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## **STEEPLECHASE TO PRELIMS FEBRUARY 2017**

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DATE	subject	topics
01-Feb	Indian Geography	size and location; physical features
02-Feb	Indian Geography	River system in India
03-Feb	Indian Geography	Climate, soil
04-Feb	Indian Geography	minerals
06-Feb	Economics	introduction to economics, National Income
07-Feb	Economics	economic growth and human development
08-Feb	Economics	banking , RBI
09-Feb	Ancient History	pre-historic to indus valley
10-Feb	Ancient History	vedic and later vedic, mauryan
11-Feb	Ancient History	gupta and post-gupta , other kingdoms
13-Feb	SnT	basic science and new developments in sci-tech
14-Feb	SnT	basic science and new developments in sci-tech
15-Feb	environment	Ecological concepts and climate change
16-Feb	environment	international conventions and initiatives
17-Feb	environment	Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna
18-Feb	polity	History and Philosophy of the Constitution ,Union and its Territory; Citizenship
20-Feb	polity	Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties ; DPSP
21-Feb	polity	Constitutional Amendment ,emergency , special provisions for states
22-Feb	polity	union executive
23-Feb	polity	Parliament
24-Feb	art and culture	entire topics
25-Feb	geography	general and physical geography
27-Feb	geography	general and physical geography
28-Feb	geography	Climatology

**DAY 1- INDIAN GEOGRAPHY 01-02-2017**

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. Bangladesh is Country that shares longest Border with India.
2. J&K is the state which shares longest international border.
3. Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh share international border with two countries
4. All north east states shares international border.

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

- a) 1,2,3,4 b) 3only c) 3 ,4 only d) 2,3 only

Answer : b ) 3only

1. The length of the shared borders in decreasing order with different neighbouring countries of India are as follows –

Length of India Bangladesh border – 4096 Km

Length of India China border – 4057 Km

Length of border shared between India and Pakistan – 3323 Km (including line of control in J & K and international border)

Length of India Nepal border – 1751 Km

Length of India Myanmar border – 1643 Km

Length of India Bhutan border – 699 Km

Length of border shared between India and Afghanistan – 106 Km (as per India's claim; the shared border with Afghanistan lies in Gilgit Baltistan which in Pakistan's control)

2. J&K having more that 3200km international border. Next is west Bengal about 2300km

3.

- Countries by which Sikkim shares international boundary – Bhutan in east, China in north and Nepal in west.
- Countries by which West Bengal shares international boundary – Bangladesh in east, Nepal in north and Bhutan in northeast.
- Countries by which Arunachal Pradesh shares international boundary – Myanmar in east, China in north and Bhutan in west.

There are 4 Indian states which shares international boundary with 2 countries. In other words there 4 Indian states which has 2 neighbouring countries. These states east to west are Mizoram and Assam in northeast; Uttarakhand and Jammu Kashmir in north. Mizoram shares international border with Bangladesh and Mayanmar while Assam touches Bangladesh and Bhutan. Uttarakhand shares its border with Nepal and China while Jammu Kashmir shares its border with China and Pakistan.

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There are 10 states which share their international border with only one country. These state from east to west are Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

4.all north eastern states have international boundary.

reference :

[http://www.mha.nic.in/hindi/sites/upload\\_files/mhahindi/files/pdf/BM\\_Fenc\(E\).pdf](http://www.mha.nic.in/hindi/sites/upload_files/mhahindi/files/pdf/BM_Fenc(E).pdf)

Q2. Through which of the following states 'Tropic of Cancer' not passing?-

- 1-Gujarat
- 2- Rajasthan
- 3- Madhaya Pradesh
- 4- Jharkhand
- 5- West Bengal
- 6-Manipur
- 7- Mizoram
- 8-Bihar
- 9- Tripura

a)2,7,8 b) 2,4,9 c) 6,8 d) 8only

answer : c)6,8

**Tropic of cancer passing through Indian states are as follows**

- 1-Gujarat
- 2- Rajasthan
- 3- Madhaya Pradesh
- 4- Chattisgarh
- 5- Jharkhand
- 6- West Bengal
- 7- Tripura
- 8- Mizoram

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Q3. Which of the following Biosphere reserves are listed under UNESCO's MAB programme ?

1. Kachchh
2. Nilagiris
3. Sheshachalam
4. Agasthyamala
5. Sundarbans

a) 1,2,3,4,5 b) 2,3,5 c) 1,2,3,4 d) 3,4

answer : b) 2,3,5

There are 18 notified Biosphere reserves in India. Out of them, 10 Biosphere Reserves are in the UNESCO's MAB World Network. These Biosphere Reserves and their respective years of including in MAB network are as follows:

Nilgiri (2000),  
Gulf of Mannar (2001),  
Sunderban (2001),  
Nanda Devi (2004),  
Nokrek (2009),  
Pachmarhi (2009),  
Simlipal (2009),  
Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve (2012),  
Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve (2013)  
Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve (2016)

Q4. Consider the following statements about Himalayan mountains.

1. The middle Himalaya is the Great Himalaya or Himadri.
2. The world's highest peaks are located in Himachal
3. Himachal lies to the north of Himadri
4. The altitudinal variations are greater in the western half than those in the eastern half.
5. Himadri is the most continuous range

which of the statements given above are/is correct?

a) 1,2,5 b) 2,3, 4,5 c) 5 only d) 4,5

Answer : c) 5 only

The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of

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6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya.

The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half.

Q5. Consider the following statements about Northern plains.

1. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks is known as Bhangar.
  2. All the streams disappear in this terai belt
  3. Dudhwa national park lies in Bhangar region.
  4. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khaddar.
- which of the statements given above are/is **not** correct?
- a) 1,2
  - b) 2,3
  - c) 3,4
  - d) 1,2,3

Answer : d)1,2,3

The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar.

All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition. Dudhwa National Park(UP) is in this region.

The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace like feature. This part is known as bhangar. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

NCERT

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Q6) The crescent shaped dunes are known as?

- a) Paha
- b) Loess
- c) Playas
- d) Barchans

Answer : D

Crescent-shaped mounds are generally wider than they are long. The slipfaces are on the concave sides of the dunes. These dunes form under winds that blow consistently from one direction, and they also are known as barchans, or transverse dunes

Loess is an aeolian sediment formed by the accumulation of wind-blown silt, typically in the 20–50 micrometer size range, twenty percent or less clay and the balance equal parts sand and silt that are loosely cemented by calcium carbonate.

Paha are landforms composed of prominent hills that are oriented from northwest to southeast and typically have large loess deposits

A dry lake is an ephemeral lakebed, or a remnant of an endorheic lake. Such flats consist of fine-grained sediments infused with alkali salts. Alternative names for the dry lake include alkali flat, alkali sink and playa.

Q7. consider the following statement about ‘Majuli’

1. Majuli, in the Brahmaputra River is the largest riverine island in the world.
  2. Majuli is the 1st island district of the country.
  3. It is situated in Arunachal Pradesh.
  4. Mishing, Deori, Sonowal Kacharis are ethnic groups in this island.
- choose the correct statements.

- a) 1,3,4
- b) 2,3,4
- c) 1,2,4
- d) 1,2,3,4

Answer (c)

Majuli is in Assam

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/majuli-worlds-biggest-river-island-become-indias-first-island-district-lifetr/1/758881.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Majuli>

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Q8) Consider the following statements

- 1.The western coastal plains are an example of emergent coastal plain
- 2.more natural harbours are found at western coast than eastern coast.
- 3.the eastern coastal plain is broader than western coastal plain.
- 4.the river flowing through both coasts forms deltas.

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

- a) 2,3    b) 1,2,4    c) 1,4    d) 3,4

Answer : C) 1,4

The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain. Because of this submergence it is a narrow belt and provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbours. Kandla, Mazagaon, JLN port Navha Sheva, Marmagao, Mangalore, Cochin, etc. are some of the important natural ports located along the west coast.

The western coastal plains are narrow in the middle and get broader towards north and south. The rivers flowing through this coastal plain do not form any delta.

As compared to the western coastal plain, the eastern coastal plain is broader and is an example of an emergent coast. There are well developed deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward in to the Bay of Bengal. Because of its emergent nature, it has less number of ports and harbours. The continental shelf extends up to 500 km into the sea, which makes it difficult for the development of good ports and harbours.

NCERT 11

Q9) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Western Ghats are more continuous than the Eastern Ghats
2. Highest peak of the Peninsular plateau, Anaimudi, is located on the Western Ghats.
3. Western Ghats meets the Eastern Ghats at the Nilgiri Hills.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3    b) 1,2 only  
(c) 1,3only    (d) 2 ,3 only

Answer : A 1,2 and 3.

NCERT class 11

Q10) Which of the following statements regarding Meghalaya plateau is/are correct?

1. It is detached from main peninsular block by Malda fault
2. it is rich in mineral resources like coal, uranium
3. Garo hills, Khasi hills and Jaintia hills are part of it.
4. Cherrapunji is devoid of any permanent vegetation cover.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 3 and 4 Only    (b) 1 and 2 Only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 Only    (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer :(D)



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The Northeastern Plateau is an extension of the main Peninsular plateau. It is believed that due to the force exerted by the northeastward movement of the Indian plate at the time of the Himalayan origin, a huge fault (malda fault) was created between the Rajmahal hills and the Meghalaya plateau. The Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau stand detached from the main Peninsular Block.

The Meghalaya plateau is further sub-divided into three: (i) The Garo Hills; (ii) The Khasi Hills; (iii) The Jaintia Hills, named after the tribal groups inhabiting this region. An extension of this is also seen in the Karbi Anglong hills of Assam.

Similar to the Chotanagpur plateau, the Meghalaya plateau is also rich in mineral resources like coal, iron ore, sillimanite, limestone and uranium. This area receives maximum rainfall from the south west monsoon. As a result, the Meghalaya plateau has a highly eroded surface. Cherrapunji displays a bare rocky surface devoid of any permanent vegetation cover.

Q11) what is 'bugyals' ?

- a) the nomadic group inhabited in valley's of great Himalayan range
- b) the summer grasslands in the higher reaches of great Himalayan ranges.
- c) a harvest festival in Garo hills of Meghalaya plateau
- d) a medicinal plant found in northern plains

Answer : (A)

The Great Himalayan range valleys are mostly inhabited by the Bhotia's. These are nomadic groups who migrate to 'Bugyals' (the summer grasslands in the higher reaches) during summer months and return to the valleys during winters

Q12) consider the following statements

1. Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south separated by eleven degree channel.
  2. Barren island, the only active volcano in India is situated in the Andaman Islands.
  3. Saddle peak is in Andaman Islands.
- a) 1,2,3 b) 3only C) 2,3 d) 1,2

Answer b) 3only

There are two major island groups in India – one in the Bay of Bengal and the other in the Arabian Sea. The Bay of Bengal island groups consist of about 572 islands/islets. These are situated roughly between 6°N-14°N and 92°E -94°E. The two principal groups of islets include the Ritchie's archipelago and the Labrynth island. The entire group of island is divided into two broad categories – the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. They are separated by a water body which is called the **Ten degree channel**.

Barren island, the only active volcano in India is also situated in the **Nicobar islands**.

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Some important mountain peaks in Andaman and Nicobar islands are

- Saddle peak (North Andaman – 738 m),
- Mount Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m),
- Mount Koyob (South Andaman – 460 m)
- Mount Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m).

Q13. consider the following statements about Karewas.

1. Karewas are the thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.

2. The Kashmir Himalayas are also famous for Karewa formations, which are useful for the cultivation of Zafran, a local variety of saffron

- a) 1 only b) 2 only c) both 1 and 2 d) none

answer : (C) both 1 and 2

-self explanatory – NCERT 11, INDIA PHYSICAL

14. consider the following statements about Kashmir himayalas .

1. It comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal
2. The northeastern part of the Kashmir Himalayas is a cold desert, which lies between the Greater Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges
3. Jhelum in the valley of Kashmir ,which is at its mature stage forms meanders
4. important fresh lakes such as Dal ,Wular Pangong Tso and Tso Moriri are also in this region.

which of the statements given above are/is correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1,2,4 only  
(c) 1, 2 ,3only (d) 1 ,2 only

Answer : (D) 1,2 only

Kashmir or Northwestern Himalayas

It comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal. The northeastern part of the Kashmir Himalayas is a cold desert, which lies between the Greater Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges. Between the Great Himalayas and the Pir Panjal range, lies the world famous valley of Kashmir and the famous Dal Lake.

Some of the important fresh lakes such as Dal and Wular and **salt water** lakes such as Pangong Tso and Tso Moriri are also in this region. This region is drained by the river Indus, and its tributaries such as the Jhelum and the Chenab.

Jhelum in the valley of Kashmir is still in its youth stage and yet forms meanders – a typical feature associated with the mature stage in the evolution of fluvial land form. The meanders in Jhelum river are caused by the local base level provided by the erstwhile larger lake of which the present Dal Lake is a small part.

Q15 . which the pairs are correctly matched.

- Zoji La - Great Himalayas,
- Banihal - Pir Panjal,
- Photu La - Zaskar
- Khardung La - Ladakh range

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- a) 1,3
- b) 2,4
- c) 2,3
- d) 1,2,3,4

Answer (D) 1,2,3,4

NCERT CLASS 11, INDIA PHYSICAL

**DAY 2 – 02-02-2017**

Q1. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Brahmaputra River System?

1. The Brahmaputra has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar lake
2. It flows parallel to the Himalayan Mountains in Tibet and takes a hairpin turn around Namchabarwa.
3. In Tibet it is known as the Tsangpo, which means 'the purifier.'
4. major left bank tributaries are the Burhi Dihing, Dhansari (South) and Kalang whereas the important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.

a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2,3,4 c) 1,2,4 d) 2,3,4

Answer : b) 1,2,3,4

- Chapter 3: 11th NCERT: India Physical Geography

Q2. Which of the following drainage pattern is correctly matched with its description?

1. Trellis – river joined by its tributaries, at approximately right angles
2. Annular -The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree
3. dendritic – streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a rock making a ring like pattern in plain

a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2 c) 1 only d) 3 only

Answer (C)

Annular- streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a rock making a ring like pattern in plain

The dendritic pattern develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree, thus the name dendritic.

Q3) Peninsular rivers are characterised by absence of meanders because

1. These rivers do not have capacity for lateral erosion of banks.
2. There rivers pass through hard rocky terrain.
3. The rivers are at youth stage.
4. The rivers moving slowly

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Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 2 only
- c) 1,3
- d) 1 only

Solution: b)

Any rivers that flow at a considerable speed can erode both lateral banks as well as river bed. Peninsular rivers flow at fast speeds and at mature stage peninsular blocks are hard, rocky, old and consolidated, so can't be eroded easily.

Q4) The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of

- a) Dendritic Drainage pattern
- b) Radial Drainage pattern
- c) Trellis Drainage pattern
- d) Centripetal Drainage pattern

Solution: b)

When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. This can be seen in the Amarkantak range.

Q5. The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is under

- A. Ministry of Environment and Forests
- B. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- C. Ministry of Water Resources
- D. Ministry of Urban Development

User Answer :

Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

**Explanation & Learning:** The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country.

The objective of the River Action Plans is to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NPCA aims at conserving aquatic ecosystems (lakes and wetlands) through implementation of sustainable conservation plans, and governed with application of uniform policy and guidelines.

**NCERT 9<sup>th</sup>** Contemporary India

Q6. Consider the following statements.

1. Dal the largest freshwater lake in India
2. Wular lake is an example for ox-bow lake.
3. Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are important fresh water lakes.

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choose the correct statements

- a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2 c) 2,3 d) 3only

Correct Answer : D

A meandering river across a flood plain forms cut-offs that later develop into oxbow lakes. Spits and bars form lagoons in the coastal areas, eg the Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake, the Kolleru lake.

Most of the fresh water lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. They formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt. The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the result of the tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India

Q7. Narmada and Tapi does not form deltas. Why?

- a) They do not erode the river bed.  
b) They flow through rift valley.  
c) Their sediments are ploughed back by distributaries.  
d) They make large estuaries and lagoons away from the coast.

Solution: b)

The Narmada and The Tapi flow in trough faults and fill the original cracks with their detritus materials. Hence, there is a lack of alluvial and deltaic deposits in these rivers and does not form deltas.

Q8. What is 'shikara' ?

- a) a traditional temple architecture  
b) group of elders in a village during post-gupta period  
c) a type of wooden boat found on Dal Lake and other water bodies of Jammu & Kashmir  
d) a peak in Aravalli mountains

answer : (c)

self explanatory

NCERT CLASS 9, GEOGRAPHY\

Q9 .The Brahmaputra is well-known for floods, channel shifting and bank erosion. Which of the following can explain it?

