



Sleepy Classes

Free. Regular. Quality.

PRE-Mix

(Compilations of the Multiple Choice Questions)

For the 3rd Week

Of

May

2020

Visit our website www.sleepyclasses.com or

our [YouTube channel](#) for entire GS Course **FREE** of cost

Also Available: Prelims Crash Course || Prelims Test Series

Table of Contents

1. Geography	1
2. History.....	4
3. Polity	8
4. International Relations.....	12
5. Economy	15
6. Environment	19

Essay Course 2021

With Video Lectures and Evaluated Practice Essays

@ ₹4999/-

1. Geography

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. The Sudan type climate has which of the following characteristics:

1. It is transitional and spread majorly over temperate zones.
2. It is characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons.
3. It is mainly present below the Tropic of Capricorn.

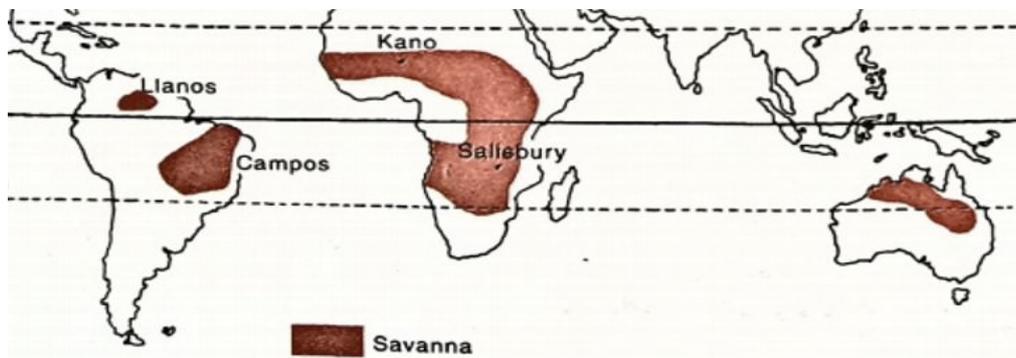
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 2 only
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

Explanation

- It is the climate experienced in savanna or tropical grassland regions of the world. These **places are located near the equator, and they lie between the Southern and the Northern Tropics**. It shares some similar characteristics with the tropical monsoon climate, but it receives less annual rainfall as compared to the tropical monsoon climate.
- The savanna or Sudan is a transitional type of climate found between equatorial forest and desert.
- The tropical savanna climate is also called the tropical wet and dry climate. It is confined within the tropics and best developed at Sudan where the Dry and wet season are most distinct. Its rainfall is characterized by an alternative hot rainy season normally begins in May.



2. In India, the steel production industry requires the import of _____ (UPSC 2015)

- A. saltpetre
- B. Rock phosphate
- C. Coking coal

D. All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation

Saltpetre

Potassium nitrate is one of several nitrogen-containing compounds collectively referred to as **saltpeter** or **saltpetre**. Major uses of potassium nitrate are in fertilizers, tree stump removal, rocket propellants and fireworks. It is one of the major constituents of gunpowder (black powder).

Rock Phosphate

Phosphorite, phosphate rock or rock phosphate is a non-detrital sedimentary rock that contains high amounts of phosphate minerals.

Metallurgical coal or coking coal

Metallurgical coal or coking coal is a grade of coal that can be used to produce good-quality coke. Coke is an essential fuel and reactant in the blast furnace process for primary steelmaking.

- The coal found in **India** is mainly non coking quality and hence coking coal has to be **imported** 70% of the **steel produced** today uses coal coking coal is a vital ingredient in the **steel** making process.
- **Saltpetre and rockphosphate are not utilized by majority Steel companies in India.**
- Further, **India is a producer of saltpetre and usually does not import this product in large quantity.**

3. The Mogao Caves, also known as the Thousand Buddha Grottoes or Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, forms a system of 500 temples are located in:

- A. Cambodia
- B. Thailand
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. China

Answer: D

4. Which of the following is true about Tropical Forest Alliance 2020?

1. The Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 was founded in 2015 at Rio+20.
2. The aim of the alliance is to halve deforestation by 2025 and end it by 2030.

