in lower latitudes, where annual rainfall is 63.5 cm. Is more than.
- 'Red' and 'yellow' colored 'pedalfer soils' are found in low latitude areas with high temperatures and humid weather conditions.
- Even when there is abundance of organic matter, due to the high activity of bacteria, humus is consumed by the bacteria, due to which very little amount of humus is saved. As a result, due to lack of fertilizers it soon becomes infertile.

- Different types of soils are included in the Pedulfar category, such as – Tundra soil, Podzol soil, Laterite soil etc.

Additional Knowledge:

'Pedocal class' soil

- The development of this soil occurs through 'calcification' in semi-arid and dry climate regions.
- Under the process of calcification, alkaline elements dissolved with water move from the lower layers of the soil to the upper layers through 'capillary action', due to which the alkalinity of the soil increases.
- With increase in dryness the density of vegetation decreases, hence the amount of 'humus' also decreases.
- Prairie soil, chernozem soil, chestnut soil, black soil etc. are included in the Pedokaal category.

8. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Laterite soil':

1. There is abundance of aluminum and iron oxide in this soil, that is why the color of this soil is red.
2. This soil is relatively not suitable for agriculture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Both 1 and 2
- (c) Neither 1, nor 2
- (d) Only 1

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8. Answer-(b)

Laterite soil

- There is abundance of aluminum and iron oxide in this soil, that is why the color of this soil is red.
- Minerals like bauxite, limonite and magnetite etc. are found in this soil.
- This soil is relatively not suitable for agriculture.
- Hardwood trees and thorny bushes grow in this soil, such as - Zaire (Congo) Basin, Amazon Basin etc.
- In India, laterite soil is mainly found in the hilly areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Assam and Kerala.

Additional Knowledge:

Laterite soil

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- In tropical humid climate regions where evergreen forests are found, soil development occurs through lateralization. In this process,

due to high temperature, silicate mineral elements disintegrate and get converted into silica, due to which during leaching, silica flows with water to the lower layers.

- Alkaline elements and humus also dissolve with water and go to the lower layers, hence there is a lack of silica, alkaline elements and humus in the upper layers of this soil.

9. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Podzol soil':

1. Due to the high amount of acid, there is absence of bacteria in this soil.
2. The main vegetation here is 'Kai' and 'Moss'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Neither 1, nor 2
- (d) Only 1

9. Answer-(d)

Podzol Soil

- In the cold-humid climate region where coniferous forests are found, the soil develops through podzolization, hence this soil is called 'podzol soil'.
- Under the podzolization process, due to the extremely low temperature in the cold-humid climate region, the silicate mineral elements do not get dissolved, due to which there is excess of 'silica' in the upper layers of this soil, while the organic matter does not get dissolved. Due to which there is a lack of 'humus'.
- Due to the high amount of acid, there is absence of bacteria in this soil.

Additional Knowledge:

Tundra soil

- In the tundra climate region, tundra soil develops through glaciation. In this process, due to extremely low temperatures and melting of snow, water gets filled, due to which the activities of microorganisms also reduce and the level of oxygen also becomes low.
- Due to the negligible rate of decomposition of organic matter, undecomposed organic matter is present in the soil.
- The rate of physical and chemical change in the rock structure is also negligible, due to which

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| | <p>the soil does not develop completely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main vegetation here is 'Kai' and 'Moss'. |
| <p>10. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Chernozem soil':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is also called 'Black Earth Soil'. This soil contains abundant amounts of calcium elements. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 2 (b) Both 1 and 2 (c) Neither 1, nor 2 (d) Only 1</p> | <p>10. Answer-(b)</p> <p>Chernozem soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the steppe-like climate region, treeless grasslands are found due to less rainfall and more evaporation than in the savanna-like climate. The soil formed in this climatic region is called 'Chernozem soil'. There is a balance between calcification and leaching in chernozem soil. This soil contains abundant amounts of calcium elements. Due to the presence of grasslands in steppe-like climate regions, the rate of decomposition of organic matter is also high. More humus is found in chernozem soil, hence it is also called 'black earth soil'. Apart from being highly fertile, chernozem soil is friable which is called 'Regur or black cotton soil' in India. Capillary action is most effective in 'black soil'. 'Chernozem soil' has a high capacity to absorb moisture, as a result the need for irrigation is less. This soil is especially suitable for wheat cultivation. It is found in Ukraine, the central region of the United States, Central Africa, Central India and the southern plateau region of India etc. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Desert soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This type of soil is formed in climatic regions with low rainfall, high temperature and high evaporation. Desert soil is gray in temperate areas and red in hot areas. Due to lack of water, mineral elements do not seep into the lower layers, the desert soil is </div> |

