





WBBCS 2022



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GEOGRAPHY



2 HOURS

MARATHON



12 : 00 PM



18 JUNE 2022

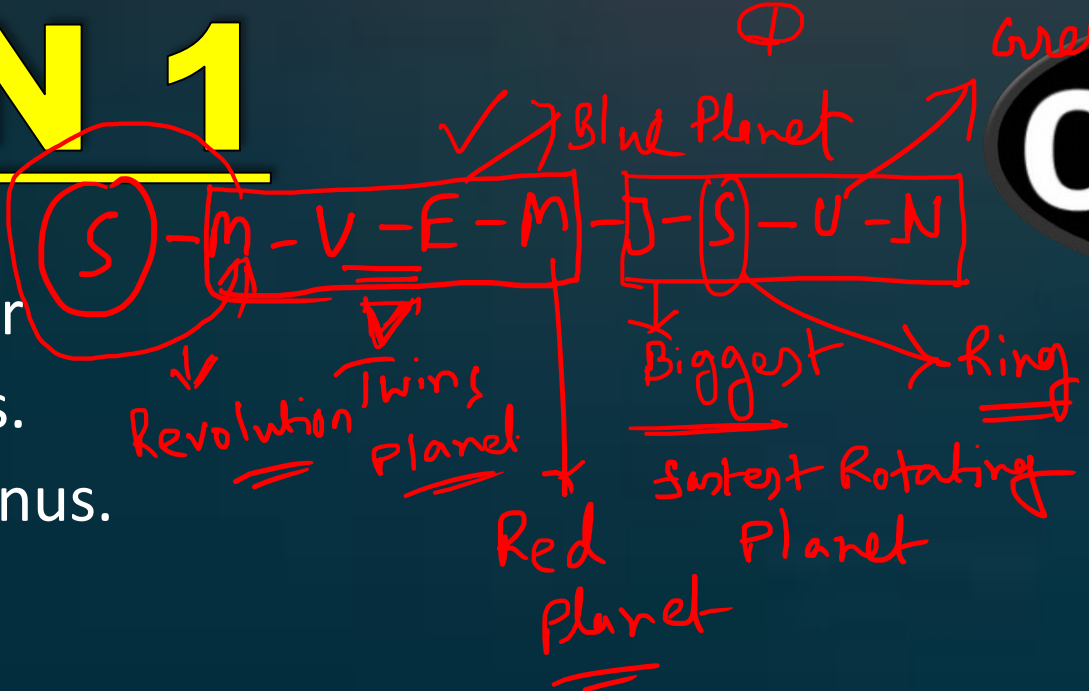


QUESTION 1

Green Planet
0:30

The inner planets include:

- A. Mercury Venus Earth and Jupiter
- B. Mercury Venus Saturn and Mars.
- C. Saturn Jupiter Neptune and Uranus.
- D. Mercury Venus Earth and Mars.



Explanation : The inner four planets are called terrestrial planets. That means that they are like the earth in some ways. The terrestrial planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and the earth's moon have similar compositions and densities. These planets are close to the sun, rocky, and dense.



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QUESTION 2

0:30

The first large scale modern machine tool factory set up in public sector is :

- A. 1953 ✓
- B. 1955
- C. 1957
- D. 1959

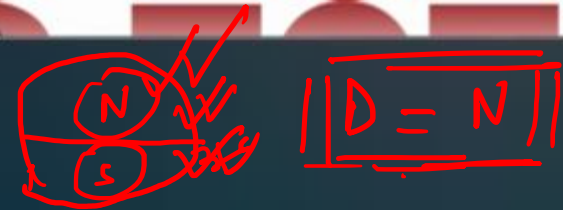
Explanation : The Hindustan Machine Tools (H.M.T.) is the first large scale modern machine tool factory set up in public sector at Bangalore in 1953, with Swiss collaboration.



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QUESTION 3



0:30

The autumnal equinox occurs on:

- A. August 23
- B. September 23
- C. October 23
- D. November 23

Handwritten notes in red ink:

- $A E = 23^{rd} \text{ Sep}$
- $V E = 21^{st} \text{ March}$
- $D = N$ in NH
- Summer Solstice $\Rightarrow 21^{st} \text{ June} \Rightarrow D > N$
- Winter " $\Rightarrow 22^{nd} \text{ Dec} \Rightarrow D < N$
- $25^{th} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Decm}}$ (with a circled '25th' and an arrow pointing to the '22nd Dec' note)

Explanation : The autumnal equinox occurs on September 23.



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QUESTION 4

21st March ⇒ BD-N
VE
0:50

The Beas project consisting of Beas-Satluj link and pong dam at Beas is the joint venture of:

- A. Punjab Gujarat and Rajasthan
- B. Punjab Haryana and Gujarat
- C. Punjab Haryana and Rajasthan
- D. Gujarat Haryana and Rajasthan

Indus Left Bank
Harni Ke Barrage/Dam
Indira Gandhi Canal (468 Km)
Rajasthan - irrigation → longest Canal
* Canal

Explanation : The Beas project consisting of Beas-Satluj link and pong dam at Beas is the joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.



