



Daily Current Affairs Prelims Quiz 13-01-2023 (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to WHO Executive Board

1. It is composed of 194 members, represented by one person from each member country, technically qualified in the field of health.
2. The members of the WHO Executive Board will be elected for a five-year term.
3. The Board's Chairman Post is held by rotation for one year by each of the WHO's six regional groups.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- a. 3 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : a

World Health Organisation (WHO)

- It is a specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.
- It is governed by two decision-making bodies — the World Health Assembly and the Executive Board.
- The agency's headquarters are located at Geneva in Switzerland.
- India is a member state of the South East Asia Region at the WHO.

WHO Executive Board

- The Board is composed of 34 members technically qualified in the field of health, with members being elected for three-year terms.
- The Health Assembly is the WHO's decision-making body, and consists of 194 Member States.
- The Board chairman's post is held by rotation for one year by each of the WHO's six regional groups.

1. African Region
2. Region of the Americas
3. South-East Asia Region
4. European Region
5. Eastern Mediterranean Region
6. Western Pacific Region

2) When a sound producing source moves with a speed higher than that of sound, it produces shock waves in air. The sharp and loud sound produced by these shock waves is called?

- a. Sonic Boom

- b. Doppler Waves
- c. Super Mach Quakes
- d. None of the above

Answer : a

Sonic boom

- Sound travels in the form of waves which are emitted outwards from its source.
- In air, the speed of these waves depends on a number of factors, such as the temperature of the air and altitude.
- From a stationary source, such as a television set, sound waves travel outwards in concentric spheres of growing radii.
- When the source of sound is moving - e.g, a truck- the successive waves in front of the truck get closer together, and the ones behind it spread out.
- This is also the cause of the Doppler effect- in which bunched waves at the front appear at a higher frequency to a stationary observer, and spread out waves that are behind are observed at a lower frequency.
- As long as the source of the sound keeps moving slower than the speed of sound itself, this source- say a truck or a plane - remains nested within the sound waves that are travelling in all directions.
- When an aircraft travels at supersonic speed - meaning faster than sound (>1225 kmph at sea level) - the field of sound waves moves to the rear of the craft.
- A stationary observer thus hears no sound when a supersonic flight approaches, since the sound waves are at the rear of the latter.
- At such speeds, both newly created as well as old waves, are forced into a region at the aircraft's rear called a 'Mach cone', which extends from the craft and intercepts the Earth in a hyperbola-shaped curve, and leaves a trail called the 'boom carpet'.
- The loud sound that is heard on the Earth when this happens is called a 'sonic boom'.
- When such aircraft fly at a low altitude, the sonic boom can become intense enough to cause glass to crack or cause health hazards.
- Overland supersonic flights have thus been banned in many countries.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to the state of Sikkim

1. After Indian Independence, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim.
2. In 1975, Sikkim became an integral part of India through a referendum.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

- Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by Chogyal.
- In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim.
- In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India.
- Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament.
- This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union.

- For this purpose, a new Article 2-A and a new schedule (10th Schedule containing the terms and conditions of association) were inserted in the Constitution.
- This experiment, however, did not last long as it could not fully satisfy the aspirations of the people of Sikkim.
- In a referendum held in 1975, they voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India.
- Consequently, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).
- This amendment amended the First and the Fourth Schedules to the Constitution and added a new Article 371-F to provide for certain special provisions with respect to the administration of Sikkim.
- It also repealed Article 2-A and the 10th Schedule that were added by the 35th Amendment Act of 1974.

4) Which of the following region is best known for "Zardalu Mango"?

- Chattisgarh
- Bihar
- Telangana
- Uttar Pradesh

Answer : b

- Zardalu Mango/ Jardalu Mango" of Bhagalpur (Bihar) are famous in world by virtue of its unique fragrance.
- This mango variety is known for its light yellow skin, and sweetness.
- Jardalu mango was first planted in Bhagalpur region by Maharaja Rahmat Ali Khan Bahadur of Kharagpur.
- Jardalu mango from Bhagalpur had found a preferred place on the dining tables of different Prime ministers, the Presidents of India, Lok Sabha Speakers, vice-presidents of India and other dignitaries at national and state level.

5) Mount Harriet National Park is located in which of the following?

- Goa
- Tamil Nadu
- Lakshadweep
- None of the above

Answer : d

Mount Harriet National Park is located in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.