

IIFT General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 22 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **General Knowledge & Current Affairs** section of the **IIFT MBA** entrance exam (NTA CBT).
- Each correct answer carries **+1.5 marks**. An incorrect answer carries a penalty of **–0.5 marks**. Unattempted questions carry **zero** marks.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Time allocation: **22 minutes** (based on the 120-min/110-Q full paper structure).
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. India's UPI-based payment acceptance was launched or extended prominently in which pair of countries during 2022–23?

- (A) UK and USA
- (B) France and UAE
- (C) Sri Lanka and Nepal
- (D) USA and Australia

Q2. India's **Project Divyastra**, demonstrated in March 2024, marked which major defence milestone?

- (A) Demonstration of Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) technology on the Agni-V ballistic missile
- (B) India's first successful anti-satellite (ASAT) missile test



- (C) India's hypersonic cruise missile BrahMos-NG maiden flight
- (D) First test-fire of India's submarine-launched ballistic missile K-4

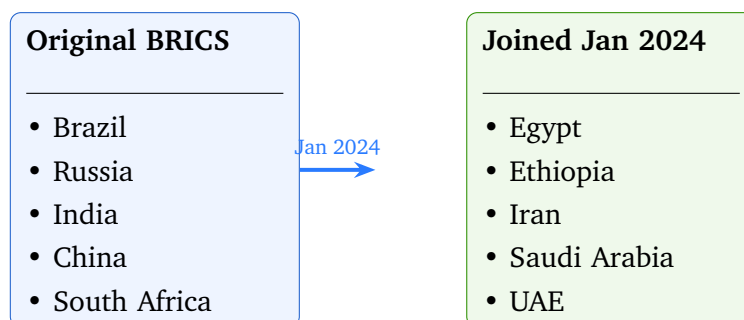
Q3. What was the capital expenditure (capex) outlay set in India's Union Budget 2024–25, presented in July 2024?

- (A) Introduction of a new 35% surcharge on super-rich individuals
- (B) Abolition of Long-Term Capital Gains tax on listed securities
- (C) Merger of GST Council with the Finance Commission
- (D) Rs. 11.11 lakh crore (infrastructure capex target)

Q4. Which was the primary cause of diplomatic tensions between India and the Maldives in early 2024?

- (A) Maldives joining the QUAD security grouping against India's wishes
- (B) Territorial dispute over Minicoy Island near Lakshadweep
- (C) President Mohamed Muizzu's 'India Out' policy and his formal request for withdrawal of Indian military personnel stationed in Maldives
- (D) India's withdrawal of trade concessions under SAFTA

Q5. Which set of countries became full BRICS members effective **January 2024**? (Argentina, which had been invited, declined the invitation.)



- (A) Turkey, Pakistan, and Indonesia
- (B) Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE



- (C) Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, and Nigeria
- (D) Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Algeria, and Indonesia

Q6. Where was **COP28** (the 2023 UN Climate Change Conference) held?

- (A) Cairo, Egypt
- (B) Doha, Qatar
- (C) Manama, Bahrain
- (D) Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Q7. India's first Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which came into effect on 1 May 2022, was signed with which country?

- (A) UAE (United Arab Emirates)
- (B) European Union
- (C) United Kingdom
- (D) Canada

Q8. Which international organisation projected India as the world's **5th-largest economy** (by nominal GDP) during 2023–24?

- (A) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- (B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (D) World Bank

Q9. Under the **Code on Social Security, 2020**, what is the primary welfare mechanism envisaged for gig and platform workers in India?

- (A) Mandatory permanent employee status under the Industrial Disputes Act
- (B) EPFO pension coverage from the first day of engagement



- (C) Right to unionise under the Trade Unions Act, 1926
- (D) A social security fund financed through contributions from aggregator platforms and Central/State governments

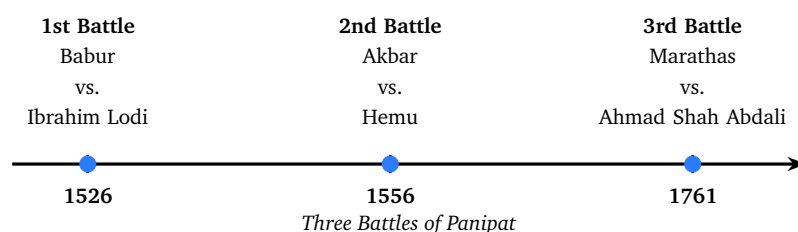
Q10. Mauritius has historically ranked as a top source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India. What is the **primary reason** for this?