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

5. Which of the following state touches the boundaries of the maximum number of other Indian States?

- A. Telangana
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: D

Explanation



2. History

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following demands were put forward by the Lucknow Pact?

- A. Complete independence from the British rule
- B. All the members of the viceroy's executive council should be Indians
- C. Elected majority in the legislative councils
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation

The following demands were put forth by the Muslim League and Indian National Congress under the Lucknow Pact:

1. The government should declare that it would confer **self-government** on Indians **at an early date**.
2. The **legislative councils** should be further **expanded** with an elected majority and **more powers** be given to them.
3. **Half the members** of the Viceroy's executive council should be **Indians**.

2. In context of Nehru Report, which among the following statements is/are *incorrect*?

1. It suggested that the provinces should be linguistically determined.
2. It rejected the provision of separate electorates for minorities.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Explanation

For the dominion it recommended:

1. **Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions** as the form of government desired by Indians (much to the chagrin of younger, militant section—Nehru being prominent among them)
2. **Rejection of separate electorates** which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces

where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats

3. Linguistic provinces
4. **Nineteen fundamental rights** including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage
5. **Responsible government** at the Centre and in provinces
6. Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims
7. Complete dissociation of State from religion

3. On which date Indian Independence Act 1947 got Royal Assent?

- A. 18 June 1947
- B. 18 July 1947
- C. 18 March 1947
- D. 18 April 1947

Answer: B

Explanation

- The Indian Independence Act, which was based on the Mountbatten plan of June 3, was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947 and received royal assent or approval on July 18, 1947.
- On February 20, 1947, the British House of Commons had declared their intention of abandoning the authority over the Indian sub-continent.

Salient features of the Indian Independence Act of 1947

- The partition of the Indian state and the creation of Pakistan was to come into effect from August 15, 1947
- The British government were to officially give up every authority to these newly created dominions
- The new states were fully authorised to form their own constitution and constituent assemblies
- The Act had the entire procedure of transferring the powers to the constituent assemblies
- The states could opt out of the Commonwealth membership at any instance after independence
- A new Boundary Commission would be appointed to demarcate the line between the provinces of Punjab and Bengal
- Following the Act, the Radcliff Boundary Commission was appointed and the boundary line separating India and Pakistan was created
- Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of India, whereas Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General of Pakistan.

4. On which date, Constituent Assembly of India met for the first time?

- A. June 3, 1946
- B. June 6, 1946
- C. December 9, 1946
- D. June 12, 1946

Answer: C

Explanation

- **6 December 1946:** Formation of the Constitution Assembly. (in accordance with French practice.)
- **9 December 1946:** The first meeting was held in the constitution hall (now the Central Hall of Parliament House). 1st person to address - J. B. Kripalani. Temporary president Appointed - Sachchidananda Sinha. (Demanding a separate state, the Muslim League boycotted the meeting.)
- **11 December 1946:** President Appointed - Rajendra Prasad
- **13 December 1946:** An 'Objective Resolution' was presented by Jawaharlal Nehru
- **22 January 1947:** Objective resolution unanimously adopted.
- **22 July 1947:** National flag adopted.
- **15 August 1947:** Achieved independence. India Split into Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan.
- **29 August 1947:** Drafting Committee appointed with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman
- **26 November 1949:** 'Constitution of India' passed and adopted by the assembly.
- **24 January 1950:** Last meeting of Constituent Assembly. 'Constitution of India' all signed and accepted. (with 395 Articles, 8 Schedules, 22 Parts)
- **26 January 1950:** 'Constitution of India' came in to force

5. Who among the following assassinated Lt. Colonial Sir William Curzon Wylie, Political ADC to the Secretary of State for India in 1909, as one of the first acts of revolution in the Indian independence movement?

