

1. Which among the following is/are the collective privileges enjoyed by the Member of Parliament?

- 1). Can refuse to give the evidence or bear witness during the Parliament sessions.
- 2). No court can inquire into proceedings of the house or any committees.
- 3). Right to have secret sittings.

Select the correct code from below:

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

2. A motion of no-confidence is moved against

- A. an individual Minister.
- B. the Council of Ministers.
- C. the Prime Minister.
- D. a political party.

3. Which among the following is/are the powers of the Rajya Sabha Chairman?

- 1) Maintenance of Order in the House.
- 2) Powers relating to Bills passed in Lok Sabha.
- 3) Role in the deliberations of the House.

Select the correct code:

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha:

- 1). The maximum sanctioned strength of the House by the Constitution of India is 245
- 2). Out of these 245 seats, 13 are nominated by the President and the rest represent states and union territories.

Choose the correct option from the Answer Codes:

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

5. Consider the following statements:

Statement 1: Rajya sabha cannot reject or amend the money bill

Statement 2: Rajya Sabha has limited powers in case of a money bill

Select the correct code from given below:

- A. Both the statement 1 & 2 are individually true, and statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1
B. Both the statement 1 & 2 are individually true, and statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1
C. Statement 1 is true but the statement 2 is false
D. Statement 2 is true but the statement 1 is false

6. Consider the following statements about the Censure motion.

- 1) The censure motion can be moved against a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers but cannot be moved against an individual minister.

- 2) The censure motion need not state the reason for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct statements using the code given below:

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

7. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha within

- A. 14 days B. 21 days
C. 1 month D. 3 months

8. The Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India in respect of each financial year shall be presented to the House on such day as the –

- A. Speaker may direct
- B. President of India may direct
- C. Parliament may decide
- D. Finance Minister may decide

9. The speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address is/her letter of resignation to:-

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

10. What is Hypoxia?

1. It is a state where the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues is not adequate to meet all the energy requirements of the body.
2. The earliest signs of Hypoxia are confusion, restlessness, etc.

Choose the correct answer

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

11. What planet four moons were named after Galileo?

- A. Venus B. Mars
- C. Jupiter D. Saturn

12. Why is Venus, the hottest planet?

- A. Its axis of revolution around the sun is elliptical
- B. Its surface has more metallic content
- C. It has an atmosphere filled with gasses
- D. It is the smallest in size.

13. Which of the following pairs of Elements and their percentage by weight in Earth's Crust is NOT correctly matched?

- A. Oxygen : 46.60 % B. Silicon : 27.72 %
C. Aluminium : 8.13 % D. Calcium : 5.00 %

14. Who propounded the Plate tectonic theory?

- A. Harry Hess B. Parker and Morgan
- C. Arthur homes D. Alfred Wagner

15. Which one of the following statements about primary waves of earthquakes is not correct?

- A. They are similar to sound waves.

- B. They can travel only through solid materials.
 C. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials.
 D. They move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface.

16. Which among the following represents the features of composite volcanoes?

- A. eruptions of cooler and more viscous lavas
 B. formation of layers
 C. Eruptions are so explosive that they tend to collapse on eruption.
 D. Both A & B

17. Which one of the following karst landforms is the largest in size?

- A. Polje B. Uvala

- C. Swallow Hole D. Sink Hole

18. Canyon landform is a/an

- A. Erosional landform of glaciers
 B. Depositional landform of running water
 C. Erosional landform of running water
 D. Type of mountain

19. The gently sloping accumulation of coarse alluvium deposits by a braided stream is known as

- A. Sand bar B. Alluvial fan
 C. Bajada D. Diaras

20. On which among the following planet will the length of a year be longest?

- A. Jupiter B. Uranus
 C. Saturn D. Mars

ANSWER

1. Answer :Option C

The Collective privileges enjoyed by the Members of Parliament (That belong to both the houses are):

- * Right to have the secret sittings
- * Right to informed of the arrest & release of members
- * Right to get punish for its contempt or breach of the privilege
- * No court can inquire into the proceedings of the house or any committees. No legal process (i.e. civil or criminal) can be served without informing the presiding officer.