- (A) A large Indian diaspora in Mauritius that directly remits capital for business investment
- (B) The Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with India, which historically offered capital gains tax exemptions, attracting routing of investment through Mauritius
- (C) SAARC membership waiving customs duties on cross-border investments
- (D) RBI classifying Mauritius as a Category-I swap-line partner

Q11. Why did Indian political parties, including the Indian National Congress, boycott the **Simon Commission** (1927–28)?

- (A) It proposed partition of Bengal along religious lines
- (B) It denied dominion status to India before 1935
- (C) The Commission had no Indian member — it was an all-British statutory commission
- (D) It recommended abolition of the Indian Civil Service

Q12. Who were the two combatants in the **First Battle of Panipat** (1526)?



- (A) Babur (Mughal) vs. Ibrahim Lodi (last Delhi Sultanate ruler)



- (B) Akbar vs. Hemu (Hemachandra)
- (C) Babur vs. Rana Sanga
- (D) Humayun vs. Sher Shah Suri

Q13. In which year was the Portuguese enclave of **Goa** integrated into India through **Operation Vijay**?

- (A) 1954
- (B) 1961
- (C) 1963
- (D) 1947

Q14. Under the Indian Constitution, what conditions must be fulfilled to extend President's Rule (Article 356) **beyond one year** in a state?

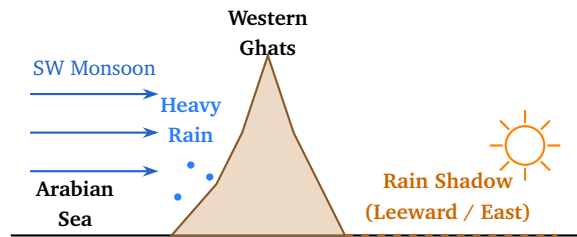
- (A) The Supreme Court must certify that normal governance cannot be restored
- (B) The state legislature must pass a resolution supporting continuation of President's Rule
- (C) The National Human Rights Commission must provide a compliance report
- (D) A proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 must be in operation AND the Election Commission must certify that elections to the state legislature cannot be held

Q15. When can the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** exercise a casting vote?

- (A) Only in case of a tie (equality of votes) — the Speaker ordinarily does not vote
- (B) On all money bills as a constitutional requirement
- (C) Whenever a constitutional amendment bill is moved
- (D) In joint sittings of both Houses of Parliament

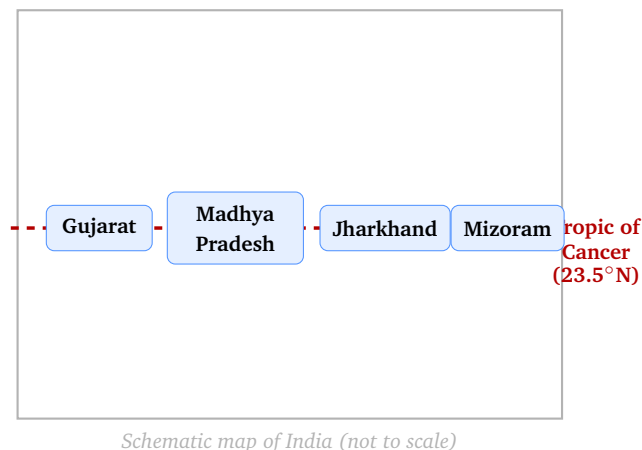


Q16. During the southwest monsoon, which side of the **Western Ghats** receives heavy rainfall, and why?



- (A) Eastern (leeward) side — lies in rain shadow and receives less than 700 mm
- (B) Both sides receive near-equal rainfall
- (C) Western (windward) side — receives over 2,500–5,000 mm of rainfall annually due to orographic lift
- (D) Neither side; the Ghats redirect monsoon northward

Q17. Which of the following groups of Indian states are **ALL** traversed by the **Tropic of Cancer** (approximately 23.5°N)?



