

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Sample Paper

General Knowledge | Paper 10

Total Questions	15
Maximum Marks	15
Duration	18 Minutes
Marking Scheme	+1 for correct answer; No negative marking
Mode	Online CBT
Question Type	Single-correct MCQ (4 options each)

Instructions

- This paper has **15 multiple-choice questions** (MCQs).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**.
- There is **no negative marking** for wrong answers.
- Each question has **four options**; choose the single best answer.
- Total time allowed: **18 minutes**.
- The exam is conducted in **Online CBT** mode.
- Click on any **Q N** heading to jump directly to its solution.

General Knowledge — Questions (Q 1 – Q 15)

- Q1.** At the Tokyo Olympics 2020 (held in 2021), Saikhom Mirabai Chanu won a silver medal for India in weightlifting. In which weight category did she compete?
- (A) 49 kg
(B) 53 kg
(C) 55 kg
(D) 58 kg
- Q2.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution, inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act (2002), provides for the Right to Education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 21A
- (C) Article 29
- (D) Article 45

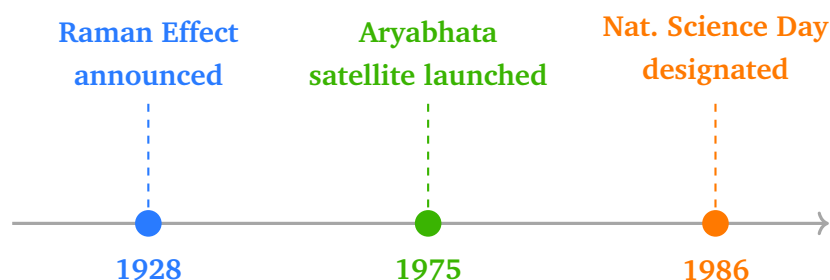
Q3. The Chauri Chaura incident, in which a mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen, prompted Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement. In which year did this incident occur?

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1922
- (D) 1924

Q4. Loktak Lake, renowned for its unique floating islands of vegetation and organic matter called *phumdis* and for hosting the world's only floating national park (Keibul Lamjao), is situated in which Indian state?

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

Q5. National Science Day is celebrated in India on 28 February every year. The timeline below marks three key science milestones. Which discovery, made on 28 February 1928 by Sir C. V. Raman, is commemorated by this day?



- (A) Discovery of the Raman Effect (inelastic scattering of light)
- (B) Launch of India's first satellite, Aryabhata
- (C) Successful test of the Agni-I ballistic missile
- (D) Establishment of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Q6. India's first officially designated Biosphere Reserve, established in 1986 under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, was:

- (A) Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve
- (B) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (C) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- (D) Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

Q7. The Indian Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa indica*), popularly called *Shekru* in Marathi, is the official state animal of which Indian state?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Goa
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Karnataka

Q8. The inaugural edition of the Indian Super League (ISL) was held in 2014. Which club became the first-ever ISL champion by defeating Kerala Blasters FC in the final?

- (A) Bengaluru FC
- (B) Kerala Blasters FC
- (C) Mumbai City FC
- (D) Atletico de Kolkata

Q9. According to Article 324(5) of the Indian Constitution, the Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from office only in the same manner and on the same grounds as:

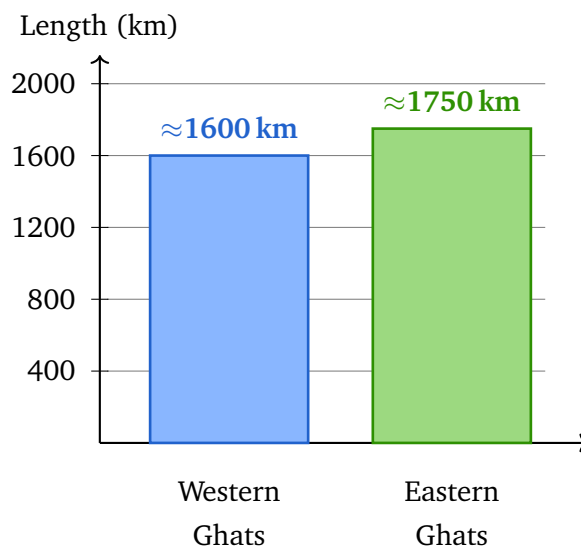


- (A) A Judge of the Supreme Court of India
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Prime Minister of India
- (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q10. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact, under which Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference, was signed in:

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1931
- (C) 1932
- (D) 1933

Q11. The bar chart below compares the approximate lengths of the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. What is the approximate length of the **Western Ghats** along India's western coast?



