

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

January 17, 2017

Q.1) Who introduced the electron pair bond?

- a) Ernest Rutherford
- b) Gilbert N. Lewis
- c) Niels Bohr
- d) None of the above

Q.1) Solution (b)

G. N. Lewis introduced the electron pair bond.

He proposed that two atoms may share from one to six electrons forming single, double or triple bonds.

He introduced the cubical atom and six postulates to understand their chemical behaviour.

In News - <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-features/tp-educationplus/One-hundred-years-of-the-%E2%80%98bond%E2%80%99/article17043374.ece>

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)

1. It is also called as e-cigarettes
2. It contains tobacco
3. It does not fall within the ambit of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA)

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

It is also called e-cigarettes, personal vaporizers, vape pens, ecigars, e-hookah, or vaping devices, are products that produce an aerosolized mixture containing flavored liquids and nicotine that is inhaled by the user.

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As e-cigarettes contain nicotine and not tobacco, they do not fall within the ambit of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA)

In News - <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/Smoking-e-cigarettes-is-injurious-to-health/article17041292.ece>

Q.3) Development Administration Partnership (DPA) is under

- a) Ministry of External Affairs
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- d) Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

Q.3) Solution (a)

Development Administration Partnership (DPA) was created in the Ministry of External Affairs in January 2012 to effectively handle India's aid projects through the stages of concept, launch, execution and completion.

DPA has three Divisions. Currently, DPA I deals with project appraisal and lines of credit; DPA II deals with capacity building schemes, disaster relief, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme and DPA III deals with project implementation.

Read More - <https://www.mea.gov.in/development-partnership-administration.htm>

In News - <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-us-sign-mou-for-collaboration-in-third-world-countries-4473555/>

Q.4) Consider the following statements about Chagres river

1. It is a part of Panama Canal system
2. It is the only river in the world that empties into two oceans

Which of the following statement is/are correct?

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

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Q.4) Solution (c)

The Chagres River in central Panama, is the largest river in the Panama Canal's watershed. The river is dammed twice, and the resulting reservoirs—Gatun Lake and Lake Alajuela—form an integral part of the canal and its water system. Although the river's natural course runs northwest into the Caribbean Sea, its waters also flow, via the canal's locks, into the Gulf of Panama to the south, entitling the Chagres to the unusual claim of drainage into two oceans.

In News - <http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/IGL9uBxrXiyt6Ib3URfNkN/Water-as-a-force-for-peace.html>

Q.5) Which of the following statements about the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is/are correct?

- a) It is headquartered in Geneva
- b) It is a three-time Nobel Prize Laureate
- c) It is the only institution explicitly named under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) as a controlling authority
- d) All of the above

Q.5) Solution (d)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a humanitarian institution based in Geneva, Switzerland and a three-time Nobel Prize Laureate. State parties (signatories) to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 (Protocol I, Protocol II) and 2005 have given the ICRC a mandate to protect victims of international and internal armed conflicts. Such victims include war wounded, prisoners, refugees, civilians, and other non-combatants.

The ICRC is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement along with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and 190 National Societies. It is the oldest and most honoured organization within the Movement and one of the most widely recognized organizations in the world, having won three Nobel Peace Prizes in 1917, 1944, and 1963.

ICRC is the only institution explicitly named under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) as a controlling authority. The legal mandate of the ICRC stems from the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, as well as its own Statutes. The ICRC also undertakes tasks that are not

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specifically mandated by law, such as visiting political prisoners outside of conflict and providing relief in natural disasters.

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