

GM CET General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 2

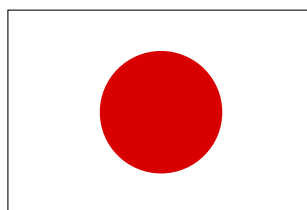
Duration: 15 Minutes

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. Identify the country whose **national flag** is shown below.



- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) South Korea

Q2. The **first newspaper of India**, started in 1780 by James Augustus Hicky, was called:



- (A) Bengal Gazette
- (B) The Times of India
- (C) The Hindu
- (D) Bombay Samachar

Q3. What is the **Hindi name** of **All India Radio**?

- (A) Doordarshan
- (B) Sanchar
- (C) Akashvani
- (D) Vividh Bharati

Q4. Which is the **nodal agency** of the Government of India that disseminates official information to the print and electronic media?

- (A) Election Commission of India
- (B) Press Information Bureau (PIB)
- (C) Central Bureau of Investigation
- (D) National Informatics Centre

Q5. Which of the following words was **added to the Preamble** of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976?

- (A) Sovereign
- (B) Democratic
- (C) Republic
- (D) Secular

Q6. In India, the **Prime Minister** is appointed by the:

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (C) Vice-President



(D) President of India

Q7. The **minimum age** required to be elected as a member of the **Lok Sabha** is:

(A) 18 years

(B) 21 years

(C) 25 years

(D) 30 years

Q8. Which Indian state has the **longest coastline**?

(A) Gujarat

(B) Tamil Nadu

(C) Kerala

(D) Odisha

Q9. Which is the **highest mountain peak** located within India?

(A) Mount Everest

(B) Kangchenjunga

(C) Nanda Devi

(D) Kamet

Q10. The **Sundarbans**, the world's largest mangrove forest and a tiger reserve, lie in the delta of the Ganga and which other river?

(A) Godavari

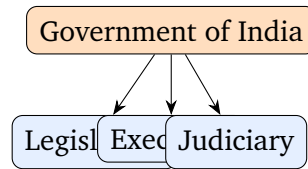
(B) Narmada

(C) Brahmaputra

(D) Kaveri

Q11. The diagram below shows the three organs of the Government of India. Which organ **makes the laws**?





- (A) Legislature
- (B) Executive
- (C) Judiciary
- (D) None of these

Q12. The **Quit India Movement**, with the slogan “Do or Die”, was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in which year?

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1920

Q13. The famous **Sun Temple**, built in the shape of a colossal chariot and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located at **Konark** in which state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Karnataka

Q14. The headquarters of the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** is located in which city?

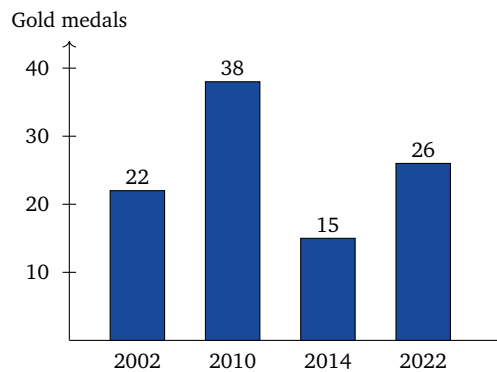
- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Thiruvananthapuram
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Bengaluru



Q15. India's **Mars Orbiter Mission**, popularly called **Mangalyaan**, made India the first nation to reach Mars orbit on its very first attempt. In which year did it enter Mars orbit?

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2008
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2011

Q16. The bar chart below shows the number of **gold medals** won by India at four Commonwealth Games editions. In which edition did India win the **most** gold medals?



- (A) 2002
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2022
- (D) 2010

Q17. Who was the **first woman to become the President of India**?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Pratibha Patil
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Sucheta Kriplani

Q18. The **International Day of Yoga**, adopted by the United Nations on India's proposal, is observed every year on:

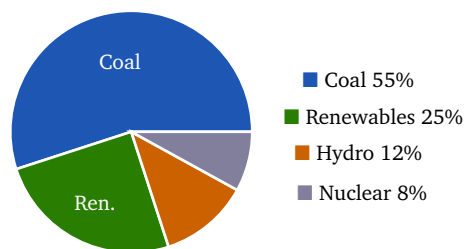


- (A) 14 November
- (B) 2 October
- (C) 21 June
- (D) 1 January

Q19. In 2015, the **Planning Commission** of India was replaced by which new policy think-tank?

