# INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

## PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

### Q1.
Where is Raisin Hills?
(a) Where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated
(b) The Hill feature in Srinagar otherwise known as Shankarachaiya Hill
(c) The place where the Dogra rulers of J & K built their fort in Jammu.
(d) The rock feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda's statue was erect

### Q2.
Which of the following passes lies in the Sutlej valley?
(a) Nathu La
(b) Jelep La
(c) Shipki La
(d) Sherabathanga

### Q3.
Where is Khyber Pass situated?
(a) Bhutan
(b) Bangladesh
(c) India
(d) Pakistan

### Q4.
Where is Panzseer valley situated?
(a) Lebanon
(b) Afghanistan
(c) Jammu and Kashmir India
(d) Syria

### Q5.
The pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar have to pass through which pass to enter into Tibet?
(a) Khardungala
(b) Rohtang
(c) Lipu likh
(d) Nathu La

### Q6.
Duncan Passage is located between
(a) South and Little Andaman
(b) North and South Andaman
(c) North and Middle Andaman
(d) Andaman and Nicobar

### Q7.
India lies in the hemisphere
(a) northern and eastern
(b) southern and eastern
(c) northern and western
(d) northern and southern

### Q8.
Which of the following mountain ranges in India are the oldest?
(a) Himalayas
(b) Vindhyanchal
(c) Aravalli
(d) Sahyadri

### Q9.
Which foreign country is closest to Andaman islands?
(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Myanmar
(c) Indonesia
(d) Pakistan

### Q10.
82(12)° E longitude is geographically significant to India because
(a) it determines the Indian standard time
(b) it has a bearing on the tropical climate of India
(c) it divides India into eastern and western zones
(d) it enables determining local time in eastern India

### Q11.
Which of the following uplands is not a part of the Telangana Plateau?
(a) Aravalli
(b) Western Ghats
(c) Eastern Ghats
(d) Satpura

### Q12.
Where are the Saltora Ranges located?
(a) Ladakh
(b) Along the Vindhyanchal
(c) Part of the Karakoram Ranges
(d) Part of the Western Ghats

### Q13.
Which of the following processes is responsible for producing the sand dunes in western Rajasthan?
(a) Wind erosion
(b) Erosion by water
(c) Wind deposition
(d) Mechanical weathering

### Q14.
The Indian Subcontinent was originally a part of
(a) Jurassic land
(b) Angara land
(c) Aryavart
(d) Gondwana land

### Q15.
Naga Khaki and Garo hills are located in
(a) Purvanchal Ranges
(b) Karakoram Ranges
(c) Zaskar Ranges
(d) Himalaya Ranges

### Q16.
Which one of the following mountain ranges lies in India?
(a) Arakan Yoma  
(b) Sulemaan  
(c) Salt Range  
(d) Pir Panjal

Q17. Which one among the following is the highest peak?
(a) Kamel  
(b) Kun Lun  
(c) Nanga Parbat  
(d) Nanda Devi

Q18. Nathu La a place where India China border trade has been resumed after 44 years is located on the Indian border in
(a) Sikkim  
(b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q19. In terms of area India is the largest country of the world.
(a) second  
(b) fourth  
(c) sixth  
(d) seventh

Q20. Baltora glacier is located in
(a) Karakoram ranges  
(b) Pamir plateau  
(c) Shivalik  
(d) Alps

Q21. Which of the following cities towns lies to the northernmost latitude?
(a) Patna  
(b) Allahabad  
(c) Pachmarhi  
(d) Ahmedabad

Q22. Which of the following will never get the vertical rays of the sun?
(a) Mumbai  
(b) Chennai  
(c) Thiruvanthapuram  
(d) Srinagar

Q23. The Andaman group and Nicobar group of islands are separated from each other by
(a) Ten Degree Channel  
(b) Great Channel  
(c) Bay of Bengal  
(d) Andaman Sea

Q24. The Southern tip of India is
(a) Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari)  
(b) Point Calimere  
(c) Indira Point in Nicobar islands  
(d) Kovalam in Thiruvananthapuram

Q25. In which state is the Maikala range situated?
(a) Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Bihar  
(d) Chhattisgarh

Q26. The latitude passing through the northern most part of India is
(a) 5° N  
(b) 36° N  
(c) 37° N  
(d) 38° N

Q27. Nallamala hills are located in the state of
(a) Orissa  
(b) Meghalaya  
(c) Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Gujarat

Q28. The coastal tract of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is called
(a) Konkan  
(b) Coromandel  
(c) East Coast  
(d) Malabar Coast

Q29. Which Indian State has the largest coastline?
(a) Andhra Pradesh  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Orissa  
(d) Tamil Nadu

Q30. Indian Standard Time relates to
(a) 5° E longitude  
(b) 5° E longitude  
(c) 5° E longitude  
(d) 0° longitude

