

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Sample Paper

General Knowledge | Paper 8 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 8 (15 Questions)

Q1. Who won the **inaugural Women's Premier League (WPL) 2023**?

- (A) Royal Challengers Bangalore
- (B) Mumbai Indians
- (C) Delhi Capitals
- (D) Gujarat Giants

Q2. **Sachin Tendulkar** scored his landmark **100th international century** (Tests + ODIs) against which country?

- (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) Australia

- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Pakistan

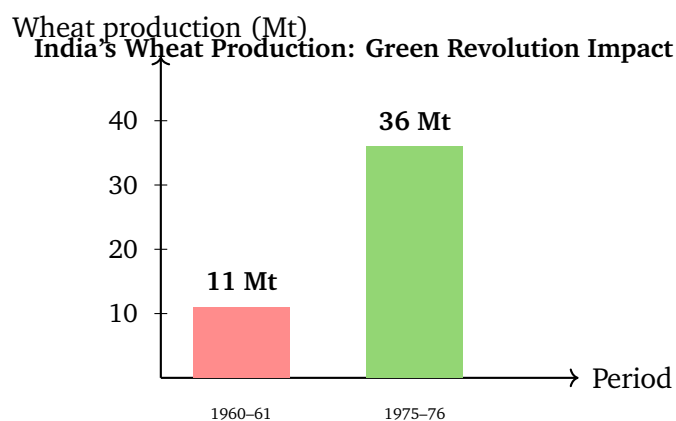
Q3. Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are listed under which Article of the Indian Constitution (inserted by the **42nd Amendment, 1976**)?

- (A) Article 17
- (B) Article 32
- (C) Article 45
- (D) Article 51A

Q4. The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), which granted expedited citizenship to persecuted minorities from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, was passed by the Parliament of India in:

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

Q5. The Green Revolution in India (1960s–70s), led by agronomist M.S. Swaminathan with high-yielding crop varieties, primarily transformed the production of: (Refer to the wheat yield bar chart below.)



- (A) Sugarcane and cotton



- (B) Wheat and rice
- (C) Pulses and oilseeds
- (D) Jute and tobacco

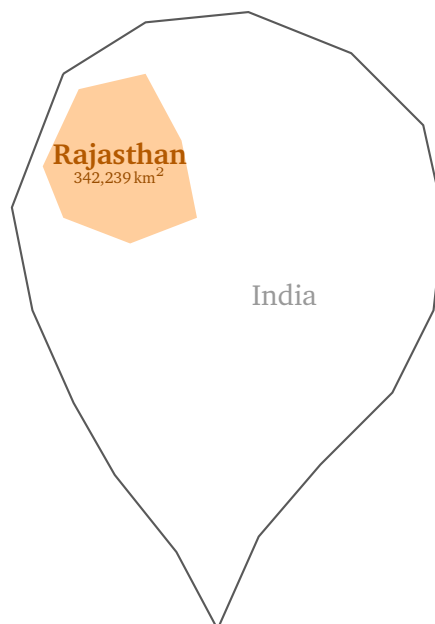
Q6. What is the **state tree** of Maharashtra?

- (A) Banyan
- (B) Peepal
- (C) Mango (*Mangifera indica*)
- (D) Teak

Q7. India's **White Revolution** (Operation Flood), which made India the world's **largest milk producer**, was led by:

- (A) M.S. Swaminathan
- (B) Norman Borlaug
- (C) Amul Cooperative (GCMMF)
- (D) Dr. Verghese Kurien

Q8. Which is the **largest state of India by area**? (Refer to the schematic map below.)



- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

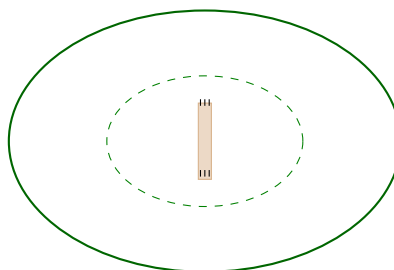
Q9. The **Pragyan rover** deployed by **Chandrayaan-3** on the Moon's south polar surface was designed to operate for:

- (A) 7 Earth days
- (B) 14 Earth days (one lunar day)
- (C) 30 Earth days
- (D) 28 Earth days

Q10. Who received the prestigious **Maharashtra Bhushan Award 2023** — Maharashtra's highest civilian honour?

