

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Sample Paper

General Knowledge | Paper 7 of 8

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

1. This paper contains **15 multiple-choice questions** each carrying **1 mark**.
2. Each question has **four options (A) to (D)**; select the single best answer.
3. **+1 mark** is awarded for every correct answer. **No negative marking**.
4. The total time allotted for this section is **18 minutes**.
5. Do not spend too much time on any one question; move on and return if time permits.
6. Click on the **QN** label of each question to jump directly to its detailed solution.

General Knowledge — Sample Paper 7 (15 Questions)

Q1. Devendra Jhajharia, who became the first Indian para-athlete to win three Paralympic gold medals (2004, 2016, 2020), competed in which event?

- (A) Shot put (F46)
- (B) Discus throw (F46)
- (C) Javelin throw (F46)
- (D) Hammer throw (F46)

Q2. India has won the most Olympic gold medals in which sport?

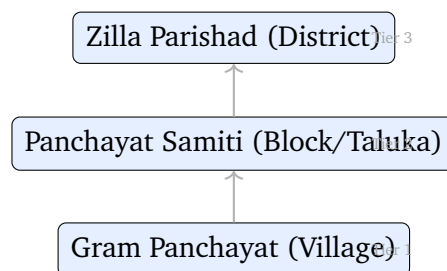
- (A) Wrestling

- (B) Shooting
- (C) Badminton
- (D) Field Hockey

Q3. The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** replaced India's earlier education policy of:

- (A) 1986
- (B) 1992
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2009

Q4. The **73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992)** established the constitutional status of which institutions? (Refer to the three-tier structure below.)



- (A) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)
- (B) Panchayati Raj institutions (rural local bodies)
- (C) State Public Service Commissions
- (D) District Courts

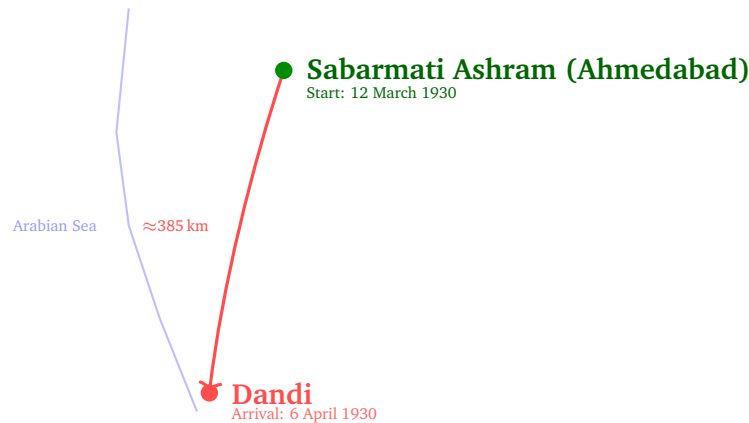
Q5. **Article 32** of the Indian Constitution, called the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution' by B.R. Ambedkar, provides citizens the right to:

- (A) Freedom of speech and expression
- (B) Education for children aged 6–14 years
- (C) Move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights



(D) Protection against double jeopardy

Q6. Mahatma Gandhi launched the **Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)** on 12 March 1930, walking from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi (Gujarat). Refer to the schematic route map below.



The Dandi March began on:

- (A) 15 August 1930
- (B) 26 January 1930
- (C) 6 April 1930
- (D) 12 March 1930

Q7. The headquarters of the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** is located in:

- (A) Bengaluru, Karnataka
- (B) Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- (C) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (D) Hyderabad, Telangana

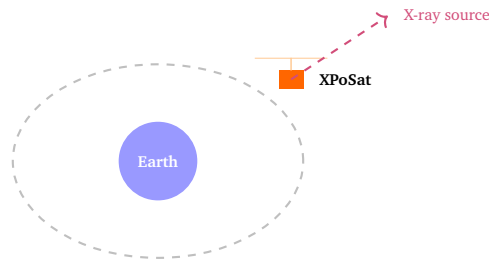
Q8. The **Ajanta Caves**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site renowned for ancient Buddhist paintings and sculptures, are located near which city in Maharashtra?

- (A) Pune



- (B) Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar)
- (C) Nashik
- (D) Solapur

Q9. India launched its first dedicated X-ray polarimetry space observatory, **XPoSat**, in: (See schematic orbit diagram below.)