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QUESTION 5

100%

0:30

India is the seventh largest country in the world and occupies:

- A. 7% of world area
- B. 5% of world area
- C. 4% of world area
- D. 2.4% of world area

Area \rightarrow $32,87,263 \text{ Km}^2 \Rightarrow (2.4\%)$
 Area \rightarrow 7th (Russia) (17%)
 Population \rightarrow 2nd Population

Explanation : India is the seventh largest country in the world, following Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia, in that order. It occupies 2.4% of the world's total land but supports 16.7% of the population.



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QUESTION 6

0:30

The Nagarjunsagar Dam project is located on:

- A. Mahanadi *Andhra*
- B. ✓ Krishna River *Tungabhadra → Karnataka*
- C. Godavari *Tributary*
- D. Kaveri *Bind foot Delta*

Explanation : Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was built across the Krishna river at Nagarjuna Sagar where the river forms the boundary between Nalgonda District in Telangana and Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh states in India. The construction duration of the dam was between the years of 1955 and 1967.



QUESTION 7

0:30

Which planet is called watery planet?

- A. Venus
- B. Earth
- C. Mars
- D. Mercury

→ Blue Planet

Explanation : If you look down at our planet from outer space, most of what you see is water; 71% of the planet's surface is covered by ocean and it is because of this that the Earth is sometimes called "the water planet". Only about three-tenths of our globe is covered with land. ✓



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QUESTION 8

0:30

India shares maximum length of the border with:

A. Pakistan

B. Myanmar

C. Bangladesh → 4093 Km

D. China

Bang, China, Pak, NEP, Bhut, Myan, Afgs

↓
(106 Km)

Explanation : India share its longest border with Bangladesh and that is 4093 km. Total length of the boundary, India shares with other countries is 15200 km



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QUESTION 9

2001 → 2011
10 years

0:30

The highest percentage decadal growth rate of population as per 2011 Census was registered by:

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Punjab
- C. Haryana
- D. Meghalaya

28%

2001 — 2011
100 → 127.8

lowest → Nagaland (-0.47%)

Explanation : The highest percentage decadal growth rate of population as per 2011 Census was registered by Meghalaya (27.8)%.



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QUESTION 10

0:30

Which of the following is a suitable definition of 'Archipelago'?

A. A circular coral reef that encloses a shallow lagoon.

B. A chain or set of islands grouped together.

C. The plant and animal life on the earth.

D. None of the above

AN → 350 Islands
 (38) ⇒ Inhabitable
 Lak ⇒ 36(10) ⇒ (11)

Explanation: An 'archipelago' is a group of islands closely scattered in a body of water. Sometimes also known as island group or island chain.



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QUESTION 11

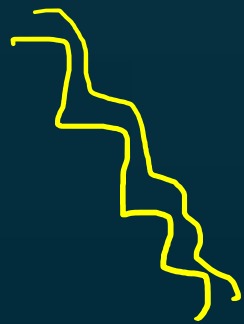
0:30

Which of the following river system created the Jog waterfalls?

- A. Tunga Bhadra
- B. Sharavathi ✓
- C. Koyna
- D. None of the above

Karnataka

Kunchikal waterfall (Gersoppa) ⇒ Highest waterfall
 Varahi (455m) (253 mt)





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QUESTION 12

0:30

Which of the following place in the Jammu & Kashmir famous for 'saffron cultivation'? ✓✓

- A. Pampore
- B. Kashmir ✓✓
- C. Jammu
- D. Kathua

Karewa, Pampore
Kishtwan Dist
J&K (UT)



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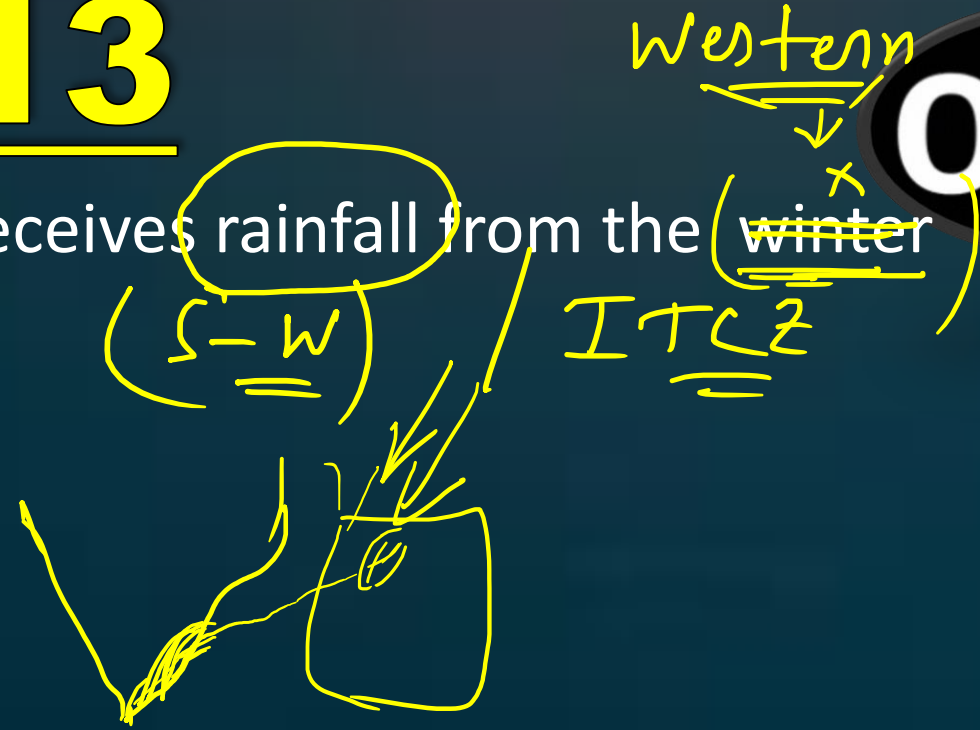