- (A) Appasaheb Dharmadhikari
- (B) Sachin Tendulkar
- (C) Lata Mangeshkar
- (D) Asha Bhosle

Q11. The final of the **2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup (ODI)** was played at which stadium? (Refer to the cricket oval diagram below.)



Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad
Capacity: ~1,32,000 (world's largest cricket stadium)

- (A) Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai
- (B) Eden Gardens, Kolkata



(C) Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad

(D) M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bengaluru

Q12. India's most recent Olympic gold medal in **men's field hockey** (before the Tokyo 2020/21 era) was won at:

(A) 1980 Moscow Olympics

(B) 1976 Montreal Olympics

(C) 1984 Los Angeles Olympics

(D) 1972 Munich Olympics

Q13. Who is the **Prime Minister of India** in 2024?

(A) Manmohan Singh

(B) Narendra Modi

(C) Amit Shah

(D) Rahul Gandhi

Q14. Which river has been designated as the '**National River of India**'?

(A) Yamuna

(B) Godavari

(C) Ganga

(D) Brahmaputra

Q15. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** has its headquarters in:

(A) New York, USA

(B) Geneva, Switzerland

(C) Vienna, Austria

(D) Paris, France



Detailed Solutions — General Knowledge Sample Paper 8

Sol. 1.

Solution

Topic: Cricket — Women's Premier League (WPL) 2023 Inaugural Winner

Mumbai Indians won the inaugural **Women's Premier League (WPL) 2023** final on **26 March 2023** at the Brabourne Stadium, Mumbai, defeating Delhi Capitals by 7 wickets. The WPL was launched by the BCCI as India's women's T20 franchise league. Five teams contested: Mumbai Indians, Delhi Capitals, Royal Challengers Bangalore, Gujarat Giants, and UP Warriorz. **Harmanpreet Kaur** captained the winning Mumbai Indians side.

Key facts:

- WPL was launched with BCCI franchise auction held in January 2023.
- Mumbai Indians (women's franchise) drew inspiration from the iconic IPL franchise.
- The WPL final saw Mumbai Indians chase down 132 in 19.3 overs.
- Royal Challengers Bangalore finished third in the inaugural season.

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

Sol. 2.

Solution

Topic: Cricket — Sachin Tendulkar's 100th International Century

Sachin Tendulkar scored his historic **100th international century** on **16 March 2012** at the Shere Bangla National Cricket Stadium, Mirpur, **against Bangladesh** in an Asia Cup ODI. He scored 114 off 147 balls. This milestone had been eagerly awaited for over a year (his 99th century was in January 2011). Tendulkar retired from all cricket in November 2013 with **51 Test centuries** and **49 ODI centuries** (100 total).

Milestone context:

- No other batsman in history has scored 100 international centuries.
- India won the Asia Cup 2012 match against Bangladesh.



- Tendulkar's first international century: vs England, 1990 (at Old Trafford).
- He played 664 international matches scoring 34,357 international runs.

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

Sol. 3.

Solution

Topic: Indian Constitution — Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)

Article 51A of the Indian Constitution lists the **Fundamental Duties** of every citizen of India. It was inserted by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (during the Emergency era under PM Indira Gandhi), adding a new **Part IVA** to the Constitution. Originally there were 10 Fundamental Duties; an 11th was added by the **86th Amendment (2002)** relating to parents providing education opportunities to children aged 6–14.

Quick reference:

- Article 17 — Abolition of Untouchability
- Article 32 — Right to move Supreme Court (Constitutional Remedies)
- Article 45 — Early childhood care and education (DPSP)
- Article 51A — **Fundamental Duties** (correct answer)

Fundamental Duties are not enforceable by courts but are considered while judging the constitutionality of laws.

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

Sol. 4.

Solution

Topic: Indian Polity — Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019

The **Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)** was passed by the Parliament of India on **11 December 2019** (Lok Sabha on 9 Dec, Rajya Sabha on 11 Dec). It provides expedited citizenship to Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi, and Christian minorities who entered India from **Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan**



before **31 December 2014**, having faced religious persecution.

