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PRE-Mix

(Compilations of the Multiple Choice Questions)

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Geography

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1. With respect to the 'Shadow Zones', consider the following statements:

1. For each earthquake, there exists an altogether different shadow zone.
2. Any seismograph located within 145° from the epicentre will record both the P-and the S-waves.
3. The shadow zone of the S-waves is much larger than that of the P-waves.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

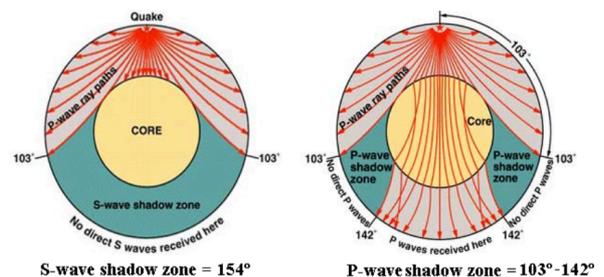
- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 2 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: D

Explanation

- Earthquake waves get recorded in seismographs located at far off locations. However, there exist some specific areas where the waves are not reported. Such a zone is called the 'shadow zone'.
- The study of different events reveals that for each earthquake, there exists altogether different shadow zone.
- It was observed that seismographs located at any distance within 105° from the epicentre, recorded the arrival of both the P- and the S-waves.

- However, the seismographs located beyond 145° from the epicentre record the arrival of the P-waves, but not that of the S-waves.
- Thus, a zone between 105° and 145° from the epicentre was identified as the shadow zone for both the types of waves. The entire zone beyond 105° does not receive the S- waves.
- The shadow zone of the S-waves is much larger than that of the P-waves.
- The shadow zone of the P-waves appears as a band around the Earth between 105° and 145° away from the epicentre.
- The shadow zone of the S-waves is not only larger in extent, but it is also a little over 40% of the Earth surface.



2. Which of the following are part of depositional landforms?

1. Deltas
2. Meanders
3. Plunge Pools
4. Natural Levees

Select the correct code.

- A. 1, 3 and 4 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

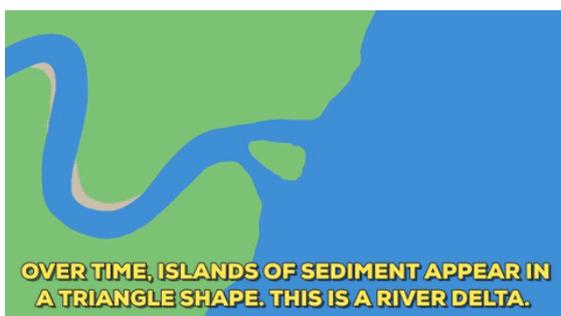
Answer: C

Explanation

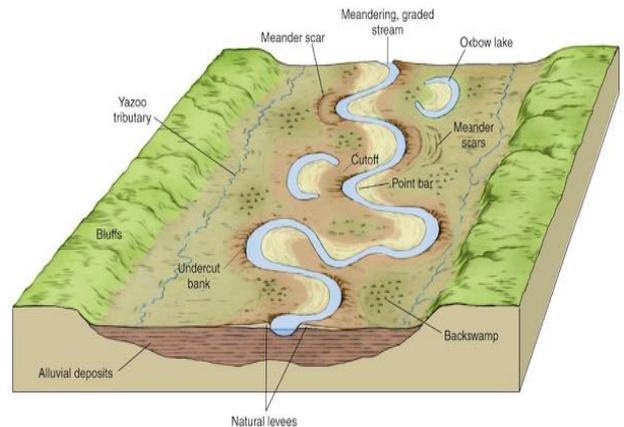
- Depositional landforms are the visible evidence of processes that have deposited sediments or rocks after they were transported by flowing ice or water, wind or gravity.
- Meanders: Rivers rarely flow in a straight line. Due to the deviational zigzag motion of the rivers, depending on the slope and the underlying surface, Meanders are formed. They are also depositional landforms.



- Deltas are depositional landforms that are formed due to depositions of load carried by the rivers just before they get submerged into the sea.



- Natural levees are formed in flood plains. They are low, linear, and parallel ridges of coarse deposits along the banks of a river. Levees are formed when the river shifts laterally. Hence they are also depositional in nature.



- Plunge pools are erosional landforms. They are formed at the foot of the waterfalls. They are large potholes formed due to erosion of the land due to the continuous impact of water. They are large and deep holes filled with water.



3. **Saumitra Kumar Haldar, now the head of the Central Water Commission, has been made Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) CWMA's chairman. Consider the following statements with respect to Cauvery river.**

1. It is the fourth-largest river in south India.

2. It originates in the Western Ghats.
3. Kabini and Moyar are major tributaries of Cauvery River.
4. Of all the states and UTs of India, the Cauvery basin is spread over Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: A

Explanation

- The Cauvery (also spelt as 'Kaveri'), known as 'Ponni' in Tamil, is the fourth-largest river in south India.
- Originating in the Western Ghats at Talakaveri in Karnataka's Kodagu district, it passes through Tamil Nadu.
- The river bisects the state into north and south and finally reaches the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.
- The Cauvery basin is spread over 81,155 square kilometres (sq km) in the states of Karnataka (34,273 sq km), Tamil Nadu (43,856 sq km) and Kerala (2,866 sq km) and the Union Territory of Puducherry (160 sq km).
- The Cauvery's major tributaries, Kabini and Moyar, join it before it reaches the Stanley Reservoir at Mettur in Tamil Nadu's Salem district.
- The river's total length, from source to mouth, is 802 kilometres.



4. Arrange the following hills from South to North:

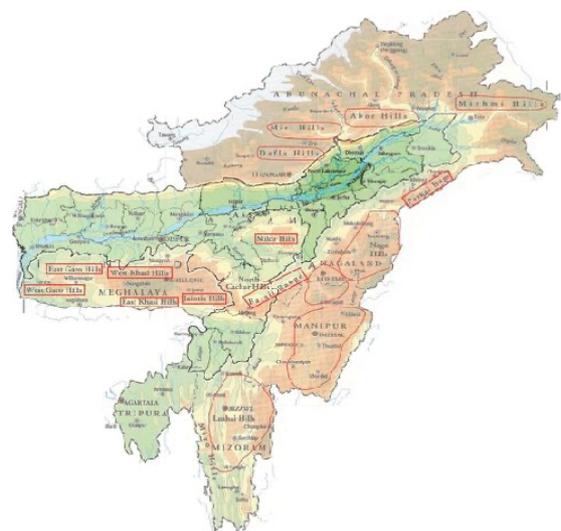
1. Jaintia Hills
2. Mikir Hills
3. Dafla Hills
4. Lushai Hills

Choose the correct code from the options given below:

- A. 1-2-3-4
- B. 4-2-3-1
- C. 4-1-2-3
- D. 4-3-1-2

Answer: C

Explanation



5. Consider the following statements about South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA):

1. It is an intensification in the Earth's Magnetic field in some regions.
2. It arises due to the tilt of Earth's magnetic axis and flow of molten metal in the outer core.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Explanation

- SAA also called as 'dent' in Earth's Magnetic Field is an unusually weak spot in the Earth's Magnetic Field that allows charged particles from Sun to dip closer to the Earth's surface than normal.
- It is observed over South America and the southern Atlantic Ocean.
- SAA arises from two features of Earth's core: The tilt of its magnetic axis, and the flow of molten metals within its outer core.
- So far, SAA degradation has not caused any visible impacts on Earth's surface.
- Recent data shows that SAA is expanding westward and splitting into two lobes, this will impact Low earth orbit satellites, International space station etc