QUESTION 13

0:30

Which of the following region in India receives rainfall from the ~~winter~~ disturbances?

- A. Punjab ✓
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu → (Winter)
- D. Western Ghats (Kerela)





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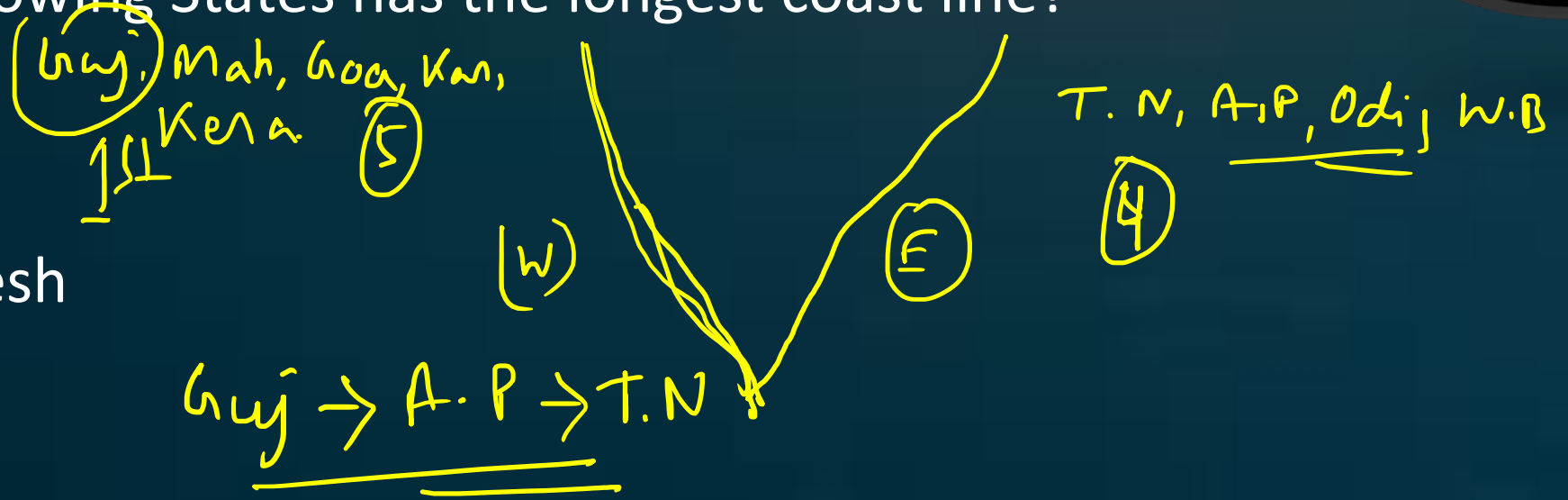


QUESTION 14

0:30

Which of the following States has the longest coast line?

- A. Goa
- B. Gujarat
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Kerala





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QUESTION 15

0:30

Which of the following pairs mountain ranges and their location is not correctly matched?

- A. Zaskar Range – Kashmir ✓ → Karakoram, Ladakh
- B. Dhauladhar Range -Himachal Pradesh ✓, Pin Parvati
- C. Singalila Range (Arunachal Pradesh) ⇒ W.B. ⇒ Sandakphu
- D. Kumaon Range -Uttarakhand ✓ → Ganwal



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QUESTION 16

0:30

Which of the following himalyan mountain range where the Kashmir Valley lie?

- A. Siwalik and Pir Panjal
- B. Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar
- C. Zaskar and Pir Panjal
- D. Dhauladhar and Zaskar

Guaranteed 2 marks



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QUESTION 17

Which of the following river systems form the delta?

- A. Godavari, Narmada, Mahanadi
- B. Narmada, Kaveri, Mahanadi
- C. Godavari, Kaveri, Mahanadi
- D. Narmada, Krishna, Kaveri

(W)

Estuary

Arabean

(Narmada, Tapti/Tapi)

0:30
Delta



QUESTION 18

0:30

Lignite is a type of:

- A. Iron
- B. Steel
- C. Coal
- D. Gold

Anthracite

[Bituminous] ⇒ Indian
mostly found

→ Brown

Explanation : Lignite, often referred to as brown coal, is a soft, brown, combustible, sedimentary rock formed from naturally compressed peat. It is considered the lowest rank of coal due to its relatively low heat content. It has a carbon content around 60–70 percent. ✓



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QUESTION 19

0:30

Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary is located in:

- A. West Bengal
- B. Assam ✓
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Karnataka

N.P → Neohla Valley,
Sundarban
Buxa
Golmura
Singalila

Jaldapara

N.P → Kaziranga, Namer, Oran / orang
(Dehing Potal)

105th N.P → C.A.

