

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Sample Paper

General Knowledge | Paper 9

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 contains **15 multiple-choice questions** (MCQs), each carrying **1 mark**.
- Each question has **four options (A, B, C, D)**; choose the single best answer.
- **No negative marking**: wrong or unattempted answers carry zero marks.
- Total time allowed: **18 minutes**. Manage your time carefully.
- Question numbers in the question list are **hyperlinked** to their solutions at the end of the paper.
- The **Quick Answer Key** is provided on the last page for rapid self-assessment.

General Knowledge — Questions (Q1–Q15)

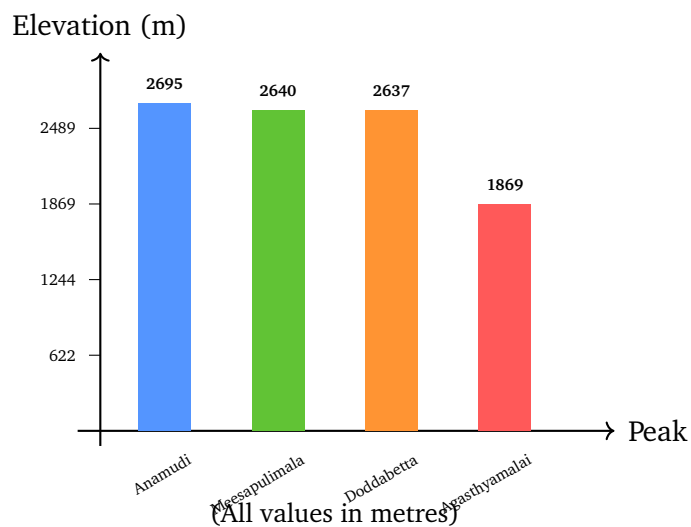
- Q1.** In the Thomas Cup 2022 badminton final held in Bangkok, Thailand, India created history by winning its first-ever title. Which country did India defeat in the final?
- (A) Indonesia
(B) China
(C) Malaysia
(D) Japan
- Q2.** As per Article 80 of the Constitution of India, the maximum strength (total membership) of the Rajya Sabha shall not exceed:
- (A) 200

- (B) 250
- (C) 238
- (D) 245

Q3. The Rowlatt Act, which gave the British government the power to imprison any person without trial, was passed in the year:

- (A) 1917
- (B) 1918
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1921

Q4. Refer to the bar chart below showing the elevation of major peaks in and around the Western Ghats. Anamudi, the highest peak in the Western Ghats, has an elevation of approximately:



- (A) 2,438 m
- (B) 2,550 m
- (C) 2,637 m
- (D) 2,695 m



- Q5.** India's first dedicated solar observation spacecraft, Aditya-L1, was launched by ISRO in September 2023. It was placed at which Sun–Earth Lagrange point to study the solar corona continuously?
- (A) L1
 - (B) L2
 - (C) L3
 - (D) L4
- Q6.** The Indian National Congress held its first session in December 1885. The city that hosted this historic founding session was:
- (A) Calcutta
 - (B) Bombay
 - (C) Madras
 - (D) Pune
- Q7.** After the reorganisation of districts, the total number of districts in Maharashtra as of 2024 is:
- (A) 33
 - (B) 34
 - (C) 36
 - (D) 38
- Q8.** At the World Athletics Championships 2023 held in Budapest, Hungary, Neeraj Chopra became the first Indian to win a World Athletics Championships gold medal. In which event did he win the gold?
- (A) Shot put
 - (B) Discus throw
 - (C) Long jump
 - (D) Javelin throw



- Q9.** Article 356 of the Constitution of India empowers the President to issue a proclamation when the constitutional machinery in a state fails. This provision is commonly known as:
- (A) President's Rule
 - (B) National Emergency
 - (C) Financial Emergency
 - (D) Constitutional Emergency
- Q10.** India has a vast coastline shared among many states. Which Indian state possesses the longest coastline among all states and union territories?
- (A) Maharashtra
 - (B) Gujarat
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Tamil Nadu
- Q11.** BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile jointly developed by India (DRDO) and Russia (NPO Mashinostroyeniya). Its operational maximum speed is approximately:
- (A) Mach 1.5
 - (B) Mach 2.0
 - (C) Mach 2.8
 - (D) Mach 4.5
- Q12.** The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, in which Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to fire upon a peaceful public gathering in Amritsar, took place on 13 April in the year:
- (A) 1915
 - (B) 1917
 - (C) 1918