- (A) Approximately 1,000 km
- (B) Approximately 1,200 km
- (C) Approximately 1,600 km
- (D) Approximately 2,000 km



- Q12.** Gaganyaan is India's first crewed orbital spaceflight mission, aiming to send a three-member crew to an orbit of 400 km altitude. Which organisation is solely responsible for developing and executing this mission?
- (A) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
 - (B) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
 - (C) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) independently
 - (D) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- Q13.** Lakshya Sen, who won a bronze medal at the 2021 BWF World Championships and represented India at the Paris Olympics 2024, is associated with which sport?
- (A) Badminton
 - (B) Table Tennis
 - (C) Lawn Tennis
 - (D) Squash
- Q14.** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, was born on 14 April 1891 in which town?
- (A) Pune, Maharashtra
 - (B) Mhow (now Dr. Ambedkar Nagar), Madhya Pradesh
 - (C) Mumbai, Maharashtra
 - (D) Nagpur, Maharashtra
- Q15.** Annie Besant, the Irish-born social reformer and Theosophist who became a leading voice in the Indian freedom movement, established the All India Home Rule League in the year:
- (A) 1914
 - (B) 1915
 - (C) 1916



(D) 1917



General Knowledge — Detailed Solutions (Q 1 – Q 15)

Sol. 1.

Solution

Saikhom Mirabai Chanu competed in the **49 kg** weight category at the Tokyo Olympics 2020. She lifted a total of 202 kg (87 kg in snatch + 115 kg in clean and jerk) to clinch the silver medal — India's first Olympic weightlifting medal since Karnam Malleswari's bronze at the Sydney 2000 Games. Option (B) 53 kg and Option (C) 55 kg are heavier categories in which Chanu has not competed at the Olympics; Option (D) 58 kg is also incorrect. Chanu's Tokyo performance made her the highest-ranked female weightlifter from India and inspired a generation of athletes. The 49 kg category was later discontinued by the IWF ahead of the Paris 2024 cycle.

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

Sol. 2.

Solution

Article 21A was inserted into the Indian Constitution by the *Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002*. It states: "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine." This provision was operationalised through the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Option (A) Article 19 deals with the six freedoms (speech, assembly, association, etc.); Option (C) Article 29 protects the interests of minorities; Option (D) Article 45 is a Directive Principle that originally mandated free education for children up to 14 years — it was amended when Article 21A was added to extend its focus to early childhood care for children below six years.

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



Sol. 3.

Solution

The **Chauri Chaura incident** occurred on **4 February 1922** in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh). A crowd of protestors, after being fired upon by police, retaliated by setting the Chauri Chaura police station ablaze, killing 22 policemen. Deeply distressed by the violence, Mahatma Gandhi unilaterally called off the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12 February 1922, a decision that shocked many Congress leaders including Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das. Option (A) 1919 is associated with the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre; Option (B) 1920 marks the formal launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement; Option (D) 1924 is the year Gandhi was released from prison after the incident.

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

Sol. 4.

Solution

Loktak Lake is located in **Manipur** and is the largest freshwater lake in North-east India. It is unique for its floating masses of vegetation, soil, and organic matter called *phumdis*. The **Keibul Lamjao National Park**, which floats on the lake, is the world's only floating national park and is the last natural habitat of the critically endangered Sangai (Manipur brow-antlered deer, *Rucervus eldii eldii*). Option (A) Assam has the Brahmaputra river and the Dibru-Saikhowa park; Option (B) Meghalaya is known for Umiam Lake; Option (C) Sikkim has the Tsongmo Lake. Loktak Lake is also designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance.

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

National Science Day is celebrated on **28 February** each year to commemorate the **discovery of the Raman Effect** by Sir C. V. Raman on 28 February 1928. The Raman Effect (inelastic scattering of photons by molecules) explains how light changes its wavelength when it passes through a transparent material. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for this discovery — the first Nobel Prize won by an Asian in the sciences. The Government of India designated 28 February as National Science Day in 1986 on the recommendation of the National Council for Science and Technology Communication. Option (B) India's first satellite Aryabhata was launched in 1975; Options (C) and (D)



relate to DRDO/ISRO milestones entirely unconnected to 28 February 1928.

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

Sol. 6.

Solution

The **Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve**, established in **1986**, was India's **first biosphere reserve**. It spreads across parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka covering approximately 5,520 sq km. The reserve shelters flagship species such as the Nilgiri Tahr (*Nilgiritragus hylocrius*), Asian elephant, tiger, and lion-tailed macaque, and includes the Silent Valley National Park within its core zone. It was inducted into the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 2000. Option (A) Sundarbans was designated a biosphere reserve in 1989; Option (C) Nanda Devi in 1988; Option (D) Gulf of Mannar in 1989. Thus, among the options, only the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was designated in 1986.

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

Sol. 7.

Solution

The **Indian Giant Squirrel** (*Ratufa indica*), locally known as *Shekru* in Marathi, is the official **state animal of Maharashtra**. It is the largest tree squirrel in the world, measuring up to 1 metre (including tail), and is distinguished by its vivid multi-coloured fur of maroon, brown, cream, and black. It is found in the moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests of peninsular India, especially in Maharashtra's Sahyadri ranges. Option (A) Madhya Pradesh's state animal is the Swamp Deer (Barasingha); Option (B) Goa's state animal is the Gaur (Indian Bison); Option (D) Karnataka's state animal is the Indian Elephant. The Indian Giant Squirrel is protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

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



Sol. 8.