Explanation : Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary is a 6.05-square-kilometre (2.34 sq mi) wildlife sanctuary located in Karbi Anglong district, Assam, India. It is 25 km (16 mi) from Golaghat.

B. Shukhshusan, Boragaing, Rongmao bagan, Mahananda, Serchal, Chotapukhi

W. L. Sanctuary



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QUESTION 20

0:30

The national Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was set up in:

- A. 1970
 - B. 1975 ✓
 - C. 1978
 - D. 1980
- largest power company
Maharatna*

Explanation : The company was founded on 7 November 1975 as "National Thermal Power Corporation Private Limited". In 1983, NTPC began commercial operations ✓



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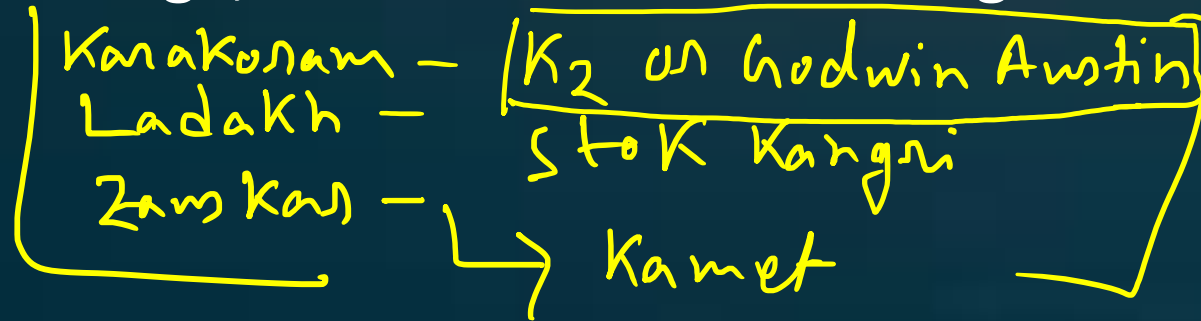
QUESTION 21

Himalay a Range

0:30

The Zasker range, the Ladakh range, and the Karakoram Range are the main ranges of:

- A. The Western Ghat
- B. The Aravali
- C. The Trans Himalayan system
- D. The Eastern Ghat



Explanation : The Zaskar range, the Ladakh range, and the Karakoram Range are the main ranges of The Himalayan system.



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QUESTION 22

Kanchanjangha

0:30

The first of the fourteen biosphere reserves of India which was established in 1986 is:

Trib@

- A. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve
- B. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve
- C. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- D. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve

Explanation : The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve in India established in the year 1986. It is located in the Western Ghats and includes 2 of the 10 biogeographical provinces of India. Wide ranges of ecosystems and species diversity are found in this region.



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QUESTION 23

Toda

Tribe \Rightarrow Toto

0:30

The highest peak of peninsular India is:

- A. Dodabeta
- B. Anaimudi \rightarrow
- C. K2
- D. Kanchanjangha

AnnaMalai

Western Ghat, Peninsula India
South India

Explanation : Anaimudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats in India, having an elevation of 2,695 metres (8,842 ft). Anaimudi is also the highest point in South India.



QUESTION 24

0:30

Limestone, Coal, Chalk, Shale are the examples of:

- A. Sedimentary Rocks
 - B. Metamorphic Rock
 - C. Volcanic Rock
 - D. Igneous Rock
- ⇒ Fossils

Explanation : Shale, sandstone, and limestone are the most common types of sedimentary rocks.



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QUESTION 25

0:30

The Regur soil is:

- A. Red Soil
- B. Clay Soil
- C. Black Soil ⇒ Cotton
- D. Yellow Soil

Deccan region

long, deep, crack

Self Ploughing soil

Moisture hold time

Basalt Rock

[Lava]

Explanation : Black soil is also called Regur soil. It is black in colour and ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over North-West Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.