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| | <p>alkaline and due to paucity of vegetation, there is lack of humus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this soil the layers are not fully developed and its composition is microscopic. |
| <p>11. Which of the following is/are measures to reduce soil erosion?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strip farming Crop rotation Use of stubble mulch Use of organic fertilizers <p>Code:</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(c) 2, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(d) Only 1, 3 and 4</p> | <p>11. Answer-(b)</p> <p>Ways to reduce soil erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in existing soil cover - This type of improvement can be done by growing cover crops like Barse (a fodder crop) or grasses like Doob, Kuju, Dinanath etc. to protect the soil cover. Strip farming - Under this, crops that help in reducing erosion along with erosion resistant crops are grown in alternate strips. Erosion resistant crop strips stop the flow of water and soil. Crop Rotation - Under this, two or more crops are grown sequentially in the same field so that the fertility of the soil can be maintained. Continuous cultivation of hard-to-cultivate crops (tobacco etc.) increases soil erosion. A good crop rotation should include densely planted small grain crops and legumes (which can control soil erosion). Stubble Mulching - It means leaving crop and vegetation stubble on the ground, so that the soil layer can be protected from soil erosion. Stubble mulch reduces evaporation and increases infiltration capacity, resulting in conservation of soil moisture. Use of organic fertilizers - Use of green manure, cow dung manure, agricultural wastes etc. improves the soil structure. The clayey and friable soil structure increases the infiltration capacity and permeability of the soil and helps in conserving moisture. <p>Other measures may include control of overgrazing, reduction of domesticated animals, ban on shifting</p> |

cultivation and preventive measures against wildfires.

Additional Knowledge:

'Natural' and 'Geographical factors' of soil erosion

- Water erosion
- Wind erosion
- Glacial erosion
- Erosion by sea waves

Human factors of soil erosion

Direct factor

- Deforestation and forest destruction.
- Excessive use of land as pasture i.e. excessive animal grazing.
- Unscientific agriculture, such as over-farming, under-farming, not using crop rotation, unscientific irrigation methods, shifting cultivation, slope farming.
- Use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides

Indirect factors

- Irrigation, construction of dams, multipurpose projects
- Water flow problem
- Stages of green revolution
- Urbanization, industrialization, road construction, mining work

12. Match List I with List II:

| List I | List II |
|---------------|---|
| A. Tropophyte | 1. Vegetation of tropical desert areas |
| B. Xerophyte | 2. Swamp and equatorial warm humid vegetation |
| C. Hygrophyte | 3. Vegetation of flooded areas |
| D. | 4. Grass and vegetation of |

12. Answer-(c)

Types of vegetation - characteristics

- **Tropophyte** – grasses and plants of tropical climate
- **Xerophyte** – vegetation of tropical desert areas
- **Hygrophyte** – vegetation of swamps and equatorial warm humid climates
- **Hydrophyte** – vegetation of flooded areas

Additional Knowledge:

Types of vegetation - characteristics

- **Mesophyte** – vegetation of temperate zone
- **Lithophyte** – plants that grow in hard rocks

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| <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hydrophyte</td><td>tropical climate</td></tr> </table> <p>Select the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4</p> <p>(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4</p> <p>(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3</p> <p>(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3</p> | Hydrophyte | tropical climate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cryophyte – vegetation of tundra and cold regions • Halophyte – vegetation found in salty areas |
| Hydrophyte | tropical climate | | |
| <p>13. Which of the following soil-conservation methods is generally applied in coastal and arid areas?</p> <p>(a) Contour plowing</p> <p>(b) Terraced farming</p> <p>(c) Mulching</p> <p>(d) Shelterbelt</p> | <p>13. Answer-(d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Shelterbelt' is a method of soil conservation in coastal and dry areas. In this method, rows of trees are planted to prevent wind movement to protect the soil cover. The roots of trees bind the soil and prevent the top layer of soil from being removed by the action of water or wind. • Contour plowing: The land is plowed in a parallel manner along the contour rather than up and down the slope. • Terrace farming – It is the practice of cutting stairs into hill slopes to provide level land for farming and prevent soil erosion. <small>https://t.me/psstudies1</small> • Mulching – The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic material such as straw. It helps in maintaining soil moisture. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial relief plays an important role in soil formation and erosion. Due to the more intense water flow on rocky surfaces with steep slopes, the accumulation of soil-forming substances is reduced. As a result, only a very thin layer of soil is formed here, which is called 'residual soil'. In such areas, land conservation is done by the 'contour bond method'. </div> | | |
| <p>14. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The vertical section from the upper surface of the soil to the underlying rock is called 'soil</p> | <p>14. Answer-(d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vertical section from the upper surface of the soil to the basic rock is called 'soil profile' and the | | |

transect'.

2. There are mainly 6 layers in the soil profile, in which the uppermost layer is the most fertile.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Both 1 and 2
- (c) Neither 1, nor 2
- (d) Only 1

horizontal layers of the soil are called 'soil bed'.

- There are four layers in the soil layer, in which the uppermost layer is the most fertile.

What is a soil profile?

A soil profile consists of several soil horizons.

O horizon

- humus on the ground surface.

A horizon

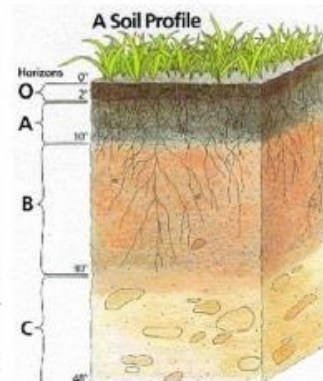
- Top soil.
- Rich in organic matter. Typically dark color.
- Also called zone of **leaching**.

B horizon

- Subsoil.
- Also called zone of accumulation.
- May contain soluble minerals such as calcite in arid climates (caliche).

