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# **PRE-Mix**

*(Compilations of the Multiple Choice Questions)  
For the 4th Week*

Of

**February  
2021**

*(22nd February to 28 February)*

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# 1. Geography

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

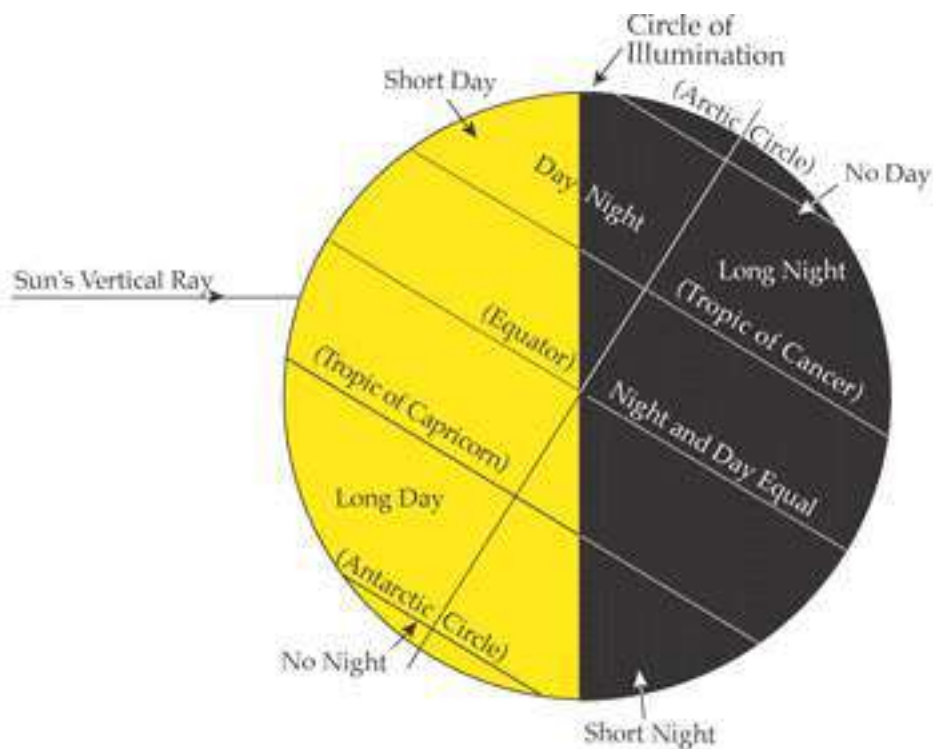
1. Choose the most probable answer among the following : Beyond tropics, in Northern Hemisphere, south facing slope of the mountain will be :

- A. Exposed to sunlight more
- B. Less exposed to sunlight
- C. Will receive more rainfall
- D. Will have more volcanism

**Answer: A**

## Explanation

- Sun will always be between tropics (apparent movement of sun).
- South facing slope will receive sunlight during sunrise, noon and sunset.



2. Which of the following is true in context of Transhumance -

- 1. Transhumance is the permanent movement of people with their livestock.
- 2. In India Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas are known for Transhumance.

A. Only 1

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

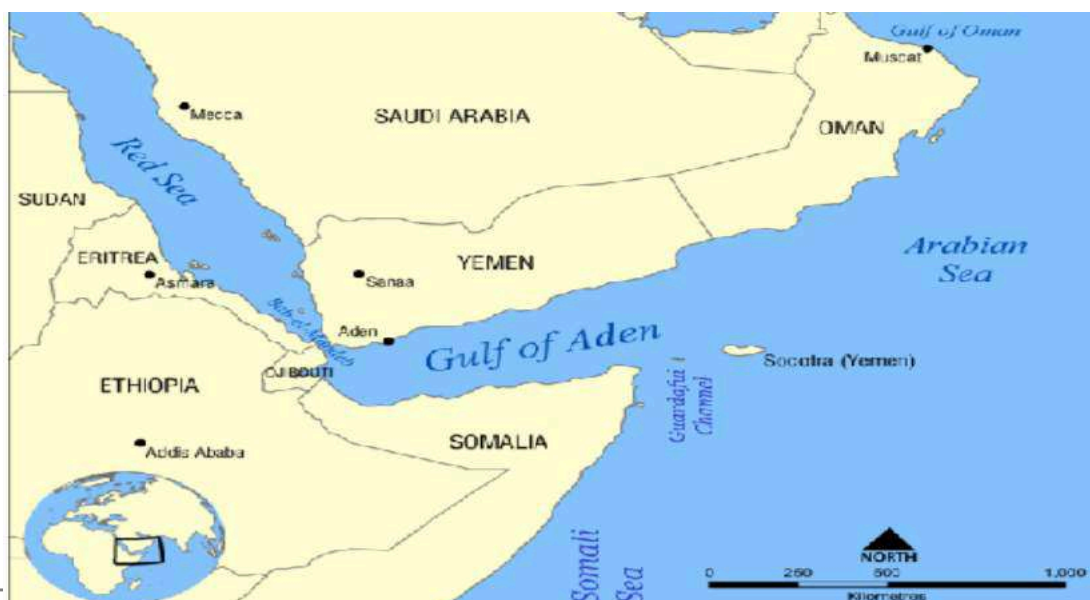
- Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures.
- In montane regions (vertical transhumance) it implies movement between higher pastures in summer and lower valleys in winter.
- In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters.