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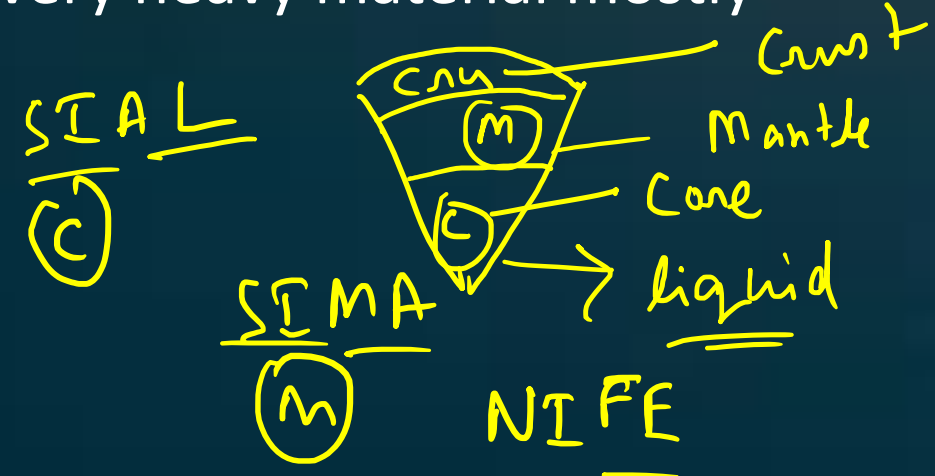


QUESTION 26

0:30

The Earth's core is made up of very heavy material mostly constituted by:

- A. Iron and Aluminum
- B. Aluminum and Nickel
- C. Nickel and Iron
- D. Nickel and Lead



Explanation : The solid, inner core of iron has a radius of about 760 miles (about 1,220 km), according to NASA. It is surrounded by a liquid, outer core composed of a nickel-iron alloy.



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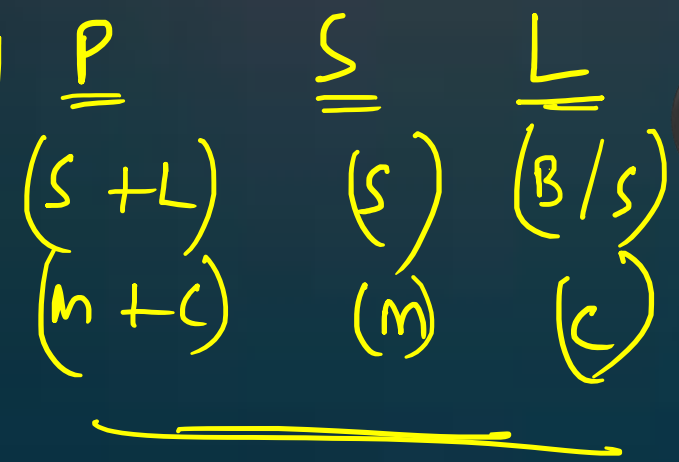


QUESTION 27

0:30

Earthquakes waves are of two types namely:

- A. Body waves and surface waves
- B. Circular and Body Waves
- C. Body Waves and Vertical Waves
- D. Circular and Vertical Waves



Explanation : The two main types of waves are body waves and surface waves. Body waves can travel through the earth's inner layers, but surface waves can only move along the surface of the planet like ripples on water. Earthquakes radiate seismic energy as both body and surface waves.



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QUESTION 28

0:30

The gas which is largely responsible for green house effect is:

- A. Ozone
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Methane
- D. CFCs

Water Vapour

Explanation : The greenhouse effect, in turn, is one of the leading causes of global warming. The most significant greenhouse gases are water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).



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QUESTION 29

Lapse Rate
 $-(6.4^{\circ}\text{C})$

$\Rightarrow 1\text{km}$

0:30

$165\text{mt} \rightarrow 1^{\circ}\text{C}$

The column of atmosphere is divided into five different layers namely:

- A. Troposphere Lithosphere Mesosphere Ionosphere Exosphere
- B. Troposphere Stratosphere Mesosphere Pyrosphers Exosphere
- C. Troposphere Stratosphere Lithosphere Ionosphere Pyrosphers
- D. Troposphere | Stratosphere | Mesosphere | Ionosphere | Exosphere

Handwritten annotations on option D: checkmarks above Troposphere and Stratosphere, a double arrow between them, and $-(50^{\circ}\text{C})$ below with arrows pointing to the Troposphere and Stratosphere.

Explanation : The column of atmosphere is divided into five different layers namely Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere.



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QUESTION 30

0:30

The flood plain along (river banks) formed by newer alluvium is called:

- A. Meander
- B. River Valley
- C. Delta
- D. Khaddar

[Older — Bhargan.] Depositional
[Newer — Khaddar]

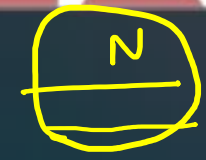
Explanation : Alluvium, material deposited by rivers. It is usually most extensively developed in the lower part of the course of a river, forming floodplains and deltas, but may be deposited at any point where the river overflows its banks or where the velocity of a river is checked—for example, where it runs into a lake. The flood plain along river banks formed by newer alluvium is called Khaddar.