Q31. The length of India’s coastline is about
(a) 4900 kms  
(b) 5700 kms  
(c) 7500 kms  
(d) 8300 kms

Q32.
Which one of the following is the second highest peak of the world?
(a) Dhaulagiri
(b) Kanchenjunga
(c) K2
(d) Nanda Devi

Q33.
Where in India can Mushroom rock be found?
(a) Eastern Ghats
(b) Western Ghats
(c) Thar Desert
(d) Satpura Range

Q34.
Badland topography is characteristic of
(a) Chambal valley
(b) Coastal area
(c) Sundarban delta
(d) Gulf of Kach

Q35.
Indian desert is called
(a) Gobi
(b) Sahara
(c) Thar
(d) Atacama

Q36.
Which one of the following states has the longest coastline?
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Gujarat
(d) Andhra Pradesh

Q37.
Majuli the largest river island in the world lies in the state of
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Assam
(c) Tripura
(d) Mizoram

Q38.
Kanchenjunga is situated in
(a) Nepal
(b) Sikkim
(c) West Bengal
(d) Himachal Pradesh

Q39.
Which one of the following is a coastal district in Kerala?
(a) Palghat
(b) Wayanad
(c) Kovallam
(d) Idukki

Q40.
Arakan Voma is the extension of the Himalayas located in
(a) Baluchistan
(b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal
(d) Kashmir

Q41.
Pak Strait separates
(a) India and Pakistan
(b) India and Burma
(c) India and Sri Lanka
(d) India and Afghanistan

Q42.
Diego Garcia is an island in the ocean
(a) Pacific
(b) Indian
(c) Atlantic
(d) Arctic

Q43.
Guru Shikhar on the Abu Hills is the highest peak of which mountain ranges?
(a) Sahyadri
(b) Purvanchal
(c) Anamalai
(d) Aravalli

Q44.
Kulu Valley in India is famous for the cultivation of
(a) Grapes
(b) Potatoes
(c) Apples
(d) Strawberry

Q45.
Which of the following hills connect eastern and western ghats?
(a) Satpura
(b) Vindhya
(c) Nilgiri
(d) Aravalli

Q46.
An example of horseshoe shaped coral islands in the neighborhood of India is
(a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(b) Maldives
(c) Lakshadweep
(d) Sri Lanka

Q47.
Which is the highest peak to the south of the Vindhyas?
(a) Bababudan
(b) Mullayanagiri
(c) Annaimudi
(d) Nilgiri

Q48.
Which place is closest to Tora-Bora
(a) Mumbai
(b) Aurangabad
(c) Amarnath (Kashmir)
(d) Jalalabad
Q49. Which of the following places will not get the rays of the sun vertically?
(a) Srinagar
(b) Mumbai
(c) Chennai
(d) Thiruvananthapuram

Q50. The coast that belongs to Kerala is known as
(a) Konkan Coast
(b) Malabar Coast
(c) Coromandel Coast
(d) Canara Coast

Q51. The Zoji-La pass connects
(a) Srinagar and Leh
(b) Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet
(c) Chamba and spit
(d) Kalimpong and Lhasa

Q52. The eastern coastal plain is also called as
(a) Konkan coastal plain
(b) Gujrat plain
(c) Coromandal coastal plain
(d) Malabar coastal plain

Q53. The sea which existed in the place of the Himalayas was
(a) Red Sea
(b) Arabian Sea
(c) Tethys Sea
(d) Dead Sea

Q54. The Palk Strait lies between
(a) Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar
(b) Andaman and Nicobar islands
(c) Rann of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat
(d) Lakshadweep and Maldives

Q55. The Kulu Valley is situated between
(a) Ladakh and Pirpanjal
(b) Ranjoti and NagTibba
(c) Lesser Himalayas and Siwalik
(d) Dhauladhar and Pirpanjal

Q56. Who prepares the topographical maps of India?
(a) Geological Survey of India
(b) Survey of India
(c) Defence Ministry
(d) Geographical Survey of India

Q57. The mountains which are not a part of the Himalayan chain
(a) Aravalli
(b) Kunlun
(c) Karakoram
(d) Hindukush

Q58. Gurushikhar is at
(a) Shipping Yard of Andhra Pradesh
(b) great guru of sikhs
(c) famous hunting spot of Himalayas
(d) highest peak of the Aravall is

Q59. Which of the following is the highest peak in undisputed Indian territory?
(a) Mount Everest
(b) Kanchenjunga
(c) Nanda Devi
(d) Nanga Parbat

Q60. Palghat joins which of the following states?
(a) Sikkim and West Bengal
(b) Maharashtra and Gujarats
(c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(d) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

Q61. The southernmost point of India is
(a) Kanyakumari
(b) Rameswaram
(c) Dhanushkodi
(d) Indira Point

Q62. The northern part of the west coast is known as
(a) Coromandal coast
(b) Malabar coast
(c) Konkan coast
(d) Northern circars

