

MAH B.Ed CET General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 3

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Knowledge portion of **MAH B.Ed CET** entrance.
- 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, History, Geography, Science & Technology, Indian Polity, Maharashtra GK, and Literature at SSC/general awareness level.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Questions

Q1. The BRICS grouping was expanded at the Johannesburg Summit in 2023. How many new countries were formally invited to join?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

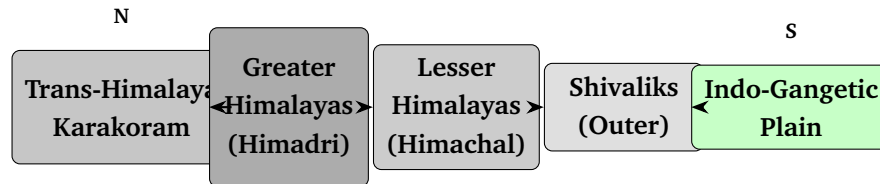
Q2. The last Peshwa of the Maratha Empire, who surrendered to the British in 1818, was:

- (A) Bajji Rao II



- (B) Madhav Rao I
- (C) Nana Sahib
- (D) Balaji Baji Rao

Q3. Of the three main Himalayan parallel ranges, which is the southernmost?



- (A) Greater Himalayas (Himadri)
- (B) Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas)
- (C) Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)
- (D) Trans-Himalaya

Q4. The Indian scientist known as the “Father of the Green Revolution in India” is:

- (A) Homi J. Bhabha
- (B) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (C) Vikram Sarabhai
- (D) M.S. Swaminathan

Q5. India’s Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), making India the first Asian country to reach Martian orbit, was launched in:

- (A) 2013
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2015
- (D) 2016

Q6. The Election Commission of India is classified as a:

- (A) Statutory body

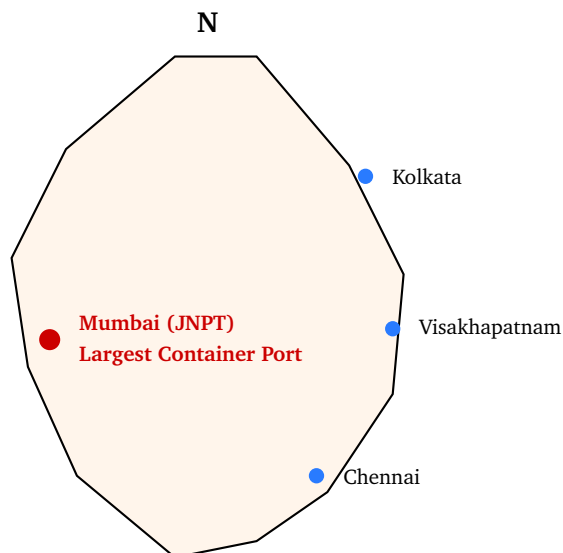


- (B) Advisory body
- (C) Constitutional body
- (D) Quasi-judicial body

Q7. The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Marathas and:

- (A) Babur
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Timur
- (D) Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani)

Q8. India's largest container port (by cargo volume) is:



- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva, Mumbai)
- (B) Chennai Port
- (C) Kolkata Port (Syama Prasad Mookerjee)
- (D) Visakhapatnam Port

Q9. In the human heart, oxygenated blood is pumped to all parts of the body by which chamber?

- (A) Right ventricle
- (B) Left ventricle



- (C) Left atrium
- (D) Right atrium

Q10. India's "Act East Policy" (evolved from "Look East Policy") primarily focuses on relations with:

- (A) Middle East nations
- (B) Central Asian republics
- (C) ASEAN and East Asian nations
- (D) African Union countries

Q11. Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, inserted by the 86th Amendment (2002), guarantees:

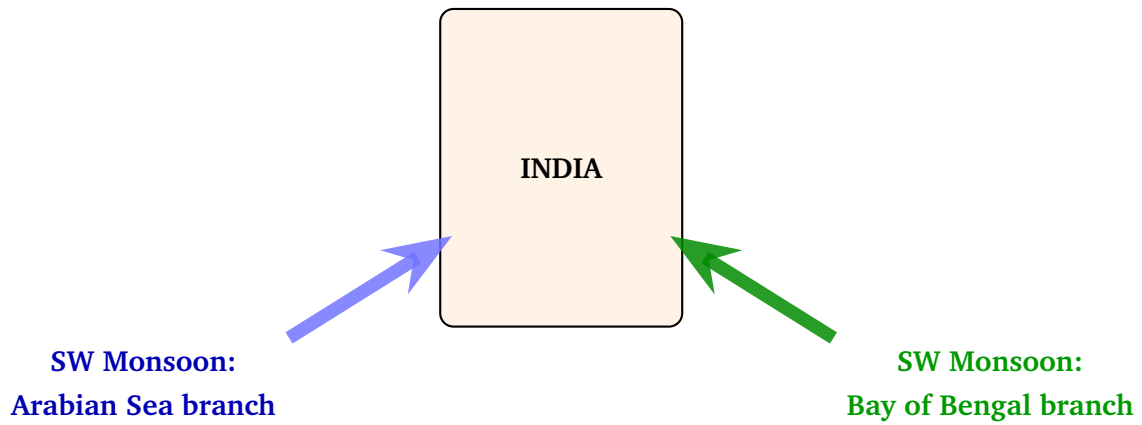
- (A) Free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years
- (B) Right to work
- (C) Right to housing
- (D) Right to health

Q12. The Simon Commission (1928) was boycotted across India mainly because:

- (A) It recommended partition of India
- (B) It abolished the Morley-Minto Reforms
- (C) It imposed new taxes
- (D) It had no Indian member

Q13. The South-West Monsoon typically arrives on the Kerala coast in which month?





- (A) May
- (B) June
- (C) July
- (D) August

Q14. Which of the following is recognised as a Biodiversity Hotspot located in India?

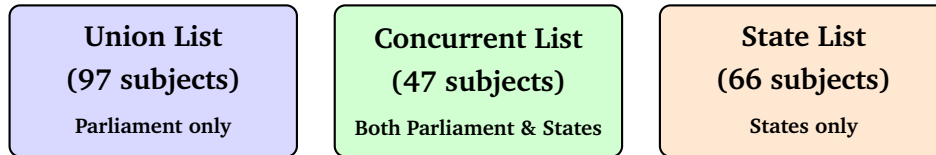
- (A) Gangetic Plain
- (B) Thar Desert
- (C) Western Ghats
- (D) Shillong Plateau

Q15. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 replaced the previous education policy of:

- (A) 1986
- (B) 1992
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2010

Q16. The Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains subjects over which:



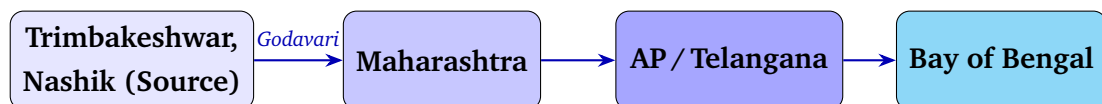
Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution

- (A) Only Parliament can legislate
- (B) Only State Legislatures can legislate
- (C) The President legislates alone
- (D) Both Parliament and State Legislatures can legislate

Q17. Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) after which violent incident?

- (A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (B) Chauri Chaura incident
- (C) Moplah Rebellion
- (D) Wagon Tragedy

Q18. River Godavari, the longest peninsular river, originates from:



- (A) Satpura Range, Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra
- (C) Trimbakeshwar, Nashik, Maharashtra
- (D) Amarkantak, Chhattisgarh

Q19. Nuclear fission is the process in which:

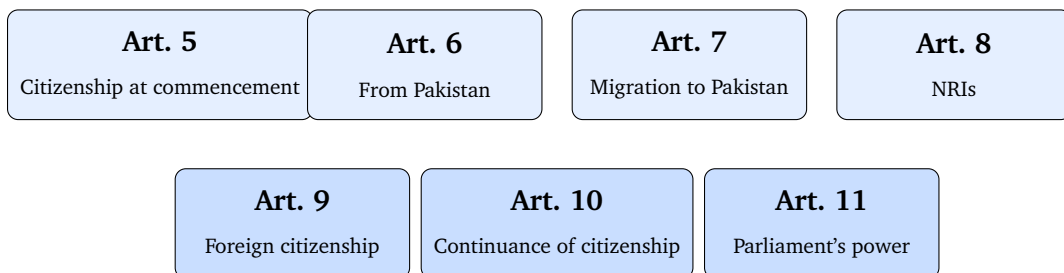
- (A) A heavy nucleus splits into two lighter nuclei releasing energy
- (B) Two light nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus
- (C) Electrons are emitted from an atom
- (D) Neutrons are absorbed without energy release