C horizon

- Weathered bedrock (rotten rock).
- Bedrock lies below the soil profile.



Additional Knowledge:

Acidic and alkaline soil

According to pH value, soil can be called acidic and alkaline -

- **Neutral Soil** – pH value 7
- **Acidic soil** – pH value less than 7
- **Alkaline soil** – pH value more than 7

15. Consider the following statements with reference to tropical evergreen forests:

1. Vines and epiphytes are the most prominent features of this biome.
2. Biodiversity is very less in this type of forest.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Both 1 and 2

15. Answer-(a)

Tropical evergreen forest

- In the equatorial regions and tropical coastal regions, under conditions of heavy rainfall and high temperatures, mangrove forests are found in the dense, high and world's most diverse bio-resources containing hardwoods such as mahogany, ebony, rosewood and in deltaic areas. 12% of the earth is covered with these forests.
- Due to the density of trees, light cannot reach here and there is darkness. Vines and epiphytes are the most prominent features of this biome.
- These forests are highly biodiverse. More than half of the Earth's animal and plant species are found here.
- The animals found in these forests include elephants, rhinoceros, wild boar, lion, crocodile

and many species of monkeys and snakes. Amazon Basin, Congo Basin, Guinea Coast of Africa, Java-Sumatra etc. are the main areas of these forests.

Additional Knowledge:

American geographer 'G. T. Trewartha has divided the world's biomes into 5 parts on the basis of availability of soil water and heat -

- Forest Biomes
- Savanna Biome
- Grassland Biomes
- Desert Biomes
- Tundra Biomes

16. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Humus is relatively less in the soils of tropical and sub-tropical climate regions.

Reason (R): In these regions, bacteria are more active and absorb humus from the soil.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).
- (c) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
- (d) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

16. Answer-(b)

- Bacteria get their food from the humus present in the soil, as a result the effect of bacteria on the soil varies in different climatic regions.
- **In tropical and sub-tropical climate regions,** bacteria remain more active which absorb humus from the soil, as a result, humus in the soils of these regions becomes relatively less. Hence, both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).
- On the contrary, bacteria remain less active in cold climate regions, due to which the loss of humus from the soils of these regions is less.

Additional Knowledge:

- Despite the increase in the density of vegetation, the amount of humus first increases and then decreases as we go from high latitudes to low latitudes.
- **In high latitude regions,** due to extremely low temperatures, organic matter does not decompose, whereas in low latitude regions, the leaves are consumed by microorganisms and the

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| | <p>humus gets mixed with water and goes to the lower layers through leaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Humus' is formed by the rotting of leaves and roots of plants (trees, bushes, grass and moss etc.) which not only increases the fertility of the soil but also helps in the development of the soil. |
| <p>17. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Mediterranean forests':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citrus fruits are usually grown in these forests. 2. This type of forests are called 'Selvas' in Brazil. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Neither 1, nor 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Both 1 and 2</p> | <p>17. Answer-(a)</p> <p>Mediterranean Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of these forests is found in the western and south-western parts of the continents, in the subtropical climate areas of both the hemispheres between 30 degrees to 45 degrees latitude. • These regions have hot, dry summers and mild rainy winters. • Citrus fruits like oranges, figs, olives and grapes are generally grown in these areas. • Chaparral, lavender, laurel and other aromatic herbs (maquis) are also produced here. <p>Tropical evergreen forests are called 'selvas' in Brazil.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Additional Knowledge:</u></p> <p>Mid-latitude evergreen forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of forest areas are found in subtropical regions and in the eastern coastal parts of the continents. • Here trees of one species generally predominate. • Oak, Laurel, Magnolia, Eucalyptus etc. are the main trees here. • Its main regions are Southern China, Japan, South-East USA and Southern Brazil etc. </div> |
| <p>18. Consider the following pairs:</p> | <p>18. Answer-(b)</p> |

Major Lakes of the World - Related Countries

1. Ladoga Lake – Russia
2. Eyre Lake - Canada
3. Athabasca Lake - Australia
4. Rudolf Lake – Brazil

How many of the above pairs are matched?

- (a) Four pairs
- (b) A pair
- (c) Two pairs
- (d) Three pairs

Major Lakes of the World - Related Areas

- Ladoga Lake – Russia
- Eyre Lake - Australia
- Athabasca Lake - Canada
- Lake Rudolph (Lake Turkana) – Kenya

Major lakes of the world and their related areas

- Lake Superior – America and Canada
- Lake Victoria – Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania
- Lake Huron - United States of America and Canada
- Lake Michigan - United States of America
- Lake Tanganyika – Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire
- Lake Baikal – Russia
- Lake Malawi – Malawi and Mozambique
- Great Slave Lake - Canada
- Lake Erie - United States of America and Canada
- Lake Winnipeg - Canada
- Lake Ontario - United States of America and Canada
- Lake Balkhash – Kazakhstan
- Lake Chad – Nigeria, Niger and Chad, Cameroon
- Onega Lake – Russia
- Lake Titicaca – Peru-Bolivia
- Reindeer Lake – Canada
- Issyk Kul Lake – Kyrgyzstan

19. Consider the following statements with reference to tropical monsoon forests:

1. These have the largest extent under forest areas of the world.
2. In these forest areas there is a pronounced dry season followed by rainfall.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2

19. Answer-(a)

Tropical deciduous forest or monsoon forest

- Found in the monsoon regions of Asia, Brazil, Central America, and Northern Australia, these forest areas have a pronounced dry season followed by rainfall.
- 15 • Major trees like teak, rosewood, sal, bamboo etc. are found here.
- After tropical evergreen forests, the highest

- (b) Both 1 and 2
(c) Neither 1, nor 2
(d) Only 1

diversity is found in these forest areas.