- (A) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
- (B) Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
- (C) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand
- (D) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram

- Q18.** Which company first claimed **quantum supremacy** in 2019, using its **Sycamore** processor to perform a specific computation in approximately 200 seconds?
- (A) Google
 - (B) IBM (IBM Q)
 - (C) Microsoft (Azure Quantum)
 - (D) Intel (Horse Ridge chip)
- Q19.** Which achievement did **Neeraj Chopra** accomplish at the **2023 World Athletics Championships** in Budapest, Hungary?
- (A) He won silver in the 100 m sprint
 - (B) He won bronze in Decathlon
 - (C) He won the gold medal in Javelin Throw — India's first-ever World Athletics Championship gold
 - (D) He won gold in Shot Put
- Q20.** The **Abel Prize**, awarded annually by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters since 2003, is given for outstanding contributions to which field?
- (A) Peace and international diplomacy
 - (B) Mathematics
 - (C) Literature and creative writing
 - (D) Economics and financial theory



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — UPI Global Expansion: The Unified Payments Interface (NPCI International) has been extending UPI acceptance abroad since 2021. Two landmark expansions in 2022–23 were the UAE (merchant QR-code payments extended through 2022–23) and France (launched at the Eiffel Tower precinct in February 2023, the first European country to accept UPI).

Step 1 — Identify the pair: France (Europe's first UPI country, Feb 2023) and UAE (large Indian diaspora and tourist hub, UPI extended 2022–23) are the correct pair.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) UK and USA: UPI acceptance in the US and UK was being piloted but was not a major official launch announcement during 2022–23.
- Option (C) Sri Lanka and Nepal: Both accept BHIM/UPI to some extent, but neither was the headline launch during this period.
- Option (D) USA and Australia: Not the notable 2022–23 UPI expansion pair.

Final Answer: France and UAE were the prominent UPI-expansion countries during 2022–23 ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Project Divyastra / MIRV Technology: MIRV (Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle) allows a single ballistic missile to carry multiple warheads, each aimed at a different target. India joined an exclusive club (USA, Russia, China, France, UK) by demonstrating this capability.

Step 1 — Identify the milestone: On 11 March 2024, DRDO successfully flight-tested the Agni-V missile under Mission Divyastra, demonstrating MIRV technology for the first time. Prime Minister Modi confirmed the achievement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) ASAT test: India's ASAT test (Mission Shakti) was conducted in March 2019, not 2024.



- Option (C) BrahMos-NG: BrahMos-NG is still under development; no maiden flight was announced under Project Divyastra.
- Option (D) K-4 SLBM: K-4 submarine-launched ballistic missile tests are separate and not linked to Divyastra.

Final Answer: Project Divyastra demonstrated MIRV technology on Agni-V ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Union Budget 2024–25 Capital Expenditure: The full Union Budget for 2024–25 was presented by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on 23 July 2024. The headline capital expenditure figure was Rs. 11.11 lakh crore, maintaining the government's emphasis on infrastructure-led growth.

Step 1 — Recall the capex figure: Rs. 11.11 lakh crore was the total capital expenditure outlay, up from Rs. 10 lakh crore in the interim budget. The symmetrical figure (11.11) was widely noted in coverage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) New 35% surcharge: No such surcharge was introduced in Budget 2024–25.
- Option (B) Abolition of LTCG on listed securities: Budget 2024–25 actually revised LTCG rates (increased from 10% to 12.5%), not abolished.
- Option (C) Merger of GST Council with Finance Commission: No such merger was proposed; they are separate constitutional bodies.

Final Answer: Capital expenditure outlay was Rs. 11.11 lakh crore ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — India–Maldives Diplomatic Row (2024): President Mohamed Muizzu won the Maldivian presidential election in September 2023 on a strong ‘India Out’ platform. After taking office, he formally requested India to withdraw its military personnel (stationed for maritime surveillance and humanitarian purposes), triggering a diplomatic strain. India subsequently recalled its troops by May 2024.

Step 1 — Identify the primary cause: Muizzu’s ‘India Out’ campaign and the formal demand for withdrawal of approximately 77 Indian military personnel is the textbook cause cited in current affairs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Maldives joining QUAD: Maldives did not join the QUAD; this is factually incorrect.
- Option (B) Minicoy Island dispute: There is no active territorial dispute between India and Maldives over Minicoy Island.
- Option (D) India withdrawing SAFTA concessions: India did not withdraw SAFTA concessions from Maldives.

Final Answer: Muizzu’s ‘India Out’ policy and request for Indian military withdrawal ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — BRICS Expansion 2024: At the 2023 BRICS Summit in Johannesburg (August 2023), the bloc invited six countries to join. Argentina declined under new President Milei. The remaining five — Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE — became full BRICS members on 1 January 2024.

Step 1 — Recall the five new members: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE (Argentina declined).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Turkey, Pakistan, Indonesia: None of these were invited to join BRICS in 2023.
- Option (C) Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria: Argentina declined; In-



Indonesia and Nigeria were not among the invitees.