1. Small tributaries
2. Large quantity of sediments brought by its tributaries increase the water level.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None

Solution: b)

The most of its tributaries are large, and bring large quantity of sediments owing to heavy rainfall in its catchment area. This increases the water level and cause heavy floods in regions like Assam...

Q Source: Page 26: Chapter 3: 11th NCERT: India Physical Geography

10) As compared to their Himalayan counterparts, Peninsular Rivers have

1. Shorter courses
2. Deeper beds
3. Higher gradient load

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

Answer : A

Many peninsular rivers flow over hard rocky surfaces, where bed or lateral erosion is not significant, leading to lower sediment load. On the other hand, in Himalayan Rivers, course is deeper, gradient higher and course longer, which results in greater sediment load.

Himalayan Rivers have many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well-developed Deltas. Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal. Thus, a large number of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels.

### DAY 3 – 03-02-2017

Q1. The Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during southwest monsoon season. Why?

1. The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
2. The Tamil Nadu coast lies in the rain shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer (c)

Self explanatory

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Q2. Which of the following statements regarding South-west monsoon and North-east monsoon is/are correct?

1. South-West Monsoon season is from June to September and North-East season starts from December and ends in February
  2. North-East does not rain continuously, there are rainless intervals in this season. South-West monsoon does not possess any rainless intervals
  3. South-West monsoon in India is named the Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch whereas North-East does not have any branches
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

Answer b) South-West does not rain continuously. There are rainless intervals in this season. North-East monsoon does not possess any rainless intervals

Q3 ) Consider the following statements:

1. The variability of annual rainfall in India increases from east to west in general.
  2. The Indian annual rainfall increases in general from east to west.
  3. The winter rains in the North West India are caused by the retreating monsoon.
- Which of the above statements are correct?  
(a) 1, 2 (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 only (d) 1,2,3

Answer ( B)

The rainfall increases from west to east but only in the northern region of India, it's the opposite for the southern region. The variability increases east to west. Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean that brings sudden winter rain and snow to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent. This is a non-monsoonal precipitation pattern driven by the Westerlies.

Q4) During the south-west monsoon period after heavy rains for a few days, if rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon. These breaks in the different regions can be due to

1. Wind blowing parallel to the coast in Western coastal areas.
  2. The appearance of the Western Tropical Cyclones from the Arabian Sea
  3. rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ.
- Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 3 only  
b) 1, 2 only  
c) 2, 3 only  
d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: a)

These breaks in rainfall are related to the cyclonic depressions mainly formed at the

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head of the Bay of Bengal, and their crossing into the mainland. Besides the frequency and intensity of these depressions, the passage followed by them determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

Moreover, these breaks in the different regions are due to different reasons:

In northern India rains are likely to fail if the rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ over this region.

Over the west coast the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.

Western Tropical Cyclones originate from the Mediterranean Sea, and they usually withdraw with the onset of the Monsoon.

The movement of the monsoon trough. For various reasons, the trough and its axis keep on moving northward or southward, which determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

Q5) Consider the following statements.

1. Tropical cyclones only occur during Monsoon season in India.
2. Tropical cyclones occur more in Arabian Sea than Bay of Bengal Sea.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Solution: d)

the conditions for tropical cyclone exist throughout the months. So, 1 is incorrect.

Tropical cyclones occur more in the Bay of Bengal Sea rather than Arabian Sea as more favourable conditions exist there in form of higher temperatures, presence of easterlies etc

Q6) In Jammu & Kashmir, which soils you are most likely to find?

1. Red Soil
2. Laterite Soil
3. Forest Soils
4. Black Soil

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: c)

In Kathua and Jammu mainly alluvial soils are found, which are loamy with little clay content and contain small quantity of lime with high magnesium content. There are



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three parallel belts widely apart from Forest and Hill soils, one stretching from Poonch to Kathua in Jammu province second North West of Jhelum valley in Kashmir province and the third belt stretching from south eastern part of Ladakh range. The soils are generally mixed with pebbles.

In southern part of Udhampur and Doda district brown soil under Deciduous Forest are found. Colour of the soil is dark-brown and varies from dry loams to silt loams with gravels in a small percentage.

In middle Ladakh range two isolated patches (one in Ladakh and another in Doda district) of Podzolised soil occur over a long stretch. In Poonch, Udhampur and Anantnag district sub-mountain soils are mainly found. In the valley this soil is cultivated intensively and rice is the main crop.

Q7. Which of the following measures are effective for soil conservation ?

1. Avoiding crop rotation
2. Afforestation
3. Encouraging the use of chemical fertilizers
4. Limiting shifting cultivation

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer ( B )

crop rotation helps in soil conservation

use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide cause soil degradation

Q8. Which of the following are residual soils?

1. Black soils
2. Alluvial soils
3. Laterite soils
4. Red soils
5. Loess

- (a) 1,3,4,5 (b) 1, 3 , 4  
(c) 3,4,5 (d) All of the above

Answer (B)

i) RESIDUAL SOILS: These are found where they are formed, hence called 'in situ'. Black soil, Red Soil, and Laterite soil are the examples of residual soils.

ii) TRANSPORTED SOILS: These are carried down by agents of gradation such as rivers, and wind. Alluvial soil and Loess are the examples of transported soils. The most important transported soil in India is alluvial soil. The states are West Bengal and Bihar.

Q9 Which of the following is/are correct with regards to laterite soils in India?

1. Laterite soils are found in areas of high rainfall
2. They are basic due to heavy leaching
3. They are often used as building material as their upper surface becomes very hard in dry conditions

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- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2  
(c) 1, 3 (d) 2, 3

Answer (C)

2.latterite soil is acidic due to heavy leaching

Q10. Which of the following is/ are correct with regards to desert soils in India?

1. These soils have a sandy profile
  2. They have a low percentage of humus and soluble salts
  3. They are alkaline in character
- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2  
(c) 1, 3 (d) 2, 3

Answer (c)

They have a high percentage of humus and soluble salts

**DAY 4 – 04/ 02/2017**

Q1.Which of the following are non-metallic minerals?

1. Gypsum
2. Quartz
3. Lead
4. Mica
5. cobalt

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1,2, 4 and 5 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Solution (b)

Lead and cobalt - metallic mineral, where others are non-metallic

Q2. Consider the statements about occurrence of minerals in earth

- 1.metamorphic rocks minerals occur in beds
- 2.sedimentary rock minerals occur in layers
- 3.igneous rock minerals occur in lodes

which the following is/are correct?

- a)1,2,3 b) 1,2 only c) 2only d)2,3 only

Answer : D

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults

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or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

(ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure.

Q3) The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are famous for ?

- a) manganese
- b) gold
- c) copper
- d) bauxite

answer C)

The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh produce about half of India's copper. The Singbhum district of Jharkhand is also a leading producer of copper. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are also famous for copper.

4) Arrange the following Iron ores based upon their quality or pure iron content:

1. Limonite
2. Siderite
3. Magnetite
4. Haematite

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1-2-3-4
- b) 3-4-1-2
- c) 3-4-2-1
- d) 4-3-2-1

Solution (b)

Magnetite: This is the best quality of iron ore and contains 72 per cent pure iron. It possesses magnetic property and hence is called magnetite. It is found in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Karnataka etc

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Haematite: It contains 60 per cent to 70 per cent pure iron and is found in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Goa etc

Limonite: It contains 40 per cent to 60 per cent pure iron. It is of yellow or light brown colour

Siderite: It contains many impurities and has just 40-50 per cent pure iron. However, due to presence of lime, it is self fluxing

5) Which of the following statements regarding Mica are correct?

1. Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves
2. Mica sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a sheet of a few centimeters high
3. Jharkhand is the leading producer of Mica
4. Mica is having low dielectric strength.

(a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4

(c) 1, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER D

Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It splits easily into thin sheets. These sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeters high. Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown. Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.

Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer.

6. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

1. Hematite ore has a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent
2. Magnetite iron ore is the largest used iron ore in India
3. In north-east, the iron ore mining is done by tribal family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as "Rat-hole" mining

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer (b)

1. Magnetite ore has a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent

2. Hematite iron ore is the largest used iron ore in India.

3. In north-east the coal mining is done by tribal family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat-hole' mining.

7. Which of the following statements regarding Manganese ore are correct?

1. Manganese is used in the manufacture of insecticides
2. Manganese makes steel strong & removes its impurities
3. India is the leading producer of manganese in South Asia

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4. Manganese is ferro alloy mineral

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

D

Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy. Nearly 10 kg of manganese is required to manufacture one tonne of steel. It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.

8. 'Hydrocarbon Vision-2025' is associated with:

- (a) Storage of petroleum products  
(b) Euro-I & Euro-II vehicles  
(c) Green house effect  
(d) None of the above

A

9. Consider the following statements regarding the coal fields/coal in India:

1. Most of the coal production in India comes from opencast mining.
2. Jharia Coal field is the oldest in India.
3. Tertiary Coal is inferior to Gondwana category.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1 and 2  
(c) Only 3 (d) Only 1

D

1. Most of the coal production in India comes from opencast mining, contributing over 83 percent of the total production.

2. Raniganj Coal field is the oldest in India.

3. Gondwana coal is inferior to Tertiary Coal.

10. Consider the following statements regarding ingredients of toothpaste.

1. the sparkle in toothpaste is fluoride
2. titanium oxide give colour to white toothpastes
3. phosphates are used to reduce cavities

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1,2,3    b) 1,3    c) 2 only    d) 1,2

answer c) 2 only

Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite. Most toothpaste are made white with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.

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11. Naphthalene balls used to repel insects are obtained from?

- a. Coal tar
- b. Petroleum jelly
- c. copper mines
- d. is an artificial polymer.

Solution: a)

Products obtained from coal tar are used as starting materials for manufacturing various substances used in everyday life and in industry, like synthetic dyes, drugs, explosives, perfumes, plastics, paints, photographic materials, roofing materials, etc.

naphthalene balls used to repel moths and other insects are also obtained from coal tar.

**06/02/2017 – ECONOMICS 1**

Q1. In an open economy, the national income (Y) of the economy is : (C, I, G, X, M stand for Consumption, Investment, Govt. Expenditure, total exports and total imports respectively.)

- a)  $Y=C+I+G+X$
- b)  $Y=C+I+G-X+M$
- c)  $Y=C+I+G+(X-M)$
- d)  $Y=C+I-G+X-M$

ANSWER (c)

Q2. The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is its

- a) Gross Domestic Product
- b) Net Domestic Product
- c) Net National Product
- d) Per Capita Real Income

Answer (D)

Q3. The national income of a country for a given period is equal to the?

- a) total value of goods and services produced by the nationals
- b) sum of total consumption and investment expenditure.
- c) sum of personal income of all individuals
- d) money value of final goods and services produced.

answer : D

Q3. Consider the following statements about Gross Domestic Product

I. It is the market value of all final goods and services made within the borders of a

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nation in a year.

II. It is equal to the total expenditures for all final goods and services produced within the country in a stipulated period of time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer (C)

Q4. The value of all final goods and services produced by the normal residents of a country and their property, whether operating within the domestic territory of the country or outside in a year is termed as

- a) GNP
- b) NNP
- c) GDP
- d) NDP

answer (A)

Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of total value of all the final products and services produced in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents. GNP is commonly calculated by taking the sum of personal consumption expenditures, private domestic investment, government expenditure, net exports, and any income earned by residents from overseas investments, minus income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents. Net exports represent the difference between what a country exports minus any imports of goods and services.

Q5. The term 'factor cost' means?

- A. Final market price of goods and services
- B. Total Subsidies and taxes levied on factors
- C. Total concessions given to units of production
- D. incomes received by the owners of the production

Answer : D

Factor Cost or Factor Income are the incomes received by the owners of the production (the households) for rendering their factor services to the producers. It is a measure of national income or output based on the cost of factors of production, instead of market prices. This allows the effect of any subsidy or indirect tax to be removed from the final measure.

Q6. A country will necessarily be economically developed if

- 1. It has large reserves of natural resources.
- 2. High demographic dividend.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

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D. None

Answer : D

The resource rich Africa and Latin America have some of the poorest countries in the world, whereas many prosperous countries have scarcely any natural wealth.

The economic wealth, or well-being, of a country thus does not necessarily depend on the mere possession of resources; it is how these resources are used in generating a flow of production and how, as a consequence, income and wealth are generated from that process.

Merely demographic dividend can develop a country. But the people should be skilled, healthy and well-managed as the labour force.

Q7. Q. The difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) is

- A. Depreciation
- B. Subsidies
- C. Indirect and Direct Taxes
- D. Net Factor Income from abroad

Answer : D

$GNP = GDP + \text{Factor income earned by the domestic factors of production employed in the rest of the world} - \text{Factor income earned by the factors of production of the rest of the world employed in the domestic economy}$

Hence,  $GNP = GDP + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$

If we deduct depreciation from GNP the measure of aggregate income that we obtain is called Net National Product (NNP).

Q8. The error of double counting in the estimation of national income is related to which of the following goods?

- A. Consumption goods
- B. Intermediate goods
- C. Consumer durables
- D. Capital goods

Answer : B

Intermediate goods are crucial inputs to any production process and a significant part of our manpower and capital stock are engaged in production of these goods. However, since we are dealing with value of output, we should realise that the value of the final goods already includes the value of the intermediate goods that have entered into their production as inputs. Counting them separately will lead to the error of double counting. Whereas considering intermediate goods may give a fuller description of total economic activity, counting them will highly exaggerate the final value of our economic activity.



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Q9. Net factor income from abroad includes

1. Remittances
2. Foreign investment

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

Answer : C

The difference between a nation's gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP) is called NFIA. Net foreign factor income or NFIA is the difference between the aggregate amount that a country's citizens and companies earn abroad, and the aggregate amount that foreign citizens and overseas companies earn in that country. The NFIA level is generally not substantial in most nations, since factor payments earned by their citizens and those paid to foreigners more or less offset each other. However, the NFIA's impact may be significant in smaller nations with substantial foreign investment in relation to their economy and few assets overseas, since their GDP will be quite high compared to GNP

Q10. Consider the following statements about new method of GDP calculation in India.

1. Changed the GDP figures from GDP at Market Prices to GDP at Factor Cost.
2. Changed the Base Year of calculation of GDP from 2004-05 to 2011-12

a) 1 only   b) 2 only   c) both 1 and 2   d) neither 1 nor 2

answer: b) 2 only

there are two methodological changes adopted by the CSO in its new estimates and both are highly interrelated.

- i. GDP of the country is to be estimated in terms of Market Price
- ii. Gross Value Added (GA) from different sectors will be calculated at basic prices.

- Actually, estimation of GVA at basic prices is a step to measure the GDP at market prices, both of these changes are interrelated.
- The base year for national income estimation in the country has changed to 2011-12 from 2004-05.
- The coverage has been enhanced with greater representation of manufacturing and financial sectors and this became a notable change that caused an upward revision of GDP for few years. Comprehensive coverage of the financial sector

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including that of stock brokers, coverage of activities of local bodies etc marks a deviation that seems to have caused the increase in GDP figures.

**07/02/2017 ECONOMICS 2**

Q1. Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators used to compute Human Development Index?

1. Life expectancy at birth
2. Adult literacy rate
3. GDP per capita (PPP)

select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

answer : A ) 1 only

New method (2010 Report onwards)

In its 2010 Human Development Report, the UNDP began using a new method of calculating the HDI.

Human Development Report (HDI) combines three dimensions:

- Health :A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth
- Education index: Mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 and above, and Expected years of schooling for a school-age child
- A decent standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US\$)

The HDI is the geometric mean of these three normalized indices.

Old method used gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity and Adult literacy rate.

Q2.Gross National Happiness (GNH) is Bhutan's measure of national progress. Which of the following indicator/indicators is/are common to both GNH and Human Development Index (HDI)?

1. Sustainable development
2. Establishment of good governance
3. Preservation and promotion of cultural values

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

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- C. 1 only
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer : D

Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress. Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese. This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.

HDI merely consists of education index, longevity index and income index

Q3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Economic Development and Human Development?

- a. The basic difference between Economic development and Human development is that Human development entirely focuses on the increase of income whereas the economic development believes in expanding and widening of all aspects of human life be it economic, social, political, cultural, etc.
- b. In economic aspect human development is one of the essential elements.
- c. The basic idea behind Human development is that it is the use of income and not the income itself that decides the human choices.
- d. The real wealth of a nation is its Economy; therefore, the goal of development should be the enrichment of the whole economy.