Coniferous forests (Taiga forests) have the **largest extent** within the forest areas of the world.

Additional Knowledge:

Coniferous forest (taiga forest)

- These are softwood forests found in the continents of Europe, Asia, North America and other parts around the northern polar region and on high mountains.
- The main trees of these forests are **pine, cedar, fir, hemlock, spruce** whose growth period is limited to summers.
- The leaves of these trees are thick and needle shaped which cause less transpiration and help in protecting from cold in winter season.
- **Fox, mink, samur and Siberian crane** are found in the region of taiga forests.

20. Match List I (major grasslands of the world) with List II (related countries/regions):

| List I | List II |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Lanos | 1. Argentina |
| B. Caatinga | 2. Australia |
| C. Pampas | 3. Brazil |
| D. Downs | 4. Venezuela |

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
(d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

20. Answer-(c)

<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>

Major grasslands of the world

Grassland - Related Country/Territory

- Llanos - Venezuela
- Caatinga, Cerrado, Campos - Brazil
- Pampas - Argentina
- Downs – Australia

Additional Knowledge:

Major tropical grasslands

- Savanna – Central and southern eastern Africa
- Campos – Brazil
- Llanos – Venezuela

Major temperate grasslands

- Pampas – Argentina
- Prairie – America
- Veld – South Africa
- Steppe – Asia and Europe
- Downs – Australia

21. Consider the following pairs:

Types of Forest - Related Vegetation

1. Tropical Evergreen Forest - Rubber
2. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest – Peepal
3. Tropical thorn forest - Kikar
4. Tropical Mountain Forest – Cedar

How many of the above pairs are matched?

- (a) A pair
(b) Three pairs
(c) Two pairs
(d) Four pairs

21. Answer-(d)

Types of Forest - Related Vegetation

- Tropical Evergreen Forest - Rubber
- Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest – Peepal
- tropical thorn forest - kikar
- Tropical Mountain Forest – Cedar

Additional Knowledge:

- Pieces of decayed organisms are present in soil which is called 'humus'. It is the main factor in the structure of the soil because it makes the soil porous and helps in the penetration of air and water into the soil.

22. Match List I (major grasslands of the world) with List II (related countries/regions):

| List I | List II |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Prairie | 1. South Africa |
| B. Pustaz | 2. New Zealand |
| C. Canterbury | 3. Hungary |
| D. Veld | 4. America |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
(b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

22. Answer-(b)

Major grasslands of the world

Grassland - Related Country/Territory

- Prairie - America
- Pustaj – Hungary
- Canterbury - New Zealand
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Veld - South Africa
- Downs - Australia
- Steppe – Europe and Central Asia

Additional Knowledge:

Tropical grasslands

- Tropical grasslands are those which receive rainfall ranging from 50 cm to 130 cm. In addition, tropical grasslands contain a lot of small plants making it an excellent hunting ground. For example, the African Savanna is one of the tropical grasslands.
- The tropical grasslands are home to **elephants, giraffes, lions, cheetahs, zebras and other magnificent species.**

Temperate grasslands

- 17
- Except for climatic conditions, these grasslands are similar to tropical grasslands. They have cool winters and hot summers with precipitation

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| | <p>between 25 cm and 75 cm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These grasslands withstand extreme climates. In cold weather, temperatures can reach 0 degrees Fahrenheit in flooded grasslands. Whereas in summer season it reaches 90 degrees in some areas. Precipitation in these grasslands occurs mostly in the form of dew and snow. Some of the vegetation that grows here are sagebrush, perennial grasses, buffalo grass clover, and wild indigo, etc. |
| <p>23. Which of the following is a temporary dwelling built from animal skins by 'Khirgiz' and 'Kazakh', inhabitants of the steppe region of Central Asia?</p> <p>(a) All (AUL)</p> <p>(b) Yurt</p> <p>(c) IGLOO</p> <p>(d) IZBA</p> | <p>23. Answer-(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yurt - This is a temporary dwelling made of animal skins by Khirgiz and Kazak, residents of the steppe region of Central Asia. <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Habitats of some major tribes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUL - This is a tent-like dwelling which is built in a circular structure by covering leather over wood. It is mostly found in the Caucasus mountainous and desert areas of Europe IGLOO - This is a semi-circular house made of snow, which is the home of the Eskimo species in the tundra region. IZBA - It is a human dwelling made of triangular colored walls in the rural areas of northern Russia. KRAL- This is a house made of grass by the Vantu and Zulu tribes of Africa. TIPI – A tent-shaped house built by the Red Indians, made primarily of bison hide. |
| <p>24. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Environmental Determinism':</p> <p>1. It generally considers humans as passive actors who are influenced by environmental factors.</p> | <p>24. Answer-(d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Determinism – According to the determinist ideology, every human activity is controlled by the environment. Proponents of determinism believe that physical factors; Like - |