- Option (D) Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Algeria, Indonesia: Venezuela, Algeria, and Indonesia were not in the 2024 expansion list.

Final Answer: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and UAE joined BRICS in January 2024 ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — COP28 Host: COP28 (the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN-FCCC) was held from 30 November to 12 December 2023. It was hosted by the UAE at Expo City Dubai.

Step 1 — Recall host location: Dubai, UAE. Dr. Sultan Al Jaber served as the COP28 President. Key outcomes included the first Global Stocktake and agreement to ‘transition away from fossil fuels.’

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Cairo, Egypt: COP27 was held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt (2022), not Dubai.
- Option (B) Doha, Qatar: Doha hosted COP18 in 2012.
- Option (C) Manama, Bahrain: Bahrain has not hosted a COP conference.

Final Answer: COP28 was held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — India’s CEPA Agreements: A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) is a full-spectrum free trade agreement covering goods, services, investment, and intellectual property. India signed its first CEPA with the UAE on 18 February 2022, and it entered into force on 1 May 2022 — the fastest trade deal negotiated by India (completed in 88 days).

Step 1 — Identify the partner: UAE was India’s first CEPA partner. India subsequently also concluded a CEPA with Australia (in effect from December 2022).



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) European Union: India–EU FTA negotiations have been ongoing for years without conclusion.
- Option (C) United Kingdom: India–UK FTA negotiations were concluded only in May 2025, after the 2022 milestone.
- Option (D) Canada: India–Canada trade talks were stalled and suspended during 2023.

Final Answer: India's first CEPA (in effect 1 May 2022) was with the UAE ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — India as 5th-Largest Economy: Several global institutions track and project nominal GDP rankings. The IMF, in its World Economic Outlook reports (2023–24), confirmed India's rise to the 5th position, overtaking the United Kingdom.

Step 1 — Identify the organisation: IMF's World Economic Outlook is the primary authoritative source widely cited for this projection in IIFT GK context.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) ADB: ADB focuses on Asia-Pacific development finance; it did not make this specific global ranking announcement.
- Option (B) RBI: RBI is India's central bank, not a global GDP ranking body.
- Option (D) World Bank: While the World Bank also publishes GDP data, the IMF projection was the most prominently cited for this milestone in 2023–24.

Final Answer: The IMF projected India as the world's 5th-largest economy ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Code on Social Security, 2020 and Gig Workers: The Code on Social Security, 2020 was the first Indian labour legislation to explicitly recognise gig and platform workers as a distinct category. It proposed a social security fund to extend benefits such as life/disability insurance and provident fund to this unorganised workforce, financed through contributions from aggregator companies (e.g., Ola, Swiggy) and government.

Step 1 — Identify the mechanism: The Code envisages a *social security fund*, not mandatory employee status or EPFO auto-enrolment. States like Rajasthan have since enacted platform-based gig workers legislation modelled on this Code.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Mandatory permanent employee status: The Code explicitly creates a third category (gig/platform worker), separate from employee and contractor, avoiding mandatory employment status.
- Option (B) EPFO pension from day one: EPFO coverage is currently limited to establishments with 20+ employees; the Code does not mandate EPFO from day one for gig workers.
- Option (C) Right to unionise under Trade Unions Act, 1926: The Code does not extend Trade Unions Act rights to gig workers directly.

Final Answer: Social security fund financed by aggregators and governments ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Mauritius FDI and DTAA: Mauritius has long been ranked as a top source of FDI into India due to the preferential Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), originally signed in 1983. It provided for capital gains tax exemptions on India-sourced income for Mauritius-resident investors, incentivising routing (and sometimes round-tripping) of investment through Mauritius. India renegotiated this treaty in 2016–17, withdrawing the capital gains exemption, reducing Mauritius's share significantly thereafter.

Step 1 — Recall the DTAA rationale: Capital gains tax exemption via DTAA is the canonical answer in MBA entrance GK for why Mauritius topped FDI charts



for two decades.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Indian diaspora remittances: While Mauritius has a large Indo-Mauritian community, FDI from Mauritius primarily represents global funds routed through Mauritius holding companies, not diaspora remittances.
- Option (C) SAARC membership: Mauritius is not a SAARC member.
- Option (D) RBI Category-I swap-line: No such classification exists in this context.