Q20. ISRO's heavy-lift launch vehicle used for launching geostationary satellites and the Chandrayaan/Gaganyaan missions is:

- (A) PSLV-C
- (B) ASLV
- (C) RLV-TD
- (D) LVM3 (GSLV Mark III)

Q21. Article 5 of the Indian Constitution specifically deals with:



- (A) Citizenship by birth after commencement
- (B) Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution
- (C) Citizenship by naturalization
- (D) Citizenship by registration

Q22. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Marathi newspaper:

- (A) Amrita Bazar Patrika
- (B) Maharashtra Times
- (C) Kesari
- (D) Loksatta

Q23. The Wari (Vari) pilgrimage in Maharashtra ends at the temple of Vitthal (Pandurang) in:

- (A) Pandharpur
- (B) Shirdi
- (C) Trimbakeshwar



(D) Kolhapur

Q24. Arundhati Roy's debut novel "The God of Small Things" won the Booker Prize in:

- (A) 1993
- (B) 1994
- (C) 1996
- (D) 1997

Q25. India became the world's fifth-largest economy (by nominal GDP) in 2022, surpassing which country?

- (A) France
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) Canada
- (D) Italy

Q26. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is called the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution" because it provides:

- (A) Right to equality
- (B) Freedom of speech
- (C) Right to constitutional remedies (move SC to enforce Fundamental Rights)
- (D) Right to life

Q27. Maharashtra is India's leading state in cooperative sugar production. The cooperative sugar belt is concentrated in:

- (A) Western Maharashtra (Kolhapur–Sangli–Satara region)
- (B) Vidarbha
- (C) Marathwada
- (D) Konkan



- Q28.** The Malayalam and English author Kamala Das (pen name: Madhavikutty) is celebrated for her confessional autobiographical writing. Her autobiography “My Story” was originally written in:
- (A) Tamil
 - (B) Hindi
 - (C) Bengali
 - (D) Malayalam
- Q29.** The Konkan coast of Maharashtra is globally famous for cultivating which fruit variety?
- (A) Nagpur oranges
 - (B) Alphonso (Hapus) mangoes
 - (C) Nashik grapes
 - (D) Mahabaleshwar strawberries
- Q30.** The Jnanpith Award, India’s highest literary honour for writing in Indian languages, is awarded by the:
- (A) Sahitya Akademi
 - (B) Ministry of Culture
 - (C) Bharatiya Jnanpith organization
 - (D) National Book Trust



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

At the 15th BRICS Summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa (August 2023), **six** new countries were formally invited to join BRICS: Argentina (later declined under new government), Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Hence, the total number of countries invited was **6**, making option (D) correct.

Answer: (D)

Q2.

Solution

Baji Rao II (r. 1796–1818) was the last Peshwa of the Maratha Confederacy. After the defeat of the Marathas in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, he surrendered to General John Malcolm and the British East India Company on 3 June 1818 near Pune. He was exiled to Bithoor near Kanpur with a pension, where he died in 1851. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q3.

Solution

The Himalayas consist of several parallel ranges. Moving from north to south: (1) Trans-Himalaya / Karakoram (northernmost), (2) Greater Himalayas / Himadri (highest peaks including Everest), (3) Lesser Himalayas / Himachal (Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, etc.), and (4) **Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas)**—the southernmost range, bordering the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Option (B) is correct.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Dr **M.S. Swaminathan** (1925–2023) is acclaimed as the “Father of the Green Revolution in India.” Working in collaboration with Nobel laureate Norman Borlaug, he introduced high-yielding dwarf varieties of wheat and rice in India during the 1960s, transforming the country from a food-deficit to a food-surplus nation. Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q5.



Solution

India's Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), popularly known as **Mangalyaan**, was launched on **5 November 2013** by ISRO aboard the PSLV-C25 rocket from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. It successfully entered Martian orbit on 24 September 2014, making India the first Asian nation—and the first country in its maiden attempt—to reach Mars. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q6.