2. According to this, man is capable of making changes in his environment.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
(b) Both 1 and 2
(c) Neither 1, nor 2
(d) Only 1

they control climate, relief, natural vegetation and all human activities and lifestyle etc. Determinism generally considers humans as passive agents who are influenced by environmental factors.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Environmental Possibilism** – According to Possibilism, man is capable of making changes in his environment and he can use the many possibilities given by nature as per his wish for his benefit. Possibilism gives an important place to man in comparison to nature and sees him as an active force. According to Possibilism, the principle of determinism that man is a slave of nature was rejected.
- **Environmental neo-determinism** – This ideology is a philosophy between the extremes of the above two ideologies. ‘Griffith Taylor’ believed that a large part of the best economic program adopted by a country is determined by nature and it is the duty of the geographer to interpret this program.

25. Which of the following factors affects population distribution and density in the world?

1. Availability of water
2. Landform
3. Climate
4. Soils

Code:

- (a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) 3 and 4 only

25. Answer-(c)

Factors affecting population distribution and density in the world

Geographical factors

- **Availability of water** – Water is the most important factor of life. Therefore, population settlement takes place only in areas with adequate supply of clean water. River valleys are the most densely populated areas in the world.
- **Landform** – Population is generally found more on flat plains and gentle slopes.
- **Climate** – More population is found in areas with good climate than in very hot or cold deserts.
- **Soils** – Population settlement is relatively more in areas with fertile soil.

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| | <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Factors affecting population distribution and density in the world</p> <p>Economic factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals – Population settlement is relatively higher in areas with mineral availability. • Industrialization – Industrial belts provide employment opportunities. Therefore, population settlement is relatively high. • Transport facility – Population settlement is found relatively higher in areas with availability of transport facilities. • Basic facilities – Where basic facilities are available to humans, population settlement is found relatively higher. • Urbanization – The facilities available in cities are also responsible for the increased population settlement. <p>Social and cultural factors <small>https://t.me/pcsstudies1</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population settlement is relatively higher in areas of social and political peace. |
| <p>26. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Demographic Transition Theory':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This theory was originally presented by 'W.S. Thomson' in 1929. 2. 'W.S.Thomson' is called the 'father of demographic transition theory'. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Only 1 (c) Neither 1, nor 2 (d) Only 2</p> | <p>26. Answer-(b)</p> <p>Demographic transition theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This theory was originally presented by 'W.S. Thomson' in 1929. Which was modified and presented in scientific form by 'Frank W. Notestein' in 1945, that is why 'Notestein' is called the 'father of the theory of demographic transition'. Both of them have made the trends of birth rate and death rate interpreted by Europe, America and Australia the basis of the demographic transition theory. • Thomson and Notestein have divided the demographic transition theory into three stages based on changes in birth rate and death rate. Later, based on the changes in birth rate and |

death rate, the demographic transition theory has been divided into three to five stages. These stages are collectively called the '**demographic cycle**'.

- **Mr. C.P. Blaker** has divided these stages into five parts.

Additional Knowledge:

Demographic transition theory

- Demographic transition theory is a population theory that explains the natural increase (change) in population due to the difference between the birth rate and death rate of the population in a region over a long period of time. This is also called '**demographic transition theory**'.
- **Demographic transition theory** is used to describe the population of an area and to predict the future population.
- This theory tells us that as a society rises from an uneducated, rural and agricultural state to an educated, urban and industrial one, the characteristics of the population change. **For example**, high birth rate and high death rate change into low birth rate and low death rate, life expectancy and life expectancy increase, family size changes from large to small.

27. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of the 'First Stage' of the demographic transition?

1. High fertility and high mortality
2. Low life expectancy and life expectancy
3. Small size of families

Code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 only

27. Answer - (a)

'First stage' of demographic transition

The first stage is also known as 'pre-modern', 'pre-industrial stage' and 'high stable stage'. Following are some demographic characteristics of this state.

- There is high fertility (birth rate) and high mortality (death rate).
- Population growth is very slow or remains constant.
- Life expectancy and life expectancy are low.

(d) 2 and 3 only

- Most of the people are illiterate.
- Most of the people live in villages and there is little development in the cities.
- The primary economic activities of the people are occupation (food collection, hunting, animal husbandry, agriculture etc.).
- Epidemics, famine and food uncertainty are more prevalent.
- The level of technology is low.
- The size of families is large.
- There is a complete lack of health related facilities.
- About 200 years ago all the countries of the world were in this situation.

Additional Knowledge:

- 'Demographic transition theory' is divided into three to five stages. Thomson and Notestein have divided it into 3 stages, while C P Bleecker has divided it into 5 stages, generally it is divided into three stages.

28. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of the 'Third Stage' of the demographic transition?

1. Higher percentage of urban population
2. High level of technology
3. High level of 'labor specialization'
4. High level of literacy and education

Code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(c) Only 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

28. Answer-(b)

Third stage of demographic transition

This stage is known as the last stage of westernization, post-industrial stage etc. This stage has the following demographic characteristics -

- Both birth rate and death rate become low. This reduces to less than five persons per thousand.
- Population growth stops and it reaches 'low stability'. Although the population grows very slowly.
- Life expectancy and life expectancy become higher.
- The percentage of urban population increases.
- 22 • The percentage of people engaged in third, fourth and fifth economic activities increases. And the percentage of primary and secondary economic

activities becomes very less.