Key dates:

- CAA passed: **December 2019** (correct answer)
- Presidential assent: 12 December 2019
- CAA Rules notified: **March 2024** (making the act operational)
- The act excludes Muslims, which was a subject of significant public debate.

Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect years — the CAA was not passed in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

Topic: Indian Agriculture — Green Revolution

The **Green Revolution** primarily transformed the production of **wheat and rice** through high-yielding varieties (HYV) developed by Nobel laureate **Norman Borlaug** (wheat) and Indian scientist **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan** (rice and wheat adaptation). India's wheat production jumped from about **11 million tonnes (1960–61)** to **36 million tonnes (1975–76)**, eliminating dependence on food aid (PL-480 imports from the USA).

Key facts:

- Core Green Revolution states: Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh.
- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan is called the **Father of India's Green Revolution**.
- The revolution also required irrigation expansion and fertiliser use.
- Sugarcane, cotton, pulses, jute, and tobacco were **not** major Green Revolution crops.

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



Sol. 6.

Solution**Topic:** Maharashtra State Symbols — State Tree

The **Mango** (*Mangifera indica*), called *Aam* in Marathi, is the **state tree of Maharashtra**. The mango tree holds deep cultural significance in India — it is also the **national fruit** of India. Maharashtra is one of India's leading mango-producing states, famous for varieties like **Alphonso (Hapus)**, Kesar, and Ratnagiri mangoes.

Common distractors:

- **Banyan** (*Ficus benghalensis*) — National tree of India
- **Peepal** (*Ficus religiosa*) — State tree of Haryana; sacred fig
- **Teak** (*Tectona grandis*) — State tree of Chhattisgarh / Madhya Pradesh
- **Mango** — State tree of **Maharashtra** (correct answer)

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

Sol. 7.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Agriculture — White Revolution / Operation Flood

Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the **Father of India's White Revolution** (Operation Flood, 1970–1996). He was the founder-chairman of **AMUL** (Anand Milk Union Limited) and the **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)**. Operation Flood transformed India from a milk-deficit country into the **world's largest milk producer**.

Kurien's key contributions:

- Born: 26 November 1921 — celebrated as **National Milk Day** in his honour.
- Awards: **Padma Vibhushan**, Ramon Magsaysay Award, World Food Prize.
- The cooperative model he pioneered empowered millions of dairy farmers.
- *Note:* M.S. Swaminathan led the Green Revolution; Norman Borlaug was a wheat scientist.



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

Sol. 8.

Solution

Topic: Indian Geography — Largest State by Area

Rajasthan is the largest state of India by area, covering **342,239 km²** (approximately 10.4% of India's total geographical area). It is bordered by Pakistan to the west/northwest, Punjab and Haryana to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to the east, and Gujarat to the southwest.

Area comparison of large Indian states:

- **Rajasthan** — 342,239 km² (**largest**)
- Madhya Pradesh — 308,252 km² (2nd largest; was largest before 2000 bifurcation)
- Maharashtra — 307,713 km² (3rd largest)
- Uttar Pradesh — 240,928 km² (4th largest, but most populous state)

Madhya Pradesh was the largest state before the creation of Chhattisgarh (2000).

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

Sol. 9.

Solution

Topic: Science & Technology — Chandrayaan-3 / Pragyan Rover

The **Pragyan rover** was designed to operate for **one lunar day**, equivalent to **14 Earth days**. A lunar day is the period of sunlight on the Moon's surface — equal to 14 Earth days of continuous sunlight followed by 14 days of darkness. The rover was solar-powered and could not function during the lunar night.

Chandrayaan-3 key facts:

- Vikram lander touchdown: **23 August 2023** at the lunar south pole.
- India became the **first country** to achieve a soft landing near the lunar south pole.



- India is the **4th nation** to achieve a lunar soft landing (after USSR, USA, China).
- Pragyan exceeded expectations by completing all its mission objectives within the lunar day.
- The rover covered approximately 100 metres on the lunar surface.

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

Sol. 10.

Solution

Topic: Maharashtra Current Affairs — Maharashtra Bhushan Award 2023

The **Maharashtra Bhushan Award 2023** was conferred upon **Appasaheb Prabhu Dharmadhikari** (a noted social reformer and spiritual leader). The Maharashtra Bhushan Award is the state government's highest civilian honour, equivalent to the Padma Vibhushan at the national level.