Q63. Which of the following States has the longest coastline in India?
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Karnataka
(c) Gujarat
(d) Andhra Pradesh

Q64. Indira Point is the southernmost tip of
(a) Maldives
(b) Laccadives
(c) Andaman and Nicobar islands
(d) Dhanushkodi

Q65. Chilka lake is located in
(a) Orissa
Q66. Saddle Peak the highest peak of Andaman and Nicobar islands is located in
(a) Great Nicobar
(b) Middle Andaman
(c) Little Andaman
(d) North Andaman

Q67. India’s area is about times larger than Pakistan.
(a) 3
(b) 4
(c) 6
(d) 9

Q68. The place Sabarimala is situated in which of the following States?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala
(d) Karnataka

Q69. The highest mountain peak in Peninsular India is
(a) Anaimudi
(b) Dodabetta
(c) Mahendragiri
(d) Nilgiris

Q70. The Greater Himalayas is otherwise called as
(a) Himandiri
(b) Sahyadri
(c) Assam Himalayas
(d) Siwalik

Q71. Which is the highest plateau in India?
(a) Deccan Plateau
(b) Chota Nagpur Plateau
(c) Ladakh Plateau
(d) Baghelkhand Plateau

Q72. The easternmost peak of the Himalayas is
(a) NamchaBarwa
(b) Annapurna
(c) Kanchenjungna
(d) Mount Everest

Q73. What is the total area of India?
(a) 8,511,965 sq. km
(b) 3,897,950 sq. km
(c) 5,926,780 sq. km
(d) 3,287,590 sq. km

Q74. The two richest Eco-zones of India are
(a) The Himalayas and Vindhyas
(b) The Himalayas and Eastern Ghats
(c) The Himalayas and Western Ghats
(d) The Himalayas and Aravallis

Q75. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep?
(a) 17
(b) 27
(c) 36
(d) 47

Q76. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Mahadeo hills are in the west of Maikala hills.
(b) Mahadeo hills are the part of Karnataka Plateau.
(c) Mahadeo hills are in the east of Chhotahagpur Plateau
(d) Mahadeo hills are the part of Aravalli ranges.

Q77. Niyamgiri hill is located in Kalahandi district?
(a) Orissa
(b) West Bengal
(c) Punjab
(d) Kerala

Q78. Which hill stations name means place of the thunderbolt?
(a) Gangtok
(b) Shillong
(c) Oottacamand
(d) Darjeeling

Q79. Which of the following states having longest coastline in India?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Gujarat

Q80. Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?
(a) Krishna
(b) Mahanadi
(c) Godavari
(d) Narmada

Q81. Asia’s first underground Hydel Project is located in which of the following States in India?
(a) Jammu & Kashmir
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Q82.
Which of the following is a river flowing from Central India and joining Yamuna-Ganga?

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q83.</td>
<td>Which state is irrigated by Ganga canal?</td>
<td>(a) Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>(b) Bihar</td>
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<td>(c) West Bengal</td>
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<td>(d) Rajasthan v</td>
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<td>Q84.</td>
<td>On which river has the Hirakud Dam been built?</td>
<td>(a) Mahanadi</td>
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<td>(b) Godavari</td>
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<td>(c) Cauvery</td>
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<td>(d) Periyar</td>
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<td>Q85.</td>
<td>The highest multipurpose dam built on the river Ravi is</td>
<td>(a) BhakraNagal</td>
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<td>(b) Kahalgaon</td>
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<td>(c) Ranjit Sagar dam</td>
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<td>(d) Rihanddam</td>
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<td>Q86.</td>
<td>Where is Tala Hydroelectric project which is expected to generate 1020MW power located?</td>
<td>(a) Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>(b) Bhutan</td>
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<td>(c) Nepal</td>
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<td>(d) Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>Q87.</td>
<td>Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?</td>
<td>(a) Koyana Project – Maharashtra</td>
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<td>(b) Sharavathy Project Karnataka</td>
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<td>(c) Balimela Project Orissa</td>
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<td>(d) Sabarigi Project Gujarat</td>
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<td>Q88.</td>
<td>Sardar Sarovar dam is being built on the river</td>
<td>(a) Tapti</td>
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<td>(b) Maahi</td>
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<td>(c) Chambal</td>
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<td>(d) Narmada</td>
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<td>Q89.</td>
<td>In which part of India canal irrigation system is the most common?</td>
<td>(a) Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>(b) Maharashtra</td>
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<td>(c) Sikkim</td>
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<td>(d) Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>Q90.</td>
<td>Tehri Dam receives water from which of the following rivers?</td>
<td>(a) Alaknanda</td>
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<td>(b) Bhagirathi</td>
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<td>(c) Gandak</td>
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<td>(d) Ghaghra</td>
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<td>Q91.</td>
<td>Which state is irrigated by Ganga canal?</td>
<td>(a) Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>(b) Bihar</td>
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<td>(c) West Bengal</td>
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<td>(d) Rajasthan v</td>
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<td>Q92.</td>
<td>What is the longest irrigation canal in India called?</td>
<td>(a) Yamuna Canal</td>
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<td>(b) Sirhend Canal</td>
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<td>(c) Indira Gandhi Canal</td>
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<td>(d) Upper Bari Doab Canal</td>
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<td>Q93.</td>
<td>Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?</td>
<td>(a) Tulbul Project Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>(b) Srisailam Project Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>(c) Papanasam Project Karnataka</td>
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<td>(d) Ukai Project Gujarat</td>
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<td>Q94.</td>
<td>Which one of the following hydroelectric projects does not belong to Tamil Nadu?</td>
<td>(a) Idukki</td>
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<td>(b) Aliyar</td>
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<td>(c) Periyar</td>
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<td>(d) Kundah</td>
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<td>Q95.</td>
<td>Which dam of India is the highest?</td>
<td>(a) Mettur</td>
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<td>(b) Rihand</td>
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<td>(c) Thein</td>
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<td>(d) Bhakra</td>
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<td>Q96.</td>
<td>Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?</td>
<td>(a) Cauvery</td>
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<td>(b) Krishna</td>
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<td>(c) Narmada</td>
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<td>(d) Ganga</td>
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<td>Q97.</td>
<td>The Loktak Lake on which a hydroelectric project was constructed is situated in the State of</td>
<td>(a) Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td>(b) Manipur</td>
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<td>(c) Meghalaya</td>
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<td>(d) Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>Q98.</td>
<td>Rihand Dam Project provides irrigation to</td>
<td>(a) Gujarat and Maharashtra</td>
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<td>(b) Orissa and West Bengal</td>
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<td>(c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Q99. Which is the longest irrigation canal in India?
(a) Sirhind Canal
(b) Yamuna Canal
(c) Indira Gandhi Canal
(d) East Kosi Canal