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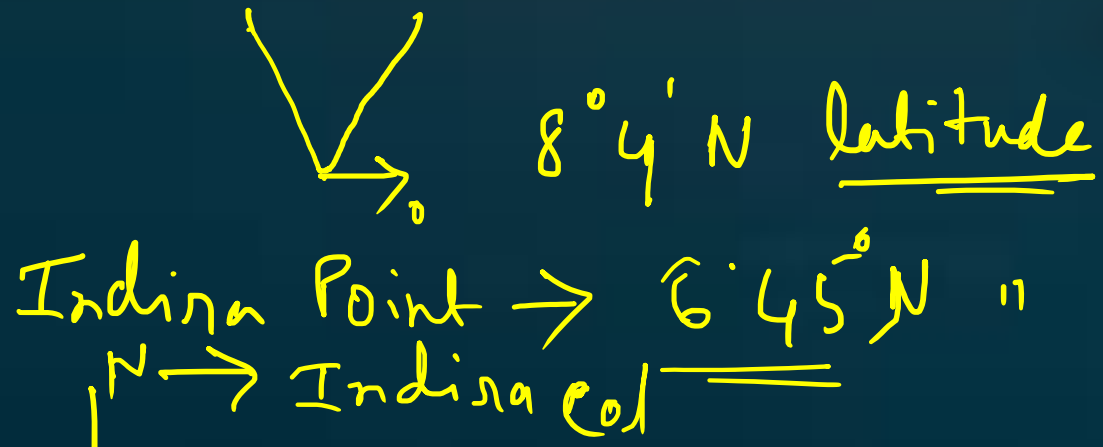
QUESTION 31



0:30

The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is

- A. north of Tropic of Cancer
- B. south of the Equator
- C. south of the Capricorn
- D. north of the Equator



Explanation : The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is north of the Equator.

Handwritten notes: Grav Moti (above southernmost), Kribitha (above India)



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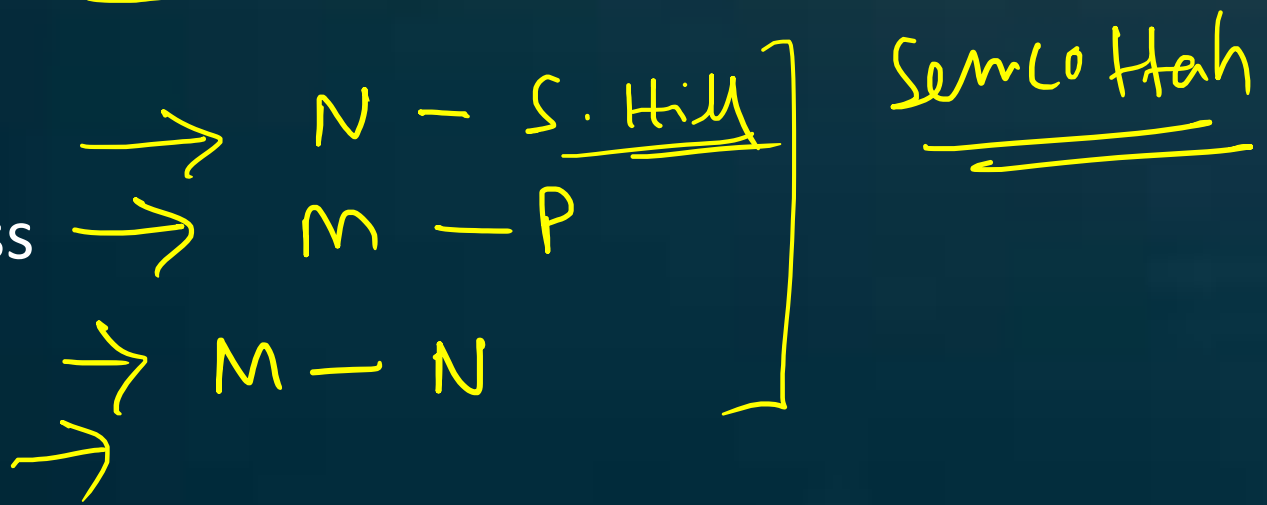


QUESTION 32

0:30

The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called

- A. the Palghat gap
- B. the Bhorghat pass
- C. the Thalghat pass
- D. the Bolan pass



Explanation : The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called the Palghat gap



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QUESTION 33

(1947)

0:30

India established (Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai steel) plants in collaboration with: (B) (G) (R)

- A. Germany Britain and Russia respectively
- B. Britain Germany and Russia respectively ✓
- C. Russia Germany and Britain respectively
- D. Britain Russia and Germany respectively

Explanation : India established Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants in collaboration with Britain, Germany and Russia respectively. Durgapur – Britain, Rourkela – Germany, Bhilai – Russia.



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QUESTION 34

0:30

The India's highest annual rainfall is reported at

- A. Namchi Sikkim
- B. Churu Rajasthan
- C. Mawsynram Meghalaya
- D. Chamba Himachal Pradesh

Explanation : Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north eastern India, 65 kilometres from Shillong. Mawsynram receives one of the highest rainfalls in India.



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QUESTION 35

0:30

The refineries Mathura, Digboi and Panipat are set up by

- A. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- B. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- C. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- D. Crude Distillation unit of Madras Refineries Ltd

mathura = UP
Digboi = Assam
panipat = Haryana

National → 7th August

Explanation : The refineries are Mathura, Digboi and Panipat are set up by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.



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QUESTION 36

National Emergency

Ans →

0:30

The Radcliffe line is a boundary between

- A. India and Pakistan
- B. India and China
- C. India and Myanmar
- D. India and Afghanistan

Durand —
McMohan —

Afg & Pak
Ind & Ch.