Solution

The Election Commission of India derives its existence and authority directly from **Article 324** of the Indian Constitution. Because it is established by the Constitution itself (and not by an Act of Parliament), it is a **Constitutional body**. A statutory body, by contrast, is one created by Parliament through legislation. Option (C) is correct.

Answer: (C)

Q7.

Solution

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 between the Maratha Confederacy (led by Vishwasrao and Bhausaheb Peshwa) and the Durrani Empire under **Ahmad Shah Abdali (Ahmad Shah Durrani)**. The Marathas suffered a decisive defeat, which severely weakened their power and halted their northward expansion. Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q8.

Solution

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP / Nhava Sheva), located near Mumbai on the west coast, is India's largest container port. It handles approximately 50–55% of the country's total container traffic. It is managed by the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) and is a major hub for India's international trade. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q9.



Solution

The human heart has four chambers: right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium, and left ventricle. Oxygenated blood from the lungs enters the left atrium and passes to the **left ventricle**, which then pumps it through the aorta to all organs and tissues of the body. The right ventricle pumps *deoxygenated* blood to the lungs via the pulmonary artery. Option (B) is correct.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

India's "Look East Policy," initiated in 1991 under PM Narasimha Rao, was rebranded as the **Act East Policy** in 2014 at the ASEAN Summit in Myanmar. It focuses on strengthening economic, strategic, and cultural ties with **ASEAN nations and East Asian countries** (Japan, South Korea, Australia, etc.) to boost trade, connectivity, and geopolitical influence in the Indo-Pacific. Option (C) is correct.

Answer: (C)

Q11.

Solution

Article 21A was inserted into Part III of the Indian Constitution by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**. It makes it a Fundamental Right that "the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of **six to fourteen years**." The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 gave operational effect to this right. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution

The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 under Sir John Simon to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919. It was composed entirely of British Members of Parliament with **no Indian member**. Indians across all political parties—including the INC and the Muslim League—united in boycotting it under the slogan "Simon Go Back." Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q13.



Solution

The South-West Monsoon typically arrives at the Kerala coast around **1 June** (i.e., in June). This date is a landmark event in India's meteorological calendar, monitored closely by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), farmers, and policymakers. From Kerala, the monsoon advances northward and covers most of India by mid-July. Option (B) is correct.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

A *Biodiversity Hotspot* (as defined by Conservation International) must: (i) contain at least 1,500 species of endemic vascular plants and (ii) have lost more than 70% of its original native habitat. India has four globally recognised hotspots: the **Western Ghats & Sri Lanka**, the Himalayas, the Indo-Burma region, and Sundaland. Of the options given, **Western Ghats** (C) is a Biodiversity Hotspot. The Gangetic Plain, Thar Desert, and Shillong Plateau do not qualify.

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, approved by the Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020, replaced the earlier National Policy on Education of **1986** (which had been modified in 1992 but not substantively replaced). NEP 2020 introduced wide-ranging reforms, including a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure, multidisciplinary higher education, mother-tongue medium instruction up to Grade 5, and greater flexibility in course choices. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q16.

Solution

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution divides legislative powers into three lists. The **Concurrent List** (List III) contains subjects—such as education, forests, marriage, bankruptcy, and criminal law—on which **both Parliament and State Legislatures** can make laws. In case of a conflict between central and state laws on a concurrent subject, the central law prevails (Article 254). Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q17.



Solution

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in September 1920. On **5 February 1922**, a large crowd of protesters attacked the Chauri Chaura police station in Gorakhpur, United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), setting it ablaze and killing 22 police personnel. Deeply disturbed by this violence, Gandhi suspended the entire movement on 12 February 1922. The **Chauri Chaura incident** (B) is the correct answer.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

The Godavari—often called *Dakshin Ganga* (Ganga of the South) and the longest river in peninsular India (about 1,465 km)—originates from **Trimbakeshwar near Nashik, Maharashtra**, at an elevation of approximately 1,069 m. It flows eastward across Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal through a wide delta. Option (C) is correct.

Answer: (C)

Q19.

Solution

Nuclear fission is the process in which a **heavy atomic nucleus** (such as Uranium-235 or Plutonium-239) absorbs a neutron and splits into two smaller (lighter) daughter nuclei, releasing a large amount of energy and additional neutrons that can trigger a chain reaction. This principle underlies nuclear power reactors and atomic bombs. [Nuclear *fusion*—the combining of two light nuclei—is the energy source of the Sun.] Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q20.