**3. Horn of Africa is surrounded by which of the following water bodies?**

- 1. Indian Ocean
  - 2. Red Sea
  - 3. Guardafui Channel
  - 4. Somali Sea
- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2,3 and 4 only  
C. 1, 2 and 4 only  
D. 1, 2,3 and 4

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**





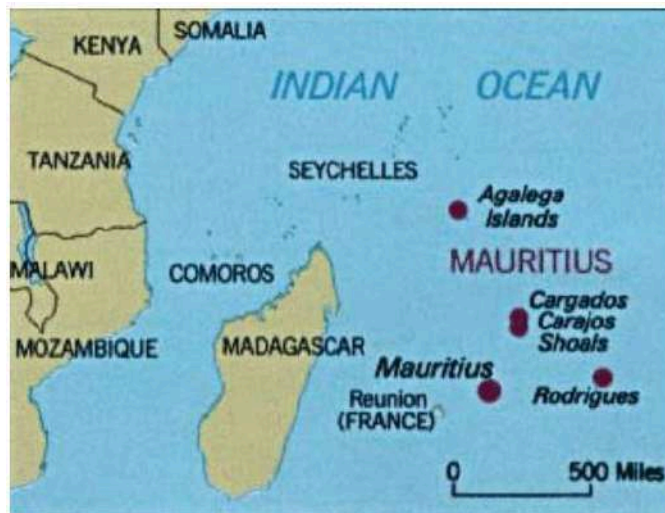
5. Which among the following are the members of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)?

1. France
  2. India
  3. Australia
  4. Maldives
- A. 1 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 2,3 and 4  
D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation

- France for Réunion as overseas French territories



## 2. History

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

1. The term “Gompas” refers to

- A. A dome-shaped burial mound
- B. Ceremonial gateways around the stupas
- C. A meditation room
- D. A monk practicing tantric Buddhism

**Answer: C**

### Explanation

- Gompas are Buddhist fortifications of learning, lineage and sādhanā that may be understood as a conflation of a fortification, a vihara and a university associated with Tibetan Buddhism and thus common in historical Tibetan regions including parts of China, India, Nepal, Ladakh and Bhutan. A gompa is a meditation room where practitioners meditate and listen to teachings.
- Context: Tibetan New Year was recently celebrated LOSAR:
  - ✓ It is a festival of Tibetan Buddhism.
  - ✓ It is celebrated on lunisolar Tibetan calendar (a calendar in many cultures whose date indicates both the Moon phase and the time of the solar year)
  - ✓ It is celebrated on various dates depending on depending on location (Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal, India, and Pakistan) and tradition.
  - ✓ It corresponds to a date in February or March in the Gregorian calendar.
  - ✓ It is known as Lhochhar in Nepal.
  - ✓ In Ladakh religious offering is made to the deities in domestic shrines or GOMPAS.
  - ✓ Cultural event, rituals and traditional performances are also organized.
  - ✓ In the monasteries, the celebrations for the Losar begin on the twenty-ninth day of the twelfth month.
  - ✓ That is the day before the Tibetan New Year’s Eve.
  - ✓ Before the commencement of the festivities, the Monpas make a local beverage equivalent to beer which is called changkol.
  - ✓ They enjoy the changkol and wish each other happy New Year by saying Tashi Delek.