Answer: **B**

The basic difference between economic development and human development is that economic development entirely focuses on the increase of income whereas the human development believes in expanding and widening of all aspects of human life be it economic, social, political, cultural, etc. In economic aspect human development is one of the essential elements. The basic idea behind this is that it is the use of income and not the income itself that decides the human choices. Since, the real wealth of a nation is its people; therefore, the goal of development should be the enrichment of human life.

Q4. Who among the following economists introduced the term Human Development?

- a. Mehbub-Ul-Haq
- b. Amartya Sen
- c. Adam Smith
- d. Both a and b

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Answer: d

In 1990 two economists - Prof. Mehabub Al Haque and Prof. Amartya Sen introduced the concept of Human Development. From 1990 onwards, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), each year calculate Human Development Index (HDI) and publish as a report which is known as Human Development Report (HDR).

Q6. Which of these bodies/agencies help augment human capital in India?

1. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
2. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
3. Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR)
4. University Grants Commission (UGC)

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

D

The concept of human capital recognizes that not all labor is equal and that the quality of employees can be improved by investing in them. The education, experience and abilities of an employee have an economic value for employers and for the economy as a whole. Education or health provided/facilitated by these bodies can significantly increase human capital.

Q7. . Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators considered to compute 'standard of living' in Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index?

1. Electricity
2. Nutrition
3. Cooking fuel
4. Toilet
5. Floor
6. Roof

select the correct answer using the code given below.

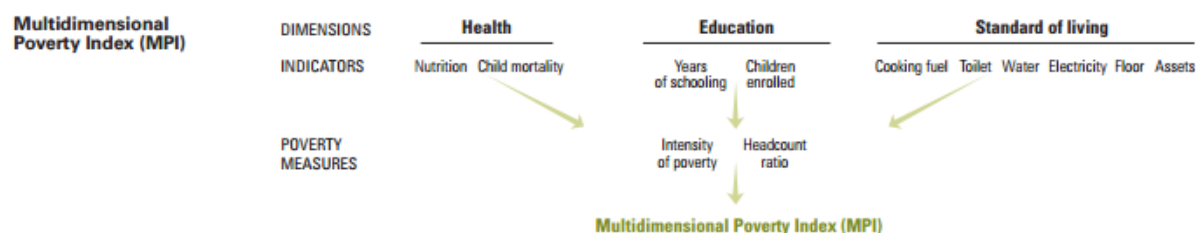
- a) 1,2,3,4,5 and 6
- b) 1,3,4 and 5 only
- c) 1,3,4,5 and 6 only
- d) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only

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Answer : B



The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme.

### Indicators used

The following ten indicators are used to calculate the MPI:

- Education (each indicator is weighted equally at 1/6)
  1. Years of schooling: deprived if no household member has completed six years of schooling
  2. Child school attendance: deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8
- Health (each indicator is weighted equally at 1/6)
  3. Child mortality: deprived if any child has died in the family in past 5 years
  4. Nutrition: deprived if any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is stunted
- Standard of Living (each indicator is weighted equally at 1/18)
  5. Electricity: deprived if the household has no electricity
  6. Sanitation: deprived if the household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households
  7. Drinking water: deprived if the household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home roundtrip
  8. Floor: deprived if the household has a dirt, sand or dung floor
  9. Cooking fuel: deprived if the household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal
  10. Assets ownership: deprived if the household does not own more than one of: radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck

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A person is considered poor if they are deprived in at least a third of the weighted indicators. The intensity of poverty denotes the proportion of indicators in which they are deprived.

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Gender Inequality Index ( GII)

1. GII measures the inequality that exist between men and women.
2. Three dimensions considered to make GII are reproductive health, empowerment and labour market.
3. The indicators for Empowerment are attainment of secondary and higher education and employment.
4. GII ranges from 0 to 1, and 1 represents fair equality.

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

- a) 2 , 3 and 4 only
- b) 4 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Answer : D

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—

reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates;

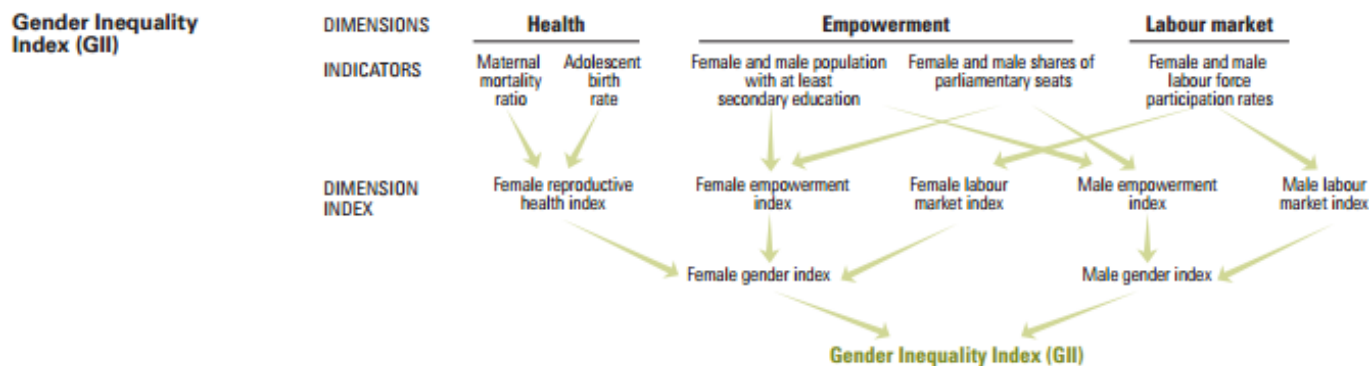
empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education;

and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. So statement 3 is wrong.

The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI — to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality, thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

GI = 0 , represents fair equality and 1 represents very poor equality .

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Q9 . Over the years, the government has been following approach/approaches to reduce poverty in India:

1. Growth oriented development
2. Specific poverty alleviation programmes
3. Meeting the minimum needs of the poor.

Select the correct statements using the codes given below:

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

Answer. d)

As per India Public Policy Report (IPPR) 2014, overcoming poverty in India requires a context specific multi-pronged strategy that includes: a basic needs approach, a human rights entitlement approach, a natural resource management approach and a focus on inclusive economic growth

Q10. Marginal productivity is 'zero' in which type of unemployment?

- a) Open unemployment
- b) Disguised unemployment
- c) Frictional unemployment
- d) Under employment

Answer : B

**Disguised unemployment** exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero. This kind of unemployment does not affect aggregate output ie. Marginal productivity is zero.

**08/02/2017**

**ECONOMICS**

Q1. Which of the following is/are contained in receipts and expenditure of general budget?

1. Actual figure of previous year.
2. Budget and Revised figure for the current year
3. Budget estimate for upcoming year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer : c ) 1,2 and 3  
self-explanatory

Q2. Which of the following is/are capital receipts of the government?

1. Currency and coinage.
2. Market borrowings of the government.
3. Import and export duties
4. Grants in Aid from foreign governments.
5. Sale of shares in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 2, 4 and 5 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer : C ) 2 and 5 only  
1, 3, 5 comes under revenue receipts.

Q3. Which of the following taxes form part of revenue receipts of the Government ?

1. Corporation Tax
2. Interest receipts from state governments
3. Grants in Aid from Multilateral bodies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



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Answer : D

Tax revenues, an important component of revenue receipts, comprise of direct taxes - which fall directly on individuals (personal income tax) and firms (corporation tax), and indirect taxes like excise taxes (duties levied on goods produced within the country), customs duties (taxes imposed on goods imported into and exported out of India) and service tax.

Interest receipts and grants in aid also comes under revenue receipts.

Q4. Public finance aims at which of the following objectives?

1. Allocating resources
2. Redistributing resources
3. Stabilising national income and employment

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer D

Certain goods, referred to as public goods (such as national defense, roads, government administration), as distinct from private goods (like clothes, cars, food items), cannot be provided through the market mechanism. This is the allocation function.

Through its tax and expenditure policy, the government attempts to bring about a distribution of income. The government affects the personal disposable income of households by making transfer payments and collecting taxes and, therefore, can alter the income distribution. This is the distribution function.

The economy tends to be subject to substantial fluctuations and may suffer from prolonged periods of unemployment or inflation. The overall level of employment and prices in the economy depends upon the level of aggregate demand which is a function of the spending decisions of millions of private economic agents apart from the government.

Q5. Which of the following is/are correct about cess and surcharge?

1. Surcharge is a tax on tax.
2. Surcharge cause inequality.
3. Surcharge is a special purpose tax.
4. Cess is a temporary tax.
5. Cess is a direct tax.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1,2,3 and 4 only (b) 1,2 and 4 only (c) 1 and 4 (d) All

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Answer : C

Surcharge reduces inequality, as it increases with tax ( hence income ) and it is not meant for any special purpose. Cess is an indirect tax and its is for some specific purpose.

Q6. Which of the following is/are correct with respect to direct taxation?

1. Proportional taxation – where with the increased income, the rate of taxation goes higher

2. Regressive taxation – where with the increasing income, the rate of taxation goes down

3. Progressive taxation – in which the tax is charged at the fixed rate

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

Answer : B

1. Proportional taxation – in which the tax is charged at the fixed rate

2. Regressive taxation – where with the increasing income, the rate of taxation goes down

3. Progressive taxation – where with the increased income, the rate of taxation goes higher

Q7. Which is the correct description of Laffer curve?

(a) Relationship between tax rate and tax revenue collection

(b) Balance of payment under the condition of devaluation of domestic currency

(c) Relationship between two parameters as derivation from line of perfect equality

d) Relationship between the rates of inflation and unemployment

Answer : A

Balance of payment under the condition of devaluation of domestic currency - J curve

Relationship between the rates of inflation and unemployment - Phillips curve

Q8 . Revenue expenditure consists of all those expenditures of the government which ?

A. Generally do not result in creation of physical or financial assets

B. Generally are withdrawn from the Public Accounts Fund of India

C. Tackle special contingencies and exigencies of the government departments

D. Help in implementation of new projects of the Government

Answer : A

Revenue expenditure consists of all those expenditures of the government which do

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not result in creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to those expenses incurred for the normal functioning of the government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the government, and grants given to state governments and other parties (even though some of the grants may be meant for creation of assets).

read solution of 'effective revenue deficit question', then you will get a clear picture.

Q9. What is effective revenue deficit?

- (a) It is the difference between the revenue deficit and the interest payments.
- (b) It is the difference between the interest payments and the interest receipts.
- (c) It is the difference between the revenue receipts and the non capital revenue expenditure.
- (d) It is the difference between the revenue deficit and the grants for creation of capital assets.

Answer : D

Effective Revenue Deficit is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets. In other words, the Effective Revenue Deficit excludes those revenue expenditures which were done in the form of grants for creation of capital assets aka GoCA. Such grants include the grants given under:

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana  
Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme  
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission  
MGNREGA etc.

these expenses despite being shown in the accounts as Revenue Expenditures, are involved with asset creation and cannot be considered completely 'unproductive'.

Q10. Which of the following committee has recommended abolition of plan and non-plan distinction in the government expenditure.

- (a) Damodaran Committee
- (b) Rangarajan Committee
- (c) Kelkar Committee
- (d) Chhelia Committee

Answer : B

**09/02/2017 ANCIENT INDIA**

Q1. Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilization

1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element though present, did not dominate the scene.
2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.
3. It was a urban civilization
4. There was no class and caste divisions

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Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

a) 1,2,3 and 4 b) 1,2 and 3 only c) 2,3 and 4 only d) 1 and 3 only

Answer : b) 1,2 and 3 only

statement 4: there was no caste divisions but evidences of class division was found.

Q2. Which of the following characterizes/ characterize the people of Indus Civilization?

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.
4. Iron ploughs were used for agriculture.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

a) 1,2 and 4 only b) 2 and 4 only c) 2only d) 2 and 3 only

Answer : 2 only

Evidence for great palaces and temples not found

horse was generally unknown to Indus valley people. But skeleton of horse was found from Surkotada.

Iron was used by vedic people. Not discovered during harappan period.

Q3. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

- I. Lothal : Ancient dockyard
- II. Dholavira : An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script
- III. Kalibangan: Ploughed field
- IV. Banawali : Terracotta replica of a plough

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

a) 1 and 3 only b) 1,3 and 4 only c) 1,2 and 4 only d) 1,2,3 and 4

Answer : d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q4. The name 'Harappan' in Harappan Civilization comes from

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- A. Name of the Megaliths used in the cities
- B. Name of the archaeologist who first discovered the site
- C. Inscription on the coins used in trade
- D. First city that was discovered in Harappan civilization

Answer : D

In 1860s, when railway lines were being laid down for the first time in the Punjab, engineers stumbled upon the site of Harappa in present-day Pakistan. Then, in 1921 archaeologists found the site, and realised that this was one of the oldest cities in the subcontinent. As this was the first city to be discovered, all other sites from where similar buildings (and other things) were found were described as Harappan. These cities developed about 4700 years ago

Q5. Match the following pairs.

- (i) Mohanjodaro      a) Daya Ram Sahni
- (ii) Chanhudaro      b) S.R. Rao
- (iii) Harappa      c) R.D. Banerjee
- (iv) Lothal      d) M.G. Majumdar

- a) i – b, ii – a, iii – d, iv – c
- b) i – c, ii – d, iii – a, iv – b
- c) i – d, ii – c, iii – a, iv – b
- d) i – c, ii – a, iii – d, iv – b

e) Answer : B i – c, ii – d, iii – a, iv – b

Q6. Consider the following statements about Bhimbetka rock shelters.

1. They were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
2. It is a Mesolithic site.
3. It is in Maharashtra.
4. The paintings of Bhimbetka depicts hunting by Men only

- a) 1,2,3 and 4 b) 1,3 and 4 only c) 1 and 4 only d) 1 only

Answer : D

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The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site of the Paleolithic, exhibiting the earliest traces of human life on the Indian Subcontinent, and thus the beginning of the Indian Stone Age. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, near Abdullaganj town and inside the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. At least some of the shelters were inhabited by Homo erectus over 100,000 years ago. Some of the Stone Age rock paintings found among the Bhimbetka rock shelters are some 30,000 years old. The caves also deliver early evidence of dance. They were declared a World Heritage Site in 2003.

In the BHimbetka a painting depicts a woman with her child tied to her waist throwing an arrow. From this we know that women were also involved in hunting.

Q7. Consider the following matches of sites with the states they are found in:

1. Mehrgarh : Punjab
2. Burzahom : Jammu and Kashmir
3. Dholavira : Rajasthan
4. Kalibangan : Gujarat

Which of the above is/are correct matches?

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

Answer : C

Mehrgarh is in Pakistan. It is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran.

Dholavira is in GUjarath and kalibangan in Rajasthan

Burzahom is in J&K

Q8 . Consider the following statements regarding Harappan?

1. In Harappan civilization doors of houses did not open in the direction of main road but towards the back lanes.
2. The seize of the town and that of houses gave a hint towards the fact that Harappan society was a divided society.

Which one of the above is/are correct?

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- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

Answer : c

Q9. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the Seals and terracotta art of the Harappan Culture?

- (a) Cow  
(b) Elephant  
(c) Rhinoceros  
(d) Tiger

Answer : (a)

Q10. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Harappans?

1. Knowledge about them mainly comes from the deciphering of their script
2. There is evidence of practiced spinning and weaving
3. They were perhaps the first people to cultivate cotton

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Answer : c) 2 and 3  
the script is not yet deciphered

**10/02/2017 ANCIENT INDIA 2**

Q1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In Rigvedic period 'family' was the smallest unit of administration.
2. Earliest reference to 'republic' is in Rigveda.
3. Monarchy was the accepted form of government prevalent during Rigvedic period.
4. Purushasukta is contained in vedangas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ans : A

purushasukta is in rigveda

Q2. Which of the following is/are correct?

1. Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma were worshiped since early vedic period
2. The rituals performed gradually decreased from early vedic to later vedic period
3. Participation in yajnas became restrictive in later vedic period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 only

Ans: D

---

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god like indra varuna agni (gods of natural forces) etc worshiped in early vedic period , later vedic –holy trinity was worshiped Monopoly of brahmins started in later vedic period.

lower caste excluded from yajnas

Q3. Which of the following is/are **not** correct regarding vedic age?

1. The practices like sati began during the later vedic age
2. A transition of tribal polity to monarchical polity from early vedic to later vedic period.
3. Chaturashram was not applicable to women or the lower varnas

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2, 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All are correct.

