

**1. Consider the following statements**

1. The chairman or the Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha is called Speaker.
2. The speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from all other members by simple majority.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: C

The chairman or the Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha is called Speaker.

The speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from all other members by simple majority.

Any member of Parliament is eligible to be nominated as a speaker but most commonly the candidate of ruling party or the party with majority wins this post.

Issue : Speaker election

**2. The Speaker of Lok Sabha placed at which level in the Order of Precedence of Government of India ?**

- (a) Seventh
- (b) Sixth
- (c) Fifth
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

The Speaker of Lok Sabha comes at sixth position in the Order of Precedence of Government of India.

Issue : Order of precedence

**3. Which of the following statements are correct?**

1. The Speaker decides whether a bill brought to the house is a money bill or not.
2. The decision of the speaker regarding money bill cannot be challenged.

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

Answer: C

The Speaker decides whether a bill brought to the house is a money bill or not. In the case Speaker decides some bill as a money bill, this decision can not be challenged.

Issue : Money bill

**4. The Speaker of Lok Sabha automatically disqualifies from his post**

1. If he/she is no longer the Member of Parliament.
2. If he tenders his resignation to the Deputy Speaker.
3. If he holds the office of profit under central government or any state government.
4. If he is of unsound mind and that too declared by the court of law.

5. If he is declared undischarged insolvent.

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer: A

**The Speaker of Lok Sabha automatically disqualifies from his post if:**

- he is no longer the Member of Parliament.
- if he tenders his resignation to the Deputy Speaker.
- if he holds the office of profit under central government or any state government.
- if he is of unsound mind and that too declared by the court of law.
- if he is declared undischarged insolvent.
- if he is no longer the citizen of India or voluntarily accepts the citizenship of any other country.
- if he is removed from the post of Speaker by passing a resolution by majority of the members of Lok Sabha. This is to note that during resolution for removal of Speaker, the Speaker is not in position to cast his vote even if there is tie.

Issue : Disqualification of Speaker

**5. Which of the following statements are correct?**

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha is basically the head of the house and presides over the sittings of Parliament .

2. Independence of Speaker is ensured by charging his salary on the consolidated Fund of India and not subject to vote of Parliament.

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

Answer: C

Speaker of Lok Sabha is basically the head of the house and presides over the sittings of Parliament and controls its working.

The constitution has tried to ensure the independence of Speaker by charging his salary on the consolidated Fund of India and the same is not subject to vote of Parliament.

Issue : Role of Speaker

**6. Joint sitting of both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) is presided by**

- (a) Panel of chairpersons
- (b) Deputy Speaker
- (c) Speaker
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

Whenever there is a joint sitting of both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over this meeting.

Issue : Role of Speaker

### 7. Consider the following statements

1. In the normal circumstances the Speaker does casts his vote over any matter in Lok Sabha.

2. He exercises his vote only when there is a tie between the ruling party and opposition.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer : B

In the normal circumstances the Speaker does not casts his vote over any matter in Lok Sabha. But when ever there is a tie on votes between the ruling party and opposition, the Speaker at that time can exercise his vote.

Issue : Voting by speaker

### 8. Speaker heads which of the following committee

- 1. Business Advisory Committee
- 2. General Purposes Committee
- 3. Rules Committee

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 Only
- (c) 2 Only
- (d) None of the above

Answer : A

Committees like the Business Advisory Committee, the General Purposes Committee and the Rules Committee work directly under Speaker.

Issue : Committee headed by Speaker

### 9. Consider the following statements

1. Deputy Speaker is elected in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha after the General elections from amongst the members of the Lok Sabha.

2. It is by constitution that position of Deputy Speaker is offered to opposition party in India.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: A

Deputy Speaker is elected in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha after the General elections from amongst the members of the Lok Sabha.

It is by convention that position of Deputy Speaker is offered to opposition party in India.

Issue : Deputy speaker

### 10. Deputy Speaker is removed from office by a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha by an

- (a) Simple majority

- (b) Special majority
- (c) Absolute majority
- (d) Effective majority

Answer: D

Effective Majority of the house means more than 50% of the effective strength of the house. This implies that out of the total strength, we deduct the vacant seats. When the Indian Constitution mentions “all the then members”, that refers to the effective majority.

For example, in Rajya Sabha, out of the total strength of 245 members if there are 45 vacancies, then the effective strength of the house is 200. Then the effective majority is 50% of 200 plus 1, ie 101.

Cases where the effective majority is used:

1. Removal of Vice-president in RS – Article 67(b).
2. Removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly.

Issue : Removal of Deputy speaker

### 11. Consider the following statements

1. The salinity of water in the surface layer of oceans depend mainly on evaporation and precipitation.
2. Surface salinity is greatly influenced in polar regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

The salinity of water in the surface layer of oceans depend mainly on evaporation and precipitation.

Surface salinity is greatly influenced in coastal regions by the fresh water flow from rivers, and in polar regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice.

Issue : Salinity

### 12. Salinity, generally increases with depth and there is a distinct zone where salinity increases sharply which is known as

- (a) Thermocline
- (b) Halocline
- (c) Pycnocline
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

Salinity, generally, increases with depth and there is a distinct zone called the halocline (compare this with thermocline), where salinity increases sharply.

Issue : Halocline

### 13. Which of the following is the gently sloping seaward extension of continental plate ?

- (a) Continental slope
- (b) Continental rise
- (c) Continental Shelf
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C



Continental Shelf is the gently sloping seaward extension of continental plate.

These extended margins of each continent are occupied by relatively shallow seas and gulfs.

Continental Shelf of all oceans together cover 7.5% of the total area of the oceans.

Gradient of continental is of  $1^\circ$  or even less.

The shelf typically ends at a very steep slope, called the shelf break.

Issue : Continental Shelf

**14. The Continental shelf is formed mainly due to**

1. Submergence of a part of a continent
2. Relative rise in sea level
3. Sedimentary deposits brought by rivers

- (a) 1, 2 and 3  
 (b) 1 Only  
 (c) 2 and 3 Only  
 (d) None of the above

Answer: A

The shelf is formed mainly due to

1. submergence of a part of a continent
2. relative rise in sea level
3. Sedimentary deposits brought down by rivers

Issue : Origin of Continental shelf

**15. Which of the following indicates the end of the continents?**

- (a) Continental slope  
 (b) Continental rise  
 (c) Continental Shelf  
 (d) None of the above

Answer: A

The continental slope connects the continental shelf and the ocean basins. It begins where the bottom of the continental shelf sharply drops off into a steep slope.

The gradient of the slope region varies between  $2-5^\circ$ .

The depth of the slope region varies between 200 and 3,000 m.

The seaward edge of the continental slope loses gradient at this depth and gives rise to continental rise.

The continental slope boundary indicates the end of the continents.

Issue : Continental Slope