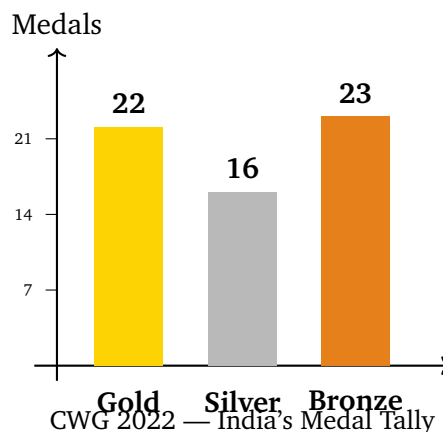


(D) 1919

Q13. In January 2024, the Government of India announced the Bharat Ratna (posthumously) for a former Chief Minister of Bihar who was a pioneer of the backward classes movement and championed socially and economically disadvantaged communities. He was:

- (A) Karpoori Thakur
- (B) Mulayam Singh Yadav
- (C) Kanshi Ram
- (D) Jagjivan Ram

Q14. The Commonwealth Games 2022 were held in Birmingham, United Kingdom. The bar chart below shows India's medal tally by category. What was India's **total** medal count at CWG 2022?



- (A) 55
- (B) 61
- (C) 67
- (D) 73

Q15. The 'Wari' (or 'Vari') is a centuries-old pilgrimage tradition in Maharashtra in which devotees called *Warkaris* undertake a barefoot walk twice a year to pay homage to Lord Vitthal (Vithoba). The destination of this pilgrimage is:

- (A) Nashik
- (B) Shirdi
- (C) Pandharpur
- (D) Kolhapur



Detailed Solutions — General Knowledge Sample Paper 9

Sol. 1.

Solution

India defeated **Indonesia** 3–0 in the Thomas Cup 2022 final held at the Impact Arena, Bangkok, Thailand, on 15 May 2022. This victory ended India's long wait for the prestigious team badminton championship, making it the first Asian nation other than China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, and South Korea to win the title. India's star players including H. S. Prannoy, Lakshya Sen, Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy played stellar roles throughout the tournament. Indonesia, an eight-time Thomas Cup champion, was considered a heavy favourite, making India's triumph even more historic.

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

Sol. 2.

Solution

Article 80 of the Constitution of India specifies the composition of the Rajya Sabha. The total membership of the Rajya Sabha shall not exceed **250**, of which 238 are representatives of States and Union Territories elected indirectly, and 12 are nominated by the President for their expertise in literature, science, art, and social service. Option (A) 200 is incorrect. Option (C) 238 refers only to the elected members, not the total maximum. Option (D) 245 is the current actual membership, not the constitutional maximum of 250.

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

Sol. 3.

Solution

The **Rowlatt Act** (officially the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act) was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in March **1919**, against strong opposition from Indian members of the Council. It empowered the British colonial government to imprison any person suspected of revolutionary activities without trial or judicial review for up to two years. The act provoked widespread protests across India and directly led to the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13 April 1919. Options (A) 1917 and (B) 1918 predate the Act; option (D) 1921 is the year the Non-Cooperation Movement gained peak momentum, not the year of the Rowlatt Act.



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

Sol. 4.

Solution

Anamudi (also spelled Anaimudi), located in the Eravikulam National Park in the Idukki district of Kerala, is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and in peninsular India, standing at **2,695 m** above sea level. As the bar chart shows, it is clearly the tallest among the four peaks depicted. Meesapulimala (2,640 m) and Doddabetta (2,637 m, in the Nilgiris) are the next highest. Option (A) 2,438 m is far short of Anamudi's true height. Option (B) 2,550 m is also incorrect. Option (C) 2,637 m is the height of Doddabetta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris but not Anamudi.

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

Aditya-L1 is India's first space-based solar observatory, launched by ISRO on 2 September 2023 aboard a PSLV-C57 rocket. It was placed in a halo orbit around the **Sun–Earth Lagrange point 1 (L1)**, which lies approximately 1.5 million km from Earth in the direction of the Sun. From this vantage point, the spacecraft can observe the Sun continuously without occultation, enabling uninterrupted study of solar wind, the corona, and solar flares. L2 is used by missions looking away from the Sun (e.g., James Webb Space Telescope). L3, L4, and L5 are other gravitational equilibrium points not suited for continuous solar observation.

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

Sol. 6.

Solution

The Indian National Congress (INC) held its **first session on 28–30 December 1885** at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in **Bombay** (present-day Mumbai). It was convened by Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, in consultation with Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee served as the first President of the session, with 72 delegates attending. Calcutta hosted the second session (1886); Madras hosted the third session (1887). Pune is sometimes confused because the INC's early leadership had close ties to Pune's Sarvajanic Sabha, but the inaugural session was definitively in Bombay.



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

Sol. 7.

Solution

Maharashtra has **36 districts** as of 2024, spread across six administrative divisions: Konkan, Nashik, Pune, Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar), Amravati, and Nagpur. The state was reorganised on a linguistic basis on 1 May 1960. Option (A) 33 and Option (B) 34 undercount the actual number of districts. Option (D) 38 overstates it. The correct count of 36 districts is widely used in administrative records and is regularly tested in state-level competitive examinations including MAH CET.

