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EASY QUESTIONS

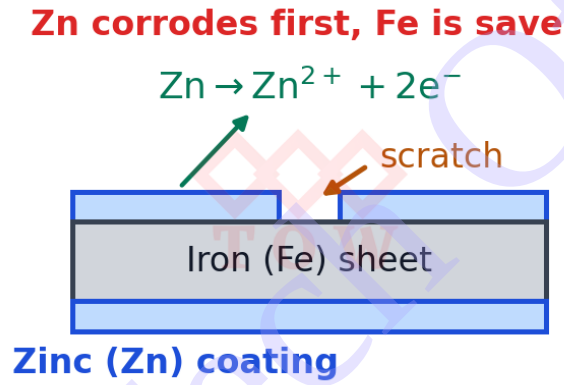
Q-1 Galvanised iron sheets have a coating of :

[OPSC ASO 2015]

(A) Tin
(B) Lead
(C) Zinc
(D) Chromium

Ans- (C) Zinc

Explanation: **Galvanised iron** sheets have a thin coating of **zinc (Zn)** that keeps the iron from **rusting**. In **hot-dip galvanising**, clean iron is dipped in **molten zinc** at about **450 °C**. Zinc is **more reactive** than iron, so even at a scratch the **zinc corrodes first** and the iron stays safe. This is called **sacrificial protection**, and it is used for roofing sheets, buckets and water pipes.



Key Points:

✦ *Name comes from:* **Luigi Galvani, Italian scientist**
✦ *Hot-dip process patented:* **by Stanislas Sorel of France in 1837**
✦ *Rust:* **Hydrated iron(III) oxide,** $Fe_2O_3 \cdot xH_2O$
💡 **Memory Hook:** **G**alvanised = **Z**inc guard: zinc gives itself up to save iron.

Other Options:

(A) Tin — It coats steel to make **tinplate** for **food cans**; tin is less reactive than iron and guards it while the coat is whole.
(B) Lead — It is a soft, heavy metal used in **lead–acid batteries** of cars and inverters.
(D) Chromium — It gives a shiny, hard **chrome plating** by **electroplating** on taps and cycle handles.

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Q-2 How many years does a non-permanent member serve in the UN Security Council ?

[OPSC ASO 2022]

(A) One year
(B) Two years
(C) Three years
(D) Five years

Ans- (B) Two years

Explanation: The UN Security Council has **15 members**: five permanent (China, France, Russia, UK and USA) and **ten non-permanent**. The General Assembly elects each non-permanent member for **two years** under **Article 23** of the UN Charter. **Five seats** fall vacant every year, and a retiring member cannot be elected again **straight away**.

Key Points:

✦ *Seat split:* **Africa 3, Asia-Pacific 2, Latin America 2, Western Europe 2, Eastern Europe 1**
✦ *Votes needed:* **two-thirds of members present and voting**
✦ *Size:* **raised from 11 to 15 members in 1965**
💡 **Memory Hook:** Ten non-permanent members, two years each, five new faces every year.

Other Options:

(A) One year — The **General Assembly** President is elected for one session of about **one year**. The Council presidency changes **every month**.
(C) Three years — Members of the **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** are elected for **three-year** terms.
(D) Five years — The **Secretary-General** is appointed for a **five-year** term that can be renewed; António Guterres began his second term in **2022**.

Q-3 Plant and animal species that exist only in a specific geographic region are called as

[OPSC AG ASO 2025]

(A) Endangered species
(B) Endemic species
(C) Epidemic species
(D) Vulnerable species

ANS- (B) Endemic species

Explanation: **Endemic species** are plants and animals that occur naturally in **one**

specific geographic region alone. The word comes from the Greek **endēmos**, meaning native. Such a region may be an **island** or a **mountain range**.

Key Points:

✦ *Hotspot rule:* **At least 1,500 endemic plant species and 70% of habitat lost (Norman Myers)**

✦ *Hotspots in India:* **Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats–Sri Lanka and Sundaland**

✦ *Cause of endemism:* **Isolation by sea, mountains or deserts, as on islands**

✦ *Opposite term:* **Cosmopolitan species, found almost worldwide, such as the house fly**

Other Options:

(A) Endangered species — these face a **very high risk of extinction** in the wild, such as the **Bengal tiger** (IUCN Endangered).

(C) Epidemic species — epidemic is a word for a **disease** that spreads fast among many people in one area, such as a **cholera** outbreak.

(D) Vulnerable species — these face a **high risk of extinction**, such as the **one-horned rhinoceros**.

Memory Hook:

Endemic = one home: the whole species lives in a single region.

MODERATE QUESTIONS

Q-4 Decrease in a currency's value (relating to other major currency benchmark) due to the market forces is called :

[OPSC ASO 2015]

(A) Devaluation
(B) Deflation
(C) Appreciation
(D) Depreciation

Ans- (D) Depreciation

Explanation: **Depreciation** is a fall in the value of a currency against another major currency because of **market forces**. It happens in a **floating exchange rate** system, where **demand and supply** set the rate. It is **not a decision** by the government or the central bank. A fall caused by the market is **depreciation**, while a cut made by the government on purpose is **devaluation**.