- A. Madan Lal Dhingra
- B. Har Dayal
- C. Udham Singh
- D. Roshan Singh

Answer: A

Explanation

- Curzon Wylie was a British Indian army officer, and later an official of the British Indian Government.

- He rose through the ranks and occupied a number of administrative and diplomatic posts.
- Later in his career, he was the **political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India**, Lord George Hamilton.
- He was also the head of the Secret Police and had been trying to obtain information about Savarkar and the revolutionaries
- On the evening of 1 July 1909, Dhingra, along with a large number of Indians and Englishmen had gathered to attend the annual 'At Home' function hosted by the Indian National Association at the Imperial Institute.
- While leaving the hall, he was assassinated by Madan Lal Dhingra, who was tried and sentenced to death.

Sociology Optional Course for UPSC 2021

₹12999
with
Answer
Evaluation

This Batch Includes

₹9999
without
Answer
Evaluation

- Content
- Content Upgradation
- Regular Answer Writing
- Half Length Tests & Full Length Tests
- Video Solutions
- Mentoring

www.SleepyClasses.com || [YouTube.com/SleepyClasses](https://www.youtube.com/SleepyClasses) || +91 6280133177

3. Polity

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following statements are correct about National Test Abhyaas App?

1. It has been developed by the National Informatics Centre
2. The app has mock tests for both JEE and NEET students

- A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2
D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation

- Following multiple requests from students regarding the preparations for competitive exams- Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Main and National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), the National Testing Agency (NTA) has come up with 'National Test Abhyaas' app for the students preparing for the engineering, medical admission tests.
- The App has been developed by NTA to enable candidates to take mock tests for upcoming exams such as JEE Main, NEET under the NTA's purview.

2. Which of the following is correct about the Annavitran portal?

1. It enables the migrant workers avail PDS outside the state
2. While a person can buy her share of food grains as per her entitlement under the NFSA, wherever she is based, the rest of her family members can purchase subsidised food grains from their ration dealer back home

- A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2
D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation

- Ration card portability is aimed at providing intra-state as well as inter-state portability of ration cards. While the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS) portal provides the technological platform for the inter-state portability of ration cards, enabling a migrant worker to buy

food grains from any FPS across the country, the other portal (annavitran.nic.in) hosts the data of distribution of food grains through E-PoS devices within a state.

- The Annavitran portal enables a migrant worker or his family to avail the benefits of PDS outside their district but within their state. While a person can buy her share of food grains as per her entitlement under the NFSA, wherever she is based, the rest of her family members can purchase subsidised food grains from their ration dealer back home.

3. Which of the following is correct about the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana?

- 1. It is a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Centre**
- 2. It is available to all senior citizens who suffer from age related disabilities**

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation

- Senior Citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age-related disability/ infirmity Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability shall be covered under the scheme.
- **Assistance provided:** Assisted-living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity manifested. They are free-of cost.
- **Funding:** This is a **Central Sector Scheme**, fully funded by the Central Government. The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the “**Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund**” established under the Finance Act 2015 under the Ministry of Social Justice.

4. Which of the following members participate in the election process of the President?

- 1. The nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament.**
- 2. The elected members of the state legislative councils.**
- 3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.**

- A. 1 only
B. 3 only
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 2 and 3 only

Answer: B

Explanation

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of

1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.