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

Sol. 8.

Solution

Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in the **Javelin Throw** at the World Athletics Championships 2023 in Budapest, Hungary, with a throw of 88.17 metres. This made him the first Indian athlete to become World Athletics Champion, following his Olympic gold at the Tokyo 2020 Games. Options (A) shot put, (B) discus throw, and (C) long jump are entirely different field events in which Neeraj does not compete. His success has significantly elevated the profile of athletics in India and inspired a new generation of javelin throwers.

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

Sol. 9.

Solution

Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with the imposition of **President's Rule** (also called State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency) in a state when the constitutional machinery breaks down. Upon a Governor's report or otherwise, the President may assume the functions of the state government. It must be approved by Parliament. Article 352 provides for National Emergency (war/external aggression/armed rebellion). Article 360 deals with Financial Emergency. Option (D) "Constitutional Emergency" is a colloquial synonym but is not the official term used in jurisprudence; President's Rule is the standard nomenclature.

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



Sol. 10.

Solution

Gujarat has the longest coastline of any Indian state, stretching approximately **1,600 km** along the Arabian Sea. Its irregular coastline, including the Saurashtra peninsula and the Rann of Kutch, accounts for this exceptional length. Tamil Nadu (around 1,076 km) comes second among the mainland states, while Andhra Pradesh has roughly 974 km. Maharashtra's coastline is approximately 720 km. Gujarat's extensive coastline has made it a hub for major ports including Kandla (Deendayal), Mundra, and Hazira, significantly contributing to India's maritime trade.

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

Sol. 11.

Solution

BrahMos is a medium-range ramjet supersonic cruise missile jointly developed by BrahMos Aerospace, a joint venture between India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya. Its name is derived from the rivers Brahmaputra and Moskva. The missile operates at a maximum speed of approximately **Mach 2.8** (about 3,450 km/h), making it one of the fastest cruise missiles in the world. Option (A) Mach 1.5 and (B) Mach 2.0 are too low; option (D) Mach 4.5 describes hypersonic missiles such as the BrahMos-II (under development), not the current operational version.

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

Sol. 12.

Solution

The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** occurred on **13 April 1919** (Baisakhi Day) in Amritsar, Punjab, when Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a peaceful gathering without warning, killing an estimated 379 to 1,000 people and injuring over 1,200. The massacre took place against the backdrop of the Rowlatt Act agitation and the arrest of local leaders. It became a turning point in India's freedom struggle, radicalising many moderates and fuelling mass support for the independence movement. Options (A) 1915, (B) 1917, and (C) 1918 all pre-date this tragic event by several years.

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

Sol. 13.

Solution

Karpoori Thakur (1924–1988), twice Chief Minister of Bihar, was awarded the **Bharat Ratna posthumously in January 2024**. He was widely known as *Jan Nayak* (People's Hero) for his advocacy of social justice, simplicity, and the rights of backward classes and economically weaker sections. He introduced reservations for backward classes in Bihar's government jobs, a landmark step predating the Mandal Commission. Mulayam Singh Yadav, Kanshi Ram, and Jagjivan Ram, while all significant figures in backward-class politics, did not receive the Bharat Ratna in 2024. Jagjivan Ram did receive the Padma Vibhushan, but the Bharat Ratna was conferred to Thakur in that year.

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

At the Commonwealth Games 2022 held in Birmingham (28 July – 8 August 2022), India finished with a total of **61 medals**: 22 Gold, 16 Silver, and 23 Bronze ($22 + 16 + 23 = 61$). The bar chart confirms the individual tallies: Gold (22), Silver (16), Bronze (23). India ranked fourth in the overall medal tally. Option (A) 55 is too low; Option (C) 67 and Option (D) 73 are both too high. India's standout performances came in wrestling, weightlifting, table tennis, badminton, and lawn bowls.

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

The **Wari** (or Vari) is a sacred Hindu pilgrimage of the *Warkari* sect of Maharashtra, in which millions of devotees march to **Pandharpur** in Solapur district to venerate Lord Vitthal (Vithoba), an incarnation of Lord Vishnu (or Krishna). The pilgrimage is held twice a year: on the *Ashadhi Ekadashi* (July) and *Kartiki Ekadashi* (November). The tradition spans over 800 years and is associated with saints like Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram whose *palkhis* (palanquins) lead the procession. Nashik is a pilgrimage centre for the Kumbh Mela on the Godavari. Shirdi is the abode of Sai Baba. Kolhapur is famous for the Mahalakshmi temple — none of these is the Wari destination.

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

**Quick Answer Key — General
Knowledge Sample Paper 9**

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		