XPoSat — Low-Earth Orbit (schematic)

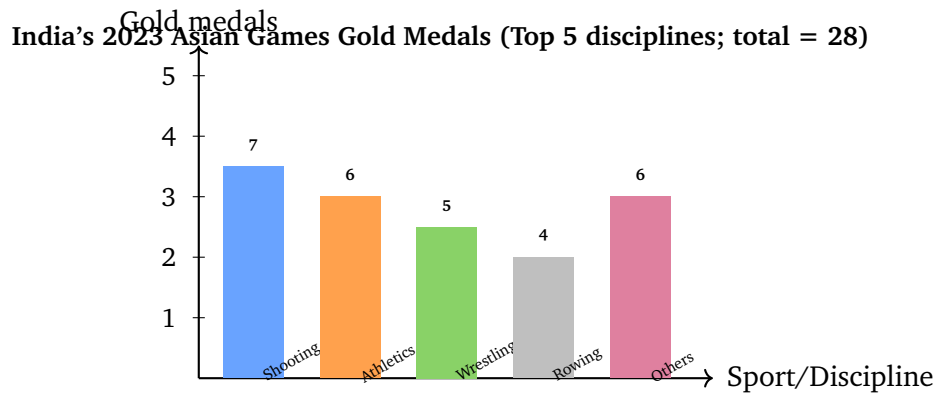
- (A) 2022
- (B) 2023
- (C) 2024
- (D) 2021

Q10. Who was the **first Chief Minister of Maharashtra** after the state was formally established on 1 May 1960?

- (A) Vasantao Naik
- (B) Yashwantrao Chavan
- (C) Shankarrao Chavan
- (D) Balasaheb Desai

Q11. India won a record **28 gold medals** at the **2023 Asian Games** (Hangzhou, China). The bar chart below shows India's top-performing disciplines.





India's total gold medal count at the 2023 Hangzhou Asian Games was:

- (A) 28
- (B) 22
- (C) 15
- (D) 35

Q12. Football star **Sunil Chhetri**, India's all-time highest goal scorer in international football, announced his retirement from international football in:

- (A) 2022
- (B) 2023
- (C) 2025
- (D) 2024

Q13. **Rabindranath Tagore** was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature (for *Gitanjali*) in:

- (A) 1921
- (B) 1918
- (C) 1913
- (D) 1924

Q14. What is the **state bird of Maharashtra**?



- (A) Peacock
- (B) Yellow-footed Green Pigeon (Hariyal)
- (C) Flamingo
- (D) House Sparrow

Q15. Which institution topped the **NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework) Rankings 2024** in the 'University' category?

- (A) Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi
- (C) University of Delhi
- (D) University of Mumbai



Detailed Solutions — General Knowledge Sample Paper 7

Sol. 1.

Solution

Topic: Para-Athletics — Devendra Jhajharia

Devendra Jhajharia competes in **Javelin Throw (F46 classification)**, an impairment class for athletes with upper-limb deficiency or impaired arm function. He won gold at the 2004 Athens Paralympics (62.15 m world record), the 2016 Rio Paralympics (63.97 m world record), and the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics (64.35 m world record) — three Paralympic gold medals, the most by any Indian para-athlete. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 2022.

Distractors: Shot put, discus throw, and hammer throw are different track-and-field throwing events. The F46 class covers field events but Jhajharia's event is specifically javelin.

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

Sol. 2.

Solution

Topic: Indian Olympic History — Field Hockey

India has won **8 Olympic gold medals in Men's Field Hockey** — the highest by India in any single sport. These were at: 1928 (Amsterdam), 1932 (Los Angeles), 1936 (Berlin), 1948 (London), 1952 (Helsinki), 1956 (Melbourne), 1964 (Tokyo), and 1980 (Moscow). India also won a bronze at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, ending a 41-year medal drought. No other sport has yielded 8 Olympic golds for India.

Wrestling, shooting, and badminton have each produced far fewer than 8 Olympic gold medals for India. India's first individual Olympic gold was by Abhinav Bindra in Shooting (10 m Air Rifle) at Beijing 2008.

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



Sol. 3.