Solution

The inaugural **Indian Super League (ISL)** season was played in 2014, and **Atletico de Kolkata** (a franchise co-owned by the Spanish club Club Atletico de Madrid) became the first ISL champions by defeating Kerala Blasters FC 1–0 in the final. Atletico de Kolkata also won the ISL in 2016, becoming two-time champions before the franchise was renamed and later merged to form ATK Mohun Bagan. Option (A) Bengaluru FC joined the ISL only from the 2017–18 season; Option (B) Kerala Blasters FC was the runner-up in 2014; Option (C) Mumbai City FC was a founding franchise but did not win the inaugural title. The ISL was launched with eight franchises to promote football in India.

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

Sol. 9.

Solution

Article 324(5) of the Indian Constitution states that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from office *except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India*, i.e., by an address of both Houses of Parliament presented to the President on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity (as per Article 124(4)). This provision safeguards the independence of the Election Commission. Option (B) The President of India is removed by impeachment (Article 61) by a two-thirds majority; Option (C) The Prime Minister can be removed by a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha; Option (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by an effective majority. None of these procedures applies to the CEC.

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

Sol. 10.

Solution

The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** was signed on **5 March 1931** between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India. Under this agreement, Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and attend the Second Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. In return, the British government agreed to release all political prisoners (except those convicted of violence), return confiscated lands not yet sold to third parties, and permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. Option (A) 1930 is when the historic Dandi March (Salt



Satyagraha) was launched; Option (C) 1932 and Option (D) 1933 are years after the pact and are incorrect.

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

Sol. 11.

Solution

The **Western Ghats** (Sahyadri) run for approximately **1,600 km** along the western edge of peninsular India, from the Tapti River in southern Gujarat southward through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and into Tamil Nadu, ending at Kanyakumari. As shown in the bar chart, the Eastern Ghats are slightly longer ($\approx 1,750$ km) but are discontinuous, being cut through by several eastward-flowing rivers. The Western Ghats were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012 and are recognised as one of the world's eight "hottest hotspots" of biodiversity. Option (A) 1,000 km and Option (B) 1,200 km are significant underestimates; Option (D) 2,000 km overestimates the length by 400 km.

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

Sol. 12.

Solution

Gaganyaan is India's first human spaceflight programme, being developed solely by the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**. The mission aims to demonstrate India's ability to send a crew of three *Gagannauts* (Indian astronauts) to a low Earth orbit of ≈ 400 km for a three-day mission, followed by a splashdown in Indian waters. ISRO's Human Space Flight Centre (HSFC) in Bengaluru is the nodal agency. Option (A) DRDO handles defence research and missile development, not human spaceflight; Option (B) NASA is a US agency; Option (C) HAL manufactures the Service Module structure and crew module but is not independently executing the mission — ISRO leads the entire programme. Gaganyaan will make India only the fourth country to independently send humans to space.

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



Sol. 13.

Solution

Lakshya Sen (born 16 August 2001, Almora, Uttarakhand) is an Indian professional **badminton** player. He trains under the Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy in Bengaluru. At the 2021 BWF World Championships held in Huelva, Spain, he won the **bronze medal** in men's singles, becoming one of India's youngest World Championship medallists. At the Paris Olympics 2024, he reached the semifinals before losing to Viktor Axelsen, and ultimately finished 4th. Option (B) Table Tennis and Option (C) Lawn Tennis are racket sports but not Lakshya Sen's discipline; Option (D) Squash is a different racket sport. He is often mentioned alongside PV Sindhu as one of India's brightest badminton prospects.

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was born on 14 April 1891 in **Mhow** (Military Headquarters of War), a cantonment town in present-day Madhya Pradesh, now officially renamed **Dr. Ambedkar Nagar** in his honour. His birthday (14 April) is observed as *Ambedkar Jayanti*, a national public holiday. Although he lived, studied, and worked extensively in Maharashtra — attending school in Satara and Bombay, practising law in Bombay, founding the Ambedkarite movement in Nagpur — his birthplace is definitively Mhow, Madhya Pradesh. Option (A) Pune is where he studied and later lived; Option (C) Mumbai (Bombay) is where he pursued his legal and political career; Option (D) Nagpur is where he converted to Buddhism on 14 October 1956, just weeks before his passing on 6 December 1956.

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

Annie Besant founded the **All India Home Rule League** in **September 1916** at Adyar, Madras (present-day Chennai), headquartered at the Theosophical Society. Almost simultaneously, Bal Gangadhar Tilak established the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum (now Belagavi). Both leagues were modelled on the Irish Home Rule movement and demanded self-governance for India within the British Empire. In December **1917**, Annie Besant became the first woman to be elected President of the Indian National Congress. Option (A) 1914 and Option (B) 1915 predate the founding; Option (D) 1917 is when



she became Congress president, not when she founded the Home Rule League.

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



Quick Answer Key — General Knowledge Sample Paper 10

Answer Key (click Q N to jump to solution)									
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B

11	C	12	D
13	A	14	B
15	C		