Final Answer: DTAA capital gains tax exemption incentivised routing of FDI through Mauritius ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Simon Commission Boycott (1927–28): The British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission) in 1927 to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919. It comprised seven members of the British Parliament — but no Indian. This exclusion of Indians from deliberating on their own constitutional future was seen as a grave insult and triggered an all-party boycott under the slogan “Simon Go Back.”

Step 1 — The decisive reason: The Commission was all-British (no Indian member) — the single most cited reason for the boycott in every standard reference.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Partition of Bengal: The Partition of Bengal happened in 1905 (reversed in 1911); it was not linked to the Simon Commission.
- Option (B) Denial of dominion status before 1935: While dominion status was a demand, the boycott rationale was specifically the absence of Indian members.
- Option (D) Abolition of ICS: The Commission did not propose abolishing the ICS; this is a factually incorrect distractor.

Final Answer: The Simon Commission had no Indian member — entirely British ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Three Battles of Panipat: Panipat (in present-day Haryana) was the site of three decisive battles that shaped the course of Indian history. The First Battle (1526) established the Mughal Empire; the Second (1556) consolidated Mughal rule under Akbar; the Third (1761) marked the decline of the Maratha Confederacy.

Step 1 — First Battle (1526): Babur, founder of the Mughal dynasty, defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last sultan of the Lodi dynasty (Delhi Sultanate), using superior artillery and flanking tactics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Akbar vs. Hemu: This is the Second Battle of Panipat (1556).
- Option (C) Babur vs. Rana Sanga: Babur defeated Rana Sanga at the Battle of Khanwa (1527), not Panipat.
- Option (D) Humayun vs. Sher Shah Suri: Their battles were at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj/Bilgram (1540); Humayun was Babur's son, not Panipat 1526.

Final Answer: Babur vs. Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (1526) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Liberation of Goa (Operation Vijay, 1961): Goa, Daman, and Diu remained under Portuguese colonial rule even after Indian independence in 1947. After diplomacy failed, India launched Operation Vijay on 18–19 December 1961. Portuguese forces surrendered within 36 hours, and Goa was formally integrated into India as a Union Territory on 19 December 1961 (Goa Liberation Day).

Step 1 — The correct year: 1961. Goa became India's 25th state in 1987.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) 1954: In 1954, local freedom fighters briefly seized Dadra and Nagar Haveli (not Goa itself).
- Option (C) 1963: No major Goa integration event in 1963.
- Option (D) 1947: Portugal refused to cede Goa at independence; it remained a colony until 1961.



Final Answer: Goa was integrated into India through Operation Vijay in 1961 ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Article 356 and Extension Beyond One Year: Under Article 356, a proclamation of President's Rule normally lasts six months and can be extended up to one year. Extension *beyond one year* (up to a maximum of three years) requires two special conditions under the 44th Constitutional Amendment (Article 356(4)): (i) a proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 must be in operation in the state or the whole country, **and** (ii) the Election Commission must certify that general elections to the state legislature cannot be held.

Step 1 — The constitutional provision: Both conditions must be satisfied simultaneously. This dual safeguard was inserted to prevent misuse of President's Rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Supreme Court certificate: The Constitution does not require such certification from the Supreme Court for this extension.
- Option (B) State legislature resolution: The state legislature is typically dissolved or prorogued under President's Rule; it cannot pass such a resolution.
- Option (C) NHRC report: No constitutional provision links NHRC compliance reports to extension of President's Rule.

Final Answer: National Emergency in operation + Election Commission certification required ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Lok Sabha Speaker's Casting Vote (Article 100): Under Article 100(1) of the Constitution, every matter in Parliament is decided by a majority of votes of members present and voting. The Speaker (or Deputy Speaker/person presiding) *does not vote* in the first instance, but has a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes (tie). This ensures a decision when votes are equally divided.

Step 1 — When casting vote is exercised: Only in the case of a tie. The Speaker refrains from voting otherwise to maintain impartiality.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Money bills: There is no constitutional requirement for the Speaker to vote on money bills; the Speaker certifies money bills under Article 110 but does not vote on them as a rule.
- Option (C) Constitutional amendment bills: No special voting right for the Speaker exists for constitutional amendments under Article 368.
- Option (D) Joint sittings: Joint sittings (Article 108) are presided over by the Lok Sabha Speaker, who still votes only in a tie.

Final Answer: Casting vote exercised only in a tie (equality of votes) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Orographic Rainfall and Western Ghats: The Western Ghats run roughly parallel to India's west coast. During the southwest monsoon (June–September), moisture-laden winds from the Arabian Sea rise over the Ghats (orographic/relief rainfall), depositing 2,500–5,000 mm on the windward (western) slopes. The eastern (leeward) side lies in the rain shadow and receives much less precipitation (often <700 mm).