Q100. Mumbai receives more rainfall than Pune because
(a) Mumbai is on the windward side
(b) Pune is at a greater elevation
(c) Mumbai is a coastal city
(d) Pune has greater vegetation than Mumbai

Q101. Which of the following does not have an influence over the climate in India?
(a) Monsoons
(b) Ocean currents
(c) Nearness to equator
(d) Presence of Indian ocean

Q102. The area with annual rainfall less than 50 cm in a year is
(a) Meghalaya
(b) Leh in Kashmir
(c) Coromandel coast
(d) Konkan coast

Q103. The South West monsoon engulfs the entire India by
(a) 5th June
(b) 15th June
(c) 1st July
(d) 15th July

Q104. Which one of the following coasts of India is most affected by violent tropical cyclones?
(a) Malabar
(b) Andhra
(c) Konkan
(d) Gujarat

Q105. Western disturbances cause rainfall in the following Indian states during winter
(a) Punjab and Haryana
(b) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(c) Kerala and Karnataka
(d) Bihar and West Bengal

Q106. Which of the following two States are prone to cyclones during retreating Monsoon season?
(a) Karnataka and Kerala
(b) Punjab and Haryana
(c) Bihar and Assam
(d) Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

Q107. Tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal are most frequent during
(a) October-November
(b) May-June
(c) January-February
(d) March-April

Q108. Summer Monsoons in India bring rainfall to
(a) Southern-eastern tip
(b) Western Coast
(c) Northwestern India
(d) Eastern Coast

Q109. What showers are favorable to the rabi crops in Punjab during winter?
(a) Showers caused by Jet streams
(b) Mango showers
(c) Showers caused by western disturbances
(d) Kal-baisakhi

Q110. Nagpur gets scanty rainfall because it is located with reference to Sahyadri Mountains towards
(a) windward side
(b) seaward side
(c) onshore side
(d) leeward side

Q111. October and November months give more rainfall to
(a) Malwa Plateau
(b) Chota Nagpur Plateau
(c) Eastern Hills
(d) Coromandal Coast.

Q112. The famous Gir forests are located in
(a) Mysore
(b) Kashmir
(c) Gujarat
(d) Kerala

Q113. In terms of area which one of the following Indian States has the largest coverage of forests?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Orissa

Q114. In India rain forests are found in
(a) Central India
(b) Eastern Ghats
(c) N.E. Himalayas and Western Ghats
(d) N.W. Himalayas and Eastern Ghats
Q115. When was the first National Forest Policy issued by the Government of India?
(a) 1952
(b) 1940
(c) 1942
(d) 1999

Q116. The forest in Sunderban is called
(a) Scrub jungle
(b) Mangrove
(c) Deciduous forest
(d) Tundra

Q117. The common tree species in Nilgiri hills is
(a) Sal
(b) Pine
(c) Eucalyptus
(d) Teak