2. Based on the following statements identify the temple?

1. The Sudarshan Chakra standing at the top of temple is 20 feet in height and weights a ton. It said to be visible from every corner of the city and it is installed in such a way that it makes you feel that it is facing toward you irrespective of the place you are in.
  2. Take any place on earth, on daytime the breeze from sea comes to land and the opposite occurs in the evening but here it is observed to be just the reverse.
  3. Nothing flies above the temple. No planes, not even birds. There is no scientific explanation for this yet.
  4. The temple is constructed in such a way that the shadow of the main dome of the temple cannot be observed at any given time.
  5. The Nabakalebar ceremony is associated with this temple.
- A. Puri Jagannath temple  
B. Kamakhya Temple  
C. Sri Venkateswara Swami Temple  
D. Padmanabhaswamy temple

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- Nabakalebara festival is an ancient ritual that is observed in the Shree Jagannath Temple at Puri, Odisha at predefined time according to Hindu Calender.
- Naba means new and Kalebara is body.
- In this festival, the idols of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra and Sudarshan are replaced by new idols as it is believed that Lord Shree Jagannath adorns new body during Nabakalebara.
- It usually is celebrated once every twelve to nineteen years based on the auspicious two months of Ashadha in a year called as Purusottam month as per the Hindu calendar.
- The Jagannath temple (Shrimandira) at Puri was built in the year 1078.
- The flag atop the temple has been observed to flap always in the opposite direction of the breeze.
- Irrespective of where you stand in Puri, it seems to you that the Sudarshana Chakra on top of the temple is always facing you.
- Usually in coastal areas during the day-time, the breeze blows from the sea towards the land and during evening hours it blows from the land towards the sea. But in the case of Puri it is the reverse.





- No birds fly above the Jagannath temple in Puri.
- After entering the temple from Singha Dwara's entrance, after the first step you cannot hear any sound produced by the ocean. But, when you exit it can be clearly heard. This can be noticed clearly during the evening. There is no scientific explanation for this.
- Legend has it that Subhadra Mayi, the sister of the two Lords wished peace and serenity within the temple abode and hence it was made to come about that way.

**3. Which of the following pairs of puppet styles and states have been correctly matched?**

1. Kathi Kandhe - West Bengal
2. Yampuri - Bihar
3. Tholu Bommalata - Andhra Pradesh
4. Togalu Gombeyata - Karnataka

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- There are 4 major different types of puppets used in India.
- The types of puppets and the respective states are:
  - Glove Puppets
    - ✓ PavaKoothu - Kerala
  - Rod Puppets
    - ✓ Putul Nach - West Bengal
    - ✓ Kathi Kandhe - Odisha
    - ✓ Yampuri - Bihar
  - Shadow Puppets
    - ✓ Tholu Bommalata - Andhra Pradesh
    - ✓ Togalu Gombeyata - Karnataka
    - ✓ Tolpavakoothu - Kerala
    - ✓ Chamadyache Bahulya - Maharashtra
    - ✓ Ravanachhaya - Odisha

✓ Thol Bommalattam – Tamil Nadu

● String puppy

✓ Putal Nach - Assam

✓ Gombeyata - Karnataka

**4. A museum on Dacoits is recently proposed to be set up in**

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Odisha

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. Rajasthan

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- The museum will come up to highlight the sacrifices made by the police while fighting with the dacoits in the region.
- A tape recorder that belonged to Nirbhay Gujjar, the gun used by Phoolan Devi, chains used to tie captives, letters with ransom demands, and stills from the making of Chambal ke Daaku, a Bollywood movie all will be a part of the museum.
- The museum will display at least 2,000 digitized police records and material compiled over the past five decades chronicling the crimes of loot, murder, and kidnapping carried out by these dacoits.
- It will be set up in four rooms at the Bhind Police headquarters.
- It will also showcase the images of the 28 policemen who were martyred in fights with dacoits, 30 who won gallantry awards, and several others who were given out-of-turn promotions.
- It will highlight how the crimes done by these dacoits, who identify themselves as baaghis (rebels), have impacted society and the youth.
- The museum is being set up with the help of more than Rs 3 lakh collected as donations from 26 police stations.
- It will have four Smart TVs that will play videos narrating stories of kidnappings, with families of victims explaining how their lives were scarred.
- As per the Bhind Police, almost 98% of the kidnappings in the region by dacoits were done in rural areas where people had to sell their lands to give the ransom amount.
- With this museum, the police are also looking towards developing a tourism route showing MJS college where Phoolan Devi surrendered and the spot where dacoit Paan Singh Tomar died in a police encounter.

