

SET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 3

Duration: 16 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 16

Instructions

- This paper contains **16** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Awareness portion of the **Symbiosis Entrance Test (SET)**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Current Affairs (national & international), History, Geography, Economy, Science & Technology, Sports, Awards, Polity, and Environment.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited during the actual exam.

Q1. The 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit was hosted by which country, with leaders of India, the USA, Japan, and Australia in attendance?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Australia
- (C) United States of America
- (D) India

Q2. India's 100th Vande Bharat Express train was flagged off in February 2024. Which route did this milestone train connect?



- (A) Mumbai–Pune
- (B) Delhi–Agra
- (C) Chennai–Coimbatore
- (D) Bengaluru–Dharwad

Q3. India's National Green Hydrogen Mission aims to achieve a green hydrogen production capacity of how much by 2030?

- (A) 5 MMT per annum
- (B) 10 MMT per annum
- (C) 2 MMT per annum
- (D) 8 MMT per annum

Q4. The Sangai Festival, named after an endemic brow-antlered deer, is the state festival of which Indian state?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Nagaland

Q5. At the Asian Games 2022 held in Hangzhou, China, India achieved its best-ever performance. What was India's total medal count?

- (A) 70 medals
- (B) 89 medals



(C) 107 medals

(D) 121 medals

Q6. On which date did the Constituent Assembly formally adopt the Constitution of India, now observed as Constitution Day (Samvidhan Diwas)?

(A) January 26, 1950

(B) August 15, 1947

(C) December 9, 1946

(D) November 26, 1949

Q7. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Who among the following was a co-founder of the organisation?

(A) Allan Octavian Hume

(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q8. Chilika Lake, the largest coastal lagoon in India and a designated Ramsar Wetland of International Importance, is located in which state?

(A) Andhra Pradesh

(B) Odisha

(C) West Bengal

(D) Kerala



- Q9.** Which is the southernmost point of India, located on Great Nicobar Island and partly submerged after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami?
- (A) Cape Comorin
 - (B) Kanyakumari Point
 - (C) Indira Point
 - (D) Rameswaram Point
- Q10.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to impose central rule in a state on grounds of constitutional failure?
- (A) Article 370
 - (B) Article 360
 - (C) Article 368
 - (D) Article 356
- Q11.** India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant, was commissioned in September 2022. Which shipyard constructed it?
- (A) Cochin Shipyard Limited
 - (B) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders
 - (C) Garden Reach Shipbuilders
 - (D) Hindustan Shipyard Limited
- Q12.** Virat Kohli reached the milestone of 50 Test centuries in



November 2024. Against which country did he score this historic century?

- (A) England
- (B) Australia
- (C) South Africa
- (D) New Zealand

Q13. In which year was Dholavira, the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation site located in Gujarat's Rann of Kutch, inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- (A) 2019
- (B) 2020
- (C) 2021
- (D) 2022

Q14. The Union Cabinet approved India's National Quantum Mission (NQM) in April 2023. What was the total financial outlay approved for this mission?

- (A) Rs. 2,000 crore
- (B) Rs. 3,500 crore
- (C) Rs. 4,800 crore
- (D) Rs. 6,003.65 crore

Q15. Manu Bhaker made history at the Paris Olympics 2024 by becoming the first Indian athlete to win two medals in a single



Olympic Games. In which sport did she win both medals?

- (A) Shooting
- (B) Archery
- (C) Badminton
- (D) Weightlifting

Q16. Which country won both the men's and women's titles at the inaugural Kho-Kho World Cup 2025, held in New Delhi in January 2025?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) India
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) South Africa



Detailed Solutions**Solution**

Concept: The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) is a strategic grouping of four Indo-Pacific democracies — India, the United States, Japan, and Australia.

Key Fact: The 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit was held in **Wilmington, Delaware, USA** in September 2024. It was hosted by US President Joe Biden. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Japanese PM Fumio Kishida, and Australian PM Anthony Albanese attended the summit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q1.**
- **(A) Japan** – Japan hosted an earlier Quad meeting but not the September 2024 Leaders' Summit.
 - **(B) Australia** – Australia is a Quad member but did not host the 2024 summit.
 - **(D) India** – India hosted a Quad Foreign Ministers' meeting separately; the 2024 Leaders' Summit was in the USA.

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q1**

Solution

Concept: Vande Bharat Express is India's indigenously designed semi-high-speed train, introduced to modernise rail connectivity across the country.

Key Fact: India's **100th Vande Bharat Express** was flagged off by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in **February 2024**, connecting **Bengaluru and Dharwad** in Karnataka, marking a landmark milestone in India's rail modernisation drive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q2.**
- **(A) Mumbai–Pune** – This route has Vande Bharat services but was not the 100th train.
 - **(B) Delhi–Agra** – A well-known heritage route, but not associated with the 100th Vande Bharat milestone.
 - **(C) Chennai–Coimbatore** – A Southern Railway corridor, but not the route of the 100th Vande Bharat.

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q2**



Solution

Concept: Green hydrogen is produced using renewable energy sources and is a key pillar of India's clean energy transition strategy.

