

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

January 9, 2018

Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. AURA is a NASA scientific research satellite, studying the Earth's ozone layer
2. Montreal Protocol is aimed to regulate the production and use of chemicals that contribute to the depletion of Earth's ozone layer

Select the correct statements

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Aura (EOS CH-1) is a multi-national NASA scientific research satellite in orbit around the Earth, studying the Earth's ozone layer, air quality and climate. It is the third major component of the Earth Observing System (EOS) following on Terra (launched 1999) and Aqua (launched 2002). Aura follows on from the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS).

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.

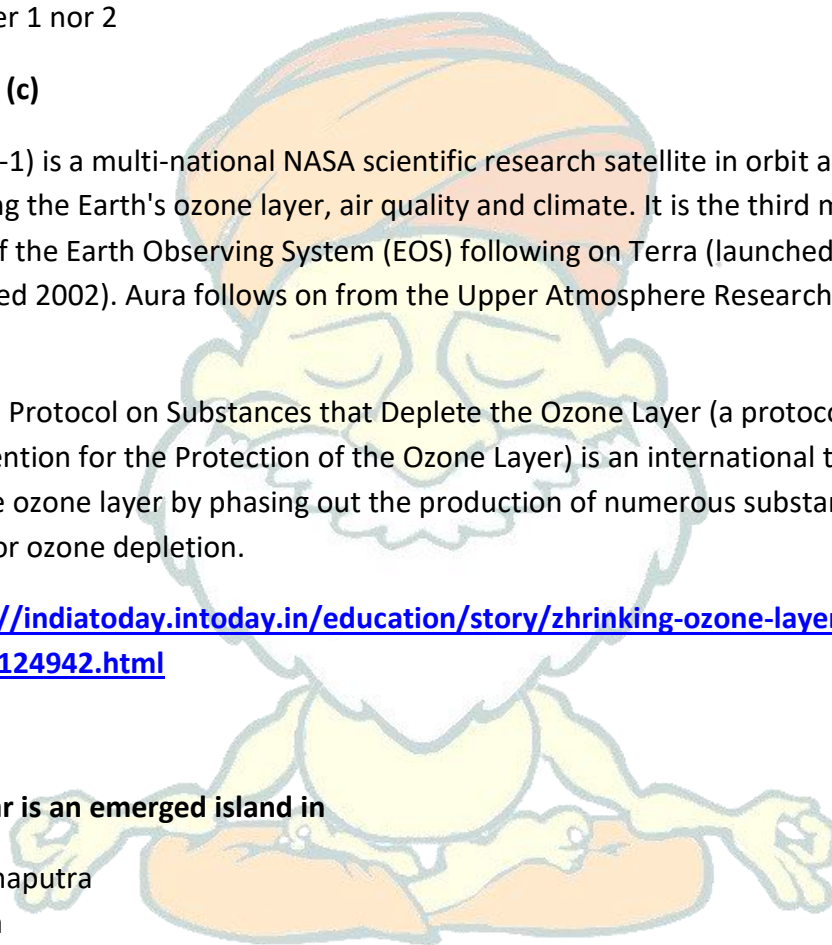
Source: <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/zhrinking-ozone-layer-montreal-protocol/1/1124942.html>

Q.2) Nayachar is an emerged island in

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Ganga
- c) Hooghly
- d) Godavari

Q.2) Solution (c)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/kolkata/barren-island-on-hooghly-estuary-turns-into-bountiful-habitat/article22387348.ece>



Q.3) Consider the following statements about National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)

1. It involves the accreditation programme for Certification Bodies and standards for organic production
2. It is implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Select the correct statements

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

Ministry of Commerce has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since 2001. The objectives of NPOP are as under:

- To provide the means of evaluation of certification programme for organic agriculture and products (including wild harvest, aquaculture, livestock products) as per the approved criteria.
- To accredit certification programmes of Certification Bodies seeking accreditation.
- To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the prescribed standards.
- To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the importing countries organic standards as per equivalence agreement between the two countries or as per importing country requirements.
- To encourage the development of organic farming and organic processing.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had issued regulations that required food companies selling organic produce to get certified with one of the two authorities — National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) or the Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS-India). Companies could also get a voluntary logo from the FSSAI that marked its produce as 'organic.'

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/come-july-label-mandatory-for-food-certified-as-organic/article22380139.ece>

Q.4) Consider the following statements about Ionosphere

1. It is the part of the atmosphere that is ionized by solar radiation

2. It influences radio propagation to distant places on the Earth

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Ionosphere is the ionized part of Earth's upper atmosphere, from about 60 km (37 mi) to 1,000 km (620 mi) altitude, a region that includes the thermosphere and parts of the mesosphere and exosphere. The ionosphere is ionized by solar radiation. It plays an important role in atmospheric electricity and forms the inner edge of the magnetosphere.

Due to the ability of ionized atmospheric gases to refract high frequency (HF, or shortwave) radio waves, the ionosphere can reflect radio waves directed into the sky back towards the Earth. Radio waves directed at an angle into the sky can return to Earth beyond the horizon.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/nasa-to-launch-two-missions-to-explore-nearest-space/article22373725.ece>

Q.5) The seasonal reversal of winds is the typical characteristic of

- a) Equatorial climate
- b) Mediterranean climate
- c) Monsoon climate
- d) All of the above climates

Q.5) Solution (c)

Monsoon is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation, but is now used to describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated with the asymmetric heating of land and sea. Usually, the term monsoon is used to refer to the rainy phase of a seasonally changing pattern, although technically there is also a dry phase. The term is sometimes incorrectly used for locally heavy but short-term rains, although these rains meet the dictionary definition of monsoon.