5. Which of the following statements regarding Bhimbetka Site are incorrect?

1. The site includes five clusters of rock shelters which display persistent traditions of rock painting, spanning periods from the Mesolithic to the Historic.

2. It Includes Copper Age walls and floors within the rock shelters.

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- Context: Researchers have found the first-ever fossil in India of a Dickinsonia –the Earth’s ‘oldest animal’, dating back 570 million years – on the roof of what’s called the ‘Auditorium Cave’ at Bhimbetka.
- The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site in central India that spans the pre-historic Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, as well as the historic period.
- It exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of Stone Age.
- It is located in the Raisen District in Madhya Pradesh about 45 kilometres (28 mi) south-east of Bhopal.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site that consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters distributed over 10 km (6.2 mi). At least some of the shelters were inhabited more than 100,000 years ago.
- Some of the Bhimbetka rock shelters feature prehistoric cave paintings and the earliest are about 10,000 years old (c. 8,000 BCE), corresponding to the Indian Mesolithic.
- These cave paintings show themes such as animals, early evidence of dance and hunting.
- The Bhimbetka rock shelters were found by V S Wakankar 64 years ago. Since then, thousands of researchers have visited the site, but this rare fossil went undetected.



### 3. Polity

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

1. The Union Executive consists of which of the following?

1. President
  2. Vice President
  3. CAG
  4. Attorney General of India
  5. Council of Ministers
- Select the correct code.
- A. 1, 2 and 5 only
  - B. 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
  - C. 1 and 5 only
  - D. All of the above

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.
- The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice- President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.
- Please note that there is no CAG here.

2. The Umesh Sinha Committee was constituted for what purpose?

- A. To study the use and feasibility of lateral entry in civil services
- B. Suggest changes to Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RP Act) in view of social media expansion.
- C. Suggest further reforms in the structure of GST and distribution of funds
- D. Review AFSPA.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- The Election Commission of India on 11 January 2018 constituted a 14 member committee to suggest changes to Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RP Act) in view of social media expansion chaired by Senior Deputy Election Commissioner Umesh Sinha.
- The committee comprised of nine officers of Election Commission, one nominated member each from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I&B), Law Ministry, IT Ministry, National Broadcasters

Association and Press Council of India.

- It studied the impact of new media and social media during the —silence period, the 48 hour period prior to elections and its implication in view of Section 126 of the RP Act.
- After a thorough study, it suggested modifications to the election law and model code of conduct.
- It examined the difficulties faced in regulating media platforms during the prohibitory 48 hours in a multi-phase election.

**3. Which of the following is not correct about the Government of India Act 1919?**

- A. It introduced dyarchy that divided the provincial subjects into two parts— transferred and reserved.
- B. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
- C. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission- Central Public Service Commission.
- D. It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858 and created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

- It divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'.
  - It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the Country.
  - It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
  - While it created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India, it was GOI Act 1935 that abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858.
- 4. Article 30 explains Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions. If we take general laws like tax, economic regulations, contract law, labour law etc into consideration, on what type of minority institutions are they applicable?**
1. institutions that seek recognition as well a said from the State
  2. institutions that seek only recognition from the State and not aid
  3. institutions that neither seek recognition nor aid from theS tate

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

- Article 30 is classified under Part III of the Indian Constitution that elucidates all the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens of India irrespective of their religion, caste and sex.
- Article 30 upholds the right of the minorities “to establish and administer educational institutions.” Besides safeguarding the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to establish educational institutions of their choice, the Article categorically directs the government to ensure that the minority rights do not get abrogated in case of compulsory acquisition of educational institutions run by minorities.
- The clause (1A) was inserted in the Article during the 44th amendment of the Indian Constitution in 1978. The primary objective behind including this clause was to make sure that acquisition of minority institution should be followed by ‘conformable compensation.’
- The clause (2) of Article 30 further creates a level playing field for the minority institutions. It states that the government shall not discriminate against any educational institution run by religious or linguistic minority while granting aid.