Solution**Topic:** Education Policy — NEP 2020

NEP 2020 replaced the **National Policy on Education, 1986** (amended in 1992). NEP 2020 introduced a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure (replacing the old 10+2), multilingual education, vocational training from Class 6, reduced rote learning, a national credit transfer framework, and the target of 50% gross enrolment ratio in higher education by 2035. It also renamed the HRD Ministry to the Ministry of Education.

Note: 1992 was only an amendment to the 1986 policy, not a separate policy. 2005 was the year of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005). 2009 is the year the RTE Act was passed — not an education policy.

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

Sol. 4.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Polity — 73rd Constitutional Amendment and Panchayati Raj

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** (effective 24 April 1993) gave constitutional recognition to **Panchayati Raj Institutions** — the three-tier structure of: (1) Gram Panchayat (village level), (2) Panchayat Samiti (block/taluka level), and (3) Zilla Parishad (district level). It mandated reservations for SCs, STs, and women (not less than 1/3 of seats). The companion 74th Amendment covered urban local bodies (Municipalities). 24 April is now celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day.

Option (A) — Urban Local Bodies — is covered by the 74th Amendment, not the 73rd. State Public Service Commissions and District Courts are separate constitutional bodies unrelated to this amendment.

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

Sol. 5.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Constitution — Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies)

Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) provides every citizen the right to directly approach the **Supreme Court of India** for enforcement of their Fundamental Rights. B.R. Ambedkar called it the “very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it.” Writs available under Article 32: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto. Article 226 similarly empowers High Courts to issue writs.

Distractors: Freedom of speech (Article 19); Education for children 6–14 years (Article 21A, inserted by 86th Amendment 2002); Protection against double jeopardy (Article 20).

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

Sol. 6.

Solution**Topic:** Indian History — Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)

Mahatma Gandhi launched the **Dandi March** on **12 March 1930** from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad. He walked approximately 385 km with 78 chosen companions, arriving at Dandi on **6 April 1930**, where he picked up a fistful of salt, symbolically breaking the British Salt Law. This act of civil disobedience triggered the wider Salt Satyagraha across India and was a defining moment of the independence movement.

Common distractor: Option (C) — 6 April — is the arrival date at Dandi (not the start). 15 August is Independence Day (1947). 26 January is Republic Day (1950). The answer is the *start* date: **12 March 1930**.

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

Sol. 7.

Solution**Topic:** Science & Technology — ISRO Headquarters

ISRO's headquarters is at **Antariksh Bhavan, New BEL Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka**. ISRO was founded in 1969 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, who is considered the father of the Indian space programme. Key ISRO centres: VSSC (Thiruvananthapuram) — rocket development; SHAR/SDSC (Sriharikota) — launch; SAC (Ahmedabad) — remote sensing; ISTRAC (Bengaluru) — tracking/telemetry. The Department of Space is also based in Bengaluru.

Distractors: Thiruvananthapuram hosts VSSC (Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre) — a launch-vehicle development centre, not the HQ. Chennai and Hyderabad do not host major ISRO centres.

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

Sol. 8.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Heritage — Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra

The **Ajanta Caves** are a collection of 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE, located near **Aurangabad** (renamed Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar in 2023), Maharashtra. They were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. The caves feature some of the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art — paintings depicting Jataka tales and sculptures of the Buddha.

Ellora Caves (also near Aurangabad) contain Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain temples from 600–1000 CE and are a separate UNESCO site. Pune, Nashik, and Solapur are in Maharashtra but are not near the Ajanta Caves.

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

Sol. 9.

Solution**Topic:** Space Science — XPoSat Launch (2024)

XPoSat (X-ray Polarimeter Satellite) was launched by ISRO on **1 January 2024** aboard a PSLV-C58 rocket from Sriharikota. It is India's first and the world's second dedicated X-ray polarimetry mission (after NASA's IXPE, launched 2021). XPoSat is designed to study the polarisation of X-ray emissions from cosmic sources such as black holes, neutron stars, and active galactic nuclei, providing unique insights into their physical geometry and magnetic fields.

Distractors: NASA's IXPE was 2021 (not India's); Chandrayaan-3 and Aditya-L1 were 2023 missions. XPoSat was specifically a **2024** launch — the first ISRO mission of that year.

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

Sol. 10.