Ans : D

Q4. The Ancient Indian play Mudrarakshasa of Visakhadutt has its subject on-

- (a) A conflict between Gods and Demons of ancient Hindu lore.
- (b) story of asura king Ravana.
- (c) A story of the power struggle between Aryans and lower caste people.
- (d) The court intrigues at the time of Chandragupta Maurya.

D

Q5. Which of the following is/are correct?

1. The earliest known scripts from India are exclusively written in Sanskrit and Tamil
2. Manuscripts were written on palm leaves, birch bark etc.
3. Inscriptions on hard surfaces contain only symbols and not language.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) All are correct (b) Only 2  
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

Ans: B

Prakrit and pali used

not only symbols but languages also used in inscriptions

Q6. Arthashastra deals with which of the following matters?

1. Statecraft
2. Military strategy
3. Economic policy
4. Issues of Welfare
5. Ethics

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only  
B. 1, 4 and 5 only



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C. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

D. All of the above

Answer : D

Q7. Which of the following languages belong to the Sanskrit family?

1. Assamese

2. German

3. Spanish

4. Kannada

5. Tamil

6. Gujarathi

(a) 1,2,3 and 6 only (b) 2,3 and 6 only

(c) 1, 2, 3 ,4,5 and 6 (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans : A

Kannada and Tamil belongs to dravidian languages.

Q8. Which of the following fields were impacted by Persian Invasion?

1. Maurayan Administrative structure

2. Ashoka's edicts

3. Mauryan architecture

4. Mauryan rituals.

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 1, 2, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4

Ans: A

Q9. Which of the following is/are scientific understandings achieved in ancient India?

1. Round shape of earth

2. Exact distance between earth and moon

3. Knowledge of cause of eclipses

4. Rotation of Earth

5. Operations with 'zero'

(a) 1,2,3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

(c) 1, 2 ,3 and 5 only (d) 1,3 and 4.

B – everything was discovered by Aryabhatta .

Q10. Identify the correct statement(s) about Upanishads.

1. Upanishads envision an entirely orthodox outlook

2. They envision the early stage of origin and development of religions

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2.

Ans : B

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Not orthodox but a progressive outlook  
they represent the early stage of origin and development of religious-metaphysical concepts.

Q11. Which of the following is/are correct about medical advancements in Ancient India?

1. Sushruta was able to correctly carry out plastic surgery, cataract operations etc.
2. Charaka knew the fundamentals of genetics

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer : C

**11/02/2017 ANCIENT INDIA 3**

Q1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In Rigvedic period 'family' was the smallest unit of administration.
2. Earliest reference to 'republic' is in Rigveda.
3. Monarchy was the accepted form of government prevalent during Rigvedic period.
4. Purushasukta is contained in vedangas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1,2 3 and 4

ans : A

purushasukta is in rigveda

Q2. Which of the following is/are correct?

1. Vishnu , Shiva and Brahma were worshiped since early vedic period
2. The rituals performed gradually decreased from early vedic to later vedic period
3. Participation in yajnas became restrictive in later vedic period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 only

Ans: D

god like indra varuna agni (gods of natural forces) etc worshiped in early vedic period ,  
later vedic –holy trinity was worshiped Monopoly of brahmins started in later vedic  
period.

lower caste excluded from yajnas

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3. Chaturashram was not applicable to women or the lower varnas

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2, 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All are correct.

Ans : D

Q4. The Ancient Indian play Mudrarakshasa of Visakhadutt has its subject on-

- (a) A conflict between Gods and Demons of ancient Hindu lore.  
(b) story of asura king Ravana.  
(c) A story of the power struggle between Aryans and lower caste people.  
(d) The court intrigues at the time of Chandragupta Maurya.

D

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1. The earliest known scripts from India are exclusively written in Sanskrit and Tamil
2. Manuscripts were written on palm leaves, birch bark etc.
3. Inscriptions on hard surfaces contain only symbols and not language.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) All are correct (b) Only 2  
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

Ans: B

Prakrit and pali used

not only symbols but languages also used in inscriptions

Q6. Arthashastra deals with which of the following matters?

1. Statecraft
2. Military strategy
3. Economic policy
4. Issues of Welfare
5. Ethics

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only  
B. 1, 4 and 5 only  
C. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only  
D. All of the above

Answer : D

Q7. Which of the following languages belong to the Sanskrit family?

1. Assamese
2. German
3. Spanish
4. Kannada

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5. Tamil

6. Gujarathi

(a) 1,2,3 and 6 only (b) 2,3 and 6 only

(c) 1, 2, 3 ,4,5 and 6 (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans : A

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Ans: A

Q9. Which of the following is/are scientific understandings achieved in ancient India?

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(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

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Ans : B

Not orthodox but a progressive outlook

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Q11. Which of the following is/are correct about medical advancements in Ancient India?

1. Sushruta was able to correctly carry out plastic surgery, cataract operations etc.

2. Charaka knew the fundamentals of genetics

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer : C

**13/02/2017 & 14/02/2017**

**SnT basic science and new developments in sci-tech**

BASIC SCIENCE

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. During the process of osmosis, the solvent travels from the concentrated solution to the dilute solution.
2. In the reverse osmosis, external pressure is applied to the dilute solution.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only c) both 1 and 2 d) neither 1 nor 2

ans: b) 2 only

osmosis is a process by which molecules of a solvent tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one.

Q2. With reference to the consumption of alcohol, consider the following statements:

1. Liver is able to synthesise fats from alcohol.
2. Alcohol addiction results in the lowering of blood sugar.
3. In the cirrhosis of liver, the liver cells are replaced by fibrous tissue.
4. In the liver, alcohol is converted into acetic acid.

Which of these statements are correct?

- a) 1,2,3 and 4  
b) 2,3 and 4 only  
c) 1 and 4 only  
d) 1,2 and 3 only

Ans: A : 1,2,3, 4

Q3. Consider the following statements with reference to the Periodic Table of chemical elements

1. Ionisation potential gradually decreases along a period.
2. In a group of elements, electron affinity decreases as the atomic weight increases.

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3. In a given period, electronegativity decreases as the atomic number increases.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct ?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans : 2 only

Ionisation potential gradually increases along a period

In a given period, electronegativity increases as the atomic number increases

Q4. Match List-I (Fuel Gases) with List-II (Major Constituents) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists

(Fuel Gases) (Major Constituents)

- |              |                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. CNG       | 1. Carbonmonoxide, Hydrogen          |
| B. Coal gas  | 2. Butane, Propane                   |
| C. LPG       | 3. Methane, Ethane                   |
| D. Water gas | 4. Hydrogen, Methane, Carbonmonoxide |

- a) A-2 B-1 C-3 D-4
- b) A-3 B-4 C-2 D-1
- c) A-2 B-4 C-3 D-1
- d) A-3 B-1 C-2 D-4

ANSWER : B

Q5. Consider the following statements :

1. If a person looks at a coin which is in a bucket of water, the coin will appear to be closer than it really is.

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2. If a person under water looks at a coin above the water surface, the coin will appear to be at a higher level than it really is.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only c) both 1 and 2 d) neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Q6. An air bubble in water will act like a?

- a) Convex mirror  
b) Concave mirror  
c) Convex lens  
d) Concave lens

Answer: concave lens

Since air is optically rarer than water, the ray of light bends away from the normal at the point of incidence when moving from water to air while it bends towards the normal while moving from air to water. The normal at any point of a spherical bubble will pass through the center of the bubble.

Q7. Which of the following statements about the commonly used automobile battery are true?

1. It is usually a lead-acid battery
2. It has six cells with a potential of 2 volt each.
3. Its cells work as Galvanic Cells while recharging.
4. Its cells work as electrolytic cells while discharging power .

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1,2,3 and 4  
b) 1,2 and 3 only  
c) 1 and 2 only  
d) 3 and 4 only

Answer: c

Its cells work as Galvanic Cells while discharging power.

Its cells work as electrolytic cells while recharging

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Q8 . Excessive consumption of vitamin-A can lead to physiological disorder but intake of vitamin-C in large doses does not lead to any health hazards because

- a) Vitamin A has anti-oxidant properties while vitamin-c is oxidant
- b) Vitamin A is water soluble so lead to toxicity during metabolism
- c) Vitamin A is highly reactive substance while Vitamin C less reactive
- d) Unlike Vitamin A , Vitamin C is water soluble and extra doses of Vitamin C pass out through urine and faeces.

Answer : D

Q9. When water is heated from 0°C to 10°C, its volume?

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Does not change
- d) First decreases and then increase

Answer: d

Water have maximum density at 4°C , so first volume decreases upto 4°C then increases .

Q10. Which of the following are associated with diabetes mellitus, a common disease in adults ?

1. Higher sugar level in blood
2. Lower sugar level in blood
3. Lower insulin level in blood
4. Higher insulin level in blood

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below

- a) 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Answer : D

Q1. In the context of successful test firing of Agni –IV missile recently, consider the following statements

- 1) Agni-IV is three-stage surface-to-surface nuclear capable intercontinental ballistic missile.



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2) It can carry a one-tonne nuclear warhead over a distance of 4,000 kilometres.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Which of the statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only b) 2 only c) both 1 and 2 d) neither 1 nor 2

Ans : b) 2only

Agni-IV is a two-stage, surface-to-surface missile that can travel 4,000 km and can carry a nuclear warhead weighing one tonne. Agni-V has a range of more than 5,000 km.

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Agni-IV-missile-successfully-test-fired/article16977450.ece>

<http://www.livemint.com/Science/mqyLPP60a9WlfoGgAMgkzN/India-successfully-test-fires-AgniIV-ballistic-missile.html>

Q2. India's first laser technology-based advanced AVMS RTO check-post launched in?

a) Andhra Pradesh

b) Telangana

c) Gujarat

d) Maharashtra

ans: c) Gujrat

Gujarat chief minister Vijay Rupani dedicated India's first laser technology-based advanced Automatic Vehicle Monitoring System (AVMS) RTO check-post at Shamlaji, Aravalli district. The check-post is equipped with advanced ray technology with a cost of 4.72 crore Rupees to check overloaded vehicles and fine them. It will help to eliminate influence of mafia and middlemen at checkposts.

Q3. Consider the following statements about VAJRA Scheme.

1) The scheme aims to empower girl students .

2) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is the nodal agency for the scheme

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: d) neither 1 nor 2

Hon'ble Prime Minister during the 14th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention at Bengaluru on 8th January 2017 has announced the launching of VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) Faculty scheme by the Department of Science and Technology which enables NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate and contribute to research and development in India. The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a Statutory body of the Department will implement the Scheme.

VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas of nation wherein the capability and capacity are needed to be developed. The VAJRA faculty will engage in collaborative research in public funded institutions.

The residency period of the VAJRA Faculty in India would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months a year.

Refer : <http://dst.gov.in/vajra>

Q4. Consider the following statements about 'TARANG' mobile application.

1. Launched by ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship.
2. It aims to impart skill training to rural youth and to help them to generate income.

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

Ans: d

TARANG' (Transmission App for Real Time Monitoring & Growth) Mobile App & Web Portal has been launched by ministry of power. It is a powerful monitoring tool that tracks upcoming transmission projects and monitor the progress of Inter-State &

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Intra-State transmission systems in the country, being developed through Regulated tariff mechanism as well as Tariff Based Competitive Bidding(TBCB) route.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=148982>

Q5. "Latitude 7285" recently in news is a

- a) Module in NASA's Juno satellite
- b) An mobile app launched for fisherman to get information about international sea boundary
- c) The world's first wireless charging laptop.
- d) An project to protect India's border with Pakistan.

Answer : c

<http://www.zdnet.com/article/ces-2017-dells-2-in-1-latitude-7285-the-worlds-first-wireless-charging-laptop/>

q6. "Lucy and Psyche" which were in news recently are ?

- a) ESA's missions to Jupiter and Mars
- b) NASA's Missions to Explore the Early Solar System
- c) Characters in the animated movie 'zootopia'
- d) Two new operating systems launched by linux .

Answer : b

<https://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-selects-two-missions-to-explore-the-early-solar-system>

q7. Project 75 which is in news frequently is related to?

- a) Building Scorpene class submarine
- b) Enabling 75 railways stations with open 'WiFi'
- c) Building 75GW solar energy farm.
- d) Lauching 75 sattelites on a single PSLV rocket .

Answer : A

The Project 75 of Indian navy involves construction of six Scorpene submarines

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Under Project 75 India will construct 6 next generation diesel submarines with Air Independent Propulsion System (AIP) technology for the Indian Navy by 2022. The project is undertaken in partnership with French DCNS.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116116>

<http://www.marineinsight.com/shipping-news/indian-navys-first-scorpene-class-stealth-submarine-kalvari-launched/>

q8. Consider the following statements about 3D version of Graphene .

1) Graphene is one of the strongest materials known to man, but so far because of its extreme thinness it was not able for practical use.

2) The 3D version is lightweight, only 5% as dense as steel but is 10 times stronger. This development could lead production of more lighter, stronger materials.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : c

[http://www.upi.com/Science\\_News/2017/01/06/MIT-scientists-create-super-strong-lightweight-3D-graphene/9871483738388/](http://www.upi.com/Science_News/2017/01/06/MIT-scientists-create-super-strong-lightweight-3D-graphene/9871483738388/)

q9. Scientists from Botanical Survey of India (BSI) have discovered a new species of Zingiber (commonly referred as ginger) from?

- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- b) Lakshadweep
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer : a

<http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/New-Ginger-species-with-medicinal-properties-found-in-Andamans/article17009348.ece>

Q10 . Consider the statements about INS Khanderi,

- 1. It is India's second Scorpene class submarine

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2. It is named after an island in Andaman and Nicobar.

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 : a) 1 only

Khanderi is named after the Island fort of Maratha forces, which played a vital role in ensuring their supremacy at sea in the late 17th century

<http://www.livemint.com/Politics/q5I93bKRnQT8lBvbBIZJeP/INS-Khanderi-Indian-Navys-2nd-Scorpene-class-submarine-lau.html>

<http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/khanderi-indias-second-scorpene-class-submarine-launched-key-features-in-10-points-1647957>

q11. Consider the following statements about Rubber Soil Information System (RubSIS)

- 1) Commerce & Industry Minister had launched Rubber Soil Information System (RubSIS)
- 2) It is an online system for recommending application of appropriate mix of fertilizers to the specific plantations of rubber growers depending upon their soil nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : C

RubSIS, developed by Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) under the Rubber Board in collaboration with three agencies viz Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Kerala, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, ICAR and National Remote Sensing Center, ISRO, brings soil data to the fingerprints of rubber growers and recommends the optimum mix and quantities of chemical fertilizers that his holding requires. It is a cost effective tool for sustainable & scientific management of rubber growing soils. Apart from preventing indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and soil degradation, adoption of RubSIS will lead to

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reduction in the cost of production of rubber, increase in productivity and reduction in environmental pollution.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=157609>

q12. Which of the following has been identified as the 'missing element' in the earth's core recently ?

- a) Silicon
- b) Aluminium
- c) Manganese
- d) Iron

Answer : A

<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/-missing-element-in-earth-s-core-identified-scientists-say-it-is-silicon-56773>

q13) Which of the following has become first warship to have ATM onboard?

- a) INS Khanderi
- b) INS Vikrant
- c) INS Kadmat
- d) INS Vikramaditya

Answer : d

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/ins-vikramaditya-to-be-india-s-first-warship-to-have-atm-onboard/story-nOO7Njwko7hmoh64o1qZ6M.html>

15/02/17

1. Which is the functional unit of nature?

- (a) Individual
- (b) Ecosystem
- (c) Niche
- (d) Habitat

Ans B

An ecosystem can be visualised as a functional unit of nature, where living organisms [producers, consumers, and decomposers] interact among themselves and also with the surrounding physical environment.

2. Consider the following statements regarding forest cover in India Area occupied by dense forest cover is more in India than open forest cover.

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Mangroves occupy only 1% of country's geographic area.

Select the correct answer from the following codes

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

Ans B

Mangroves cover only .14% of area of the country

First statement is true.

3. Consider the statements regarding Biosphere:

- 1. The biosphere is absent at extremes of North and South poles, deepest oceans etc.
- 2. The Biosphere Includes all living organisms on earth, together with the dead organic matter produced by them.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

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

Ans C

The biosphere is the biological component (supporting life) of earth which includes the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.

The biosphere includes all living organisms on earth, together with the dead organic matter produced by them.

Biosphere is absent at extremes of the North and South poles, the highest mountains and the deepest oceans, since existing hostile conditions there do not support life [Life is the characteristic feature of biosphere]. Occasionally spores of fungi and bacteria do occur at great height beyond 8,000 metres, but they are metabolically inactive, and hence represent only dormant life.

4. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- 1. A habitat always has life in it
- 2. A habitat is always an environment, but an environment is not always a habitat.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans C

Both are correct because The habitat is a defined place or area of the environment according to the requirements of a particular life form.

5. Nitrogen compound pollutants can cause which among the following effects?

- (a) Irritation in the eye
- (b) Reduces productivity in plants
- (c) Acid rain
- (d) All the above

Ans D

6. Which among the following descriptions best suites to the concept of multicropping?

- (a) Growing of variety of food crops in a field
- (b) Poultry farming and growing of food crops.
- (c) Growing of food, fodder and firewood crops together
- (d) Growing of food, fodder and firewood crops together along with poultry farming

Ans C

Multi-cropping system refers to growing of food crops, fodder, and firewood crops together in field.

7. Which of the following are true?

- (a) The presence of specific features or certain habits, which enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings, is called Evolution.
- (b) The surroundings where an organism lives is called its habitat.
- (c) Small changes that take place in the body of a single organism over short periods, to overcome small problems due to changes in the surroundings, is called acclimatization
- (d) Gradual changes in an organism to survive in an environment is call Adaptation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.



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- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1,3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) All the above

Ans A

The presence of specific features or certain habits, which enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings, is called Adaptation and not evolution. E.g. Hibernation.

The surroundings where an organism lives is called its habitat. (True) Small changes that take place in the body of a single organism over short periods, to overcome small problems due to changes in the surroundings, is called acclimatization (True). E.g.

Soldiers undergo rigorous acclimatization training before they can serve in harsh climatic regions like Siachen Glacier. (d) Gradual changes in an organism to survive in an environment is call Evolution and not Adaptation. E.g. The evolution of Giraffes neck over a period of time.

8. What do you understand by the concept of "Green GDP"?

- (a) The monetary value of all the ecological resources within a country's boundary.
- (b) The total investment received on environment friendly project as a share of total GDP.
- (c) An index of economic growth with environmental consequences of growth factored into conventional GDP.
- (d) All of the above can be defenition of green GDP

Ans C

**16/02/2017**

**Environment international conventions and initiatives**

Q1. In the wake of Supreme Court describing the side effects of Endosulfan, Consider the following statements

- 1) Endosulfan is a most toxic pesticides having hazardous effects on human genetic and endocrine systems.
- 2) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2011 added it in list of banned substances and phasing it out as an agrichemical.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Q2. “Bunkar Mitra” recently in news is

- a) Government helpline for Handloom Weavers
- b) An app launched by railway to help passengers
- c) An initiative by Ministry of Women and Child Development
- d) Web portal for Self Help Groups

Ans: (A)

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/good-governance/centre/helpline-for-weavers-bunkar-mitra-starts-functioning/articleshow/56333558.cms>

q3. Consider the following statements about National Green Tribunal (NGT)

- 1) National Green Tribunal is a statutory body established by a Government Notification using the powers of Section 3 of the NGT Act 2010.
- 2) The chairperson of the NGT must be a retired chief justice of India.
- 3) Supreme Court cannot entertain any appeals against the verdict of NGT.

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: a) 1 only

The tribunal shall consist of a full time chairperson, judicial members and expert members. The minimum number of judicial and expert member prescribed is ten in each category and maximum number is twenty in each category. Another important provision included in the law is that the chairperson, if find necessary, may invite any person or more person having specialized knowledge and experience in a particular case before the tribunal to assist the same in that case.

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A judge of the Supreme Court of India or Chief Justice of High Court are eligible to be Chairperson or judicial member of the Tribunal. Even existing or retired judge of High Court is qualified to be appointed as a Judicial Member.

Appeal can be filed in Supreme Court.

Q4. Consider the following statements about Namami Gange project which is in news frequently

- 1) Under the aegis of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) & State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) States and Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions will be involved in this project.
- 2) Prime focus will be on involving people living on the river's banks in this project.
- 3) Enforcement of Ganga specific River Regulatory Zones.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q5. In the wake of Ken- Betwa River link project getting environment, forest & tribal clearances, Consider the following statements

- 1) It will irrigate the drought-prone Bundelkhand region but will also submerge about 10 percent of the kanha Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- 2) Ken-Betwa Project is India's first inter-State river interlinking project.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- e) 1 only
- f) 2 only
- g) Both 1 and 2
- h) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : B

The Ken-Betwa ILR project aims to transfer surplus water from the Ken River to the Betwa basin through concrete canal to irrigate India's worst drought-prone Bundelkhand region.

Nearly 8,650 hectares of forest land including part of Panna National Park in Madhya Pradesh will be submerged due to implementation of this project.

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Krishna- Godavari is first river linking project but it is with in Telegana , so Ken-Betwa is first inter-state river linking project

Q6. The “Red Data Books” published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) contain lists of

1. Endemic plant and animal species present in the biodiversity hotspots.
2. Threatened plant and animal species.
3. Protected sites for conservation of nature and natural resources in various countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- 1) 1 and 3 only
- 2) 2 only
- 3) 2 and 3 only
- 4) 3 only

Answer 2 only

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data List), founded in 1964, is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world's main authority on the conservation status of species. A series of Regional Red Lists are produced by countries or organizations, which assess the risk of extinction to species within a political management unit.

The IUCN Red List is set upon precise criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world

Q7. 'Hope island' which was in news for large scale deaths of olive Ridley turtles is in

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) West Bengal

Answer: a) Andhra Pradesh

Q8 . Consider the following statements

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1. Kyoto Protocol came into force in the year 2005.
2. Kyoto Protocol deals primarily with the depletion of the Ozone layer.
3. Methane as a greenhouse gas is more harmful than carbon dioxide.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : A

Kyoto protocol is for Green House Gases.

Montreal Protocol : depletion of the Ozone layer

Q9. Which of the following pair is wrongly matched?

- a) Basel convention - Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- b) Cartagena Protocol - Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- c) Stockholm Convention - Persistent Organic Pollutants
- d) Rotterdam Convention – Carbon Trading

Answer d

The Rotterdam Convention (formally, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade) is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labeling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.

Q10. Under The Minamata Convention on Mercury which of the following is/are to be banned?

- 1) All type of batteries containing Mercury
- 2) The dental fillings using mercury amalgam
- 3) Switches and relays containing mercury
- 4) Soaps and cosmetics containing mercury

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5) Mercuric thermometers and blood pressure devices

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1,2,3,4 and 5
- b) 2,3,4 and 5 only
- c) 1,2,3 and 4 only
- d) 1,2 and 4 only

Answer b ) 2,3,4 and 5

Not all batteries , Batteries, except for 'button cell' batteries used in implantable medical devices is banned.

**17/02/2017**

**Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna**

Q1. Which of the following regions on earth qualify as biodiversity hotspots?

- 1. High endemism
- 2. The biodiversity of the region is threatened

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer : C

To qualify as a biodiversity hotspot, a region must meet two strict criteria:

- 1.High endemism
- 2. It must have 30% or less of its original natural vegetation, i.e. threatened.

Around the world, 35 areas qualify as hotspots. They represent just 2.3% of Earth's land surface, but they support more than half of the world's plant species as endemics.

Q2. Consider the following statements about Black Bucks

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1. Black bucks are found in natural conditions only in North India
2. The basic difference between a deer and antelope is the way it sheds and re-grows its horns

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : b

Black bucks are found in natural conditions in North India as well as South India.

Q3. Which if the following is/are a major coral reef area identified for intensive conservation and management?

1. Gulf of Mannar
2. Gulf of Khambat
3. Gulf of Kutch
4. Andaman and Nicobar
5. Lakshdweep

(a) 1,2,3,4 and 5 (b) 1,3,4 and 5 only c. 1, 4 and 5 only e) 1,2,4 and 5 only

Ans : b

India's four major reef areas are the Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kachchh, Lakshadweep, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q4. Which of the following can be threats to the biodiversity of a geographical area?

1. Global warming
2. Fragmentation of habitat
3. Invasion of alien species
4. Growth of Human population

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1,2 and 4 only

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(c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer : a

There are many threats to biodiversity today. The biggest ones are: Habitat Loss, Invasive Species, Pollution, Human Population, and Overharvesting.

Q5. What would happen if phytoplankton of an ocean is completely destroyed for some reason?

1. The ocean as a carbon sink would be adversely affected
2. The food chains in the ocean would be adversely affected

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Phytoplankton are the autotrophic components of the plankton community. Most phytoplankton are too small to be individually seen with the unaided eye.

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding the extent of Biodiversity:

1. Gamma diversity represents the geographic scale species diversity.
2. Beta diversity compares the diversity between ecosystems
3. Alpha diversity represents the species richness in a particular ecosystem

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

(a) 1 only b) 1,2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 only d) 1 and 2 only

Whittaker (1972) described three terms for measuring biodiversity over spatial scales: alpha, beta, and gamma diversity.

Alpha diversity refers to the diversity within a particular area or ecosystem, and is usually expressed by the number of species (i.e., species richness) in that ecosystem

Beta diversity allows us to compare diversity between ecosystems.

Gamma diversity is a measure of the overall diversity for the different ecosystems within a region.

Q7. Which of the following is/are the goals of the convention on Biological Diversity?

1. Conservation of biological diversity
2. Sustainable use of its components



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3. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

Ans c)

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), known informally as the Biodiversity Convention, is a multilateral treaty. The Convention has three main goals:

1. conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity);
2. sustainable use of its components; and
3. fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources

Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development. The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

Q9. In which one among the following categories of protected areas in India are local people not allowed to collect and use the biomass?

1. Biosphere Reserves
2. National Parks
3. Wetlands declared under Ramsar Convention
4. Wildlife Sanctuaries
5. Reserve Forests

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 3,4 and 5 only (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2,4 and 5 only

Ans : b

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. Biodiversity is normally greater in the lower latitudes as compared to the higher latitudes
2. Along the mountain gradients, biodiversity is normally greater in the lower altitudes as compared to the higher altitudes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only

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(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer: c

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life. This can refer to genetic variation, species variation, or ecosystem variation within an area, biome, or planet. Terrestrial biodiversity tends to be highest near the equator, which seems to be the result of the warm climate and high primary productivity.

Marine biodiversity tends to be highest along coasts in the Western Pacific, where sea surface temperature is highest and in midlatitudinal band in all oceans. Biodiversity generally tends to cluster in hotspots, and has been increasing through time but will be likely to slow in the future

Q12. Match Column I with Column II

Column I

Column II

- A. Bio-magnification - 1. Genetic variability and abundance of species.  
B. Bio-Piracy - 2. Creation development and operation of database and other computing tools to collect, organize and interpret biological data.  
C. Bio-informatics - 3. Intellectual piracy  
D. Bio-diversity - 4. Phenomenon of Progressive increase in the concentration of Xerobiotics compounds as it passes through the food chain. E.g. DDT etc.

(a) A-1 B-2 C-3 D- 4

(b) A-4 B-3 C-2 D- 1

(c) A-1 B-4 C-3 D- 2

(d) A-2 B-3 C-1 D- 4

Answer: B

Consider the following statements-

1. Hangul is a sub-species of the European red-deer and the only Asiatic survivor of red deer.
2. It is critically endangered species which exists in Kashmir only.
3. The Dachigam National Park is the habitat of Hangul

Which one of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2only

(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3

Answer: d

Hangul, or *cervus ellaphus hanglu*, a sub-species of the European red deer known to be existing only in Kashmir.

The Dachigam National Park is the habitat of the majestic Hangul.

The only Asiatic survivor of the red deer, Hangul, has been declared (the locally) critically engendered wildlife species in the Red List of The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1996. It has similar categorisation in the list of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which has India as a signatory. It has been incorporated in Schedule-1 of both the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as well as the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978.

**18/02/2017**

**Polity History & Philosophy of the Constitution, Union and its Territory; Citizenship**

Q1. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Preamble
4. Directive Principles of State Policy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 2 and 4 only

Answer : c

Q2. Which of the following are related to Right to Equality under the provisions of Articles 14 - 18 of the Constitution of India ?

1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
3. Educational and cultural rights to minorities

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4. Abolition of untouchability

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 2,3 and 4 only
- b) 1,2,3 and 4
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) 1,2 and 4 only

Answer: d

Educational and cultural rights to minorities –article 29 and 30

Q3. Match List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Provision) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists

Articles (Provision)

- A. Article 14 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- B. Article 15 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.
- C. Article 16 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.
- D. Article 17 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

- a) A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3
- b) A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2
- c) A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3
- d) A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2

Answer : c

Q4. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights.

- 1. All the Fundamental Rights are available to citizens of India both when they live in India and when they live abroad.
- 2. The President can modify the Fundamental Rights in their application to the Armed Forces.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

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

Answer: c

Not all the FRs are available

It is parliament that can modify the FR in their application to Armed Forces

Q5. Which of the following fundamental rights is/are NOT available foreigners?

- 1. Protection of life and personal liberty

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2. State is prohibited of discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
3. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
4. Freedom of speech

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

answer : b

Fundamental rights under article 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 are available ONLY to citizens of India.

Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.—(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

Article 19 - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc

Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.—(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

Article 29- Protection of language, script and culture of minorities .

Article 30- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

Fundamental rights available to both citizens and foreigners except enemy aliens

The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 14,20,21, 21A, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 are available to all persons whether citizens or foreigners.

These are as follows:

Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14). Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20).

Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).

Right to elementary education (Article 21A).

Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).

Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23).

Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc., (Article 24).

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25).

Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).

Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).

Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental duties:

1. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended the incorporation of a list of Fundamental Duties of the people of India.
2. The Article 51A was added by an amendment Act which enumerated 11 Fundamental Duties of the People of India at that time.

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

answer : A

Initially 10 FD were added and then 11th FD was added by 86th amendment, RTE Act 2002

Q7. As per the Constitution of India, which of the following are directly enforceable in a court of law?

1. Preamble to the Constitution of India.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Fundamental Duties.
4. Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 4 only

Answer: D

Q8. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty under article 51A of the constitution?

- (a) Protecting the natural environment  
(b) Safeguard public property  
(c) Paying taxes  
(d) To develop scientific temper and humanism

Answer: c

Paying taxes was one of the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee ,which was not accepted.

Q9. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
2. Organizing village Panchayats
3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) 2 and 3 only  
b) 1,2 and 3  
c) 2, 3 and 4 only  
d) 3 and 4 only

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Answer : a) 2 and 3 only

Q10. Consider the following statements : No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since

1. it will be violative of the Right to freedom of speech and expression.

2. it will be violative of the Right to freedom of conscience and practise and propagation of religion.

3.. there is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the National Anthem.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: A

Do refer : *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala case.*

The 1986 Supreme Court judgment in *Bijoe Emmanuel vs. State of Kerala* dealing with the expulsion of three children who belonged to the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, for refusing to sing the national anthem in school, said this was contrary to fundamental rights of free speech and freedom to practise their religion.

In December 2016 the Supreme Court said all cinema halls across the country should play the national anthem and that those present “must stand up in respect” to “instill a feeling within one a sense of committed patriotism and nationalism”.

so UPSC may come up with a question from this area.

Q11. Which Indian health institute has won first prize for sanitation & hygiene under the Kayakalp awards 2017?

[A] National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (NITRD), Delhi

[B] Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondy cherry

[C] Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh

[D] All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi

Correct Answer: D

The All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) of Delhi has won the first prize and a cash reward of Rs. 5 crore for maintaining high standards of sanitation and hygiene under the Government of India (GoI)'s Kayakalp awards 2016-17. AIIMS was followed by North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) and Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh.

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The thrust of Kayakalp is to inculcate culture of cleanliness for gaining the trust and confidence of community in these facilities.

Q12. Consider the following statements about Mitochondrial Gene Therapy (MGT), in the context of UK becoming first country to legalise creation of In-Vitro Fertilisation babies with DNA from three people through MGT.

1. MGT or Mitochondrial donation is a medical technique in which defective mitochondria carried by a woman is replaced with the healthy mitochondria of a donor.
2. MGT proposes to give parents chance of having a child that is over 99% genetically matched to them and most importantly free of the mitochondrial disease.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: c) both

Q13. Consider the following statements about Nirbhay missile

1. Nirbhay is a long range surface-to-surface nuclear-capable subsonic cruise missile developed indigenously by the DRDO.
2. All the four tests so far conducted of the missile are successful

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: a

Out of 4 tests only one was successful.

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Nirbhay-missile-test-%E2%80%9Cutter-failure%E2%80%9D/article16915750.ece>

q14. Consider the following statements about Sambhar Lake, Which was in news recently for NGT order to ban illegal salt mining in the lake.