**5. Which of the following is correct with regard to the impact of National emergency on Fundamental Rights?**

1. Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared.
2. Article 359 extends to all those Fundamental Rights whose enforcement is suspended by the Presidential Order.
3. Article 358 is enforceable both during external and internal emergency but not Article 359.
4. Article 359 extends to the entire country whereas Article 358 may extend to the entire country or a part of it.

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

- A. 1only
- B. 1and2only
- C. 1,2and4only
- D. 1,2 and 3 only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- Article 358 is confined to Fundamental Rights under Article 19 only whereas Article 359 extends to all those Fundamental Rights whose enforcement is suspended by the Presidential Order. Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared.
- On the other hand, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any Fundamental Right. Article 358 operates only in case of External Emergency (that is, when the emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression) and not in the case of Internal Emergency (i.e., when the Emergency is declared on the ground of armed rebellion).
- Article 359, on the other hand, operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency. Article 358 extends to the entire country whereas Article 359 may extend to the entire country or a part of it.

## 4. Economy

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1. In context of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), which of the following is/are incorrect:

1. NIIF currently manages two funds each with its distinctive investment mandate.
2. The funds are registered as Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. Both are correct  
D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

### Explanation

- Last year, Asian Development Bank (ADB) declared that it will invest \$100 million equivalent into the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) of India's Fund of Funds.
- With this investment the NIIF platform secured \$700 million in commitments.
- Who else has invested in NIIF FoF
  - ✓ Government of India
  - ✓ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- About NIIF FoF
  - ✓ NIIF Fund of Funds (FoF) was established in 2018.
  - ✓ It's objective is to create a vehicle to provide India-focused private equity fund managers with a go-to institutional investor operating at scale and based in India.
  - ✓ The FoF invests into a variety of sectors and strategies through third-party managed funds.
- About NIIF
  - ✓ National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is India's first sovereign wealth fund.
  - ✓ It was set up by the Government of India in February 2015.
- Three Funds of NIIF
  - ✓ NIIF currently manages three funds each with its distinctive investment mandate.
  - ✓ The funds are registered as Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- Master Fund



✓ A fund focused on creating scalable sectoral platforms in core infrastructure and in collaboration with strong and reputed operating and financial partners.

- Fund Of Funds

✓ A fund focused on anchoring and investing in credible and reputed third party managers with a strong track record across diversified sectors within infrastructure services and allied sectors.

- Strategic Fund

✓ A fund focused on investing in strategic assets and projects with longer term horizon across various stages of development.

## 2. Which of the following is/are correct about Co-operative banks:

1. The number of urban co-operative banks is far higher than rural co-operative banks.
2. Rural co-operatives constitute about 65 per cent of the total assets of co- operatives.

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

**Answer: B**

### Explanation

- Urban and multi-State cooperative banks are being put under the supervision of the RBI
- There are 96,000-odd rural co-operatives that constitute about 65 per cent of the total assets of co-operatives. Among them, Primary Agricultural Credit (PAC) Societies (about 95,000 in number as of March 2018) continue to remain outside the purview of the Banking Regulation Act.
- Co-operative banks can be categorised as urban co-operative banks (UCBs) and rural cooperatives.
- UCBs and, among the rural co-operatives, State co-operative banks and district central co-operative banks, are registered either under the Co-operative Societies Act of the State concerned or under the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002.
- Banking laws were made applicable to co-operative societies since March 1, 1966.
- Hence, in these co-operative banks, the dual regulation by the RBI – concerning banking functions such as prudential and capital requirements, and by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies – for incorporation, management constitution, audits etc., often lead to huge regulatory gaps.
- With the recent amendments, UCBs and multi-State cooperative banks will come under the purview of the RBI, which will help in timely regulatory action against weak banks.
- But there are still over 96,000 rural co-operatives, which may continue to pose a threat due to weak governance structure. The state co-operative banks and the district central co-operative banks may continue to face issues owing to dual regulation. PACs are completely outside the purview of the Banking Regulation Act.