- The problems of food uncertainty, famine etc. almost end.
- The level of technology becomes higher.
- The family size becomes nuclear or small.
- The level of literacy and education becomes higher.
- Labor specialization is high. There is a shortage of unskilled workers.
- Most of the developed countries fall in this category. Like – most of the countries of Europe – France, Germany, Russia, England etc. USA and Canada of North America. Japan, Singapore in Asia. Australia and New Zealand etc. in Australia.

Additional Knowledge:

'Second stage' of demographic transition

This stage is known as the 'explosive stage', 'stage of industrialization' etc. The following are the demographic characteristics of this stage –

<https://time/pcsstudies1>

- The birth rate remains high at the beginning of the second stage, but it decreases with time.
- The beginning of this stage begins with the decline in mortality.
- In the middle of this stage, due to the large difference between the birth rate and death rate, the population grows at a rapid pace. For this reason this stage is called the '**explosive stage of population**'.
- Death rate decreases due to development in health facilities and improvement in sanitation.
- Life expectancy and life expectancy increase.
- Literacy rate improves.
- The processes of industrial development and urban development accelerate.
- 23 • Along with primary occupation, people get involved in 'secondary' and 'tertiary activities' and its percentage keeps increasing.

- With the adoption of family planning methods, the size of the family gradually becomes smaller.
- The size and density of the population increases.
- At present the developing countries of the world are in this situation. **India, China, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico** are in the last stage of this stage. Whereas most of the Islamic countries are in its initial stage. In the middle of the second stage are countries like Sri Lanka, Peru, Chile etc.
- In this stage the percentage of the working population remains high.
- This stage is also called 'transition stage'.

29. Consider the following pairs:

Names of shifting agriculture - country/place

1. Milpa – Mexico and Central America
2. Conuco - Indonesia and Malaysia
3. Roca - Brazil
4. Masole – Congo and Central Africa

How many of the above pairs are matched?

- (a) A pair
- (b) Two pairs
- (c) Three pairs
- (d) Four pairs

29. Answer-(c)

Names of shifting agriculture - country/place

- Milpa – Mexico and Central America
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Conuco – Venezuela
- Roca - Brazil
- Masole – Congo and Central Africa
- Ladang - Indonesia and Malaysia
- Re - Vietnam
- Taungya - Myanmar
- Chena - Sri Lanka
- Cangin - Philippines

Additional Knowledge:

Shifting Agriculture

- It is known by the names 'Jhum Krishi', 'Shearing and Burning Agriculture' etc.
- In this, the land is cleared by cutting and burning trees and the ashes are mixed with the soil and agriculture is done on that land.
- When the fertility of the land reduces due to lack of organic elements in the soil, leaching and repeated burning of vegetation, then that

| | |
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| | <p>plot is abandoned and the farmer does farming on a new plot by the process of slashing and burning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting agriculture is more prevalent in the densely forested areas of the Amazon Basin, tropical regions, parts of Africa, south-east Asia and north-east India. |
| <p>30. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Statement (A): Malthus's approach towards the population problem was idealistic. Reason (R): His theory of population was based on the experiences of population growth in Europe. Select the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (b) A is incorrect, but R is correct. (c) Both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R). (d) A is correct, but R is incorrect.</p> | <p>30. Answer-(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malthus' approach towards the population problem was empiricist because his theory of population was based on the experiences of population growth in Europe. Hence A is incorrect, but R is correct. <p>Additional Knowledge: Malthus' population theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Robert Malthus (1766–1834) was a British historian and economist. He first published 'Principle of Population', an essay on the principle of population, in the year 1798. In this, the mutual relationship between population growth and socio-economic change has been determined. His objective was humanitarian and he always thought about human welfare. What effect does population growth have on human welfare? This has been explained in this essay. |
| <p>31. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to Malthus, if the population remains uncontrolled then it increases exponentially. According to Malthus, the growth rate of living capacity increases at an arithmetic rate compared to population growth. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> | <p>31. Answer-(c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to 'Malthus', if the population remains uncontrolled then it increases at exponential speed/geometric speed like (1,2,4,8,16.....) If the population growth rate continues at the same speed then every 25 years the population increases. Will double and increase to 256 times in 200 years. |

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Only 2

- In comparison to population growth, the growth rate of **subsistence capacity (food)** increases at a **simple parallel/arithmetic pace**. Like (1,2,3,4,5.....) this increase will **double in 25 years** and **9 times in 200 years**

Additional Knowledge:

The credit for presenting systematic ideas on the relationship between population and resources goes to '**Thomas Robert Malthus**'.

Theories of population are divided into two categories – Natural based theory

- According to this, nature itself controls the uncontrolled population growth through natural disasters and establishes a balance between population and resources. The first scholar to propound this theory was Malthus. Apart from these, Thomas Sandler, Thomas Dubble and Herbert Spencer also propounded population theory on a natural basis.