5. Which of the following DPSPs are classified as liberal intellectual principles?

- 1. To secure uniform civil code throughout the country**
- 2. To organise agriculture and modern husbandry on modern and scientific lines**
- 3. To separate judiciary from the executive in public services of the state**

- A. 3 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 and 2 only
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation

The Constitution of India does not formally classify the Directive Principles of State Policy but for better understanding and on the basis of content and direction- they can be classified into three categories: Socialistic Principles, Gandhian Principles, and Liberal-Intellectual Principles. The principles inclined towards the ideology of liberalism include: to secure for all citizens a uniform civil code. (Art 44)

- to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years. (Art 45)
- to organise agricultural and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. (Art 48)
- to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife. (Art 48A)
- to protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance. (Art 49)
- to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state. (Art 50)

- to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. (Art 51)

Prelims cum Mains 2021

- Video Content for Prelims + Mains
 - Daily Prelims-type Quizzes
 - Daily Mains Question with Model Answer and Video Discussion
- Prelims Test Series and Crash Course
 - Essay Content for 2021

**With
Answer Evaluation
₹18999/-**

**Without
Answer Evaluation
₹16999/-**

4. International Relations

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following is/are false about Galwan River?

1. It flows through the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.
2. It flows westward to join the Nubra River.

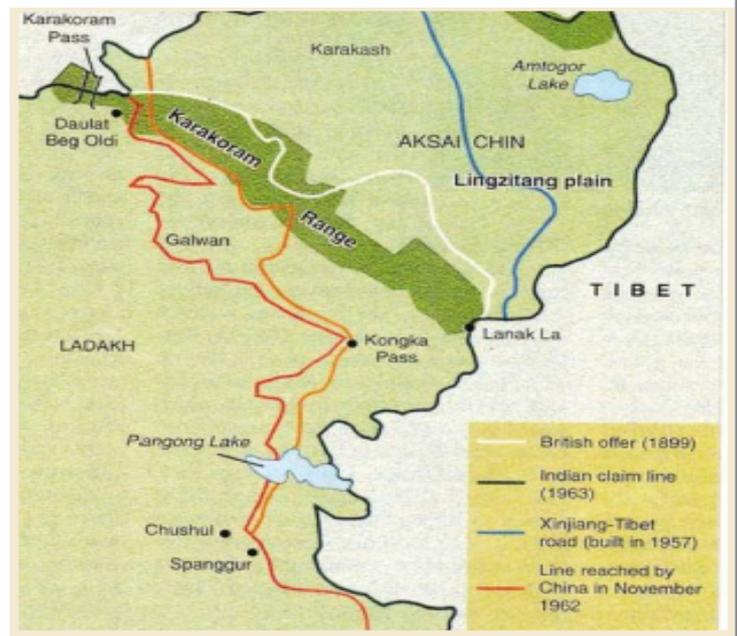
- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation

Both the statements are incorrect.

- Galwan River flows from the disputed Aksai Chin region in southern Xinjiang of China to Ladakh of India.
- It originates on the eastern side of the Karakoram range and flows west to join the Shyok river.
- It is one of the upstream tributaries of Indus River.



2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in the context of Open Skies Treaty?

1. India is a member of this treaty that came into force in 2002.
2. It allows each state-party to carry out unarmed, reconnaissance flights to collect data on military forces and activities

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 and 2 only

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.

- India is not a member of this treaty. Most of the participating countries are in North America, Europe and Central Asia (over 34 participating countries).
- It allows each state-party to carry out short-notice, unarmed, reconnaissance flights to collect data on military forces and activities.

3. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Aksai Chin | McMahon Line |
| 2. India-Bangladesh | Johnson Line |
| 3. Sikkim & Arunachal | Radcliffe Line |

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation

All of the above combinations are incorrect.

- The boundary dispute in the Western Sector pertains to the Johnson Line proposed by the British in the 1860s that extended up to the Kunlun Mountains and put Aksai Chin in the then princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. Independent India used the Johnson Line and claimed Aksai Chin as its own.
- Radcliffe line is between India and Pakistan and India and Bangladesh.
- The disputed boundary in the Eastern Sector of the India-China border is over the MacMahon Line.