3. Which of the following is/are correct in context of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane?
1. It is decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
  2. Price of sugar is also announced along with the FRP.
- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. Both are correct  
D. None is correct

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- With the amendment of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 on 22.10.2009, the concept of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane was replaced with the 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)' of sugarcane for 2009-10 and subsequent sugar seasons.
  - The cane price announced by the Central Government is decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in consultation with the State Governments and after taking feedback from associations of sugar industry.
  - The amended provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 provides for fixation of FRP of sugarcane having regard to the following factors: -
    - ✓ Cost of production of sugarcane
    - ✓ Return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities
    - ✓ Availability of sugar to consumers at a fair price
    - ✓ Price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers
    - ✓ Recovery of sugar from sugarcane
    - ✓ The realization made from sale of by-products viz. molasses, bagasse and press mud or their imputed value.
  - Price of sugar are market driven & depends on demand & supply of sugar.
  - However, with a view to protect the interests of farmers, concept of Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar has been introduced w.e.f. 07.06.2018 so that industry may get atleast the minimum cost of production of sugar, so as to enable them to clear cane price dues of farmers.
4. Which of the following statements regarding Sovereign Wealth Fund are correct?
1. A sovereign wealth fund is a state-owned investment fund comprised of money generated by the government, often derived from a country's surplus reserves.

2. Sovereign wealth funds are not permitted to invest in India under current norms due to security reasons.

3. National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is an example of SWF.

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1,2 and 3

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

- A sovereign wealth fund is a state-owned investment fund comprised of money generated by the government, often derived from a country's surplus reserves.
- Popular sources of SWF are surplus reserves from state-owned natural resource revenues, trade surpluses, bank reserves that may accumulate from budgeting excesses, foreign currency operations, money from privatizations, and governmental transfer payments.
- National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) was set up as a sovereign wealth fund and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under SEBI Regulations, 2012 as a Category II Alternate Investment Fund (AIF).
- It provides long-term capital for infra-related projects.
- The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has exempted dividend, interest and long term capital gains made by sovereign wealth fund MIC Redwood 1 RSC Limited, Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates in India from income tax subject to certain conditions.
- The exemption has been given under the clause 23 FE of section 10 of the Income Tax Act which allows sovereign wealth funds to invest in infrastructure projects in India subject to conditions including prohibition from undertaking any commercial activity within or outside India.
- Exemption will be allowed on investments made by the fund till March 31, 2024.

5. Which of the following statements are correct about Exchange Traded Funds?

1. An exchange traded fund (ETF) is a basket of securities that trade on an exchange, just like a stock.

2. ETF share prices do not fluctuate all day just like mutual funds that trade once a day after the market closes.

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- An exchange traded fund (ETF) is a type of security that involves a collection of securities—such as stocks —that often tracks an underlying index, although they can invest in any number of industry sectors or use various strategies.
- ETFs are in many ways similar to mutual funds; however, they are listed on exchanges and ETF shares trade throughout the day just like ordinary stock.
- ETF share prices fluctuate all day as the ETF is bought and sold; this is different from mutual funds that only trade once a day after the market closes.
- ETFs can contain all types of investments including stocks, commodities, or bonds
- ETFs offer low expense ratios and fewer broker commissions than buying the stocks individually.
- ETFs tend to be more cost-effective and more liquid when compared to mutual funds.
- The government is likely to launch the third tranche of Bharat Bond ETF.
- Bharat Bond ETF, which is a debt exchange traded fund (ETF), offered maturity options of 5 and 12 years in its second tranche, while in the first tranche, maturity options were for 3 and 10 years.
- The ETF currently invests only in 'AAA' rated bonds of public sector companies.

## 5. Environment

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1. The term “Allelochemical” is related to which of the following

- A. Invasive weed
- B. Secondary metabolites
- C. Chromosomes
- D. Both a and b

Answer: D

Explanation

- The invasive weed, *Lantana camara*, which traditionally threatened only the native flora along the lower Nilgiris slopes, particularly the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (MTR), is now spreading to new habitats.
- The invasive species which had taken over large swathes of the tiger reserve, diminishing the grazing areas for herbivores.
- Locals also fear that if it is allowed to spread, the few remaining pastures available for cattle grazing in the area would be lost.
- One reason could be warmer climate caused by climate change, which has allowed the plant the right conditions to thrive
- Allelochemical is produced by a living organism that exerts a detrimental physiological effect on individuals of another species when released into the environment. For example: Black Walnut produce allelochemical called Juglone which adversely affects plants like tomatoes, pepper, potato etc.
- An invasive species can be any kind of living organism—an amphibian (like the cane toad), plant, insect, fish, fungus, bacteria, or even an organism’s seeds or eggs—that is not native to an ecosystem and causes harm.
- They can harm the environment, the economy, or even human health.
- Invasive species alter the environment they invade and are difficult and expensive to control after they colonise a landscape, having phenotypic plasticity (the ability to adapt to environmental stress).
- Invasive plant species transform the soil structure and micro environment to their advantage by producing allelochemicals which cause the destruction of native species and local biodiversity.



