GATE 2026 GE Question Paper

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :65

General Instructions

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. This question paper is divided into three sections:
   - **General Aptitude (GA):** 10 questions (5 questions × 1 mark + 5 questions × 2 marks) for a total of 15 marks.
   - **Environmental Science and Engineering + Engineering Mathematics:**
     - **Part A (Mandatory):** 36 questions (1 questions × 1 mark + 19 questions × 2 marks) for a total of 55 marks.
     - **Part B (Section 1):** Candidates can choose either Part B1 (Surveying and Mapping) or Part B2 (Section 2). Each part contains 16 questions (8 questions × 1 mark + 11 questions × 2 marks) for a total of 30 marks.
2. The total number of questions is **65**, carrying a maximum of **100 marks**.
3. The duration of the exam is **3 hours**.
4. Marking scheme:
   - For 1-mark MCQs, $\frac{1}{3}$ mark will be deducted for every incorrect response.
   - For 2-mark MCQs, $\frac{2}{3}$ mark will be deducted for every incorrect response.
   - No negative marking for numerical answer type (NAT) questions.
   - No marks will be awarded for unanswered questions.
5. Ensure you attempt questions only from the optional section (Part B1 or Part B2) you have selected.
6. Follow the instructions provided during the exam for submitting your answers.

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1. The angle between true north and magnetic north is called:

(A) Local attraction
(B) Magnetic declination
(C) Dip of needle
(D) Bearing

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2. In aerial photogrammetry, the scale of a vertical photograph is given by:

(A) Flying height / focal length
(B) Focal length / flying height
(C) Flying height × focal length
(D) Flying height – focal length

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3. Which type of remote sensing system uses its own source of energy?

(A) Passive remote sensing
(B) Optical remote sensing
(C) Active remote sensing
(D) Thermal remote sensing

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4. Which data model represents geographic features using points, lines, and polygons?

(A) Raster model
(B) Vector model
(C) DEM model
(D) TIN model

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5. The minimum number of satellites required to determine a 3D position using GPS is:

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5

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6. The method of least squares is used to:

(A) Eliminate systematic errors
(B) Reduce random errors
(C) Increase gross errors
(D) Correct instrumental errors

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7. Which map projection preserves angles and shapes locally?

(A) Equal-area projection
(B) Equidistant projection

(C) Conformal projection
(D) Azimuthal projection