Key Points:

✦ *India's system:* **Managed floating; RBI steps in to reduce sharp swings**

✦ *Fixed rate:* **Kept at an official target by the government or central bank**

✦ *Official rise in value:* **Revaluation**

Other Options:

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(A) Devaluation — The government lowers the **official rate** on purpose. India did this on **6 June 1966**, from **Rs 4.76 to Rs 7.50** per US dollar.
(B) Deflation — It means a fall in the **general price level** of goods and services across the economy over time.
(C) Appreciation — It is a rise in the value of a currency in a **floating exchange rate** system, set by **demand and supply**.

Q-5 Which battle did put an end to the French Challenge to British Supremacy in India?

[OPSC ASO 2019]

(A) Battle of Seringapatam
(B) Battle of Plassey
(C) Battle of Buxar
(D) Battle of Wandiwash

ANS- (D) Battle of Wandiwash

Explanation: The **Battle of Wandiwash** was fought on **22 January 1760** in the **Third Carnatic War**. The British army under **Sir Eyre Coote** defeated the French under **Count de Lally**. After it, the British besieged **Pondicherry**, which gave up on **16 January 1761**. French power in India was then **broken**, and they stayed only as **traders**.

Key Points:

✦ *War link:* the Third Carnatic War (**1756-63**) was part of the **Seven Years' War**
✦ *Captured:* French general **Bussy** was taken prisoner
✦ *Treaty of Paris (1763):* gave back **Pondicherry**, **Chandernagore**, **Mahe**, **Karaikal** and **Yanam** for trade only

Other Options:

(A) Battle of Seringapatam — In **1799**, the British defeated **Tipu Sultan**, who was killed on **4 May 1799**.
(B) Battle of Plassey — On **23 June 1757**, **Robert Clive** defeated **Siraj-ud-Daulah** of Bengal.
(C) Battle of Buxar — On **22 October 1764**, **Hector Munro** defeated **Mir Qasim**, **Shuja-ud-Daula** and **Shah Alam II**.

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Q-6 What is not correct with respect to Olive Ridley Sea Turtles?

[OPSC ASO 2019]

(A) Gahirmatha is world's largest known nesting and breeding ground of such type of turtles.

(B) Two other mass nesting beaches for such turtles in Odisha are located on the mouth of rivers Rushikulya and Daya.
(C) The eggs of such turtles hatch at night and the hatchlings are highly sensitive to light.
(D) These species are recognised as Vulnerable in the Red List of IUCN.

ANS- (B) Two other mass nesting beaches for such turtles in Odisha are located on the mouth of rivers Rushikulya and Daya.

Explanation: This statement about the **Daya** river is not correct. Odisha has **three** mass nesting beaches of **Olive Ridley** turtles. They are **Gahirmatha**, the **Rushikulya** river mouth and the **Devi** river mouth, not the **Daya**. **Gahirmatha** in **Kendrapara** district is the **largest known nesting ground** in the world. The turtles come in huge groups, called **arribada**, to lay eggs in the **winter months**. The species is in **Schedule I** of the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**.

Key Points:
✦ *Gahirmatha:* **Marine Sanctuary since 1997, near Bhitarkanika**
✦ *Rushikulya:* **Ganjam district, with big arribadas in recent years**
✦ *Protection:* **Operation Olivia of the Indian Coast Guard**

Other Options:
(A) Gahirmatha — It is in **Kendrapara** district and is called the **world's largest known rookery** (nesting ground) of **Olive Ridley** turtles.
(C) Hatchlings — The baby turtles come out mostly at **night** and walk towards the sea, but **bright lights** on the beach can **confuse** them.
(D) IUCN Red List — The **Olive Ridley** is listed as **Vulnerable**, mainly because of **fishing nets** and loss of **nesting beaches**.

Q-7 What happens if the Rajya Sabha suggests Amendments to a money bill?

[OPSC AG ASO 2025]
(A) The Lok Sabha is bound to accept them
(B) The Lok Sabha may or may not accept them
(C) The bill is sent to a Joint Session of both the Houses
(D) The bill is automatically rejected

ANS- (B) The Lok Sabha may or may not accept them

Explanation: The **Rajya Sabha** can only **recommend** changes to a **Money Bill**, under **Article 109**. It must return the bill within **14 days**. The **Lok Sabha** may accept or reject these recommendations, and if it rejects them the bill is still deemed passed in its original form. If the Rajya Sabha does not return it in **14 days**, the bill is deemed passed by both houses.