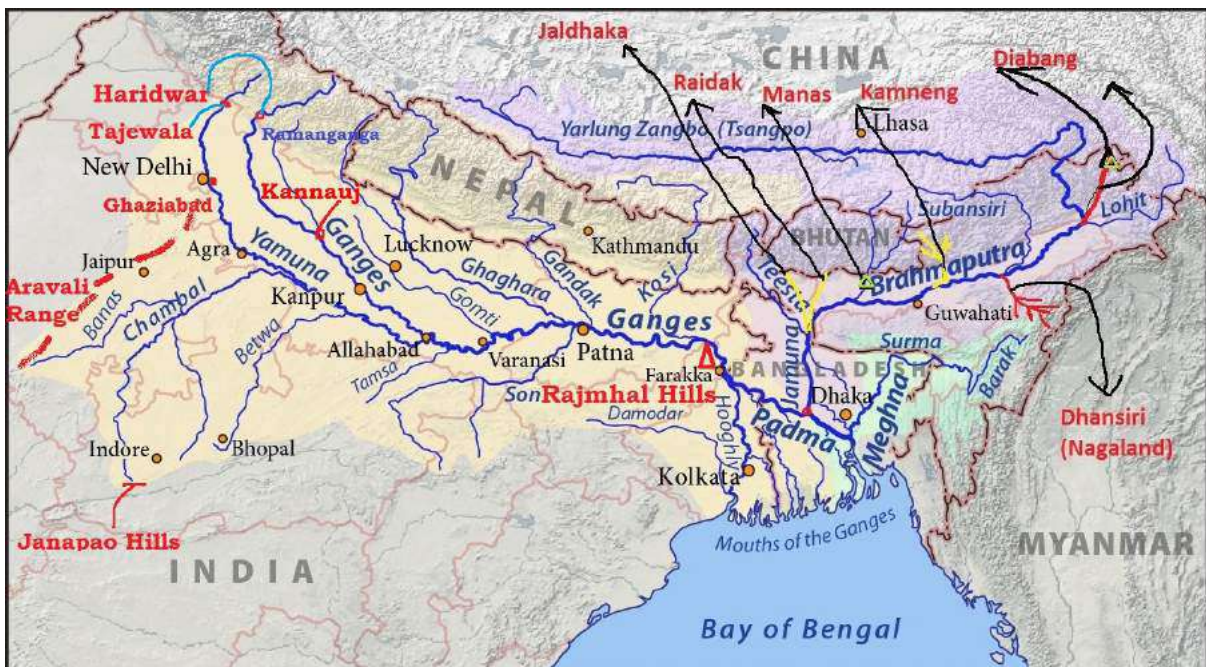
2. Arrange the tributaries of river Ganga from West to East as placed in the River system?

1. Gandak

2. Kosi
  3. Hoogly
  4. Gomti
  5. Ramganga
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5  
 B. 2, 3, 1, 5 and 4  
 C. 3, 1, 2, 4 and 5  
 D. 3, 2, 1, 4, and 5

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**



3. Which of the following statements about National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan are incorrect ?

1. India promulgated National oil spill Disaster contingency plan (NOS-DCP) in the year 1996.
  2. MMD offices or Mercantile Marine Department was designated as central coordination authority.
- A. 1 only  
 B. 2 only  
 C. Both 1 and 2  
 D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B**