Explanation : The Radcliffe Line, the border between the Union of India and the Dominion of Pakistan is revealed. On 17th August 1947 the Radcliffe Line was declared as the boundary between India and Pakistan, following the Partition of India.



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QUESTION 37

1062, 71, 75

0:30

Which of the following has a potential for harnessing of tidal energy in India?

- A. Gulf of Cambay ✓
- B. Gulf of Mannar ✗ Gujarat
- C. Backwaters of Kerala
- D. Chilka lake

Thermal / Tidal, / Wind
Nuclear / Solar

F.N ⇒ Wind Energy

Explanation : Gulf of Cambay has a potential for harnessing of tidal energy in India.



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QUESTION 38

UT 2 Sta

0:30

The state having a largest area of forest cover in India is

A. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Haryana

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Assam

% \Rightarrow Mizoram // Lakshwadeep

Explanation : Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,522 sq. km. in terms of area in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh with the forest cover of (67,321 sq.) km.



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QUESTION 39

0:30

The oldest rocks in India are reported from

- A. Dharwar region Karnataka
- B. Aravalli range Rajasthan
- C. Vindhyan range Madhya Pradesh
- D. Siwalik range Punjab

Kollam (2nd)

Gorakhpur (3rd)

(longest Railway Platform)

Explanation : Dharwad is the district headquarters of Dharwad district in the state of Karnataka, India. It was merged with the city of Hubballi in 1961 to form the twin cities of Hubballi-Dharwad. The oldest rocks in India are reported from Dharwar region, Karnataka.



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QUESTION 40

2011 (Common)

0:30

Which of the following union territories of India has the highest density of population per sq km?

- A. Pondicherry
- B. Lakshadweep
- C. Delhi
- D. Chandigarh

Handwritten notes and calculations:

- UT - 8
- Delhi: $1129 / \text{km}^2$
- Bihar: $1102 / \text{km}^2$
- Assam: $17 / \text{km}^2$
- W.B. (West Bengal): $1029 / \text{km}^2$
- Delhi: $11,000$
- Other values: $382 / \text{km}^2$, 46



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QUESTION 41

0:30

Which atomic power station in India is built completely indigenously

- A. Kalpakkam → T.N. / (Kudankulam)
- B. Narora → UP.
- C. Rawat Bhata → Raj (Banswara)
- D. Tarapore → Mah (Jaipur)

Explanation : Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) located at Kalpakkam about 80 kilometers (50 mi) south of Chennai, India, is a comprehensive nuclear power production, fuel reprocessing, and waste treatment facility that includes plutonium fuel fabrication for fast breeder reactors (FBRs) is the only atomic power station in India.



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QUESTION 42

The outer Himalayas lie between → Shivalik

- A. the lesser Himalayas and the Indo Gangetic plain
- B. the foot hills and the Indo Gangetic plain
- C. the greater Himalayas and the lesser Himalayas
- D. Indo-Gangetic plains and the peninsula

G H → Himachal
 L H ✓ → Himachal
 (SH) → O H (foothills of Himalay)
 In GG ✓

0:30

Explanation: The outer Himalayas lie between the lesser Himalayas and the Indo Gangetic plain.

MCT → G & L
 MBT → L & O
 HFF → SH & N.P



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QUESTION 43

0:30

The oldest mountains in India are

- A. Aravalis
- B. Vindhyas
- C. Satpuras
- D. Nilgiri hills

New fold

Explanation : The Aravalli Range, an eroded stub of ancient mountains, is the (oldest range of fold mountains) in India. The natural history of the Aravalli Range dates back to times when the Indian plate was separated from the Eurasian plate by an ocean.



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QUESTION 44

0:30

The watershed between India and Myanmar is formed by

- A. the Naga hills
- B. the Garo hills
- C. the Khasi hills
- D. the Jaintia hills

Ar Kan yomn

Explanation : The water shed between India and Myanmar is formed by Naga hills. These lies in the borders of India and Burma.



QUESTION 45

0:30

Which of the following crops needs maximum water per hectare?

- A. Barley ✗
- B. Maize ✗
- C. Sugarcane ✓✓
- D. Wheat ✗

Paddy

Explanation : Sugarcane crops needs maximum water per hectare. The crop water need or crop evapotranspiration consists of transpiration by the plant and evaporation from the soil and plant surface.



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QUESTION 46

0:30

Which of the following important rivers of India does not originate from the Western Ghats?

- A. Cauvery
- B. Godavari
- C. Krishna
- D. (Mahanadi)

Handwritten notes in yellow ink:

- Longest Sihmander (Dhamtai), Chattisgarh 890km
- Hira kud Seonath, Harndeo, IB (LB)
- (5km) John Tel, Ong (RB)

Explanation : The Western Ghats form one of the four watersheds of India, feeding the perennial rivers of India. The major river systems originating in the Western Ghats are Godavari, Kaveri, Krishna, Tungabhadra etc. Mahanadi does not originate from the Western Ghats.