4. Kalapani territory is located on the border between India and

- A. Bhutan
- B. Nepal
- C. China
- D. Bangladesh

Answer: B

Explanation

- India and Nepal have border disputes over Kalapani-Limpiyadhura-Lipulekh trijunction between India-Nepal and China and Susta area.
- Kalapani is a valley that is administered by India in Uttarakhand state.
- Kali River in this region demarcates the border.
- Susta region is located on the bank of Gandhak River and falls in Bihar state.

5. Which of the following group of countries started a travel bubble to help put their economies back on track after COVID-19 lockdown?

- A. Balkan Countries
- B. European Union
- C. Baltic Countries
- D. MERCOSUR Countries

Answer: C

Explanation

Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania started a travel bubble in which the residents of these countries would be able to travel freely by rail, air and sea without quarantine measures.

5. Economy

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following indices are correct about Food Corporation of India?

1. It is a statutory body.
2. It is under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
3. It was established during the Second World War.

- A. 1 only
B. 2 & 3 only
C. 3 only
D. All of the above are correct

Answer: A

Explanation

- The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was set up on 14 January 1965.
- It is a statutory body established under the Food Corporations Act 1964.
- It has to implement the following objectives of the National Food Policy:
 - Effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the poor farmers.
 - Distribution of food grains throughout the country for Public Distribution System (PDS).
 - Maintaining a satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of food grains to ensure National Food Security.
 - Regulate market price to provide food grains to consumers at a reliable price
 - It is under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India.

2. Which of the following is/are correct about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)?

1. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), monitors the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments.
2. It provides a legal guarantee for two hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.
3. The Act aims to follow the Fundamental Rights enunciated in the Constitution of India consistent with Article 21.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 & 2 only
- C. 2 & 3 only
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

Explanation

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) was enacted on August 25, 2005.
- The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.
- The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments.

MGNREGA and Constitution

- The Act aims to follow the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in Part IV of the Constitution of India.
- The law by providing a 'right to work' is consistent with Article 41 that directs the State to secure to all citizens the right to work.
- The statute also seeks to protect the environment through rural works which is consistent with Article 48A that directs the State to protect the environment.
- In accordance with the Article 21 of the Constitution of India that guarantees the right to life with dignity to every citizen of India, this act imparts dignity to the rural people through an assurance of livelihood security.
- The Fundamental Right enshrined in Article 16 of the Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and prevents the State from discriminating against anyone in matters of employment on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, place of residence or any of them.
- NREGA also follows Article 46 that requires the State to promote the interests of and work for the economic uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and protect them from discrimination and exploitation.
- Article 40 mandates the State to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
- Conferring the primary responsibility of implementation on Gram Panchayats, the Act adheres to this constitutional principle.
- Also the process of decentralization initiated by 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India that granted a constitutional status to the Panchayats.

3. Recently in news, *Manodarpan* is an initiative to provide psychological support and counselling for mental health and emotional well-being to:

- A. Students
- B. Teachers
- C. Families
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

- It is launched as a part of Technology Driven Education with Equity post-COVID under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.
- Union Finance Minister launched it.
- Manodarpan is an initiative to provide psychological support and counselling to students, teachers and families for mental health and emotional well-being.

4. Which of the following is correct in context of The World Health Organization (WHO)?

1. It is headquartered in New York.
2. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
3. It was established after the First World War in 1919.

- A. 2 & 3 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 & 3 only
- D. All are correct

Answer: B

Explanation

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- It takes care of the various concerns related with the international public health.
- Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.
- It was established on 7 April 1948, which is commemorated as World Health Day.
- The WHO incorporated the assets, personnel, and duties of the League of Nations' Health Organisation and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, including the International Classification of Diseases.

5. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana is:

- A. A dispute resolution scheme for GST.
- B. An income declaration scheme of 2016-17.
- C. A dedicated national fund with the primary objective of dealing with any kind of emergency or distress situation.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Explanation

- After the demonetization in 2016, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016 gave an opportunity to all the black money hoarders to come out clean by declaring their undisclosed income and paying heavy taxes and penalty.
- The provisions of scheme require declarants to pay-
 1. Tax @30% of the undisclosed income.
 2. Penalty @10% of the undisclosed income.
 3. Surcharge @33% on the amount of tax.
- Government also has an amnesty scheme for pre-GST era taxes known as 'Sabka Vishwas' dispute resolution and amnesty scheme.
- 'Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund)' has been set up keeping in mind the need for having a dedicated national fund with the primary objective of dealing with any kind of emergency or distress situation, like posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to provide relief to the affected. It is a public charitable trust.

Political Science Optional Course for UPSC 2021

Classes Three Days a Week Ranging from 2-3 Hours each across Five Months including:

- Weekly Answer Writing with Video solutions and model answer
- The course consists of
- Evaluation and feedback
- 4 sectional and 2 full length tests

With
Answer Evaluation
₹12999/-

Without
Answer Evaluation
₹9999/-

www.SleepyClasses.com || [YouTube.com/SleepyClasses](https://www.YouTube.com/SleepyClasses) || +91 6280133177

www.YouTube.com/SleepyClasses

www.SleepyClasses.com



6. Environment

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following is/are correct in context of Himalyan Ibex?

1. It is a species of wild sheep.
2. In India, they are found only in the high altitudes of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both are correct
D. Both are incorrect

Answer: D

Explanation

- A recent study by scientists of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has proved that Himalayan Ibex, distributed in the trans-Himalayan ranges of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh, is a distinct species from the Siberian Ibex.
- Siberian Ibex is a species of wild goat and is distributed in diverse habitats, ranging from cold deserts, rocky outcrops, steep terrain, high-land flats and mountain ridges to low mountains and foothills.
- In Asia, Ibex is distributed in the Montane habitats, ranging in elevations from 500 m to 6,700 m in countries like India, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Southern Siberia and China.
- In India, the Ibex is distributed mainly in the trans-Himalayan ranges of the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh up to the river Sutlej.

2. Which of the following is/are *not* true about the gas Styrene?

1. It is one of the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol.
2. It is an inorganic compound with one of the highest greenhouse gas potentials.

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both are incorrect
D. None is incorrect

Answer: C

Explanation

Styrene, leaked from a tank at the LG Chem (LG Polymers India Private Limited) plant at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, killing 13 people.

Styrene

- Styrene is an organic compound that is found in liquid form but vapourises at high temperatures.
- Styrene is the precursor to polystyrene and several copolymers.
- Polystyrene is one of the most widely used plastics.
- Polystyrene can be naturally transparent, but can be coloured with colourants.
- Uses include protective packaging (such as packing peanuts and CD and DVD cases), containers, lids, bottles, trays, tumblers, disposable cutlery and in the making of models.
- Styrene occurs naturally in small quantities in some plants and foods (cinnamon, coffee beans, balsamic trees and peanuts) and is also found in coal tar.
- The Kyoto Protocol applies to the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A -
 - ✓ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - ✓ Methane (CH₄)
 - ✓ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
 - ✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
 - ✓ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
 - ✓ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