Solution

LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3), formerly known as GSLV Mark III (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III), is ISRO's most powerful operational launch vehicle. It has a lift-off mass of 640 tonnes and can place up to 4,000 kg into geostationary transfer orbit. It was used for Chandrayaan-2 (2019), Chandrayaan-3 (2023), and OneWeb satellite launches, and is designated for the Gaganyaan crewed spaceflight mission. Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q21.



Solution

Articles 5–11 of the Indian Constitution deal with citizenship. **Article 5** specifically provides for **citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution** (26 January 1950): persons domiciled in India who were (a) born in India, or (b) whose parents were born in India, or (c) who had been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years immediately before the commencement, were deemed to be citizens of India. Option (B) is correct.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded two newspapers in 1881: **Kesari** (in Marathi, meaning “Lion”) and *The Mahratta* (in English). *Kesari* served as a powerful platform for nationalist sentiment, social reform, and criticism of British rule. [*Amrita Bazar Patrika* was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh in Bengal; *Maharashtra Times* and *Loksatta* are later newspapers.] Option (C) is correct.

Answer: (C)

Q23.

Solution

The *Wari* (Vari / Varkari) pilgrimage is a centuries-old tradition in Maharashtra. Every year on *Ashadhi Ekadashi* (June–July) and *Kartiki Ekadashi* (October–November), millions of *warkari* devotees walk to **Pandharpur** (Solapur district) to seek the blessings of Lord Vitthal (Vithoba / Pandurang) at the famous Vitthal-Rukmini temple. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution

Arundhati Roy’s debut novel *The God of Small Things* (published April 1997), set in the state of Kerala and exploring themes of caste, forbidden love, and family, won the prestigious **Booker Prize in 1997**. It became one of the best-selling novels by an Indian author and has been translated into over 40 languages. Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q25.



Solution

In 2022 (Q1, as per IMF and World Bank data), India surpassed the **United Kingdom** to become the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP. India now ranks fifth after the USA, China, Japan, and Germany. The surpassing of the UK—India's former colonial ruler—was widely noted. Option (B) is correct.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Article 32 provides the **Right to Constitutional Remedies**—the right of every citizen to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Dr B.R. Ambedkar called it the “heart and soul of the Constitution” because without an effective remedy, Fundamental Rights would be meaningless. The Supreme Court can issue writs (habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and quo warranto) under Article 32. Option (C) is correct.

Answer: (C)

Q27.

Solution

Maharashtra accounts for about one-third of India's total sugar production and is home to the world's largest cooperative sugar sector. The cooperative sugar belt is concentrated in the **Kolhapur–Sangli–Satara–Solapur belt of Western Maharashtra**, which benefits from sufficient rainfall from the Western Ghats and the Krishna–Bhima river irrigation network. Option (A) is correct.

Answer: (A)

Q28.

Solution

Kamala Das (1934–2009), who wrote in English under the name Kamala Das and in Malayalam under the pen name *Madhavikutty*, was a celebrated Indian poet and author. Her candid, confessional autobiography was originally published in **Malayalam** in 1973 as *Ente Katha* (“My Story”). It was subsequently translated into English as *My Story* and gained international acclaim. Option (D) is correct.

Answer: (D)

Q29.



Solution

The **Alphonso mango** (known locally as *Hapus* in Marathi) is primarily grown along the Konkan coast—especially in the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra. It is internationally regarded as one of the finest and most flavourful mango varieties and holds a Geographical Indication (GI) tag. Option (B) is correct. [Nagpur oranges, Nashik grapes, and Mahabaleshwar strawberries are other noted Maharashtra produce from different regions.]

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

The **Jnanpith Award** is India's highest literary honour, presented annually for outstanding contributions to Indian literature in any of the 22 Scheduled languages. It is awarded by the **Bharatiya Jnanpith**—a literary and cultural organisation established in 1944 by Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain and his family. [The Sahitya Akademi Award is a separate, lower-ranked literary honour given by the government-funded Sahitya Akademi.] Option (C) is correct.

Answer: (C)

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	D	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	C	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	B	14	C	15	A
16	D	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	D
21	B	22	C	23	A	24	D	25	B
26	C	27	A	28	D	29	B	30	C