1. Sambhar Salt Lake is India's largest inland salt lake. It is located in Nagaur and Jaipur districts of Rajasthan.
2. It is surrounded on all sides by the Aravali hills.



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3. It is important wintering area for flamingos and other birds that migrate from northern Asia.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

answer: a

World Social Protection Report is released by?

- a) World Economic Forum ( WEF)
- b) International Labour Organization (ILO )
- c) United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network
- d) United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)

Answer: b

**20/02/2017**

**Polity Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties ; DPSP**

Q1. Which of the following are related to Right to Equality under the provisions of Articles 14 - 18 of the Constitution of India ?

- 1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- 2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- 3. Educational and cultural rights to minorities
- 4. Abolition of untouchability

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1,2 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Answer: b) 1,2 and 4 only

Q2. Match List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Provision) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists

((Articles of the Constitution of India) (Provision)

A. Article 14 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

B. Article 15 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.

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C. Article 16 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.

D. Article 17 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

a) A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3

b) A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2

c) A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3

d) A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2

answer: c

q3. Consider the following statements : No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since

1. it will be violative of the Right to freedom of speech and expression.

2. it will be violative of the Right to freedom of conscience and practise and propagation of religion.

3. there is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the National Anthem. Select the correct answer using the code given below

a) 1,2 and 3

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1 and 3 only

answer: a) 1,2 AND 3

q4. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in

1. Fundamental Rights

2. Fundamental Duties

3. Preamble

4. Directive Principles of State Policy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

a. 3 only

b. 1 and 3 only

c. 3 and 4 only

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d. 2 and 4 only

Answer : c

Q5. Which of the following are stated as Directive Principles of State Policy by Article 51 of the Constitution of India ? The State shall endeavor to

1. Promote international peace and security.
2. Maintain just and honorable relations between nations.
3. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

answer: a) 1,2 and 3

q6. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
2. Organizing village Panchayats
3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1,2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Answer: a) 2 and 3 only

Q7. Consider the following statements :

1. All the Fundamental Rights are available to citizens of India both when they live in India and when they live abroad.
2. The President can modify the Fundamental Rights in their application to the Armed Forces.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

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

Answer: C

Not all the FR are available and it is parliament that can modify the FR in their application to Armed Forces

Q8. Which of the following fundamental rights is/are NOT available to all persons (including foreigners)?

1. Protection of life and personal liberty
2. State is prohibited of discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
3. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
4. Freedom of speech

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1,2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Answer: c)

Fundamental rights under article 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 are available ONLY to citizens of India.

Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.—(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

Article 19 - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.—(1) All citizens shall have the right—(a) to (g)

Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.—(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.—No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

Q9. Which of the following fundamental rights are available to foreigners (except enemy aliens)?

1. Freedom to manage religious affairs.
2. Right to elementary education
3. Protection of language

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- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer : c

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental duties

1. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended the incorporation of a list of Fundamental Duties of the people of India.
2. The Article 51A was added by an amendment Act which enumerated 11 Fundamental Duties of the People of India at that time.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: A

Initially 10 FD were added and then 11th FD was added by 86th amendment, 2002

Q11. As per the Constitution of India, which of the following are directly enforceable in a court of law?

1. Preamble to the Constitution of India.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Fundamental Duties.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 2 only (d) None of the above

Answer: d

Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty under article 51A of the constitution?

- (a) Protecting the natural environment
- (b) Safeguard public property
- (c) Paying taxes
- (d) To develop scientific temper and humanism

Answer: c

Part IVA was added to the constitution with forty-second amendment, 1976 on recommendation of Swaran

Singh Committee. Paying taxes was one of the recommendation of committee which was not accepted

**21/02/12017**

**Polity Constitutional Amendment ,emergency , special provisions for states**

Q1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. National emergency can be declared only once war has started.
2. National emergency is proclaimed for whole of the country.
3. 44th constitutional amendment replaced word 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion' in article 352.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 3 only            (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only    (d) 1 and 3 only

Answer : a) 3 only

President can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of the war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger. 42nd constitutional amendment enabled the president to limit the operation of a national emergency to a specified part of India.

In 1978, Morarji Desai government brought 44th constitutional amendment to replace word 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion' in article 352.

Q2. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States ?

1. The manner of election of the President of India
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the States
3. Powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts
4. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule mix it with above
5. Representation of States in Parliament
6. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

- a) 1,2,3 and 5 only  
b) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only  
c) 1,2,3,4,5 and 6  
d) 2,3,4 and 6 only

Answer: B) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only

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Q3. Consider the following statements : An amendment of the Constitution of India can be initiated by the

1. Lok Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha.
3. State Legislatures.
4. President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- a) 1,2,3 and 4
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1,2 and 3 only

Answer: b) 1 and 2 only

Q4. Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers?

- a) 38
- b) 40
- c) 42
- d) 44

Answer: d) 44

Q5. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, respectively?

- a) 86
- b) 98
- c) 69
- d) 91

answer: d) 91

q6 .The constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati raj Institutions in the Country, provides for which of the following ?

1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
2. State Election Commissions to conduct all panchayat elections.
3. Establishments of State Finance Commissions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

answer: a) 1,2 and 3

q7. Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States of India.

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)

Q8. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. During national emergency, life of Lok Sabha can be extended only for 3 years maximum.
2. During national emergency, all state legislative assemblies are dissolved.
3. Resolution of disapproval of national emergency is to be passed by simple majority. members present and voting.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 Only (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1 and 3 Only (d) 3 only

Answer: d

while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the life of the Lok sabha may be extended beyond its normal term (five years) by a law of parliament for one year at a time. However, this extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate. Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the state list. Although the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the parliament.

A resolution of disapproval of national emergency is to be passed by a majority of not less than one-half of the members present and voting.



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Q9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists

List I (Amendments to the Constitution)

List II (Contents)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991   | (A) Establishment of State level Rent Tribunals Act, 1991                   |
| 2. The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1994 | (B) No reservations for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats in Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3. The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000     | (C) According the status of National Capital Territory to Delhi             |
| 4. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000  | (D) Accepting the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission           |

a) 1-C 2-A 3-D 4-B

b) 1-A 2-C 3-D 4-B

c) 1-C 2-A 3-B 4-D

d) 1-A 2-C 3-B 4-D

answer: a

q10. Which of the following statements are correct with regards to financial emergency under article 360?

1. It has to be ratified within a period of two month by both the houses of parliament
2. It has no fixed duration of extension. Once ratified, it remains enforced till President revokes it
3. On imposition the financial arrangements can change including payments directly charged on Consolidated Fund of India excluding salary of judges of Supreme Court
4. It can be proclaimed only on the ground of threatening of financial stability of India or any part thereof

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1,2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 2 only

Answer: D

Salaries of judges can also be reduced or changed

It can also be proclaimed on the threat to credit of India or any part thereof.

**22/02/2017**

**Polity: union executive**

Q1. Which of the following is/are the qualifications for the office of President

- 1. should be a citizen of India
- 2. should have completed the age of 30 years
- 3. should be qualified to be elected as a member of Lok Sabha
- 4. should not hold any office of profit

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1,2,3 and 4
- b) 1,2 and 4 only
- c) 1,3 and 4 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

answer : c) 1, 3 and 4

The qualifications for the office of President are:

- (i) should be a citizen of India;
- (ii) should have completed the **age of 35 years**;
- (iii) should be qualified to be elected as a member of Lok Sabha; and
- (iv) should not hold any office of profit i.e. the candidate should not be a government servant. However the office of the President, the Vice-President, the Governor or the Minister of the Union or the State is not considered as an office of profit for this purpose

The President cannot at the same time be a member of Parliament or of a State Legislature. If a member of Parliament or State Legislature is elected as President his/her seat will be deemed to have been vacated on the date, he/she assumes office as President of India.

Q2. Electoral College which elects President consists of-

- 1. Members of both the Houses of Parliament
- 2. Members of the legislative assemblies of the states
- 3. Members of State Legislative Councils

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1 and 2 only

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- c) None of the above
- d) 1 only

answer : c

according to article 54 of the constitution, The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of—

- (a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and
- (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States where states include NCT of Delhi and UT of Puducherry also.

Thus, **nominated members of the Houses and assemblies**, members of State Legislative Councils do not participate in the election of the president. However, nominated members of the Houses do participate in the impeachment of the President.

Q3. Consider the following statements about privileges and immunities of The President of India

- 1. The President is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise of his functions.
- 2. The President can neither be arrested nor any civil proceedings be instituted against him in any court of law during his tenure.
- 3. The President cannot be asked to be present in any court of law during his tenure.
- 4. A prior notice of two month time is to be served before instituting a criminal case against him.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 1,2 and 3 only
- c) 1,3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

answer : D

The President of India enjoys certain privileges and immunities which include the following:

- 1. The President is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise of his functions.
- 2. The President can neither be arrested nor any **criminal** proceedings be instituted against him in any court of law during his tenure.
- 3. The President cannot be asked to be present in any court of law during his tenure.
- 4. A prior notice of two months time is to be served before instituting **a civil case** against him.

Removal of the President

The President can only be removed from office through a process called impeachment. The Constitution lays down a detailed procedure for the impeachment of the President. He can only be impeached 'for violation of the Constitution'. The following procedure is intentionally kept very difficult so that no President should be removed on flimsy ground.

The resolution to impeach the President can be moved in either House of Parliament. Such a resolution can be moved only after a notice has been given by at least one-

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fourth of the total number of members of the House. Such a resolution charging the President for violation of the Constitution must be passed by a majority of not less than two-third of the total membership of that House before it goes to the other House for investigation.

The charges levelled against the President are investigated by the second House. President has the right to be heard or defended when the charges against him are being investigated. The President may defend himself in person or through his counsel. If the charges are accepted by a two-third majority of the total membership of the second House, the impeachment succeeds. The President thus stands removed from the office from the date on which the resolution is passed.

This procedure of impeachment is even more difficult than the one adopted in America where only simple majority is required in the House of Representatives to initiate the proceedings.

Q5. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with President's prior recommendation.
2. Criminal proceedings cannot be instituted against the president during his/her term of office.
3. If a bill is again passed by a state legislature, it is not obligatory for the president to give his/her assent.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer : C

according to article 368(2), An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon] the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. It means that president's prior recommendation is not required for constitutional amendment bill. He is required to give his/her assent after 24th constitutional amendment act, 1971. Article 201 gives power to president to use veto powers on a bill reconsidered by a state legislature. However, same right was take away for a union bill after 42nd and 44<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment acts.

Q6 . As mentioned in Article 72 of Indian constitution, the President is empowered with the powers to grant pardons in which of the following situations?

- (1) Punishment is for offence against Union Law
- (2) Punishment is by a Military court
- (3) Sentence is a death sentence

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

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Answer: D

Q7. Under article 331 of the constitution of the India, president may nominate two members of Anglo-Indian community to the house of people. Which of the following constitutional provisions is/are correct regarding it?

1. Members must be from two different states.
2. Members are nominated only if the said community is not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha in the opinion of the president.
3. Member must not be less than thirty years of age.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: b ) 2 only

Under article 84, a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age. Article 331 says that the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

Constitution does not prescribe that members should be from different states.

Q8. Which of the following Statements is not correct?

- (a) The President has the power to instruct the Governor of a State to promulgate an Ordinance applicable to the concerned state.
- (b) The President can issue directions for the formation of Tribal Councils even in States not having Scheduled Areas.
- (c) The President has the final legislative power to make regulations relating to Puducherry.
- (d) Article 365 paves the way for the President to assume to himself any of the Governmental powers of the State

Answer :c

Q9. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Vice-President of India?

- (a) Vice-President shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
- (b) He may be removed by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of its members and agreed to by the House of the People.
- (c) He must be qualified for election as a member of either House of Parliament.
- (d) He is not eligible for re-election as Vice-President.

Answer : b

Vice President is elected by all members and not just elected members. He must be qualified to be a member of Council of States and he is eligible for re-election

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Q10. Which of the following types of bills do not require the prior consent of the President before their introduction?

1. Bills involving Expenditure from the consolidated fund of India.
2. State bills imposing restrictions on freedom of trade.
3. Bill for creation of Legislative Council in a state.
4. Financial bill under Article 117(3).

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1,2 and 4 only (d) 3 and 4 only

Answer: D

Q11. Which of the following Statements are correct?

1. A motion to impeach the President can be initiated only by the Rajya Sabha.
2. The President can exceed his term of five years to prevent an "interregnum".
3. The 42nd Amendment, 1976 made it obligatory for the President to act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers.
4. The 44th Amendment, 1978 reversed the above position.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1,2 and 4 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

44th amendment did not reverse the position, only added a clause of reconsideration

Q12. Regarding the office of the President, consider the following statements:

1. He/She holds the office during the term of current Lok Sabha.
2. If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Chief Justice of India.
3. He/She is impeached only on the violation of the constitution.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 Only (b) 3 Only  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: b

Article 56 of the constitution talks about the term of office of president. The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office: Provided that—

- (a) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office;
- (b) the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61;
- (c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

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Q13. Resolution for Impeachment of the president of India must be passed, in each house, by

- (a) Majority of not less than one-half of the members of the house present and voting.
- (b) Majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
- (c) Majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
- (d) Majority of not less than three-fourth of the members of the House present and voting.

Answer: c

under article 61, a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution. However, the constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the constitution'. Under 61(2) (b), Resolution for Impeachment of the president of India must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

Q14. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. President can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses are not in session.
- 2. Once an ordinance is promulgated, president has no power to withdraw it.
- 3. An ordinance can take away any of the fundamental rights.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) None

Answer: d

article 123 of the constitution gives the president power to promulgate the ordinances. If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. It means he/she can promulgate ordinances even if one House is not in session as bill is required to be pass by both the Houses. Under article 123(2) (b), Ordinance may be withdrawn at any time by the President. Under article 123(2), An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. Article 13 of the constitution says that laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights shall be void. Here 'law' includes ordinance also.

Q15. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India ?

- 1. The Chairman, Finance Commission .
- 2. The Chairman, NITI Aayog
- 3. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3

Answer: b

The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the:

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Rajya sabha alone

Q16. Vice President would ascend to the Presidency only under extraordinary circumstances such as:

1. Death of the President
  2. Resignation of the President
  3. Removal of the President by impeachment.
  4. Invalidation of the election of the President by the Supreme Court
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

**23/02/2017**

**Polity Parliament**

Q1. Which one of the following are/is correct?

1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.
2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Q2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

List I (Functionaries)

List II (Oaths or affirmations)

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| I. President of India           | (A) Secrecy of Information                            |
| II. Judges of the Supreme Court | (B) Faithful Discharge of Duties                      |
| III. Members of Parliament      | (C) Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India |
| IV. Ministers for the Union     | (D) Upholding the Constitution and the Law            |

- a) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B
- b) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
- c) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A
- d) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B

Answer: c) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A



Q3. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as

- a) decorum
- b) crossing the floor
- c) interpellation
- d) yielding the floor

answer: d)

decorum - to maintain a state of good civilized behaviour and respect the House and Speaker

crossing the floor -it means changing allegiance ; i.e, if a person wants to vote against his own party, he has to walk to the other side, thereby crossing the floor

Interpellation - the formal right of the parliament to put forth the government, formal questions

q4. Consider the following functionaries:

- I. Cabinet Secretary
- II. Chief Election Commissioner
- III. Union Cabinet Ministers
- IV. Chief Justice of India

Their correct sequence, in the Order of Precedence is

- a) III, IV, II, I
- b) IV, III, I, II
- c) IV, III, II, I - answer
- d) III, IV, I, II

Answer:c) IV, III, II, I

The following Table, with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons named therein which has been approved by the President

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors of States within their respective States
5. Former Presidents

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5A. Deputy Prime Minister

6. Chief Justice of India Speaker of Lok Sabha

7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union. Chief Ministers of States within their respective States Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission Former Prime Ministers Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration

8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States Governors of States outside their respective States)

9. Judges of Supreme Court

9A. Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission Chief Election Commissioner Comptroller & Auditor General of India

10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha Deputy Chief Ministers of States Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Members of the Planning Commission Ministers of State of the Union {and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters}

11. Attorney General of India. Cabinet Secretary. Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories

12. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.

<http://mha.nic.in/hindi/top>

Q5. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct ?