Individual privileges (which are enjoyed by every member):

- * They can't be arrested during the sessions of the parliament. 40 days before starting and 40 days after the end of each session. This extends to the civil cases not the criminal cases or the preventive detention.
- * They have freedom of speech in Parliament. None of the members can be held liable for anything said/vote given in the parliament in any court.
- * Can refuse to give the evidence or bear witness during the parliament sessions.

2. Answer :Option B

A no-confidence motion can be passed against the entire council of ministers only.

As a parliamentary motion, it exhibits to the head of state that the elected parliament no longer has confidence in (i.e. one or more members of) the appointed government. In some nations, if a no-confidence motion is proceeded against an individual minister they have to resign along with the entire council of ministers.

A no-confidence motion, or a vote of no confidence, or no-confidence motion, is a vote or statement about whether a person in a position of responsibility (i.e. at government, managerial, etc.) is no longer deemed fit to hold that position, perhaps as they are inadequate in some aspect, are failing to accomplish obligations, or are making decisions that other members feel as being detrimental.

3. Answer :Option C

Powers & Functions as Chairman are:

- * As the Principal Spokesman of the House
- * Role in the Deliberations of the House
- * Casting of Vote by the Chairman
- * Powers & Duties of the Chairman, as laid down by the Indian Constitution
- * References by the Chairman
- * Powers Conferred on the Chairman under the Rules of Procedure of the Rajya Sabha
- * Right of the Chairman to interpret the Constitution and Rules
- * Maintenance of Order in the House
- * Powers relating to Bills passed in Rajya Sabha
- * Powers relating to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat & Precincts of Rajya Sabha
- * Duties conferred on the Chairman

4. Answer :Option D

The maximum sanctioned strength of Rajya Sabha, as fixed by the Constitution of India is 250. Out of these 250 seats, 238 are to be occupied by representatives of states and union territories, to be elected indirectly, while 12 are to be nominated by the President of India.

The current numbers stand as follows:

- * Total – 245
- * Representative of states – 238
- * Representative of union territories – 4
- * Nominated by the President – 12

5. Answer :Option A

There are four types of Bills, namely

Constitution Amendment Bills: These are the Bills that seek to amend the Constitution. A Constitution Amendment Bill should be passed by both the Houses of Parliament. For passing the bill, It requires a simple majority of that House, and a two-thirds majority of all members present and voting. Further, if the Bill deals with the matters like the election of the President and Governor, the judiciary, executive and legislative powers of the Centre and states etc., it must be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures.

Money Bills: A Bill is said to be the Money Bill if it *only* contains provisions related to taxation, borrowing of money by the government, expenditure from or receipt to the Consolidated **Fund** of India. The Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, on the President's recommendation. It should be passed in Lok Sabha by the simple majority of all members present and voting. After this, it may be sent to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. If such recommendations are not given within fourteen days, it will be deemed to be passed by the Parliament.

Financial Bills:

A Bill which contains some provisions related to taxation and expenditure and other provisions related to any other matter is known as a Financial Bill. Therefore, if a Bill merely includes expenditure by the government, and addresses other issues, it will be a financial bill. The Financial Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, on the recommendation of the President. The Bill should be passed by both the Houses of Parliament after the President has recommended that it be taken up for consideration in each House.

Ordinary Bills: All other Bills apart from money and financial bills, are called ordinary bills. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament. It should be passed by both the Houses by a simple majority of all the members present and voting.

6. Answer :Option D

- The Censure motion should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha. The No-Confidence motion need not state the reason for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
- The Censure motion can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.
- The Censure motion is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions.

7. Answer :Option A

* The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommended amendments. A money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, or the bill is deemed to have passed both house in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha.

8. Answer :Option B

According to Article 112(1) of the Constitution- The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement".

9. Answer :Option C

- The speaker of Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to deputy speaker of Lok Sabha. He can also be removed by the members of Lok Sabha by a resolution passed by absolute majority.

10. Ans. C

Explanation: Hypoxia is a state where the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues is not adequate to meet all the energy requirements of the body. The exact situation is replicated in COVID-19 positive patients and has been a leading factor in the ongoing crisis. The earliest signs of Hypoxia are confusion, restlessness, shortness of breath, etc.