Key Fact: The **National Green Hydrogen Mission**, approved by the Government of India, targets production of **5 MMT (million metric tonnes) of green hydrogen per annum by 2030**. The mission also aims to develop 125 GW of associated renewable energy capacity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q3. • (B) 10 MMT per annum – Double the actual target; incorrect.
- (C) 2 MMT per annum – An underestimate; not the official mission target.
- (D) 8 MMT per annum – Not the figure stated in the mission document.

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q3

Solution

Concept: India's northeastern states hold unique cultural festivals that celebrate their biodiversity and heritage. The Sangai Festival is named after the *Rucervus eldii eldii*, the endangered brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur.

Key Fact: The **Sangai Festival** is the state festival of **Manipur**, held annually in November at Loktak Lake — the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India. The deer is also called the “dancing deer” due to its characteristic gait.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q4. • (A) Assam – Assam celebrates the Bihu festival; the Sangai deer is not found there.
- (C) Meghalaya – Known for Wangala and Nongkrem festivals, not the Sangai Festival.
- (D) Nagaland – Celebrates the Hornbill Festival; no connection to the Sangai deer.

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q4

Solution

Concept: The Asian Games (Asiad) is the continent's largest multi-sport event. India's performance has improved dramatically in recent editions.

Key Fact: At the **Asian Games 2022** (held in **Hangzhou, China** in September–October 2023, delayed from 2022 due to COVID-19), India won a record **107 medals — 28 gold, 38 silver, and 41 bronze** — making it India's **best-ever**



performance at the Asian Games.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q5.
- (A) 70 medals – India's earlier tallies were lower; 70 does not match Hangzhou.
 - (B) 89 medals – Plausible but incorrect; the actual tally was 107.
 - (D) 121 medals – An overcount; not the official Hangzhou tally for India.

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q5

Solution

Concept: The Indian Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly over nearly three years. There are two important dates: adoption and enforcement.

Key Fact: The Constituent Assembly formally **adopted the Constitution of India on November 26, 1949**. This date is now observed as **Constitution Day (Samvidhan Diwas)**, a practice officially begun in 2015. The Constitution came into *force* on January 26, 1950 — observed as Republic Day.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q6.
- (A) January 26, 1950 – This is when the Constitution came into *effect* (Republic Day), not when it was adopted.
 - (B) August 15, 1947 – India's Independence Day; the Constitution was not yet drafted.
 - (C) December 9, 1946 – The Constituent Assembly held its first session on this date, not the adoption date.

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q6

Solution

Concept: The Indian National Congress (INC) was the first major organised political party in India and played a central role in the independence movement.

Key Fact: The INC was founded in **1885** in Bombay. Its key co-founders included **Allan Octavian Hume** (a retired British civil servant), Dadabhai Naoroji, and Dinshaw Wacha. A.O. Hume is often called the “Father of the Indian National Congress.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Q7.
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak – A prominent Congress leader but joined later; not a founder.



- (C) **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** – A leading moderate Congress leader but not among the 1885 founders.
- (D) **Lala Lajpat Rai** – Associated with the Lal-Bal-Pal trio; not a founding member of INC.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Solution

Concept: India has several important wetland ecosystems. Chilika Lake is one of the most ecologically significant, supporting diverse flora, fauna, and the livelihoods of fishing communities.

Key Fact: **Chilika Lake** is located in **Odisha** along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. It is the **largest coastal lagoon in India** and the second largest in the world. It was designated as a **Ramsar Wetland of International Importance** in 1981 and is famous for its migratory bird populations and Irrawaddy dolphins.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q8.**
- (A) **Andhra Pradesh** – Has the Kolleru Lake (also a Ramsar site), but not Chilika Lake.
 - (C) **West Bengal** – Home to the Sundarbans wetland; Chilika is not located here.
 - (D) **Kerala** – Known for its backwaters (e.g., Vembanad Lake), but not Chilika.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Solution

Concept: India's extreme geographic points are an important part of physical geography. The country's southernmost point lies on an island territory in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands group.

Key Fact: **Indira Point** (also known as Pygmalion Point or Parson's Point) on **Great Nicobar Island** is India's **southernmost point**, located at approximately 6°45'N latitude. It was partly submerged due to tectonic subsidence following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q9.**
- (A) **Cape Comorin** – Another name for Kanyakumari, which is the southernmost tip of the Indian *mainland*, not the country overall.
 - (B) **Kanyakumari Point** – Southernmost point of peninsular India; Indira



Point lies further south.

- **(D) Rameswaram Point** – Located in Tamil Nadu on the mainland peninsula; not the southernmost point.

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q9**

Solution

Concept: The Indian Constitution provides emergency provisions that allow the central government to intervene in state governance under extraordinary circumstances. These are broadly called “Emergency Provisions.”

