

Q.1) Which of the following provided for a common currency for the member countries of European Community?

- a) Marrakesh Treaty
- b) Bonn Convention
- c) Basel convention
- d) Maastricht Treaty

Q.1) Solution (d)

Leaders reached agreement on currency union with the Maastricht Treaty, signed on 7 February 1992. It agreed to create a single currency, although without the participation of the United Kingdom, by January 1999.

The Maastricht Treaty (formally, the Treaty on European Union or TEU) undertaken to integrate Europe was signed on 7 February 1992 by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands. On 9–10 December 1991, the same city hosted the European Council which drafted the treaty.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Air Mass

1. It is a large volume of air in the atmosphere that is uniform in temperature and humidity
2. Air Masses are not formed over water

Select the correct statements

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

An air mass is a large volume of air in the atmosphere that is mostly uniform in temperature and moisture. Air masses can extend thousands of kilometers across the surface of the Earth, and can reach from ground level to the stratosphere—16 kilometers (10 miles) into the atmosphere.

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Air masses form over large surfaces with uniform temperatures and humidity, called source regions. Low wind speeds let air remain stationary long enough to take on the features of the source region, such as heat or cold. When winds move air masses, they carry their weather conditions (heat or cold, dry or moist) from the source region to a new region. When the air mass reaches a new region, it might clash with another air mass that has a different temperature and humidity. This can create a severe storm.

Meteorologists identify air masses according to where they form over the Earth. There are four categories for air masses: arctic, tropical, polar and equatorial. Arctic air masses form in the Arctic region and are very cold. Tropical air masses form in low-latitude areas and are moderately warm. Polar air masses take shape in high-latitude regions and are cold. Equatorial air masses develop near the Equator, and are warm.

Air masses are also identified based on whether they form over land or over water. Maritime air masses form over water and are humid. Continental air masses form over land and are dry.

Therefore, an air mass that develops over northern Canada is called a continental polar air mass and is cold and dry. One that forms over the Indian Ocean is called a maritime tropical air mass and is warm and humid.

Q.3) "EU 3 + 3" is associated with

- a) Brexit
- b) Catalan Referendum
- c) Greek Bailout
- d) None of the above

Q.3) Solution (d)

"EU 3 + 3", more commonly referred to as the "E3+3", refers to a grouping which includes the EU-3 and China, Russia, and the United States. It was coined when these states joined the EU diplomatic efforts with Iran in 2006. In the United States and Russia, it is more commonly known as P5+1, which refers to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany.

It is associated with Iran Nuclear Deal

Q.4) The total liability of the monetary authority of the country is called as

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- a) Monetary base
- b) High powered money
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Dead Currency

Q.4) Solution (c)

High Powered Money:

- The total liability of the monetary authority of the country, RBI, is called the monetary base or high powered money.
- It consists of currency (notes and coins in circulation with the public and vault cash of commercial banks) and deposits held by the Government of India and commercial banks with RBI.
- If a member of the public produces a currency note to RBI the latter must pay her value equal to the figure printed on the note.
- Similarly, the deposits are also refundable by RBI on demand from deposit-holders. These items are claims which the general public, government or banks have on RBI and hence are considered to be the liability of RBI.

Q.5) What is Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)?

- a) A non-government organization which specializes in international humanitarian aid and emergency medical assistance.
- b) An agency formed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to check misuse of drugs by sportspersons.
- c) An organization to develop applications of nano-technology in medicine.
- d) An organization of medical practitioners funded by the European Union which carries out research against spread of AIDS.

Q.5) Solution (a)

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) also known in English as Doctors without Borders, is an international humanitarian non-governmental organization (NGO) best known for its projects in war-torn regions and developing countries affected by endemic diseases.