

GM CET General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **General Knowledge of News & Current Affairs** section of **GM CET** (Global Media Common Entrance Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking**. Unattempted questions receive **0** marks.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **National & international current affairs, polity, history, geography, science, sports, media & press, and general awareness.**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. The **Press Council of India**, the statutory body that acts as a watchdog of the press, is by convention headed by a:

- (A) retired judge of the Supreme Court of India
- (B) serving Union Minister of Information
- (C) retired Chief of Army Staff
- (D) sitting Member of Parliament

Q2. In the context of Indian media, the abbreviation **PTI** stands for:

- (A) Public Television of India
- (B) Press Telegraph of India
- (C) Press Trust of India
- (D) People's Times of India



- Q3.** **Prasar Bharati**, India's public service broadcaster, operates Doordarshan and which radio network?
- (A) Radio Mirchi
 - (B) All India Radio
 - (C) Red FM
 - (D) Radio City
- Q4.** Who is widely regarded as the **chief architect ("Father") of the Indian Constitution**?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad
 - (D) B. R. Ambedkar
- Q5.** India's **first satellite**, launched in 1975, was named after a famous ancient Indian mathematician-astronomer. It was called:
- (A) Aryabhata
 - (B) Bhaskara
 - (C) Rohini
 - (D) Kalpana
- Q6.** With the 2023 landing of **Chandrayaan-3**, India became the first country to soft-land a spacecraft near which region of the Moon?
- (A) the lunar equator
 - (B) the centre of the far side
 - (C) the south pole
 - (D) the north pole
- Q7.** India hosted the **G20 Leaders' Summit in 2023** in which city?



- (A) Mumbai
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Hyderabad

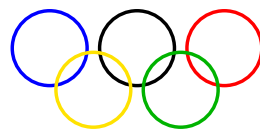
Q8. The headquarters of the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** is located in:

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Mumbai

Q9. The **Tropic of Cancer** passes through how many Indian states?

- (A) 8
- (B) 5
- (C) 11
- (D) 3

Q10. The five interlinked rings shown below form the emblem of which organisation/event?



- (A) The United Nations
- (B) The Olympic Games
- (C) The World Health Organization
- (D) The Commonwealth Games

Q11. The 24-spoked wheel shown at the centre of the Indian national flag below is known as the:





- (A) Sudarshan Chakra
- (B) Konark Wheel
- (C) Ashoka Chakra
- (D) Kalachakra

Q12. The novel “**Tomb of Sand**”, which won the International Booker Prize in 2022, was written (in Hindi, as *Ret Samadhi*) by:

- (A) Geetanjali Shree
- (B) Arundhati Roy
- (C) Kiran Desai
- (D) Anita Desai

Q13. The “**Oscar**” is the popular name for which award in the world of cinema?

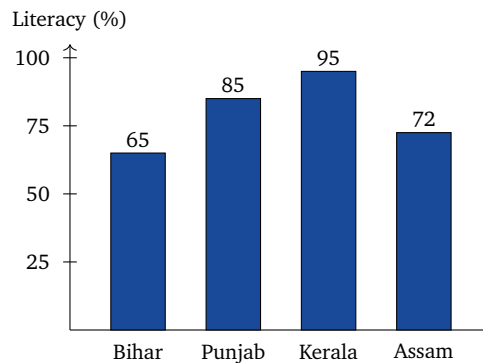
- (A) BAFTA Award
- (B) Golden Globe Award
- (C) Palme d’Or
- (D) Academy Award

Q14. The **2023 ICC Men’s Cricket World Cup** (50-over format) was hosted entirely by which country?

- (A) England
- (B) India
- (C) Australia
- (D) South Africa



Q15. The bar chart below shows the literacy rate (in percent) of four Indian states in a survey. Which state has the **highest** literacy rate?



- (A) Bihar
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Assam

Q16. The **Right to Information (RTI) Act**, which empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities, was enacted in India in the year:

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2000

Q17. **Doordarshan**, India's national television broadcaster, first began tele-casting in the year:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1982
- (D) 1959

Q18. The monument whose silhouette is shown below is a famous war memorial. In which city is it located?





- (A) Mumbai
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Amritsar

Q19. By the size of its electorate, which country is described as the **world's largest democracy**?

- (A) United States
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) India
- (D) Brazil

Q20. The official **currency of Japan** is the:

- (A) Yen
- (B) Won
- (C) Yuan
- (D) Ringgit

Q21. The global news agency **Reuters** has its headquarters in which city?