Key Points:



- ✦ *Introduction:* **only in the Lok Sabha, with the President's recommendation**
- ✦ *Definition:* **Article 110**
- ✦ *Speaker:* **certifies a bill as a Money Bill, final decision**

Other Options:
(A) The Lok Sabha is bound to accept them — The **Lok Sabha** has full power to decide on **Rajya Sabha** recommendations.
(C) The bill is sent to a Joint Session of both the Houses — A **joint sitting** under **Article 108** is only for **ordinary bills**.
(D) The bill is automatically rejected — The Rajya Sabha cannot **reject** a Money Bill; it can only **recommend** within **14 days**.

Q-8 In Odisha State 'Hexadeltaic region' is named after

[OPSC AG ASO 2025]

(A) Six deltaic districts of the State
(B) Six coastal districts of the State
(C) Six rivers of the State
(D) Hexagonal shape of the region in the State

ANS- (C) Six rivers of the State

Explanation: The coastal plain of **Odisha** is called the **Hexadeltaic region** because it was built by the deltas of **six rivers**. These are the **Subarnarekha**, **Budhabalanga**, **Baitarani**, **Brahmani**, **Mahanadi** and **Rushikulya**. It is also called the **Gift of Six Rivers** and has fertile soil with **Chilika Lake** in its south.

Key Points:
- ✦ *North plain:* **Subarnarekha and Budhabalanga deltas**
- ✦ *Middle plain:* **Baitarani, Brahmani and Mahanadi compound delta**
- ✦ *Chilika:* **Asia's largest brackish water lagoon**

Other Options:
(A) Six deltaic districts of the State — Odisha has **30 districts**, and coastal districts such as **Puri** and **Balasore** lie on this plain.
(B) Six coastal districts of the State — Odisha has **6** sea-facing districts, from **Balasore** to **Ganjam**, along a **574.7 km** coast.
(D) Hexagonal shape of the region in the State — The coastal plain is a **narrow strip** between the **Eastern Ghats** and the sea.

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HARD QUESTIONS

Q-9 Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below :

List – I (Tropical Cyclone)	List – II (Region/Country)
(a) Baguio	(i) China
(b) Cyclone	(ii) Philippines
(c) Hurricane	(iii) Madagascar
(d) Typhoon	(iv) USA

Code :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
[OPSC ASO 2022]
(A) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

Ans- (B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

Explanation: The correct match is **a–(ii), b–(iii), c–(iv), d–(i)**. In the **Philippines** a tropical cyclone is called a **Baguio**. Near **Madagascar** it is a **Cyclone**, and in the **USA** it is a **Hurricane**. In **China** it is a **Typhoon**. They are all the same kind of storm, and it becomes a hurricane or typhoon once winds reach **119 km/h**.

Storm name	Region	Ocean
Baguio	Philippines	North-west Pacific
Cyclone	Madagascar	South-west Indian Ocean
Hurricane	USA	Atlantic / north-east Pacific
Typhoon	China	North-west Pacific

Key Points:
✦ *Hurricane season:* **1 June to 30 November in the Atlantic**
✦ *Typhoons:* **form over the north-west Pacific Ocean**
✦ *Cyclones:* **strike the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and south-west Indian Ocean**

Other Options:
(A) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv) — It gives **China** to the Hurricane and the **USA** to the Typhoon, but the **Hurricane** is the **USA** storm.
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii) — This gives **Madagascar** to the Baguio and the **Philippines** to the Typhoon, but the **Baguio** is the **Philippines** name.
(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) — This puts the **Baguio** in Madagascar and the Hurricane in the Philippines, but the **Hurricane** belongs to the **USA**.

Q-10 Which one of the following Acts is wrongly matched?

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[OPSC AG ASO 2025]

(A) The First Factory Act - 1881
(B) The Royal Titles Act - 1876
(C) Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act - 1878
(D) Calcutta Corporation Act - 1899

ANS- (C) Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act - 1878

Explanation: **Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act** was in **1882**, not 1878. **Lord Lytton** passed the **Vernacular Press Act** in **1878** to control newspapers in Indian languages, and **Lord Ripon** cancelled it in **1882**. So the pair **Repeal – 1878** is wrongly matched. The other three pairs are right: the **First Factory Act** of **1881**, the **Royal Titles Act** of **1876** and the **Calcutta Corporation Act** of **1899**.

Key Points:

✦ *Vernacular Press Act:* **it applied only to Indian-language papers, with no right of appeal, and was nicknamed the Gagging Act**
✦ *Ripon:* **he also passed the Local Self-Government Resolution in 1882**
✦ *Curzon:* **he cut the number of elected members in the Calcutta Corporation**

Other Options:

(A) The First Factory Act – 1881 — It was passed under **Ripon** and banned work by children under **7** years.
(B) The Royal Titles Act – 1876 — It made **Queen Victoria** the **Empress of India**, announced at the **Delhi Durbar** of **1 January 1877**.
(D) Calcutta Corporation Act – 1899 — It was passed under **Curzon**, who reduced the **elected** members and gave more power to **Europeans**.

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