



### **Prelims Practice Questions 18-05-2018**

01. Which of the following Biosphere reserves are included in UNESCO's Man and Biosphere program?

1. Agathiyamalai Biosphere Reserve
2. Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve
3. Nokrek Biosphere Reserve
4. Simlipal Biosphere Reserve

Select the correct answer from the given codes.

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

Answer : d

UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme that was launched in 1971. It aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relationships between people and their environments. It proposes interdisciplinary research, demonstration and training in natural resources management. It is World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

02. Consider the following statements.

1. Maharashtra has the most number of UNESCO World Heritage sites.
2. Khangchendzonga is the only mixed site in India.

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

World Heritage Sites in India recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. In July, 2017 the Historic City of Ahmadabad was added to the list, making it India's first UNESCO World Heritage Site city. Khangchendzonga is the only mixed site (cultural + natural) in India.

03. Consider the following statements.

1. The Mechi River is a trans-boundary river flowing through Bhutan and India.

2. It is a tributary of the Mahananda River.
3. The Mechi originates in the Mahabharat Range.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : b

The Mechi River is a trans-boundary river flowing through Nepal and India. The Union Cabinet has approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Nepal for starting construction of a new Bridge over Mechi River at Indo-Nepal border. Asian Development Bank funds the project.

04. India and US have established new 2-by-2 ministerial dialogue to enhance strategic coordination between them and maintaining peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region. The '2-by-2' dialogue includes which of the following?

1. External Affairs Minister
2. Defence Minister
3. Commerce Minister
4. Ministry of Home Affairs

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



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Answer : a

05. Consider the following statements.

1. A pagoda is a tiered tower with multiple diminishing roofs rise above the other, built in traditions originating as stupa in South Asia and further developed in East Asia.
2. The Union Cabinet has approved the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Myanmar for the conservation of earthquake damaged pagodas at Bagan, Vietnam.
3. In India, it is mostly found in Mandi, Kullu regions of Himachal Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : c

The Union Cabinet has approved the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Myanmar for the conservation of earthquake damaged pagodas at Bagan, Myanmar.

06. Consider the following statements.

1. The 10th South Asia Economic Summit (SAES) was held at Thimpu, Bhutan.
2. The theme of the summit is "Deepening Economic Integration for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in South Asia".

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 : b

The 10th South Asia Economic Summit (SAES) was held at Kathmandu, Nepal. It is a regional platform for discussing and analyzing economic and development issues and challenges faced by South Asian countries and advancing the cause of regional integration and cooperation. It brings together stakeholders from the government, private sector, research, academics and civil society to generate innovative and actionable ideas for consideration by the region's policymakers and SAARC.

07. Consider the following statements.

1. The 15th Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) Conference was held in New Delhi.
2. It is first ever conference to be held in India and South Asia.
3. It was organised by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under the aegis of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : d

08. Consider the following statements.

1. The headquarters of International Energy Forum, is in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
2. It publishes World Energy Outlook report.
3. India is a member of the forum.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : c

IEF is the largest inter-governmental organisation in the field of oil and gas comprising 72

member countries, accounting for 90% of global supply and demand of oil and gas. The IEF is promoted by a permanent Secretariat based in the Diplomatic Quarter of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. International Energy Agency publishes World Energy Outlook report.

09. Which of the following is not the member of Gulf Co-operation Council?

1. Iraq
2. Yemen
3. Qatar
4. Kuwait

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

Answer : b

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a political and economic alliance of six countries in the Arabian Peninsula: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

10. Consider the following statements.

1. The International Court of Justice consists of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council that vote simultaneously but separately.
2. Elections take place every three years, with one-third of the judges retiring each time.
3. Judges are not eligible to stand for re-election.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : a

India's nominee to International Court of Justice (ICJ) Dalveer Bhandari was elected for the second term. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. Its judgments have binding force and are without appeal for the parties concerned.