Previous Maharashtra Bhushan recipients (selected):

- **Sachin Tendulkar** — 2003 (cricket legend)
- **Lata Mangeshkar** — 1997 (singing legend; received Bharat Ratna 2001)
- **Asha Bhosle** — 2008 (playback singer)
- **Appasaheb Dharmadhikari** — **2023** (correct answer)

The award carries a cash prize and a citation from the state government of Maharashtra.

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



Sol. 11.

Solution**Topic:** Cricket — ICC World Cup 2023 Final Venue

The final of the **2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup (ODI)** was held on **19 November 2023** at the **Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad** — the world's largest cricket stadium with a capacity of approximately **1,32,000**. **Australia** defeated India by **6 wickets**, chasing 241 in 43 overs. **Travis Head** scored 137 runs to win the Player of the Match award.

Other key venues in the 2023 World Cup:

- **Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai** — India vs New Zealand semi-final
- **Eden Gardens, Kolkata** — India vs South Africa (high-profile league match)
- **M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bengaluru** — Venue for several group matches
- **Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad** — **Final** (correct answer)

India had remained unbeaten throughout the tournament until the final.

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

Sol. 12.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Sports History — Olympic Gold in Men's Field Hockey

India won its most recent Olympic gold medal in men's field hockey at the **1980 Moscow Olympics**, defeating Spain 4–3 in the final. After that, India went through a prolonged medal drought — it took 41 years before the **bronze medal at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics** (defeating Germany 5–4). The team was captained by **Manpreet Singh** at Tokyo and **P.R. Sreejesh** was the legendary goalkeeper.

India's Olympic field hockey gold medal history:

- Gold medals at: 1928, 1932, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1964, 1980 (**8 total**)
- **1980 Moscow** — Last gold (correct answer); India boycotted 1984 over Moscow politics? No — India participated in 1984 and won silver.



- **1976 Montreal** — India finished last (7th place)
- **1972 Munich** — India won bronze (Germany won gold)
- **1984 Los Angeles** — India won silver

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

Sol. 13.

Solution

Topic: Indian Polity — Prime Minister of India 2024

Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India in 2024, serving his **third consecutive term** (first from 2014, re-elected 2019, and re-elected for a third time in **June 2024** after the 18th Lok Sabha general elections, where the BJP-led NDA alliance secured a majority). He is the **14th Prime Minister** of India.

Distractors:

- **Manmohan Singh** — 13th PM of India, served 2004–2014 (Congress-led UPA)
- **Amit Shah** — Union Home Minister of India (not PM)
- **Rahul Gandhi** — Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha (not PM)
- **Narendra Modi** — 14th PM of India, in office since **May 2014** (correct answer)

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

Topic: Indian Geography — National River of India

The **Ganga (Ganges)** was designated as India's **National River** by the Government of India in **2008**. This was accompanied by the formation of the **National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)** for its conservation. The Ganga originates at **Gangotri Glacier** (Uttarakhand) and flows **2,525 km** to the Bay of Bengal. It is considered sacred in Hinduism and sustains over **400 million** people.



Key Ganga-related facts:

- The **Namami Gange Mission** (launched 2014) is the flagship programme for Ganga rejuvenation.
- Major tributaries: Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Son, Ramganga.
- Ganga delta (Sundarbans) is shared with Bangladesh.
- **Yamuna**, Godavari, and Brahmaputra are not designated as National River.

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

Topic: International Organisations — UNESCO Headquarters

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is headquartered at **7, Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France**. UNESCO was founded on **4 November 1945** and currently has **194 member states**. It is best known for its **World Heritage Sites programme** (natural and cultural heritage), as well as literacy, science cooperation, press freedom, and cultural diversity initiatives.

Common headquarters confusions:

- **New York, USA** — United Nations (UN) Headquarters; also UNICEF
- **Geneva, Switzerland** — WHO, WTO, UNHCR, ILO, Red Cross (ICRC)
- **Vienna, Austria** — IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), OPEC, UNODC
- **Paris, France** — **UNESCO** (correct answer); also OECD

India has **42 UNESCO World Heritage Sites** (as of 2024), including the Taj Mahal, Ajanta Caves, and Sundarbans.

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



Answer Key — General Knowledge Sample Paper 8

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

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.*