- (A) New York
- (B) London
- (C) Paris
- (D) Geneva



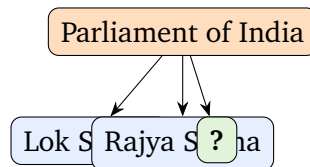
Q22. The prestigious **Pulitzer Prize**, awarded in the United States, is given primarily for outstanding work in:

- (A) scientific research
- (B) film direction
- (C) classical music only
- (D) journalism and letters

Q23. Which gas is the **most abundant** in the Earth's atmosphere, making up about 78% of it?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Carbon dioxide
- (C) Argon
- (D) Nitrogen

Q24. The diagram shows the three constituents of the **Parliament of India**. Which constituent fills the blank box marked “?”?



- (A) The Supreme Court
- (B) The Council of Ministers
- (C) The President of India
- (D) The Prime Minister

Q25. **World Press Freedom Day**, which highlights the importance of a free press, is observed every year on:

- (A) 1 May
- (B) 3 May
- (C) 5 June
- (D) 2 October



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Media bodies (Press Council of India): The PCI is a statutory, quasi-judicial body set up under the Press Council Act to preserve the freedom of the press and maintain its standards.

Key fact: By long-standing convention, the Chairman of the Press Council of India is a *retired judge of the Supreme Court of India*, selected by a committee headed by the Vice-President.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) A serving minister heading a press watchdog would compromise its independence.
- (C) and (D) bear no relation to the press body.

Final Answer: A retired Supreme Court judge ⇒

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — News agencies: A news agency gathers news and supplies it to newspapers and broadcasters.

Key fact: PTI stands for *Press Trust of India*, the country's largest news agency, established in 1947 as a non-profit cooperative of Indian newspapers.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B), (D) are invented expansions; none is a real organisation.

Final Answer: Press Trust of India ⇒

[Go Back to Q 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Public broadcasting: Prasar Bharati is the autonomous public service broadcaster of India, created by the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.

Key fact: It runs two arms — *Doordarshan* (television) and *All India Radio / Akashvani* (radio).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Radio Mirchi, (C) Red FM and (D) Radio City are *private* FM radio networks, not part of Prasar Bharati.

Final Answer: All India Radio ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Indian polity: The Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly between 1946 and 1949.

Key fact: **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, chairman of the Drafting Committee, is honoured as the chief architect or “Father of the Indian Constitution.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (C) Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly (and first President of India), not the chief drafter.
- (A) Gandhi and (B) Nehru were national leaders but not the drafters of the Constitution.

Final Answer: B. R. Ambedkar ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — India's space programme: ISRO's early satellites were named after Indian scientists and mathematicians.

Key fact: India's first satellite, launched on 19 April 1975 (with Soviet help), was *Aryabhata*, named after the 5th-century mathematician-astronomer.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Bhaskara satellites came later (1979 onwards); (C) Rohini was launched in 1980 on India's own SLV-3; (D) Kalpana-1 (2002) was a later weather satellite.

Final Answer: Aryabhata ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Recent space milestone: Chandrayaan-3 was ISRO's third lunar mission.

Key fact: On 23 August 2023 its *Vikram* lander touched down near the Moon's *south pole*, making India the first country to soft-land in that region.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B), (D) name regions where the landing did not occur; the south-pole region is significant for its suspected water-ice.

Final Answer: The south pole ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — International summits: The G20 is a forum of 19 countries plus the European Union (and now the African Union).

Key fact: India held the G20 Presidency in 2023 and hosted the Leaders' Summit in *New Delhi* in September 2023.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C), (D) hosted other G20-related meetings during the year, but the Leaders' Summit itself was in New Delhi.

Final Answer: New Delhi ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Institutions: The RBI is India's central bank, established in 1935.

Key fact: Its central office (headquarters) is in *Mumbai*, Maharashtra.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) New Delhi houses the central government but not the RBI head office; (B) Kolkata and (C) Chennai have RBI regional offices only.

Final Answer: Mumbai ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian geography: The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) cuts across central India.

Key fact: It passes through 8 states — Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 5, (C) 11 and (D) 3 miscount the states; the standard answer is 8.

Final Answer: 8 states ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Symbols: Many global bodies are recognised by a distinctive emblem.

Key fact: Five interlinked rings (blue, black, red, yellow, green on white) are the emblem of the *Olympic Games*; the rings represent the union of the five inhabited continents.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The UN uses a world map with olive branches; (C) the WHO uses a staff with a snake (rod of Asclepius); (D) the Commonwealth Games uses a different logo.

Final Answer: The Olympic Games ⇒

[Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — National symbols: The Indian tricolour carries a navy-blue wheel at its centre.

Key fact: This wheel is the *Ashoka Chakra*, taken from the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath; it has 24 spokes and represents the eternal wheel of law (dharma).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Sudarshan Chakra is a mythological weapon; (B) the Konark Wheel is a stone wheel of the Konark temple; (D) Kalachakra is a Buddhist concept — none is the flag's wheel.

Final Answer: Ashoka Chakra ⇒

[Go Back to Q 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Literature awards: The International Booker Prize honours fiction translated into English.