Q118. How much of India’s total geographical area is forest land?
(a) 20%
(b) 23%
(c) 26%
(d) 28%

Q119. In which one of the following States is laterite soil found?
(a) Kerala
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Maharashtra

Q120. In which of the following states wheat is not produced?
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) West Bengal

Q121. The maximum area under crops in India is used for the cultivation of:
(a) Wheat
(b) Rice
(c) Sugarcane
(d) Cotton

Q122. The variety of coffee largely grown in India is:
(a) Old Chicks
(b) Coorgs
(c) Arabics
(d) Kents

Q123. Which of the following States has the largest concentration of tea plantation in India?
(a) Assam
(b) Bihar
(c) Meghalaya
(d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q124. From where did India introduce cultivation of tobacco tapioca pineapple?
(a) Pacific islands
(b) Africa
(c) South America
(d) China

Q125. Which amongst the following States does not cultivate wheat?
(a) Karnataka
(b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal
(d) Tamil Nadu

Q126. Which is the home of “Alphonso mango”?  
(a) Ratnagiri
(b) Benares
(c) Malda
(d) Vijayawada

Q127. Where is India’s most prized tea grown?
(a) Jorhat
(b) Darjeeling
(c) Nilgiri
(d) Munnar

Q128. Kharif crops are sown
(a) at the beginning of the South-West monsoon
(b) at the end of the South-West monsoon
(c) at the beginning of the North-East monsoon
(d) at the end of North-East monsoon

Q129. The crops grown after the summer monsoon are called
(a) Kharif
(b) Rabi
(c) Annual
(d) Seasonal

Q130. Which of the following is the main spice producer?
(a) Deccan trap
(b) Malabar coast
(c) Coromandel coast
(d) Sunderbans delta

Q131. Green Revolution was most successful in
(a) Punjab and Tamil Nadu
Q132. Blue Revolution is related to
(a) fish production
(b) milk production
(c) oil production
(d) food production

Q133. In which of the following grouping of States of India is rubber grown on a commercial scale?
(a) Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
(b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
(c) Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
(d) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

Q134. Green Revolution in India has so far been most successful in
(a) sugarcane
(b) coarse grains
(c) wheat
(d) rice

Q135. The largest irrigated area in India is occupied by
(a) Sugarcane
(b) Rice
(c) Cotton
(d) Wheat

Q136. In India Yellow revolution is associated with
(a) production of paddy
(b) production of oilseeds
(c) production of tea
(d) production of flower

Q137. Which of the following is considered a cash crop in India?
(a) Maize
(b) Gram
(c) Onion
(d) Wheat

Q138. In a slanting hilly Indian terrain experiencing more than 200 cms of annual rainfall which of the following crops can be cultivated best?
(a) Cotton
(b) Jute
(c) Tobacco
(d) Tea

Q139. Which of the following are not grown in the Kharif season?

Q140. Slash and Bum agriculture is the name given to
(a) method of potato cultivation
(b) process of deforestation
(c) mixed farming
(d) shifting cultivation

Q141. Rotation of crops means
(a) growing of different crops in succession to maintain soil fertility
(b) some crops are grown again and again
(c) two or more crops are grown simultaneously to increase productivity
(d) None of the above

Q142. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?
(a) Tea
(b) Coffee
(c) Rubber
(d) Sugarcane

Q143. With which crop has Green Revolution been associated?
(a) Rice
(b) Wheat
(c) Pulses
(d) Sugarcane

Q144. Of the gross cropped area in India the food grains occupy
(a) more than 70%
(b) 60% to 70%
(c) 50% to 60%
(d) less than 50%

Q145. Pick the odd one out based on crop season
(a) Rice
(b) Wheat
(c) Maize
(d) Cotton

Q146. Which one of the following is not a HYV of wheat?
(a) Sonalika
(b) Ratna
(c) Kaiyan Sona
(d) Girija

Q147. In Indian agriculture the period from July to October November is called
(a) Rabi season

Q130. In which of the following grouping of States of India is rubber grown on a commercial scale?
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(d) Girija

Q147. In Indian agriculture the period from July to October November is called
(a) Rabi season
Q148. There was a substantial increase in food grains production specially wheat production during the period after
(a) 1954
(b) 1964
(c) 1965
(d) 1966

Q149. Find out the mismatched pair
(a) Tea Assam
(b) Groundnut Bihar
(c) Coconut Kerala
(d) Sugarcane Uttar Pradesh

Q150. Match the following and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Crops Producing state
(a) Tea Himachal Pradesh
(b) Sugarcane Assam
(c) Groundnut Uttar Pradesh
(d) Apple Gujarat

Q151. Green Revolution was started in
(a) 1960
(b) 1970
(c) 1980
(d) 1990

Q152. Which of the following is not a cause of low productivity in Indian agriculture?
(a) Cooperative farming
(b) Inadequate inputs availability
(c) Subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings
(d) Poor finance and marketing facilities.