Socially based theory

- **Henry George, Arsene Dument, David Ricardo and Karl Marx** have propounded population theory on the basis of social rules.
- According to this, as a result of social reforms (such as education, health, employment etc.) such changes can be brought about in the uncontrollably increasing population, that there will be no need for population control.

32. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Population Pyramid':

1. It gives us information about birth rate and death rate as well as life expectancy.
2. With this the sex ratio of an area can be known.

32. Answer - (a)

Features of 'Population Pyramid'

- It gives us information about birth rate and death rate as well as **life expectancy**.
- From the population pyramid, we get information about how many **working population** and how many **dependent population** in an area. The

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Only 1

dependent population includes child dependents (aged below 15 years) and elderly dependents (people above 60 years of age).

- From the age-sex pyramid, we can easily know about a country whether it is a developed country, developing, or less developed.
- It can also be used to estimate the current status and forecast of the population of a particular age group.
- With this, the sex ratio of any area and the sex ratio of a particular age group can be easily determined.

Additional Knowledge:

Age-Sex Pyramid (Population Pyramid)

- The 'Population Pyramid' is a visual graph that represents the gender and age structure within a region/country. These are used by governments and other sectors to estimate current population needs and to predict population for the future.
- **Age-sex pyramid** is also called the 'population pyramid'. It is used to express age-sex structure. It was propounded by 'W.M. Thomson' and 'Arthur Lewis'.

Types of population pyramid

According to the growth in population of an area, the age-sex pyramid is divided into three parts.

- Expanding population.
- Stable population.
- Declining population.

33. Consider the following statements:

1. To account for the expanding population, the base of the 'Population Pyramid' becomes wider and the top becomes increasingly thinner.
2. For decreasing population, the base of

33. Answer-(d)

'Population Pyramid' for expanding population

- In under-developed countries the age-sex pyramid has a broad base and an increasingly narrow top. Due to the high birth rate in these countries, a large population is found in the lower

the 'Population Pyramid' is narrow and the top is conical.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Both 1 and 2

age groups while the number of old people gradually decreases.

'Population Pyramid' for stable population

- The age-sex pyramid representing a stable population is **bell-shaped** which becomes **conical towards the top**. The birth rate and death rate remain almost the same for a long time, as a result of which the population becomes stable.

'Population Pyramid' for decreasing population –

- The pyramid of **declining population** has a **narrow base** and a **conical top**. This reflects low birth and death rates. Population growth in these countries is zero or negative.

Additional Knowledge:

Types of sex ratio

- **Favorable sex ratio** - If the number of women in an area is more than the number of men, then it is called favorable sex ratio. Favorable sex ratio is found in most developed countries.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- **Adverse sex ratio** - If the number of women in an area is less than the number of men, then it is called adverse sex ratio. The main reason behind this is the discrimination between men and women. Men are given more importance than women. This is seen in developing countries.
- **Balanced sex ratio** – In this situation the number of men and women is almost equal.

34. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Every year 11th July is celebrated as 'World Population Day'.

Reason (R): On 11 July 1987, world population had crossed 5 billion.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

34. Answer-(c)

- Focusing on the contemporary issues and impacts of population, July 11 was established as 'Population Day' by the Governing Council of the United Nations in the year 1989. Since then every year 11th July is celebrated as Population Day.
- The basis of this day is 11 July 1987, when the world population crossed 5 billion, it was

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- (a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
 (c) Both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).
 (d) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

celebrated as 'Five Billion Day'. Hence, both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).

- Important suggestions for celebrating July 11 as 'World Population Day' were given by Dr. K., the then senior demographer of the World Bank. C. Zachariah suggested it.
-

Additional Knowledge:

Decreasing order of continents on the basis of population density (people/km²) –

- Asia - 146
- Africa - 43
- Europe - 34
- South America - 32
- North America - 20
- Oceania - 5

Distribution of population in the world

<https://t.me/psstudies1>

Continents - Population (in thousands) - Percentage of World

- Asia - 4694576 - 59.36
- Africa - 1393676 - 17.62
- Europe - 745173 - 9.42
- North America - 604155 - 7.64
- South America - 439719 - 5.56
- Oceania - 45575 - 0.58

(Source - World Population Projection, 2022)

35. Match List I (major iron ore regions of the world) with List II (countries):

| List I | List II |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Mesabi Range | 1. Brazil |
| B. Itabira Hill | 2. Australia |

35. Answer-(b)

Major iron ore fields of the world

Country- area

- US - Mesabi Range (Lake Superior Region), Pennsylvania, Alabama
- Brazil - Itabira Hills (Minas Garces Province)
- South Africa - Postmasburg Region (Transvaal)

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| C. Pilbara region | 3. Russia |
| D. Nizhny Tagil | 4. United States |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

- **Australia - Pilbara Region** (Hammersley)
- China - Manchuria, Shansi, Shantung, South Sichuan
- **Russia – Magnitogorsk Mountains, Nizhny Tagil**
- Sweden - Kiruna and Gallivaara

Additional Knowledge:

Iron Ore

- It is a metallic mineral. It is the main metal found in the form of ore in the inner layers of the Earth.
- There are four types of iron ore (**magnetite, hematite, limonite, siderite**).
- **'Magnetite' is the best type of magnetic iron ore** while siderite is called 'iron carbonate'.