Step 1 — Windward vs. leeward: The Arabian Sea branch of the southwest monsoon hits the western (windward) slope first, causing heavy condensation and rainfall. Once the air descends the eastern slope, it warms and dries (rain shadow effect).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Eastern side heavy rain: Factually reversed; the east is the rain



shadow.

- Option (B) Both sides equal: Incorrect; there is a stark rainfall contrast between the two slopes.
- Option (D) Ghats redirect monsoon northward: The Ghats block and lift monsoon winds, they do not redirect them northward.

Final Answer: Western (windward) side receives heavy rainfall due to orographic lift $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Tropic of Cancer through Indian States: The Tropic of Cancer (approximately 23.5°N) passes through 8 Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. Among the answer choices, only Option (D) lists four states ALL of which lie on the Tropic.

Step 1 — Verify Option (D): Gujarat (west), Madhya Pradesh (centre), Jharkhand (east-centre), Mizoram (northeast) — all four are confirmed Tropic-of-Cancer states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar: These states lie north of the Tropic (approximately $28\text{--}31^{\circ}\text{N}$); none are on the Tropic of Cancer.
- Option (B) Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra: These states lie south of the Tropic (approximately $13\text{--}20^{\circ}\text{N}$); none cross 23.5°N .
- Option (C) J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand: These are northern Himalayan states, far north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Final Answer: Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram are all on the Tropic of Cancer $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Quantum Supremacy (2019): Quantum supremacy (or quantum advantage) refers to the demonstration that a quantum computer can solve a specific problem faster than any classical computer could. Google's research team published their results in the journal *Nature* on 23 October 2019, claiming its 53-qubit Sycamore processor completed a task in approximately 200 seconds that would take classical supercomputers around 10,000 years.

Step 1 — Identify the company and processor: Google — Sycamore processor (2019). IBM disputed the claim, asserting classical computers could do it in 2.5 days, but Google's announcement remains the canonical first claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) IBM: IBM's IBM Q series has demonstrated quantum computing milestones but did not claim quantum supremacy first; IBM challenged Google's claim.
- Option (C) Microsoft: Microsoft's Azure Quantum uses a different approach (topological qubits); no supremacy claim in 2019.
- Option (D) Intel: Intel's Horse Ridge is a cryogenic control chip; Intel has not claimed quantum supremacy.

Final Answer: Google (Sycamore processor, 2019) first claimed quantum supremacy ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Neeraj Chopra at 2023 World Athletics Championships: The 2023 World Athletics Championships were held in Budapest, Hungary from 19–27 August 2023. Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in the Men's Javelin Throw with a best throw of 88.17 m. This was a historic achievement — India's first-ever gold medal at the World Athletics Championships.

Step 1 — Confirm the achievement: Gold in Javelin Throw at Budapest 2023. Neeraj had previously won gold at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics. The World Athletics gold was the missing crown jewel.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A) Silver in 100 m sprint: Neeraj is a javelin thrower; he does not compete in sprints.
- Option (B) Bronze in Decathlon: Neeraj has never competed in Decathlon.
- Option (D) Gold in Shot Put: Neeraj's event is Javelin Throw, not Shot Put.

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra won gold in Javelin Throw — India's first World Athletics Championship gold $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Abel Prize: The Abel Prize is awarded annually by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters to outstanding mathematicians. It was established in 2002 and first awarded in 2003. Named after Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829), it is often described as the “Nobel Prize of Mathematics” (since the Nobel Prize has no Mathematics category). The prize carries a monetary award of approximately 7.5 million Norwegian krone.

Step 1 — Identify the field: Mathematics. Past laureates include Jean-Pierre Serre, John Nash, Andrew Wiles, and Karen Uhlenbeck.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Peace and diplomacy: The Nobel Peace Prize covers this field; Abel Prize is for Mathematics.
- Option (C) Literature: The Nobel Prize in Literature covers creative writing; Abel Prize has no connection.
- Option (D) Economics: The Sveriges Riksbank Prize (Nobel Economics) covers this; Abel Prize is exclusively for Mathematics.

Final Answer: Abel Prize is awarded for outstanding contributions to **Mathematics** $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 20](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	D	4	C	5	B
6	D	7	A	8	C	9	D	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	B	14	D	15	A
16	C	17	D	18	A	19	C	20	B