Q153. Which of the following is called "brown paper"?
(a) Jute
(b) Cotton
(c) Rubber
(d) Leaf

Q154. The most important uranium mine of India is located at:
(a) Manavalakurichi
(b) Gauribidanur
(c) Vashi
(d) Jaduguda

Q155. Which State in India is estimated to have the largest coal reserves in India?
(a) Andhra Pradesh

Q156. Which State of India has the largest reserves of monazite with a high thorium content?
(a) Kerala
(b) Karnataka
(c) Gujarat
(d) Maharashtra.

Q157. Which State in India is the leading producer of Sulphur?
(a) Assam
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Punjab
(d) Tamil Nadu

Q158. Singhbhum is famous for
(a) Coal
(b) Iron
(c) Copper
(d) Aluminum

Q159. Which one of the following States produces the maximum manganese in India?
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Orissa

Q160. Jadugoda mines are famous for
(a) Iron ore
(b) Mica deposits
(c) Gold deposits
(d) Uranium deposits

Q161. Which State possesses biggest coal reserve?
(a) Bihar
(b) Jharkhand
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Orissa

Q162. In the world India tops in the production of
(a) Nickel
(b) Uranium
(c) Mica
(d) Manganese

Q163. Tummalapalle where huge reserves of uranium have been found as announced by the Atomic Energy Commission in July 2011 lies in the state of
Q164. Where was the first cotton mill in India established?
(a) Surat
(b) Mumbai
(c) Ahmedabad
(d) Coimbatore

Q165. Which of the following steel plants is not managed by Indian Steel Authority Limited?
(a) Selaam Rust resistant Steel Plant
(b) Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant
(c) Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur
(d) Bokaro Steel Plant

Q166. The first solar city of India is
(a) Anandpur Sahib
(b) Mumbai
(c) Bangalore
(d) Delhi

Q167. Where is the Integral Coach Factory situated?
(a) Perambur
(b) Chittaranjan
(c) Mumbai
(d) Kolkata

Q168. Where was the first Cotton Mill in India established?
(a) Surat
(b) Bombay (now Mumbai)
(c) Ahmedabad
(d) Coimbatore

Q169. Which among the following integrated iron installation does not come under the management of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)?
(a) Bhilai
(b) Durgapur
(c) Rourkela
(d) Jamshedpur

Q170. Which among the following city of India used first electricity commercially?
(a) Kolkata
(b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai
(d) Darjeeling

Q171. The first shore based modern integrated steel plant in India is in
(a) Salem
(b) Haldia
(c) Mangalore
(d) Vishakhapatnam

Q172. The Iron & Steel Industry at which of the following places was developed with German technical collaboration?
(a) Durgapur
(b) Bhilai
(c) Rourkela
(d) Bhadravati

Q173. Correlate the following: Industry (a) Basic industries (b) Strategic Industries (c) Critical industries (d) Goods based industries Field (a) Fertilizer (b) Petroleum (c) Automobile (d) Arms and Ammunition

Q174. Which group of the industries maximize savings on transport costs by being located near the sources of materials?
(a) Iron and steel, aluminium cement
(b) Iron and steel, sugar, cotton textiles
(c) Heavy machinery, cement, sugar
(d) Iron and steel, cement, silk

Q175. Which of the following industries are the major beneficiaries of the Mumbai port?
(a) Iron and Steel industry
(b) Sugar and Cotton textile industry
(c) Cotton textile and Petrochemical industry
(d) Engineering and Fertilizer industry

Q176. India exports iron ore mainly to
(a) Japan
(b) Bhutan
(c) Indonesia
(d) Russia

Q177. The Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. is located at
(a) Bangalore
(b) Bhadravati
(c) Mangalore
(d) Mysore

Q178. Bhilai Steel Plant was built with collaboration of
(a) Germany
(b) Soviet Union
(c) United Kingdom
(d) Japan
Q179. Where was the first iron and steel industry of India established?
(a) Bhadravati 
(b) Bhilai 
(c) Jamshedpur 
(d) Bumpur

Q180. Integral Coach Factory is located at
(a)Chittaranjan (West Bengal) (b) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) 
(c) Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) (d) Perambur (Tamil Nadu)

Q181. Which one of the following is used in large quantities in Cement Industry?
(a) Gypsum 
(b) Limestone 
(c) Coal 
(d) Clay

Q182. The bhilai steel plant has been established with the assistance of 
(a) U.K. 
(b) USA. 
(c) Russia 
(d) Germany

Q183. Major iron and steel industries are located in the plateau of 
(a) Deccan 
(b) Malwa 
(c) telangana 
(d) Chota Nagpur

Q184. The product used for manufacturing of Industrial alcohol is 
(a) Khandasari 
(b) Bagasse 
(c) Molasses 
(d) Paperpulp