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QUESTION 47

0:30

The proportion of forest to the total national geographical area of India as envisaged by National Forest Policy is

(1952) // (2.64%)

A. 30.3%

B. 33.3% ✓

C. 38.3%

D. 42.3%

(21,000+) \Rightarrow Sq Km

Explanation : 33.3% of the total geographical area should be under forest/tree cover.



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QUESTION 48

0:30

The most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in India is

- A. the Brahmaputra valley
- B. the Indo-Gangetic valley
- C. the Deccan plateau ✓
- D. the Rann of Kutch

Explanation : Deccan plateau is the most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in india. Because of the thick dark soil also known as regur soil which is widely found in Deccan plateau, this place is suitable for cultivation of cotton.



QUESTION 49

0:30

Which of the following types of soil are mostly confined to river basins and coastal plains of India?

- A. Alluvial soils ✓
- B. Black soils
- C. Laterite soils
- D. Red soils

Explanation : Alluvial soil are mostly confined to river basin and costal plain as river tends to erode the soils and deposit the heavy fertile soil near river and it's adjacent areas.



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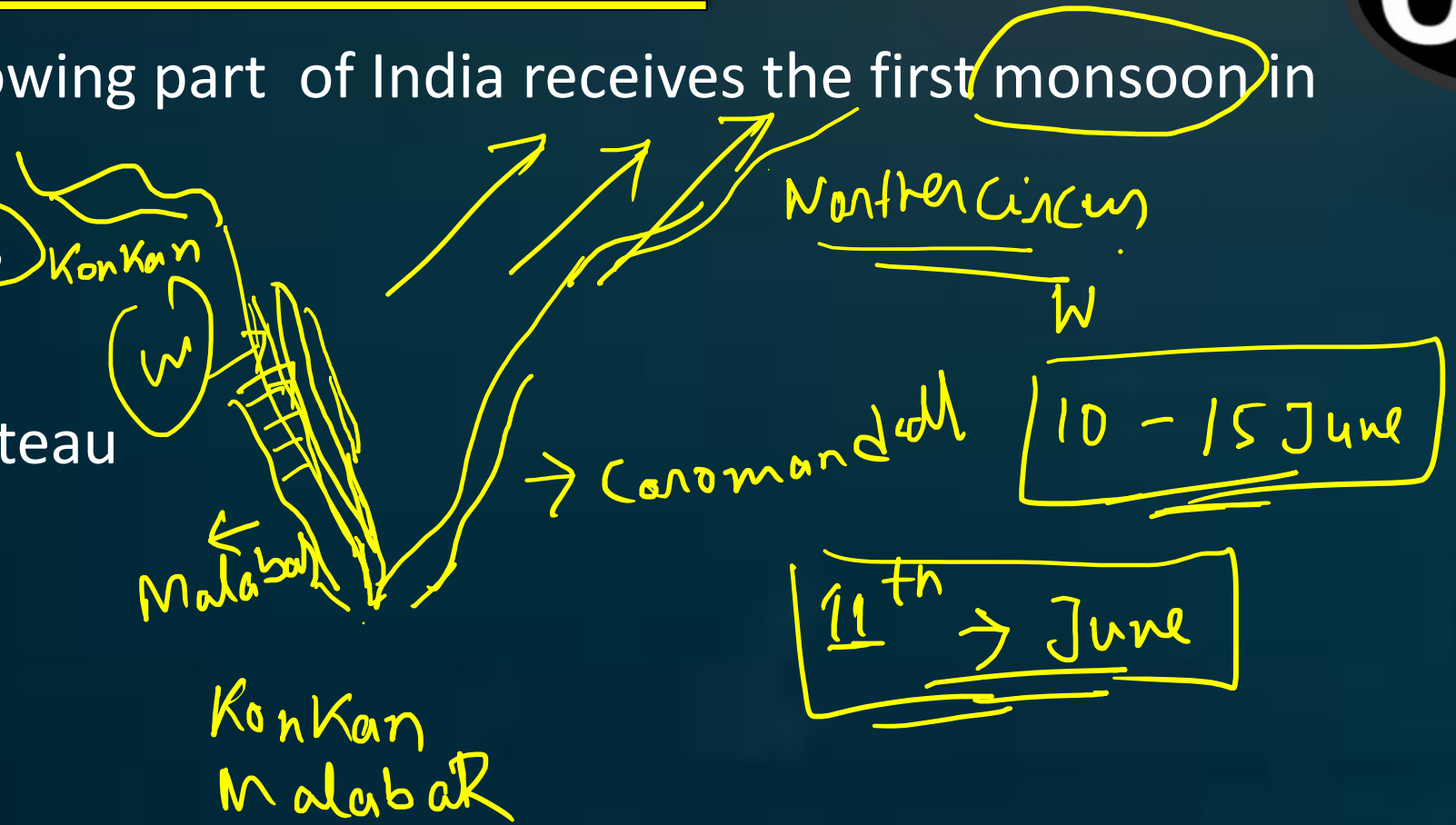


QUESTION 50

0:30

Which of the following part of India receives the first monsoon in summer?

- A. Western Ghats
- B. Himalayas
- C. Meghalaya Plateau
- D. Eastern Ghats



Konkan
Malabar