## Explanation

- An emergency clean-up was launched along the coast to mitigate the fallout of a furnace oil leak into the sea from the Kerala government undertaking Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. (TTP) at Kochuveli near the State capital.
- TTP officials put the spillage, caused by a rupture in a pipeline carrying the furnace oil, at roughly 5,000 litres.
- Fishing activities along these regions also stand banned as a precautionary measure.
- The oil leak would have a prolonged impact on marine resources, and consequently, on the livelihood of the locals .
- The Government formulated the National Oil Spill –Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) for establishing an integrated national system for responding promptly and effectively to deal with any oil pollution incident.
- First draft of National oil spill (NOS) Disaster contingency plan (DCP) was prepared on 14 April 1988 and forwarded to all concerned agencies for comments.
- Final draft was approved by the committee of secretaries on 4th November 1993.
- India promulgated National oil spill Disaster contingency plan (NOS-DCP) in the year 1996.
- The Indian Coast Guard (ICG), is designated as the Central Coordinating Agency (CCA) for marine oil spill response activities.
- Pollution response teams have been established by the Indian Coast Guard at Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair.
- Further, a pollution response centre is also established at Vadinar, Gujarat.
- Two dedicated pollution response vessels have been commissioned and pollution response equipment have been procured.
- To ensure response preparedness regular training and exercises are conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.
- Government has also formulated a scheme in the year 2015 to provide financial assistance to all Major Ports and cargo handling 26 Non-Major Ports under State Maritime Boards/State Governments for procurement of Pollution Response (PR) equipments/materials to combat oil pollution and mitigating measures.
- Financial assistance up to 50% of the total cost of the procurement of PR equipment /materials is provided under the scheme with the balance 50% to be contributed by the concerned port from its own resources.
- Initiatives taken by the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) in this regard are:



- ✓ Conduct of International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC) Level 1 and level 2 courses.
- ✓ Vetting of facility contingency plans of ports and oil handling agencies.
- ✓ Assistance in drafting and vetting of Local Contingency Plan of Coastal States for shoreline response.
- ✓ Conduct of joint inspection of tier-1 facilities of oil handling agencies and major ports.

**4. Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve is drained by which of the following rivers?**

- A. Ram Ganga
- B. Alaknanda
- C. Rishi Ganga
- D. Bhilangna

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

- The Nanda Devi National Park or Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, established in 1982 is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand.
- The National Park was inscribed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988.
- It was later expanded and renamed as Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks in 2005.
- Within the National Park lies the Nanda Devi Sanctuary, a glacial basin surrounded by a ring of peaks, and drained by the Rishi Ganga through the Rishi Ganga Gorge, a steep almost impassable defile
- On 7 February 2021, a flooding disaster occurred all along the Rishiganga river and its valley following a landslide, avalanche or glacial lake outburst flood of the Nanda Devi glacier.

**5. Espoo convention is related to which of the following?**

- A. Bio-toxicity
- B. Environmental Impact Assessment
- C. Marine life conservation
- D. Desertification

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (informally called the Espoo Convention) is a United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) convention signed in Espoo, Finland, in 1991 that entered into force in 1997.



- The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties—that is States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention—to carry out an environmental impact assessment of certain activities at an early stage of planning.
- It also lays down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.
- As of April 2014, the treaty had been ratified by 44 states and the European Union.

## 6. Science & Technology

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

1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Dehydration can cause headaches, constipation as well as kidney stone and heat stroke
2. Water helps in lubrication and cushioning for joints.

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

**Answer: C**

### Explanation

- Statement 1 is correct

✓ While low levels of dehydration can cause headaches, lethargy and constipation, high levels can cause serious complications such as kidney stone and heat stroke.

- Statement 2 is correct

✓ It acts as a lubricant and cushion for joints.

2. Circadian Rhythm is associated with which of the following

- A. Locomotive disorder  
B. Vocal cords  
C. Hair loss  
D. Sleep-wake cycle

**Answer: D**

### Explanation

- Circadian clock plays a crucial role in many biological process including hormone secretion, cardiovascular health, blood glucose level maintenance and body temperature regulation.
- It is a natural, internal system that regulates the sleep-wake cycle.

3. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Adrenaline is secreted by testes
2. Melatonin is a hormone produced by Hypothalamus, responsible for sleep

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

- Statement 1 is incorrect

✓ Adrenaline is secreted by medulla of the adrenal glands, responsible for fight or flight response in times of stress.

- Statement 2 is incorrect

✓ Melatonin is produced by the pine gland in the brain. Darkness prompts the the gland to start producing melatonin while light causes that production to stop.

**4. Which organ filters blood and helps fight infections**

- A. Pancreas
- B. Liver
- C. Spleen
- D. Kidney

**Answer: C**

**5. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- A. Breakfast should include dietary fibre (or carbohydrates), proteins and nuts
- B. Saturated fat intake can be reduced by steaming or boiling instead of frying when cooking
- C. Eating more calories than you burn is good for your health
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**

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