



Prelims Practice Questions 28-05-2019

1) *Operation Safed Sagar* is associated with which of the following?

- a. Disaster Relief
- b. Coastal Cleaning
- c. Kargil war
- d. None of the above

Answer : c

- ***Operation Safedsagar*** is the air operations conducted during the ***Kargil war 1999***.

2) With reference to AKASH Missile, consider the following statements:

1. It is a medium range air-to-air defence missile.
2. It was developed as part of the Integrated Guided-Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).

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 : b

- The DRDO recently test-fired the new version of the Akash ***surface-to-air*** defense missile. (AKASH - MK -1S).
- Akash is the medium range multi-target engagement capable supersonic missile with a range of around 25 km and up to the altitude of 18,000 meters.
- The missile uses high-energy solid propellant for the booster and ramjet-rocket propulsion for the sustainer phase.
- The missile system is said to be highly mobile.
- Akash was developed as part of the Integrated Guided-Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) other than Nag, Agni, Trishul, and Prithvi missiles.

3) Which of the following countries is/are *not* the members of *BIMSTEC*?

1. Maldives
2. Afghanistan
3. Vietnam
4. China
5. Thailand

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

- a. All except 1 and 5
- b. All except 3 and 4

- c. All except 5
- d. All

Answer : c

- The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven **Member States** lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.
- This sub-regional organization came into being on 1997 through the **Bangkok Declaration**.
- It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka**, and two from Southeast Asia, including **Myanmar and Thailand**.

4) Consider the following statements:

1. It is situated in the flood plains of River Brahmaputra.
2. It harbors the highest density of Rhino in the world.
3. It harbours second highest concentration of Rhino in Assam after Kaziranga National Park.

Identify the wildlife Sanctuary that correctly matches with the above description:

- a. Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary
- b. Orang Wildlife Sanctuary
- c. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary
- d. Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary

Answer : c

- Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the flood plains of River Brahmaputra.
- It harbors the highest density of Rhino in the world and second highest concentration of Rhino in Assam after Kaziranga National Park.
- Dampa WLS - Mizoram
- Pakke WLS - Arunachal Pradesh
- Orang is not a designated wildlife sanctuary. It is a designated **National Park** (Rajiv Gandhi Orang NP).

5) Consider the following statements about the administration of Lord Ripon

1. The controversial Ilbert Bill was introduced during his period
2. Hunter commission for Education was set up during his period
3. The Fraser Commission, also known as Police Reforms Commission, was set up during his period

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer : b

- Lord Ripon remained India's Viceroy from 1880-84.
- This liberal politician is known for many reforms in the internal administration of India.
- The most important events during this time were as follows:

1. The Vernacular Press Act was repealed in 1882
2. A Resolution in 1882 set off the institution of local self-government in India.
3. Hunter Commission came in 1882 for the purpose of education reforms.
4. The age for entry in the Civil Services was once again raised to 21 years.

5. The First factory Act was enacted in 1881
6. Introduction of Ilbert Bill in severely compromised state.

In **1902-03**, a Police Commission was established for the Police reforms under Sir Andrew Frazer.

6) Consider the following statements:

1. All the residents of the village are the members of Gram Sabha.
2. Gram Panchayat is financially accountable to the Zilla parishad.
3. Gram Panchayat works are approved by the Zilla Parishad.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

Answer : a

- Anyone living in the area, who is an adult, that is **18 years old** or more, is a member of Gram Sabha.

7) Consider the following statements

1. Snakes cannot survive generally in places where the ground stays frozen year round so that there are no snakes north of the Arctic Circle or in Antarctica.
2. Penguins are not found near the Equator as all penguin species are native to the Southern Hemisphere.

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 : d

- The European common adder, or European viper, a serpent often mentioned in works of literature, is a stout-bodied snake that is widely distributed across Europe and Asia.
- It even ranges north of the Arctic Circle in Norway.
- The Galápagos penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) is a penguin endemic to the Galápagos Islands.
- It is the only penguin that lives north of the equator in the wild.

8) Consider the following statements with reference to Buddhist literature

1. The earliest Buddhist works were written in Pali language
2. There were three branches of Buddhist literature-Jatak, Pitak and Nikaya.
3. Sanskrit was the main language used by Indian Mahayana Buddhists

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : d

- While the earliest Buddhist texts were orally composed and transmitted in Middle Indo-Aryan languages called Prakrits; Sanskrit gradually became the main language of Buddhist scriptures and scholasticism in India mirroring its rise as political and literary lingua franca of the Indian subcontinent.
- Sanskrit Buddhist literature refers to Buddhist texts composed in classical Sanskrit or Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit.
- Sanskrit was the main language used by Indian Mahayana Buddhists and most major Mahayana sutras were composed in this language.
- The prominent Buddhist canon includes Tripitaka or three baskets. Other Buddhist literature includes Jatakas, Mahavamsa, Bodhivamsa etc.

9) The most common emission from the production of geothermal energy is

- a. Hydrogen sulfide
- b. Nitrous oxide
- c. Nitrogen dioxide
- d. Nitrogen Monoxide

Answer : a

- Open-loop systems emit hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, methane, and boron.
- Hydrogen sulfide, which has a distinctive “rotten egg” smell, is the most common emission.

10) Which of the following powers is **not** enjoyed by the Indian President?

- a. Absolute veto
- b. Qualified Veto
- c. Suspensive Veto
- d. Pocket veto

Answer : b

- The President of India is vested with three—absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto.
- There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President; it is possessed by the American President.