Solution**Topic:** Maharashtra History — First Chief Minister

Yashwantrao Balwantrao Chavan (Y.B. Chavan) became the **first Chief Minister of Maharashtra** when the state was carved out of the erstwhile Bombay State on 1 May 1960. He served as CM until November 1962, when he was appointed Defence Minister of India by PM Jawaharlal Nehru (after the 1962 Indo-China War). He later served as Home Minister and Finance Minister at the Centre. He is remembered as the father of Maharashtra and architect of its administration.

Vasant Rao Naik was Maharashtra's 3rd Chief Minister (1963–1967). Shankar Rao Chavan was CM twice (1975–77 and 1988–91). Balasaheb Desai held ministerial positions but was not the first CM.

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

Sol. 11.

Solution**Topic:** Sports — 2023 Asian Games, Hangzhou

India won a record **28 gold medals** at the 2023 Asian Games (Hangzhou, China, 23 September – 8 October 2023) — the highest-ever gold tally for India at the Asian Games. India also set records with 38 silvers and 41 bronzes (107 total medals). Top sports: Shooting (7 gold), Athletics (6), Wrestling (5), Rowing (4), and others. India finished 4th overall in the gold medal tally (after China, Japan, and South Korea).

Previous record: India won 15 gold medals at the 2018 Asian Games (Jakarta-Palembang). The 2023 tally of 28 nearly doubled the previous best. Option (B) 22 and Option (D) 35 are both incorrect numbers.

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

Sol. 12.

Solution**Topic:** Sports — Sunil Chhetri Retirement

Sunil Chhetri announced his retirement from international football in **2024**. His last international match was on **6 June 2024** (FIFA World Cup 2026 Qualifier vs Kuwait, at Salt Lake Stadium, Kolkata). India won 6–0 and the home crowd gave him a standing ovation. Chhetri retired with **94 international goals** for India, making him one of the highest international goal scorers in history (alongside Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi among the all-time greats).

Distractors: 2022 and 2023 are incorrect years — Chhetri was still playing in those years. 2025 is after his actual retirement date of June 2024.

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

Sol. 13.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Culture — Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel Prize

Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913** — the first Asian person to receive a Nobel Prize. He was honoured for his work *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings), translated into English. Tagore was a poet, novelist, musician, philosopher, and artist. He composed the national anthems of both India (*Jana Gana Mana*) and Bangladesh (*Amar Shonar Bangla*). He was knighted in 1915 but returned the honour in 1919 after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Common distractor: 1921 is when Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University. 1918 and 1924 are not significant Tagore milestones. The Nobel was in **1913**.

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

Sol. 14.

Solution**Topic:** Maharashtra — State Bird

The state bird of Maharashtra is the **Yellow-footed Green Pigeon** (*Treron phoenicoptera*), known locally as **Hariyal**. It is a medium-sized pigeon with olive-green plumage and distinctive yellow legs/feet. It is found in forests and woodland areas across Maharashtra and other parts of India. The bird appears on the state's official emblem.

Common distractors: Peacock is India's *national* bird (not Maharashtra's state bird); House Sparrow is Delhi's state bird; Flamingo is associated with Mumbai's Sewri mudflats but is not the designated state bird of Maharashtra.

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

Sol. 15.

Solution**Topic:** Education — NIRF Rankings 2024, University Category

The **Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru** has consistently topped the NIRF Rankings in the '**University**' category for multiple consecutive years, including 2024. IISc is India's premier research institution in science and engineering, established in 1909. In the overall NIRF Rankings 2024, IIT Madras topped across institutions (all categories). IISc specifically tops the University category.

JNU typically ranks in the top 5 universities; University of Delhi and University of Mumbai rank lower. The University category in NIRF includes universities (excluding IITs, NITs, and other technical institutions that have their own categories).

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

Answer Key — General Knowledge Sample Paper 7

MAH B.P.Ed CET — General Knowledge — Sample Paper 7

15 Questions | +1 per correct answer | No negative marking

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	2	D	3	A	4	B	5	C
6	D	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	B
11	A	12	D	13	C	14	B	15	A

Option	Count
(A)	4
(B)	4
(C)	4
(D)	3
Total	15

Click on any answer letter in the table above to jump to the detailed solution.

*For the question, click the **QN** label in the Solutions section.*