Q185. At Sindri in Jharkhand the fertilizer produced is 
(a) Urea 
(b) Ammonium Phosphate 
(c) Calcium Super Phosphate 
(d) Ammonium Sulphate

Q186. Which of the following is largely used in textile industries in India? 
(a) Cotton 
(b) Wool 
(c) Synthetic fibres

Q187. Which is a major shipbuilding centre of India?
(a) Cochin 
(b) Paradeep 
(c) Kandla 
(d) Tuticorin

Q188. Nepanagar in Madhya Pradesh has a 
(a) sugar mill 
(b) newsprint factory 
(c) steel plant. 
(d) heavy engineering plant

Q189. Which one of the following states produces about 50 percent of the total silk textiles in India?
(a) Karnataka 
(b) West Bengal 
(c) Jammu and Kashmir 
(d) Assam

Q190. In India Dhariwal and Ludhiana towns are famous for 
(a) silk textiles 
(b) woollen textiles 
(c) cotton textiles 
(d) synthetic textiles

Q191. Which of the following Steel Plants was not built during Second Five Year Plan?
(a) Bokaro 
(b) Bhilai 
(c) Durgapur 
(d) Rourkela

Q192. Where in India is the biggest steel manufacturer of the world (L.N. Mittal Group) setting up a steel plant?
(a) Jharkhand 
(b) Bihar 
(c) Orissa 
(d) Chhattisgarh

Q193. Which one of the following is presently the largest oil refinery of India?
(a) Vadodara (IOC) 
(b) Mathura (IOC) 
(c) Vishakhapatnam (HPCL) 
(d) Mumbai (BPCL)

Q194. The main competitor for the Indian jute industry is
(a) china 
(b) Nepal 
(c) Bangladesh
Q195. "Manchester" of South India is:
(a) Coimbatore
(b) Madurai
(c) Bengaluru
(d) Chennai

Q196. The second largest producer of cotton textiles in India is:
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Gujarat

Q197. In the last fifty years the length of Indian rails has increased approximately by:
(a) 6%
(b) 8%
(c) 2%
(d) 0%

Q198. Which of the following towns is not on the “Golden Quadrilateral” being created for the roads infrastructure of the country?
(a) Chennai
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Visakhapatnam
(d) Bhubaneswar

Q199. Which among the following means of transport in India carries maximum number of passengers during a year?
(a) International water transport
(b) Indian Railway
(c) Ashok Leyland buses
(d) Telco buses

Q200. Which one of the following pairs of places does the National highway number two join?
(a) Delhi-Amritsar
(b) Delhi-Mumbai
(c) Delhi-Kolkata
(d) Delhi-Ahmedabad

Q201. The asteroids revolve found the Sun In between:
(a) Earth and Mars
(b) Mars and Jupiter
(c) Jupiter and Saturn
(d) Saturn and Uranus

Q202. Which of the following is called the twin of the earth?
(a) Neptune
(b) Venus
(c) Mars
(d) Saturn

Q203. The surface temperature of the sun is estimated as:
(a) 6000 °C
(b) 12000 °C
(c) 18000 °C
(d) 24000 °C

Q204. Which one of the following planets has no moon?
(a) Mars
(b) Neptune
(c) Mercury
(d) Pluto

Q205. Which one of the following is called a red planet?
(a) Venus
(b) Mercury
(c) Mars
(d) Jupiter

Q206. Brightest planet in our solar system is:
(a) Venus
(b) Mercury
(c) Mars
(d) Jupiter

Q207. The Milky Way Galaxy was first observed by:
(a) Galileo
(b) Maarten Schmit
(c) Marconi
(d) Newton

Q208. The largest planet in our solar system is:
(a) Mars
(b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn
(d) Mercury

Q209. The four largest planets of the Solar System in decreasing size are:
(a) Jupiter-Mercury-Saturn and Uranus
Q210. Among the following the celestial body farthest from the Earth is
(a) Saturn
(b) Uranus
(c) Neptune
(d) Pluto

Q211. Pulsar is:
(a) stars moving towards the Earth
(b) stars moving away from Earth
(c) rapidly spinning stars
(d) high temperature stars

Q212. Which planet is called evening star?
(a) Mars
(b) Mercury
(c) Venus
(d) Jupiter

Q213. The planet revolving east to west is
(a) Venus
(b) Uranus
(c) Neptune
(d) Pluto

Q214. Which of the following is known as the Morning Star?
(a) Saturn
(b) Jupiter
(c) Mars
(d) Venus

Q215. Which planet orbits closest to the earth?
(a) Mars
(b) Jupiter
(c) Venus
(d) Mercury

Q216. Solar energy is received by the earth through
(a) conduction
(b) radiation
(c) convection
(d) refraction

Q217. The planets on either side of the Earth are
(a) Mars and Jupiter
(b) Mercury and Venus
(c) Venus and Saturn
(d) Mars and Venus

