**IMPORTANT GEOGRPAHY STATIC GK SNIPPETS**

1.Biggest Planet is Jupiter

2.​Biggest Satellite is Ganymede

3.​Blue Planet is Earth

4.​Green Planet is Uranus

5.​Brightest Planet is Venus

6.​Brightest Planet outside Solar System is Sirus

7.​Closest Star of Solar System is Proxima Centauri

8.​Coldest Planet is Neptune 9.​Evening Star is Venus

10.​Farthest Planet from Sun is Neptune

11.​Planet with maximum number of satellites is Saturn

12.​Fastest revolution in solar system is by Mercury

13.​Hottest Planet is Venus

14.​Densest Planet is Earth

15.​Fastest Rotation in Solar System by Jupiter

16.​Morning Star is Venus

17.​Nearest Planet to Earth is Venus

18.​Nearest Planet to Sun is Mercury

19.​Red Planet is Mars

20.​Slowest Revolution in Solar System  is by Neptune

21.​Slowest Rotation in Solar System is by Venus

22.​Smallest Planet is Mercury

23.​Smallest Satellite is Deimos

24.​Earth’s Twin-is Venus

25.​Atmosphere like Earth is on Titan

﻿**Earth’s Facts**

•**​Solstice** : Any of the two occasions, Summer Solstice (21 June) and Winter Solstice (22 December) When the sun is at its highest or lowest point respecitvely in the sky. These occasions are marked by the longest and the shortest days.

**•​Equinox** : Any of the two occasions in a year (23 September and 21 March) when days and nights are of equal length throughout the world.

﻿Geographical Phenomena

**Earthquake waves:**

Earthquakes generate pulses of energy called Seismic waves that can pass through the entire Earth.

**Cyclone**

The system of wind rotating inward to an area of low pressure zone from its surrounding high pressure area.

**Cyclones- Region**

**Typhoons -China**

**Tropical- Indian Ocean**

**Hurricanes -Caribbean sea**

**Tornadoes -USA**

**Willy-Willy Australia**

**Taifu-Japan**

﻿**Tides**

•​The periodic phenomenon of alternate rise and fall in the sea levels is known as Tide.

•​It is produced due to gravitational interaction of the Earth, the Moon and  the Sun.

•​Spring tides: On the full moon and the new moon, tides are highest which are called Spring tides.

•​Neap tides: A tide just after the first or third quarters of the moon when  there is least difference between high and low water is called Neap tides.

﻿**Types of Rocks ​**

On the basis of modes of formation there are three types of rocks.

•​Igneous Rocks: Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava such as granite and diorite.

•​Sedimentary Rocks: Sedimentary rocks are derived from the process of deposition and solidification of sediments after the process of denudation.  For instance; Sandstone, limestone and chalk rock salts, gypsum or calcium sulphate, etc.

•​Metamorphic Rocks: Metamorphic rocksarise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means “change in form”. Gneiss phyllite, slate, schist, marble, quartzite, etc belongs to the category of metamorphic rocks.

﻿**INDIAN NEIGHBOURS**

P**akistan**- Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujrat China Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

**Nepal** -Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal

**Bangladesh** -West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Asom

**Bhutan -**West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Asom

**Myanmar**-Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram

**Afghanistan**- Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan occupied area)

﻿**Himalayan passes**

•​Banihal pass — between Doda and Anantnag (Jawahar Tunnel), J & K.

•​Shipki La — River Sutlej enters India from Tibet, Himachal Pradesh.

•​Bara Lachan La — between Kyelang and Leh, Himachal Pradesh.

•​Rohtang pass — between Kullu and Kyelang, Himachal Pradesh.

•​Bomdila pass — between Tezpur and Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Himalayan passes between India and China**

•​Shipki La — Himachal Pradesh.

•​Thaga La and Niti La — Uttarakhand .

•​Lipu Lekh La — Tri-junction, India-Nepal-China, Uttarakhand.

•​Jelep La — Between India and China (Gangtok-Lhasa Road) Sikkim.

•​Nathu La — Between India and China (Entry to Chumbi Valley) Sikkim. Trans Himalayan passes

•​Karakoram pass and Aghil pass — Jammu & Kashmir. Passes in Western Ghats

•​Palghat — between Palakkad and Coimbatore.

•​Thalghat — between Mumbai and Pune.

•​Bhorghat — between Mumbai and Nasik.