3. Which of the following is/are not correct in context of Tigers:?

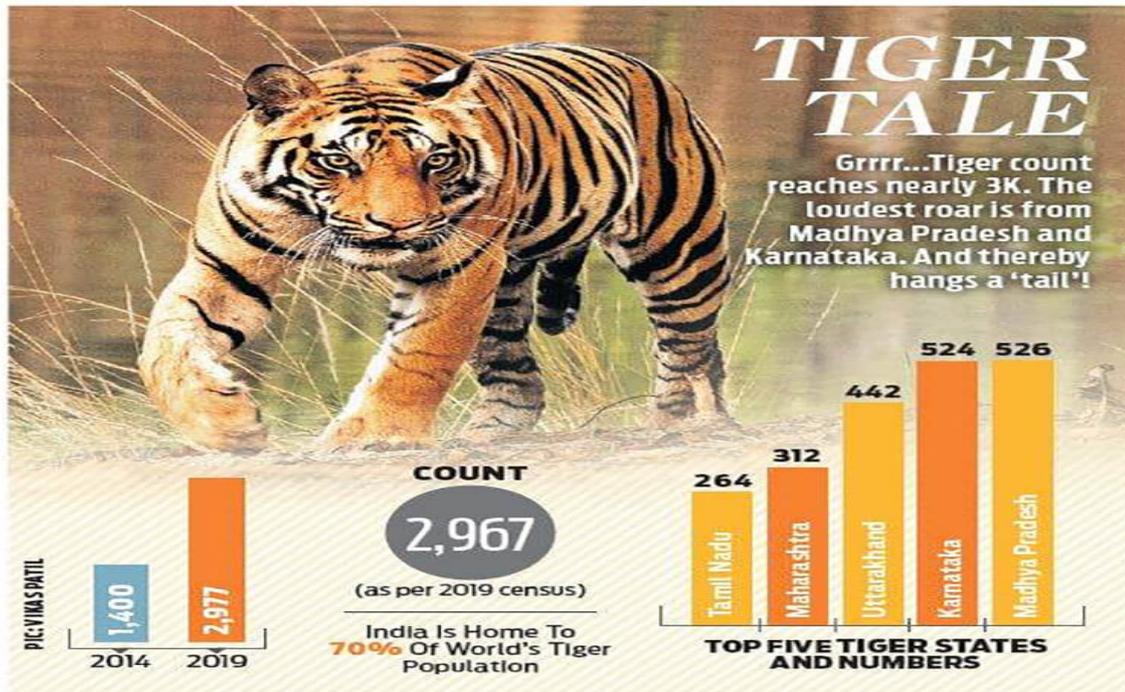
1. Though India has made significant progress in Tiger Conservation still India presently is home to less than 50 percent of tigers in the world.
 2. In India there are Tiger Reserves with no tigers.
- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both are incorrect
D. None is incorrect

Answer: A

Explanation

- India is home to more than 70 percent of tigers in the world.

- There are 50 tiger reserves in India which are governed by Project Tiger which is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).
- The 2018 tiger estimation process compiled by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) did not register any presence of Tigers in Buxa Tiger Reserve (TR) in West Bengal, Palamu TR in Jharkhand and Dampa TR in Mizoram.



4. You are travelling across Rajasthan, which of the following is/are you most likely to encounter:

1. Chinkara
2. Blackbuck
3. The Grey Francolin
4. Bluebull
5. Monitor Lizard

- A. 1 & 2 only
- B. 3, 4 & 5 only
- C. 1, 2 & 3 only
- D. All of them

Answer: D

Explanation

- Rajasthan's forest department officials and activists highlight that there has been a rise in poaching of wild animals and birds in western Rajasthan during the COVID-19 lockdown.

- Rajasthan has a wide range of animal biodiversity including some of the endangered ones.
- A great number of them are protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, such as - GIB (Great Indian Bustard)
- Blackbuck, the grey francolin, bluebull, monitor lizard, hare.
- The chinkara is also the state animal of Rajasthan and is also known as the Indian gazelle.
- You'll also see a lot of Peacocks, the National bird of India, in Rajasthan.

5. Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Barkheda, Madhya Pradesh was in news, recently because:

- A. A new species of Flying Lizard was discovered there.
- B. It is the first sanctuary to be denotified.
- C. It is underway to become India's second home for the Asiatic lion.
- D. It is become home to largest elephant population in India.

Answer: C

Explanation

- Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Barkheda, Madhya Pradesh is underway to become India's second home for the Asiatic lion.
- The species, whose only refuge in the country has been Gujarat's Gir forest, numbered in 523 in 2015.
- To prevent decline—and possible extinction—in a single habitat due to natural disasters, epidemics, decline in prey or retaliatory killings, an action plan is being implemented to relocate a number of lions to Kuno, a former royal hunting ground.