Key Fact: **Article 356** of the Indian Constitution empowers the **President to impose President’s Rule** (also called State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency) in a state when the constitutional machinery of the state fails to function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q10.**
- **(A) Article 370** – Dealt with special status of Jammu & Kashmir (now abrogated); unrelated to President’s Rule.
 - **(B) Article 360** – Deals with Financial Emergency (when the financial stability of India or a state is threatened).
 - **(C) Article 368** – Deals with the power and procedure of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q10**

Solution

Concept: INS Vikrant is a symbol of India’s growing indigenous defence manufacturing capability and a milestone in the “Aatmanirbhar Bharat” initiative in the defence sector.

Key Fact: **INS Vikrant**, India’s first indigenously designed and built aircraft carrier, was commissioned on **September 2, 2022** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It was constructed by **Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL)** in Kochi, Kerala, under the Indian Navy’s Project 71. It displaces approximately 45,000 tonnes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q11.**
- **(B) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders** – Builds submarines and destroyers (e.g., INS Arihant class, Project 15B destroyers) but not INS Vikrant.
 - **(C) Garden Reach Shipbuilders** – Builds frigates and corvettes; did not build INS Vikrant.



- (D) **Hindustan Shipyard Limited** – Based in Visakhapatnam; handles repairs and smaller vessels; not INS Vikrant.

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q11**

Solution

Concept: Test cricket centuries are regarded as the most prestigious batting achievement. Virat Kohli's consistency in Test cricket has made him one of the format's all-time greats.

Key Fact: Virat Kohli scored his **50th Test century** in **November 2024** during India's tour of **Australia** (Border-Gavaskar Trophy 2024–25). The century came in the Perth Test and was greeted as a monumental achievement, placing him among the select club of batters with 50+ Test hundreds.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q12.**
- (A) **England** – Kohli has scored many centuries against England, but his 50th Test ton was against Australia.
 - (C) **South Africa** – India toured South Africa earlier but Kohli's 50th century did not come on that tour.
 - (D) **New Zealand** – India played New Zealand in the home series just before the Australia tour; Kohli scored runs but the 50th century came against Australia.

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q12**

Solution

Concept: UNESCO World Heritage Sites are locations recognised for outstanding universal value — cultural, historical, or natural. India has a significant number of such sites.

Key Fact: **Dholavira**, an ancient Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilisation city located in the **Rann of Kutch, Gujarat**, was inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in **2021** during the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee. It became India's **40th UNESCO World Heritage Site**. Dholavira is one of the largest and best-preserved Harappan cities.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q13.**
- (A) **2019** – No Dholavira inscription in 2019; other sites were added that year.
 - (B) **2020** – The 44th World Heritage Committee session was postponed due



to COVID-19; no inscription in 2020.

- (D) **2022** – Hoysala Temples were nominated in this period; Dholavira was already inscribed in 2021.

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q13**

Solution

Concept: Quantum computing is one of the frontier technologies that governments worldwide are investing in. India's National Quantum Mission (NQM) places India among a small group of nations with a dedicated national quantum programme.

Key Fact: The Union Cabinet approved the **National Quantum Mission (NQM)** in **April 2023** with a total financial outlay of **Rs. 6,003.65 crore** for the period 2023–24 to 2030–31. The mission aims to develop intermediate-scale quantum computers with 50–1000 physical qubits within eight years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q14.**
- (A) **Rs. 2,000 crore** – Significantly lower than the actual approved outlay.
 - (B) **Rs. 3,500 crore** – A plausible but incorrect figure; the actual amount is Rs. 6,003.65 crore.
 - (C) **Rs. 4,800 crore** – Not the figure cited in the Cabinet approval for NQM.

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q14**

Solution

Concept: The Paris Olympics 2024 was a historic Games for Indian sport, with athletes across disciplines delivering standout performances. Manu Bhaker emerged as the star of the Indian contingent.

Key Fact: **Manu Bhaker** won **two bronze medals** at the **Paris Olympics 2024** in **Shooting** — one in the **Women's 10m Air Pistol** event (individual) and the other in the **10m Air Pistol Mixed Team** event (with Sarabjot Singh). She became the **first Indian athlete to win two medals in a single Olympic edition**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q15.**
- (B) **Archery** – India's archery team competed at Paris but did not win Olympic medals at this Games.
 - (C) **Badminton** – PV Sindhu represented India in badminton but Manu Bhaker's medals were in shooting.



- (D) **Weightlifting** – Mirabai Chanu is India’s renowned weightlifter; Manu Bhaker is a shooter.

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q15**

Solution

Concept: Kho-Kho is a traditional Indian tag sport that has gained international recognition. The inauguration of the Kho-Kho World Cup marked a landmark moment for the sport’s global outreach.

Key Fact: India won **both the men’s and women’s titles** at the **inaugural Kho-Kho World Cup 2025**, held in **New Delhi** in **January 2025**. The tournament featured teams from multiple continents, and India’s dominance underlined the country’s supremacy in this indigenous sport on the world stage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q16.**
- (A) **Nepal** – Nepal participated in the tournament but did not win either the men’s or women’s final.
 - (C) **Bangladesh** – Bangladesh took part but was not among the finalists for either title.
 - (D) **South Africa** – Competed in the inaugural edition but did not claim either championship title.

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q16**



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	D	3	A	4	B	5	C
6	D	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	D
11	A	12	B	13	C	14	D	15	A
16	B								