Key fact: In 2022 it went to *Tomb of Sand (Ret Samadhi)* by **Geetanjali Shree**, translated by Daisy Rockwell — the first Hindi novel to win.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Arundhati Roy won the Booker in 1997 for *The God of Small Things*; (C) Kiran Desai won in 2006; (D) Anita Desai was shortlisted but did not win for this book.

Final Answer: Geetanjali Shree ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Film awards: Different countries have their own top film honours.

Key fact: The *Academy Award*, presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in the USA, is popularly called the *Oscar*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) BAFTA is British; (B) the Golden Globe is given by the Hollywood foreign press; (C) the Palme d'Or is the top prize at the Cannes Film Festival — none is nicknamed "Oscar."

Final Answer: Academy Award ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Sports current affairs: The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup is the premier 50-over tournament.

Key fact: The 2023 edition was hosted entirely by *India*; Australia won the final, beating India at the Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) England hosted the 2019 World Cup; (C) Australia and (D) South Africa were participants, not the 2023 hosts.

Final Answer: India ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Data interpretation: To read a bar chart, compare the heights of the bars.

Step 1 — Read the values: Bihar 65%, Punjab 85%, Kerala 95%, Assam 72%.

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar is *Kerala* at 95%, the highest of the four.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Bihar is the lowest; (B) Punjab and (D) Assam are both below Kerala.

Final Answer: Kerala ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Landmark laws: The RTI Act promotes transparency in governance.

Key fact: The *Right to Information Act* was passed by Parliament and came into force in 2005.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 2002, (C) 2010 and (D) 2000 are incorrect; the Act is firmly dated to 2005.

Final Answer: 2005 ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Media history: Television came to India through the public broadcaster.

Key fact: *Doordarshan* began as an experimental service in Delhi in 1959; regular daily transmission and nationwide expansion followed in later decades.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 1947 is Independence; (B) 1972 saw television reach Mumbai; (C) 1982 brought colour television and national telecasts — but the *start* was 1959.

Final Answer: 1959 ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Monuments & image recognition: A tall single archway with a heavy cornice is the form of India Gate.

Key fact: The silhouette is *India Gate*, a war memorial designed by Edwin Lutyens, located in *New Delhi* on the Kartavya Path (formerly Rajpath).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Mumbai has the Gateway of India (a different design); (C) Kolkata's memorial is the Victoria Memorial; (D) Amritsar is known for the Golden Temple.

Final Answer: New Delhi ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — General awareness: A democracy's "size" is often measured by the number of eligible voters.

Key fact: *India*, with over 900 million eligible voters, is the world's largest democracy.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The USA and (B) Indonesia and (D) Brazil have far smaller electorates than India.

Final Answer: India ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — World currencies: Knowing major currencies is standard general knowledge.

Key fact: The currency of *Japan* is the *Yen*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) the Won is South Korea's; (C) the Yuan (Renminbi) is China's; (D) the Ringgit is Malaysia's.

Final Answer: Yen ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Global news agencies: Major agencies supply news worldwide.

Key fact: *Reuters* is headquartered in *London*, United Kingdom (it is part of Thomson Reuters).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) New York is home to the Associated Press (AP); (C) Paris hosts Agence France-Presse (AFP); (D) Geneva is a UN hub, not Reuters' base.

Final Answer: London ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Journalism awards: The Pulitzer is a benchmark of excellence in the United States.

Key fact: The *Pulitzer Prize* is awarded for outstanding work in *journalism and letters* (including books, drama and music), administered by Columbia University.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) science, (B) film and (C) “classical music only” are too narrow or wrong; journalism is the prize’s best-known field.

Final Answer: Journalism and letters ⇒

[Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Basic science: The atmosphere is a mixture of gases.

Key fact: *Nitrogen* makes up about 78% of the air by volume, far more than oxygen ($\approx 21\%$).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Oxygen is about 21%; (B) carbon dioxide is only $\approx 0.04\%$; (C) argon is under 1%.

Final Answer: Nitrogen ⇒

[Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Structure of Parliament: Under Article 79, the Parliament of India consists of three parts.

Key fact: These are the *President*, the *Lok Sabha* (House of the People) and the *Rajya Sabha* (Council of States). The blank box is therefore the *President of India*.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) The Supreme Court is the judiciary, separate from Parliament; (B) the Council of Ministers and (D) the Prime Minister are part of the executive, not constituents of Parliament.

Final Answer: The President of India ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Important days: Several international days concern the media.

Key fact: *World Press Freedom Day* is observed on 3 May each year, proclaimed by the UN General Assembly to celebrate press freedom and assess it worldwide.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 1 May is International Workers' Day; (C) 5 June is World Environment Day; (D) 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti / International Day of Non-Violence.

Final Answer: 3 May ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 25](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	C	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	C	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	D	14	B	15	C
16	A	17	D	18	B	19	C	20	A
21	B	22	D	23	D	24	C	25	B