Q218. Which planet looks reddish in the night sky?
(a) Jupiter
(b) Saturn
(c) Mars
(d) Mercury

Q219. The planet nearest to the Sun is:
(a) Earth
(b) Mercury
(c) Mars
(d) Venus

Q220. Super nova is
(a) a comet
(b) an asteroid
(c) an exploding Star
(d) a black hole

Q221. Which planet in our solar system is nearly as big as the earth?
(a) Mercury
(b) Mars
(c) Venus
(d) Pluto

Q222. Which of the following is called “Blue Planet”?
(a) Saturn
(b) Earth
(c) Jupiter
(d) Mars

Q223. Which planet in our solar system is nearly as big as the earth?
(a) Mercury
(b) Mars
(c) Venus
(d) Pluto

Q224. Which planets do not have satellites revolving around them?
(a) Mars and Venus
(b) Mercury and Venus
(c) Mars and Mercury
(d) Neptune and Pluto

Q225. The planet which has the highest surface temperature is
(a) Jupiter
(b) Earth
(c) Pluto
(d) Venus

Q226. Light from the Sun reaches us in nearly
Q227. A spinning neutron star is known as
(a) White dwarf
(b) Black hole
(c) Pulsar
(d) Quasar

Q228. The darkest portion of the shadow cast during an eclipse is
(a) Corona
(b) Umbra
(c) Penumbral
(d) Black hole

Q229. The total number of planets revolving around the Sun is
(a) Five
(b) Eight
(c) Seven
(d) Six

Q230. In a solar or lunar eclipse the region of earth's shadow is divided into:
(a) Five parts
(b) Four parts
(c) Two parts
(d) Three parts

Q231. Which of the following scientist proved that the path of each planet around the Sun is elliptical?
(a) Kepler
(b) Galileo
(c) Newton
(d) Copernicus

Q232. Which among the following statements is true regarding International Date line?
(a) It is 180° Longitude
(b) It is a straight line
(c) It is a big circle
(d) It is a curved line beyond earth

Q233. The sunlight is available 24 hours on the longest day at which of the following latitudes of the earth?
(a) 49°
(b) 66 1/2°
(c) 63°
(d) 69°51

Q234. An earthquake is also known as
(a) Teacher
(b) Tremor
(c) Temper
(d) None of these

Q235. Earthquakes are caused by
(a) Denudation
(b) Tectonics
(c) Earth revolution
(d) Earth rotation

Q236. The earth completes one rotation on its axis in:
(a) 23 hrs. 56 min. 9 sec
(b) 23 hrs. 10 min. 2 sec
(c) 23 hrs. 30 min.
(d) 24 hrs.

Q237. Meanders are the features formed by
(a) glaciers
(b) rivers
(c) winds
(d) ocean waters

Q238. The deflection of the winds to the right in the northern hemisphere is caused by:
(a) revolution of the earth
(b) rotation of the earth
(c) uneven heating of the earth
(d) All the above

Q239. Speed of wind is measured by
(a) barometer
(b) hygrometer
(c) thermometer
(d) anemometer

Q240. Ozone hole in the atmosphere is largely caused by the presence of
(a) Oxygen
(b) Hydrogen
(c) Chlorofluorocarbon
(d) Radioactive waste

Q241. The term Roaring Forties is related to the
(a) Trade winds
(b) Planetary winds
(c) Westerlies
(d) Polar winds

Q242. Where does most of the weather phenomena take place?
(a) Ionosphere
(b) Troposphere
(c) Stratosphere
Q243.
Daily weather changes in the atmosphere are associated with
(a) Troposphere
(b) Mesosphere
(c) Ionosphere
(d) Stratosphere

Q244.
Which of the following winds is called anti trade wind?
(a) Chinook
(b) Cyclone
(c) Typhoon
(d) Westerlies

Q245.
The lowest layer of the atmosphere is:
(a) Stratosphere
(b) Thermosphere
(c) Troposphere
(d) Mesosphere

Q246.
For the cultivation of Tobacco the soil should be rich in
(a) Calcareous matter
(b) Nitrogen
(c) Organic content
(d) Potash

Q247.
Which of the following types of soil is best suited for cotton cultivation?
(a) Black
(b) Red
(c) Latterite
(d) Mountain

Q248.
The soil which originate under tall grass prairie vegetation is called
(a) Black soils
(b) Chestnut soils
(c) Chernozem soils
(d) Terra rosa soils

Q249.
The crop mainly grown in hills is
(a) Sweet corn
(b) Sweet jowar
(c) Sweet potato
(d) Sweet pea

Q250.
Contour ploughing helps in
(a) Stopping floods
(b) Growing crops
(c) Soil conservation
(d) Checking landslides

Q251.
Which is the most stable eco system?
(a) Desert
(b) Ocean
(c) Mountain
(d) Forest

ANSWERS:

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