- a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
- b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
- d) The President cannot return a Money Bill to Lok Sabha for reconsideration

Answer: a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding motion of thanks in Indian parliament:

- 1. Motion of thanks takes place only on the inaugural speech of the president after each general election.
- 2. Motion of thanks is taken up jointly by both the Houses.
- 3. If the motion of thanks is not passed, it amounts to the defeat of the government.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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- a) 1, 2 and 3
  - b) 2 and 3 only
  - c) 1 and 2 only
  - d) 3 only
- answer : 3 only

The Constitution provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. The provision for Address by the Head of State to Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919.

The President may address both Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House of Parliament separately in the following two cases:

Article 86 (1) of the Constitution provides that the President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members. However, since the commencement of the Constitution, the President has not so far addressed either House or both Houses assembled together under the provision of this article.

Article 87 (1) of the Constitution provides that at the commencement of the first session **after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year** the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, discussion on matters referred to in the President's Address takes place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding the Council of Ministers:

1. Total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People.
2. The Constitution classifies the members of the Council of Ministers into the ranks of Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State.
3. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
4. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 4 only

Answer: a) 1 only

There is no classification of ministers in the Constitution.

Collective responsibility is to the House of People and individually responsible is to the President.

q8. Consider the following pairs:

1. Token cut motion : amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount

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2. Economy cut motion : amount of the demand is reduced to Rs 1

3. Policy cut motion : amount of the demand is reduced by Rs 100

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 Only (b) 2 and 3 Only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None the above is correct

answer: d)

- **Policy cut:** Policy cut refers to a cut motion which asks for amount of demand to be reduced to Re. 1 implying the disapproval of policy underlying a demand
- **Economy Cut:** Economy Cut refers to a cut motion which seeks to reduce the demand by a specific sum with a view to effecting the economy in the expenditure
- **Token Cut:** Token cut refers to a cut motion which seeks the demand to be slashed by Rs. 100 to voice a particular grievance against the government.

q9. Consultative committees of members of parliament (MPs) provide opportunities to members to have some glimpse into the working of the government. Consider the following statements about them:

1. They are helpful in reducing the number of questions asked by members in the Parliament.

2. The membership of these committees is voluntary.

3. A member of parliament can become member of only one such committees.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 Only (b) 2 and 3 Only

(c) 1 and 2 Only (d) 1, 2 and 3

answer: d) 1,2 and 3

The current Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament in their broad features owe their origin to a suggestion made by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954. There should be some kind of Standing Advisory Consultative Committees of Parliament to provide opportunities to Members to have some glimpse into the working of the Government. It was felt that this might also help in reducing the number of questions asked by Members. With this in view, informal Consultative Committees were constituted for the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in the year 1954. In 1969, these committees were renamed as “Consultative Committees” retaining, however, the informal nature of deliberations in these committees. The constitution of these committees is generally timed with the summoning of the Budget Session of Parliament. The membership of these committees is voluntary and is left to the choice of the Members/Leaders of their parties/groups in the respective Houses. A Member of Parliament can be nominated

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on only one Consultative Committee. Members of Parliament belonging to both Houses are nominated on these committees by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The main objective of these committees is to provide a forum for informal discussion between Members of Parliament, on the one hand, and Ministers and senior officers of the Government, on the other, hand on the policies, principles and programmes of the Government and the manner of their implementation. Discussions at the meetings of these committees are held in a free and frank manner, cutting across party lines.

Q10. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Vote on Account- Money to carry on Normal Government Activities
2. Vote of Credit- Authorisation by the Parliament for Sovereign debt.
3. Additional grant- To meet an unexpected demand upon the resources of India when nature of the Service cannot be detailed.
4. Supplementary Grant- For Service not contemplated in the budget .

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1 only

Answer : d

Supplementary, Additional & Excess grants are regulated by Article 115 of Indian Constitution while Vote of credit & exceptional grant form part of Article 116.

**Supplementary Grant** : It is granted when amount authorized by Parliament for a service is found to be insufficient for that year. Like a service was authorized 10 Crore Rupees in the Budget, but this amount is found to be less for proper implementation of that service.

**Additional Grant** : It is granted when there is a need for additional expenditure upon some new service which is not mentioned in the Budget.

**Excess Grant** : It is granted when money has been spent on any service in excess of what was originally sanctioned by Parliament. This Grant is approved by Public Account Committee before being submitted to Lok Sabha for voting at end of that financial year.

**Vote of Credit** : It is like a blank cheque by Lok Sabha to government of India. It is granted when an unexpected demand has arisen upon resources of India whose magnitude or character of service cannot be stated clearly. Like if there is a rescue operation being done somewhere ,the cost to be incurred cannot be described clearly.

**Exceptional Grant** : It is granted for a special purpose and it forms no part of any current service.

**Token Grant** : It is granted to meet expenditure for any new service for which the funds can be made available by re-appropriation, i.e. transfer of funds from one head to another.

Q11. In passing of which of the following bills, a joint session of parliament was not called?

- (a) Dowry Prohibition Act (1961)
- (b) The Banking Service Commission Repeal Bill (1978)
- (c) Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act(1985)
- (d) The Prevention of Terrorist Activities Act (2002)

Answer: c

Q12. What are the conditions under which the Indian Parliament can make laws on subjects under the state list?

1. If rajya sabha approves a resolution with simple majority and declares that a subject is of national interest.
2. If the legislature of 2 or more state request parliament to make law for an item in state list.
3. For implementation of international treaties .

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

Answer :b) 2 and 3 only

1. If rajya sabha approves a resolution with special majority and declares that a subject is of **national interest**. (under Article-249)
2. During times of **national Emergency(under Article 250)**
3. If the legislature of 2 or more state **request** parliament to make law for an item in state list. for example kerela and tamilnadu can ask for water disputes. (under Article 252)

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4. For implementation of **international treaties** .eg Micro irrigation, treaty on agriculture.
5. During **president's rule**.

Q13. Global Hunger Index released by?

- a) FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)
- b) IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)
- c) UNDP(United Nations Development Programme)
- d) IBRD (World Bank)

Answer: B

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) makes the annual calculations of GHI. Basing its readings on the most recent data, the 2016 GHI for India was derived from the fact that an estimated 15% population is undernourished -lacking in adequate food intake, both in quantity and quality . India continues to have serious levels of widespread hunger forcing it to be ranked a lowly 97 among 118 developing countries for which the Global Hunger Index (GHI) was calculated in 2016.

Q14. World Power Language Index was released by?

- a) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- b) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP )
- c) Global Language Studies Forum
- d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Answer : a) WEF

Hindi is considered as 10th most powerful language in the ‘World Power Language Index’ published by World Economic Forum on december 2, 2016.

- English has been ranked first in the top 10 most powerful languages in the world according to the 2016 World Power Language Index (PLI).
- Top 10 Languages in 2016 PLI: English (1st), Mandarin (2nd), French (3rd), Spanish (4th), Arabic (5th), Russian (6th), German (7th), Japanese (8th), Portuguese (9th) and Hindi (10th).

To understand the efficacy of language (and by extension culture), consider the doors (“opportunities”) opened by it. Broadly speaking, there are five opportunities provided by language:

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1. Geography: The ability to travel
2. Economy: The ability to participate in an economy
3. Communication: The ability to engage in dialogue
4. Knowledge and media: The ability to consume knowledge and media
5. Diplomacy: The ability to engage in international relations

Q15. The objective of Kigali deal is to

- a. Fight climate change
- b. Fight against ISIS terrorism
- c. Reduce Hunger and Poverty in African countries
- d. Protect migrants from Syria

Answer: a)

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/oct/15/kigali-deal-hfcs-climate-change>

In the 28th meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, negotiators from 197 nations have signed a historic agreement to amend the Montreal Protocol in Kigali, a capital city of a tiny African country, Rwanda on 15th October 2016.

As per the agreement, these countries are expected to reduce the manufacture and use of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by roughly 80-85% from their respective baselines, till 2045.

This phase down is expected to arrest the global average temperature rise up to 0.5o C by 2100.

Kigali agreement is an amendment to Montreal Protocol.

**24/02/2017**

**Art and culture : visual arts**

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. Lomas Rishi Cave is a sacred architectural feature located in the Barabar hills of Bihar.
2. This cave was excavated for the Buddhist monks in the time of Ashoka himself.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 Only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a) 1 only



Lomas Rishi Cave, also called the Grotto of Lomas Rishi, is a sacred architectural feature located in the Barabar hills of Jehanabad district in the Indian state of Bihar. An inscription proves that this was excavated for the Ajivika sect in the time of Ashoka himself. The cave carved out of the living rock, measures 55'x22'x20'. The entrance is a representation in stone of a hut entrance, with the end of the roof constructed of bent timber supported by cross beams, the ends of which are shown protruding. A carved frieze of elephants is a stone imitation of similar work in wood along with a stone imitation of trellis work made of small stick of bamboo. This is an excellent example showing the development from earlier shapes in timber translated into stone. The period is the 3rd century B.C.

Q2. Consider the following pairs :

1. Bull capital : Rampurva
2. Lion Capital : Sarnath
3. Elephant capital : Rummindei
4. Horse capital : Sankassa

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1,2 and 3 only
- b) 1,2,3 and 4
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer: c

1. Bull capital : Rampurva
2. Lion Capital : Sarnath
3. Elephant capital : Sankassa
4. Horse capital : Rummindei

Q3. Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two?

- a) Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
- b) Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks
- c) Chaitya is a stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it
- d) There is no material difference between the two

Answer: B

Q4. With reference to the history of Indian rock-out architecture, consider the following statements:

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1. The rock-cut architecture of the Ellora caves is represented by large multichamber structures.
2. The famous rock-cut temple of Kailasa is at Ellora.
3. At Ellora, caves were made for Buddhism only.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

answer: b

at Ellora , caves were made for Buddhism , Jainism and Hinduism .

Q5. With reference to art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?

Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar

Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauri

Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram

Varaha Image at Udayagiri

Answer: b

Q6 . Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. The Ajanta caves have been painted with scenes from Jainism.
2. The Ajanta caves have been built over a period of eight centuries by different rulers.
3. The Ajanta caves is a World Heritage Site as per UNESCO.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

Answer: b) 2 and 3

The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. The caves include paintings and rock cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotion through gesture, pose and form. According to UNESCO, these are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art that influenced Indian art that followed. The caves were built in two phases, the first group starting around the

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2nd century BC, while the second group of caves built around 400–650 CE according to older accounts, or all in a brief period of 460 to 480 according to Walter M. Spink. The site is a protected monument in the care of the Archaeological Survey of India, and since 1983, the Ajanta Caves have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Ajanta Caves constitute ancient monasteries and worship halls of different Buddhist traditions carved into a 250 feet wall of rock. The caves also present paintings depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha, pictorial tales from Aryasura's Jatakamala, as well as rock-cut sculptures of Buddhist deities in vogue between the 2nd century BCE and 5th century CE

Q7. With reference to architecture of India, the terms harmika, vedika related to ?

- a) Temples dedicated to Goddess in later vedic period.
- b) Buddhist Stupa.
- c) Nagara style temples.
- d) Dravida style temples.

Q8. With reference to 'Mathura School of Sculpture', which of the following statements is/correct?

- 1. It has outside influences
- 2. Completely Buddhist
- 3. Use of spotted red sand stone.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q9. With reference to 'Dravidian Temple Architecture style', which of the following statements is/correct?

- 1. The Dravida Architectural style is associated with the temples of southern India.
- 2. The outstanding and the common characteristic of the Dravida style is the pyramidal elevation of the tower.
- 3. The Kailasanatha temple and Lingaraja temple are examples of the Dravidan Architecture

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: d

Lingaraja temple is an example of Nagara style

### DRAVIDIAN STYLE

- The Dravida Architectural style is associated with the temples of southern India or Deccan. **The earliest traces of Dravida architectural features go back to Gupta period** and are not restricted to the far south i.e. in Gupta period these traces occur in northern and central India along with Deccan, like in the Parvati temple at Lad Khan, Kont Gudi and Meguti temples at Aihole.
- The outstanding and the common characteristics of the Dravida style is **the pyramidal elevation of the tower (vimana)**, which consists of a multiplication of storey after storey slightly reduced than the one below, ending in a domical member, technically known as the stupi or stupica.
- The storey **in the later period became more and more compressed** so much so that they are almost hidden under a profusion of details which became characteristic of the subsequent evolution of the style. In plan the Dravida temple presents a square chamber as the sanctum cell within the square enclosure serving as the pradakshina (circumambulatory passage).
- The pillared halls and corridors, and the immense gopurams (gateways) are the additions of the later date to the Dravida temples.
- The two most important characteristics of Dravida temple architecture is :
  - Temples of this **style has more than 4 sides in the sanctum** and
  - Tower or Vimana of these temples are pyramidal.
- **Pillars and pilasters are vastly used in this architectural style.**
- In different temples **‘dedicated pavilions’** can be seen like Shiva temples have dedicated mandapa of ‘nandi’ the bull or Vishnu temples have ‘garuda mandapa’.
- **Boundary walls** in south Indian temples were built in early medieval period where north Indian temples were not walled.
- In temples built in the Dravida style, the square inner sanctum is set within a large covered enclosure. The external walls are divided into niches by pilasters.
- **The Kailasanatha temple** is an example of the Dravida Architecture.

Q10 . consider the following statements about Sun temple of Konark :

1. It is the only sun temple in Inida.
2. This temple was envisioned by the Ganga ruler Narasimha Deva.
3. It is also known as ‘Black Pagoda’.
4. It is an example of Nagara style of temple architecture.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 4 only

Answer: b

There are so many sun temples in India

**Sun temples in India**

examples :

- The Bhramanya Dev Temple At Unao:
- Sun Temple At Surya Prahar:
- Suryanar Temple Near Kumbakonam:
- Suryanarayana Swamy Temple In Arasavalli:
- The Dakshinaarka Temple At Gaya:
- Sun Temple At Modhera:

**25/02/17**

The albedo gives the fraction of

- a. short wave radiation that is absorbed by the earth's surface.
- b. long wave radiation that is absorbed by the earth's atmosphere
- c. short wave radiation that is reflected by the earth's surface.
- d. long wave radiation that is reflected by the earth's atmosphere.

Ans C

The albedo of a surface is the ratio of radiation reflected from the surface to the incident radiation.

Albedo indicates how much of sun's incoming waves(short waves) are reflected back from surface.

(q2) North Korea last year claimed to have tested the Hydrogen bomb. Which of the following statements with regard to the Hydrogen bomb is/are not correct?

1. Hydrogen Bomb is also known as thermonuclear bomb.
  2. Enormous energy release is because of a nuclear fusion reaction.
  3. Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- a. 1 only
  - b. 2 only
  - c. Both 1 and 2
  - d. Neither 1 and 2

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Ans D

A thermonuclear bomb – colloquially known as a hydrogen bomb – is essentially a two-stage explosion: one a nuclear fission reaction, the other a nuclear fusion reaction.

The primary explosion is the fission reaction – think, a conventional nuclear bomb – that emits x-rays that cause the secondary explosion, triggered by the fusion of tritium and deuterium, two hydrogen isotopes.

These two isotopes naturally repel each other, but the x-rays weaken this repellent force, causing the pair to fuse together. It is the fusion of these two isotopes that triggers the enormous energy release that makes thermonuclear explosions so destructive

(3) A person travelling through Strait of Malacca comes across which of the following cities first?

- a. Bali
- b. Brunei
- c. Singapore
- d. Java

Ans C

Please refer Map or Atlas

(4) What do you mean by the phrase "Global Fishing Watch"?

(a) An Organisation, established under a Food and Agriculture Organisation convention, comprising governments of major-fishing nations and Non-Governmental Organisations working towards promoting sustainable fishing practices.

(b) It is a technology-tool, dependent on access to the Internet, which aims to offer a crowdsourced solution to the problem of illegal fishing.

(c) A purely Non-Governmental Organisation which will provide for technical, financial and educational support for the proper conservation of fish species whose existence are under threat due to illegal fishing.

(d) An organisation under the Food and Agriculture Organisation which originally dealt with illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Asia-Pacific region but now has been revamped to cover the same functions across all seas and oceans.

Ans b

"American movie star Leonardo DiCaprio unveiled a new, free technology that allows users to spy on global fishing practices, in a bid to curb illegal fishing."

"It aims to offer a crowd sourced solution to the problem of illegal fishing, which accounts for up to 35 per cent of the global wild marine catch and causes yearly losses of \$2(c)5 billion, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)."

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“Using satellite technology combined with radar aboard boats, the site [globalfishingwatch.org](http://globalfishingwatch.org) allows people to zero in on areas of interest around the world and trace the paths of 35,000 commercial fishing vessels.”

5. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

1. All inland seas and lakes have very high salinity
2. Equatorial waters have the highest salinity as it gets maximum insolation

Choose from the following options:

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

Ans D

If the inland sea/lake has an outlet or a river draining out its water, the salinity is very low. E.g.:

while Lake Van has 330 ‰, Baltic Sea has 3-15‰,

Even though equator gets max insolation, it also gets high rainfall and hence middle latitudes have the highest salinity

6. Humus is important to soil because:

1. It contributes to improving nutrient level and soil fertility
2. It increases the soil's capacity to withstand drought conditions.
3. Humus helps in breaking down organic and inorganic pollutants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans B

Humus refers to the organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material by soil microorganisms.

Humus significantly influences the bulk density of soil and contributes to moisture and nutrient retention.

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Humus can hold the equivalent of 80–90% of its weight in moisture, and therefore increases the soil's capacity to withstand drought conditions.

7. Which of the following are the major attributes regarding Tropical Deserts?

1. Located on the eastern coast of the continents and between 15 to 30 degrees
2. Salinity of the soil is very high due to intense evaporation
3. Cold currents flow along its western coasts

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 1 & 3 only
- (c) 2 & 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 & 3

Ans c

They are along the western coast of the continents. Rest statements are true

8. The National Commission on Agriculture in India defines three types of droughts. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Meteorological drought is defined as a situation when there is significant decrease of normal precipitation over an area.
2. Hydrological drought results from prolonged meteorological drought.
3. Agricultural drought is a situation when there is significant decrease of normal crop yield.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

Ans A

The National Commission on Agriculture in India defines three types of droughts: meteorological, agricultural and hydrological.

Meteorological drought is defined as a situation when there is significant decrease from normal precipitation over an area (i.e. more than 10 %).

Hydrological drought results from prolonged meteorological drought manifested in depletion of surface and subsurface water resources. It must be noted that



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hydrological drought could occur even when the rainfall is normal, if there has been a substantial reduction in surface water holding capacity..”

The decrease in crop yield may have occurred due to improper methods of nurturing or due to pest attacks or some other reason.

Agricultural drought, however, is “a situation when soil moisture and rainfall are inadequate to support healthy crop growth”.

9. Which of the following statements regarding International Date Line are correct?

1. International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of navigation on the surface of the Earth that runs roughly following the 180° line of longitude.
2. It passes through Alaska and some of the Pacific island countries.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

ANs A

International date line do not pass through any country to avoid the confusion regarding time differences.

10. The countries like Kuwait , Bahrain, UAE Saudi Arabia etc are often mentioned as Gulf countries are often referred to as the gulf countries because of their proximity with which of the following gulfs?

- (a) Gulf of Persia
- (b) Gulf of Aden
- (c) Gulf of Aqaba
- (d) Malian gulf

Ans A

Refer atlas

27/02/2017

**Geography physical geography: Landforms**

Q1. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Brahmaputra River System?

1. The Brahmaputra has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar lake
2. It flows parallel to the Himalayan Mountains in Tibet and takes a hairpin turn around Namchabarwa.
3. In Tibet it is known as the Tsangpo, which means 'the purifier.'
4. major left bank tributaries are the Burhi Dihing, Dhansari (South) and Kalang whereas the important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.

a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2,3,4 c) 1,2,4 d) 2,3,4

Answer : b) 1,2,3,4

- Chapter 3: 11th NCERT: India Physical Geography

Q2. Which of the following drainage pattern is correctly matched with its description?

1. Trellis – river joined by its tributaries, at approximately right angles
2. Annular -The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree
3. dendritic – streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a rock making a ring like pattern in plain

a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2 c) 1 only d) 3 only

Answer (C)

Annular- streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a rock making a ring like pattern in plain

The dendritic pattern develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree, thus the name dendritic.

Q3) Peninsular rivers are characterised by absence of meanders because

1. These rivers do not have capacity for lateral erosion of banks.
2. There rivers pass through hard rocky terrain.
3. The rivers are at youth stage.

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4. The rivers moving slowly

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 2 only
- c) 1,3
- d) 1 only

Solution: b)

Any rivers that flow at a considerable speed can erode both lateral banks as well as river bed. Peninsular rivers flow at fast speeds and at mature stage peninsular blocks are hard,

rocky, old and consolidated, so can't be eroded easily.

Q4) The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of

- a) Dendritic Drainage pattern
- b) Radial Drainage pattern
- c) Trellis Drainage pattern
- d) Centripetal Drainage pattern

Solution: b)

When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. This can be seen in the Amarkantak range.

Q5. The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is under

- A. Ministry of Environment and Forests
- B. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- C. Ministry of Water Resources
- D. Ministry of Urban Development

User Answer :

Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

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Explanation & Learning: The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country.

The objective of the River Action Plans is to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NPCA aims at conserving aquatic ecosystems (lakes and wetlands) through implementation of sustainable conservation plans, and governed with application of uniform policy and guidelines.

NCERT 9th Contemporary India

Q6. Consider the following statements.

1. Dal the largest freshwater lake in India
2. Wular lake is an example for ox-bow lake.
3. Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are important fresh water lakes.

choose the correct statements

- a) 1,2,3   b) 1,2   c) 2,3   d) 3only

Correct Answer : D

A meandering river across a flood plain forms cut-offs that later develop into oxbow lakes. Spits and bars form lagoons in the coastal areas, eg the Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake, the Kolleru lake.

Most of the fresh water lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. They formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt.

The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the result of the tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India

Q7. Narmada and Tapi does not form deltas. Why?

- a) They do not erode the river bed.
- b) They flow through rift valley.
- c) Their sediments are ploughed back by distributaries.
- d) They make large estuaries and lagoons away from the coast.

Solution: b)

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The Narmada and The Tapi flow in trough faults and fill the original cracks with their detritus materials. Hence, there is a lack of alluvial and deltaic deposits in these rivers and does not forms deltas.

Q8. What is 'shikara' ?

- a) a traditional temple architecture
- b) group of elders in a village during post-gupta period
- c) a type of wooden boat found on Dal Lake and other water bodies of Jammu & Kashmir
- d) a peak in Aravalli mountains

answer : (c)

self explanatory

NCERT CLASS 9, GEOGRAPHY\

Q9 .The Brahmaputra is well-known for floods, channel shifting and bank erosion. Which of the following can explain it?

- 1. Small tributaries
- 2. Large quantity of sediments brought by its tributaries increase the water level.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Solution: b)

The most of its tributaries are large, and bring large quantity of sediments owing to heavy rainfall in its catchment area. This increases the water level and cause heavy floods in regions like Assam...

Q Source: Page 26: Chapter 3: 11th NCERT: India Physical Geography

10) As compared to their Himalayan counterparts, Peninsular Rivers have

- 1. Shorter courses
- 2. Deeper beds
- 3. Higher gradient load

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Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

Answer : A

Many peninsular rivers flow over hard rocky surfaces, where bed or lateral erosion is not significant, leading to lower sediment load. On the other hand, in Himalayan Rivers, course is deeper, gradient higher and course longer, which results in greater sediment load.

Himalayan Rivers have many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well-developed Deltas. Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal. Thus, a large number of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels.

**28/02/2017**

**Physical Geography : Climate .**

The Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during southwest monsoon season. Why?

1. The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
2. The Tamil Nadu coast lies in the rain shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer (c)

Self explanatory

Q2. Which of the following statements regarding South-west monsoon and North-east monsoon is/are correct?

1. South-West Monsoon season is from June to September and North-East season starts from December and ends in February
2. North-East does not rain continuously, there are rainless intervals in this season. South-West monsoon does not possess any rainless intervals
3. South-West monsoon in India is named the Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch whereas North-East does not have any branches

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

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Answer b) South-West does not rain continuously. There are rainless intervals in this season. North-East monsoon does possess any rainless intervals

Q3 ) Consider the following statements:

1. The variability of annual rainfall in India increases from east to west in general.
2. The Indian annual rainfall increases in general from east to west.
3. The winter rains in the North West India are caused by the retreating monsoon.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 only (d) 1,2,3

Answer ( B)

The rainfall increases from west to east but only in the northern region of india, it's the opposite for the southern region.

The variability increases east to west.

Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean that brings sudden winter rain and snow to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent. This is a non-monsoonal precipitation pattern driven by the Westerlies.

Q4) During the south-west monsoon period after heavy rains for a few days, if rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon. These breaks in the different regions can be due to

1. Wind blowing parallel to the coast in Western coastal areas.
2. The appearance of the Western Tropical Cyclones from the Arabian Sea
3. rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 ,3 only  
b) 1,2 only  
c) 2,3 only  
d) 1,2,3

Solution: a)

These breaks in rainfall are related to the cyclonic depressions mainly formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and their crossing into the mainland. Besides the frequency and intensity of these depressions, the passage followed by them determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

Moreover, these breaks in the different regions are due to different reasons:

In northern India rains are likely to fail if the rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ over this region.

Over the west coast the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.

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Western Tropical Cyclones originate from the Mediterranean Sea, and they usually withdraw with the onset of the Monsoon.

The movement of the monsoon trough. For various reasons, the trough and its axis keep on moving northward or southward, which determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.

Q5) Consider the following statements.

1. Tropical cyclones only occur during Monsoon season in India.
2. Tropical cyclones occur more in Arabian Sea than Bay of Bengal Sea.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

the conditions for tropical cyclone exist throughout the months. So, 1 is incorrect.

Tropical cyclones occur more in the Bay of Bengal Sea rather than Arabian Sea as more favourable conditions exist there in form of higher temperatures, presence of easterlies etc

Q6) In Jammu & Kashmir, which soils you are most likely to find?

1. Red Soil
2. Laterite Soil
3. Forest Soils
4. Black Soil

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: c)

In Kathua and Jammu mainly alluvial soils are found, which are loamy with little clay content and contain small quantity of lime with high magnesium content. There are three parallel belts widely apart from Forest and Hill soils, one stretching from Poonch to Kathua in Jammu province second North West of Jhelum valley in Kashmir province and the third belt stretching from south eastern part of Ladakh range. The soils are generally mixed with pebbles.

In southern part of Udhampur and Doda district brown soil under Deciduous Forest are found. Colour of the soil is dark-brown and varies from dry loams to silt loams with gravels in a small percentage.

In middle Ladakh range two isolated patches (one in Ladakh and another in Doda



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district) of Podzolised soil occur over a long stretch. In Poonch, Udhampur and Anantnag district sub-mountain soils are mainly found. In the valley this soil is cultivated intensively and rice is the main crop.

Q7. Which of the following measures are effective for soil conservation ?

1. Avoiding crop rotation
2. Afforestation
3. Encouraging the use of chemical fertilizers
4. Limiting shifting cultivation

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer ( B)

crop rotation helps in soil conservation

use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide cause soil degradation

Q8. Which of the following are residual soils?

1. Black soils
2. Alluvial soils
3. Laterite soils
4. Red soils
5. Loess

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1,3,4,5 (b) 1, 3 , 4  
(c) 3,4,5 (d) All of the above

Answer (B)

i) RESIDUAL SOILS: These are found where they are formed, hence called 'in situ'. Black soil, Red Soil, and Laterite soil are the examples of residual soils.

ii) TRANSPORTED SOILS: These are carried down by agents of gradation such as rivers, and wind. Alluvial soil and Loess are the examples of transported soils. The most important transported soil in India is alluvial soil. The states are West Bengal and Bihar.

Q9 Which of the following is/are correct with regards to laterite soils in India?

1. Laterite soils are found in areas of high rainfall
2. They are basic due to heavy leaching
3. They are often used as building material as their upper surface becomes very hard in dry conditions

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer (C)

2. laterite soil is acidic due to heavy leaching

Q10. Which of the following is/ are correct with regards to desert soils in India?

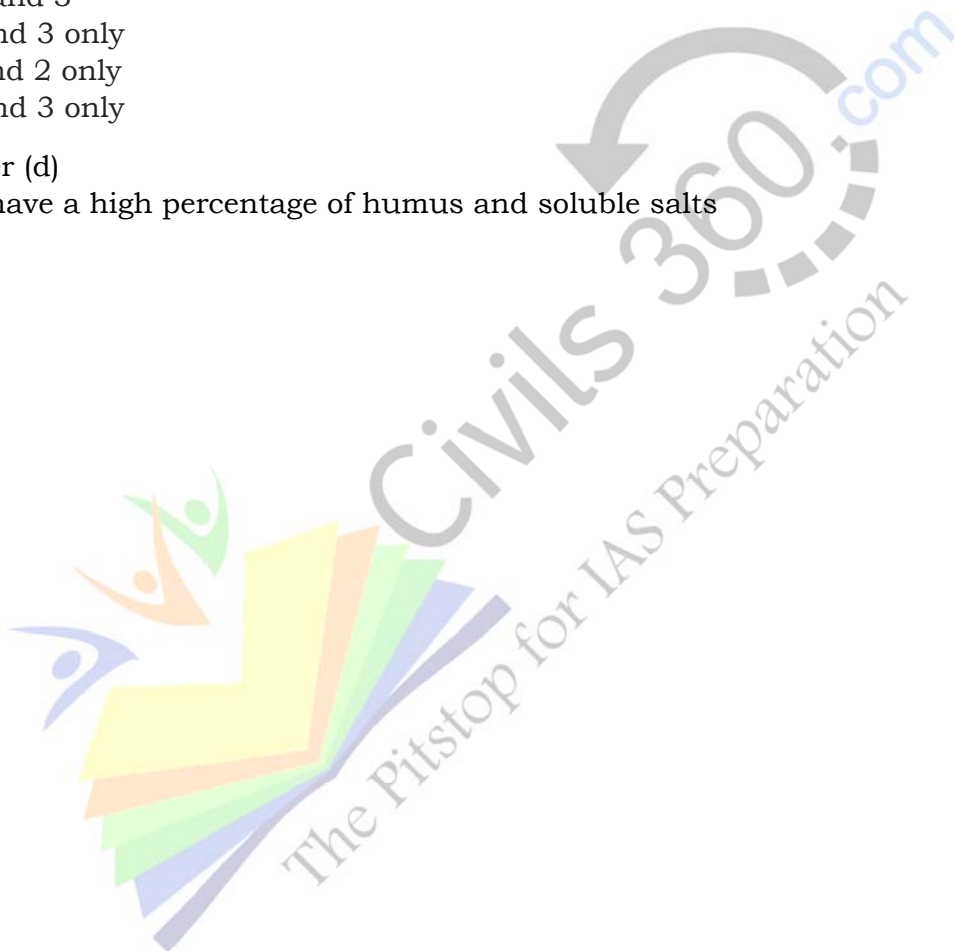
1. These soils have a sandy profile
2. They have a low percentage of humus and soluble salts
3. They are alkaline in character

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

Answer (d)

They have a high percentage of humus and soluble salts



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DATE	SUBJECT	TOPICS
<b>01-Mar</b>	Geography	Geographical phenomena
<b>02-Mar</b>	SnT	Basic science and new developments in Sci-Tech
<b>03-Mar</b>	SnT	Basic science and new developments in Sci-Tech
<b>04-Mar</b>	SnT	Basic science and new developments in Sci-Tech
<b>06-Mar</b>	Economics	Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy
<b>07-Mar</b>	Economics	Taxation and Public Finance
<b>08-Mar</b>	Economics	External Sector and International Organisations
<b>09-Mar</b>	Medieval India	Early Medieval ( Rajput , Chola etc)
<b>10-Mar</b>	Medieval India	Sultanate period and religious movements
<b>11-Mar</b>	Medieval India	Mughals and Maratha
<b>13-Mar</b>	Polity	Parliament II
<b>14-Mar</b>	Polity	State Executive
<b>15-Mar</b>	Polity	State Legislature
<b>16-Mar</b>	Polity	Judiciary
<b>17-Mar</b>	Environment	Ecological concepts and climate change
<b>18-Mar</b>	Environment	international conventions and initiatives
<b>20-Mar</b>	Environment	Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna
<b>21-Mar</b>	Modern India	Decline of Mughals
<b>22-Mar</b>	Modern India	Entry of Europeans
<b>23-Mar</b>	Modern India	Period 1757-1857
<b>24-Mar</b>	Geography	Human Geography
<b>25-Mar</b>	Geography	Economic Geography
<b>27-Mar</b>	Geography	India Location and Geographical Features
<b>28-Mar</b>	Geography	India: Infrastructure ; Rail , Road etc
<b>29-Mar</b>	Art and Culture	Architecture
<b>30-Mar</b>	Art and Culture	Religions and Culture
<b>31-Mar</b>	Art and Culture	Sculpture and Paintings