11. Answer :Option C

12. Answer :Option C

Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system rather than Mercury because Mercury lacks atmosphere due to its closeness with the sun. The atmosphere of Venus is primarily composed of carbon dioxide – a greenhouse gas which traps the heat and does not allow it to escape. Venus size is very close to the size of the earth.

13. Answer :Option D

Our Earth is divided into three layers: Crust, Mantle and Core. The outermost solid part of the Earth (Crust) is composed of several elements.

- The Earth's crust is chiefly composed of eight elements like oxygen (46.60 %), silicon (27.72 %), aluminium (8.13 %), iron (5.00 %), calcium (3.63%), sodium (2.83%), potassium (2.59%), magnesium (2.09%) and others (1.41 %).
- Thus, option D is incorrect.

14. Answer :Option B

* According to the Plate Tectonics Theory, the earth's lithosphere is divided into seven major and several minor plates.

- * **Alfred Wegener** propounded the theory of plate tectonics in 1920.
- * The biggest plate is the Pacific plate, and smallest among them is the Arabian plate.
- * Alfred Wegener, in his theory of Continental Drift, thought that continents move, but, this is incorrect.
- * However, later discoveries revealed that continental masses, resting on plates have been moving, due to the movement of these plates.

15. Answer :Option B

S waves or secondary waves can travel only through solid materials, not P waves or primary waves.

P waves (or Primary waves) are the first waves to arrive at a seismograph. The P waves are the fastest seismic waves and can move via solid, liquid, or gas. They are similar to sound waves. They leave behind a trail of rarefactions and compressions on the medium they move through. The P waves are also known as pressure waves for this reason. Certain animals, like dogs, can feel the P waves much before an earthquake hits the crust (i.e. surface waves arrive). The humans can only feel the ramifications it has on the crust.

16. Answer :Option D

Composite volcanoes: These volcanoes are characterized by eruptions of cooler and more viscous lavas than basalt. These volcanoes often result in explosive eruptions. Along with lava, large quantities of pyroclastic material and ashes find their way to the ground. This material accumulates in the vicinity of the vent openings leading to formation of layers, and this makes the mounts appear as composite volcanoes.

Caldera: These are the most explosive of the earth's volcanoes. They are usually so explosive that when they erupt they tend to collapse on themselves rather than building any tall structure

17. Answer :Option A

Poljes may be defined as depressions in limestone karst. They generally occur as large-scale landforms in tectonically active karst areas. Their origin is usually polygenetic. The Polje is the largest karst landform in size. A distinctive polje subtype, the 'turlough', occurs in various formerly glaciated/glacial-margin terrains. The Poljes exhibit complex hydrological & hydrogeological features and characteristics, like permanent & temporary springs and rivers, losing and sinking rivers, and swallow holes & estavelles.

The Poljes are regularly flooded in the cold & wet periods of the year. The determination of the catchment section for a karst polje is an unreliable procedure because of unknown morphology of underground karst features.

18. Answer :Option C

A canyon is a deep and narrow valley consisting of steep sides created by weathering and erosion, primarily by rivers, and also by wind, rain and tectonic activity. Thus it is an erosional landform.

19. Answer :Option A

The gently sloping accumulation of coarse alluvial deposits by the braided stream is known as a sand bar.

- A sandbar is a portion of sand, gravel or fine sediment that sits above the water. It may be connected to the shoreline, or it may be offshore. It is usually narrow and straight. A sandbar is also called as a shoal or a sandbank. A large sandbar is also called a barrier island.
- Sandbars begin forming underwater. As the waves break, this attracts material from the shoreline, migrating even further into the ocean. During the time of heavy storms, large waves can build sandbars far from the shore, until they rise above the water's surface.

Sandbar Landforms Have 3 Main Characteristics:

- Made of sand, silt or gravel
- Formed by the wave action and currents
- Generally forms the straight line

Famous Sandbars (or Barrier Islands):

- Miami Beach, Florida, USA
- Bolivar Island, Texas, USA

20. Answer :Option B

Length of a year on the different planets -

- Mercury - 87.97 days
- Venus - 224.7 days
- Earth - 365.26 days
- Mars - 1.88 years
- Jupiter - 11.86 years
- Saturn - 29.46 years
- Uranus - 84.01 years
- Neptune - 164.79 years