36. Consider the following pairs:

Major coal producing regions in the world - Countries

1. Oklahoma - Australia
2. Donbass region – Ukraine
3. Kuznetsk - Russia
4. Ruhr Valley - Britain

How many of the above pairs are matched?

- (a) Four pairs
- (b) Three pairs
- (c) Two pairs
- (d) A pair

36. Answer-(c)

Major coal producing areas in the world
Country- area

- China - Shansi, Manchuria, Shantung, Beijing
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- US - Appalachian region, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas
- Ukraine – Donets or Donbass region
- Russia – Moscow-Tula region, Kuzbass region, Sakhalin, Kuznetsk
- Germany - Ruhr Valley
- UK - Nottingham, Yorkshire-Derbyshire, Lancashire

Additional Knowledge:

Coal

- Coal is considered the basis of the industrial revolution. It is found in layered rocks of the Carboniferous era.
- Coal is classified into four classes (**anthracite, bituminous, lignite, peat**) on the basis of carbon content.
- **'Anthracite' coal is of the best quality** and 'peat' is considered to be the lowest grade coal.

| | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lignite coal is called 'brown coal' whereas 'bituminous' coal is found in maximum quantity in Gondwana era layers. |
| <p>37. Which of the following is/are the reasons for the population growth of any area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in life expectancy Lack of family planning Religious reasons and conservatism Illegal immigrants <p>Code:</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(b) Only 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(c) 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> | <p>37. Answer-(b)</p> <p>Due to population growth of an area -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase in life expectancy lack of family planning child marriage illiteracy Religious reasons and conservatism poverty illegal immigrants <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word 'Demography' is derived from the Greek words 'demos' and 'graphy' meaning 'population' and 'science'. Thus, demography is the scientific study of the human population. <p><small>https://t.me/pcsstudies1</small></p> <p>Population change in an area has three components -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth Rate death rate migration </div> |
| <p>38. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Tuareg tribe is found mainly in the Congo Basin region of the African continent. The 'Bedu tribe' mainly lives in the Sahara desert. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 2</p> <p>(b) Only 1</p> <p>(c) Neither 1, nor 2</p> <p>(d) Both 1 and 2</p> | <p>38. Answer-(c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Congo tribes' are mainly found in the Congo Basin region of the African continent. A of this tribe The 'Tuareg tribe' is found in the Sahara desert region of Africa and they also work as guides for tourists. 'Bedu tribe' is mainly found in the Arabian desert. People of this tribe rear sheep, goats etc. 31 People of the 'Kurdish tribe' are found in the region of Iran and Iraq and they are demanding a new country, Kurdistan, for their region. |

| | <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p><u>Bushman tribe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tribe lives in the Kalahari Desert of the African continent, mainly in Botswana and South Africa. These people also consume termites as food. Termite is also called 'Bushman's rice' | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| <p>39. Match List I (tribes) with List II (related countries/regions):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="142 598 769 1102"> <thead> <tr> <th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Hopi Tribe</td><td>1. Kalahari Dese</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Boro Tribe</td><td>2. Amazon Basin Region</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Bushman Tribe</td><td>3. United States of America</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Boer tribe</td><td>4. South Africa</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Select the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4</p> <p>(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4</p> <p>(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3</p> <p>(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3</p> | List I | List II | A. Hopi Tribe | 1. Kalahari Dese | B. Boro Tribe | 2. Amazon Basin Region | C. Bushman Tribe | 3. United States of America | D. Boer tribe | 4. South Africa | <p>39. Answer-(b)</p> <p>Tribe Name - Related Country/Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hopi Tribe - United States Boro Tribe – Brazil (Amazon Basin Region) Bushman Tribe - Kalahari Desert Boer Tribe - South Africa <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Tribe Name - Related Country/Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eskimo Tribe - North America Continent Red Indian - North America Maya Tribe - Mexico Yankee Tribe - United States Bushman Tribe - Kalahari Desert, Africa Masai Tribe – Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania Tuareg Tribe - Sahara Desert, Africa Zulu Tribe - South Africa |
| List I | List II | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Hopi Tribe | 1. Kalahari Dese | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Boro Tribe | 2. Amazon Basin Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Bushman Tribe | 3. United States of America | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Boer tribe | 4. South Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>40. Consider the following pairs:</p> <p>Tribe-Related Country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flemish Tribe - Belgium Maori Tribe - New Zealand Sakai Tribe – Malaysia Inkatha Tribe - South Africa <p>How many of the above pairs are matched?</p> <p>(a) Three pairs</p> <p>(b) Four pairs</p> <p>(c) Two pairs</p> <p>(d) A pair</p> | <p>40. Answer-(b)</p> <p>Tribe Name – Related Country/Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flemish Tribe - Belgium Maori Tribe - New Zealand Sakai Tribe – Malaysia Inkatha Tribe - South Africa <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Tribe Name – Related Country/Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedouin Tribes - Arabian Desert Kurdish Tribe – Iran and Iraq | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kirghiz Tribe – Central Asia• Yukagir Tribe – Siberia (Russia)• Kiwis - New Zealand• Nipponese - Japan• Swahili - Kenya and Tanzania• Semang - Malaysia |
|--|--|

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