- (A) NITI Aayog
- (B) Finance Commission
- (C) UPSC
- (D) NABARD

Q20. The pie chart below shows India's electricity generation by source. Which source contributes the **largest** share?



- (A) Coal
- (B) Renewables
- (C) Hydro
- (D) Nuclear

Q21. In whose honour is India's **National Sports Day** celebrated on 29 August, a legendary hockey player nicknamed "The Wizard"?

- (A) Kapil Dev
- (B) Milkha Singh
- (C) Sachin Tendulkar



(D) Major Dhyan Chand

Q22. Which trophy is contested in India's premier **domestic first-class cricket** championship?

- (A) Durand Cup
- (B) Ranji Trophy
- (C) Santosh Trophy
- (D) Davis Cup

Q23. Which is the **highest civilian award** of India?

- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Param Vir Chakra
- (C) Bharat Ratna
- (D) Padma Shri

Q24. The currency symbol shown below represents which currency?



- (A) US Dollar
- (B) Indian Rupee
- (C) Euro
- (D) Japanese Yen

Q25. The headquarters of **UNESCO**, the UN body for education, science and culture, is located in which city?

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



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — National flags: Each country's flag uses a unique design and colour scheme.

Key fact: A plain *white field with a single centred red circle* is the flag of *Japan*; the red disc represents the sun, which is why Japan is called the "Land of the Rising Sun".

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) China's flag is red with five yellow stars; (C) Bangladesh has a red disc on a *green* field; (D) South Korea's flag has a red-and-blue yin-yang with black trigrams.

Final Answer: Japan ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — History of Indian press: Indian journalism began in the late 18th century under colonial rule.

Key fact: The first newspaper of India was the *Bengal Gazette* (also called *Hicky's Bengal Gazette*), started in 1780 by *James Augustus Hicky* in Calcutta.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The Times of India began in 1838; (C) The Hindu in 1878; (D) Bombay Samachar (1822) is India's oldest *surviving* newspaper but not the first ever.

Final Answer: Bengal Gazette ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Public broadcasting: India's national radio service has an official Hindi name.

Key fact: The Hindi name of *All India Radio* is *Akashvani* (meaning "voice from the sky"), a name in use since 1956.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Doordarshan is the television service; (B) "Sanchar" is not a broadcaster's name; (D) Vividh Bharati is one entertainment *channel* of AIR, not its overall name.

Final Answer: Akashvani ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Government communication: A nodal agency is the central point that channels official information.

Key fact: The *Press Information Bureau (PIB)* is the nodal agency of the Government of India that disseminates information about government policies and schemes to the print and electronic media.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Election Commission conducts elections; (C) the CBI is an investigation agency; (D) the National Informatics Centre provides IT infrastructure — none is the media-information agency.

Final Answer: Press Information Bureau ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — The Preamble: The Preamble describes the nature of the Indian state.

Key fact: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment of 1976 added the words “*Socialist*”, “*Secular*” and “*Integrity*” to the Preamble. Of the options, *Secular* was added.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Sovereign, (B) Democratic and (C) Republic were all part of the *original* 1950 Preamble and were not added in 1976.

Final Answer: Secular ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Indian executive: The Constitution lays down who appoints the head of government.

Key fact: The *President of India* appoints the Prime Minister (normally the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha), under Article 75.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Chief Justice heads the judiciary; (B) the Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha; (C) the Vice-President chairs the Rajya Sabha — none appoints the PM.

Final Answer: President of India ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Eligibility for the legislature: The Constitution fixes minimum ages for elected office.

Key fact: A person must be at least *25 years* of age to be eligible for election to the *Lok Sabha* (and to a State Legislative Assembly).

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) 18 is the *voting* age; (B) 21 is incorrect; (D) 30 is the minimum age for the *Rajya Sabha*, not the Lok Sabha.

Final Answer: 25 years ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian geography: Coastal length varies greatly between maritime states.

Key fact: *Gujarat* has the longest coastline of any Indian state (about 1,600 km), thanks to its long western seaboard and the Kathiawar peninsula.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Tamil Nadu, (C) Kerala and (D) Odisha all have notable coastlines but each is shorter than Gujarat's.

Final Answer: Gujarat ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Mountains of India: The highest peak *wholly within* India is distinct from peaks on the border.

Key fact: *Kangchenjunga* (8,586 m), on the Sikkim–Nepal border, is the highest peak located in India and the third-highest in the world.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Mount Everest is in Nepal/Tibet, not India; (C) Nanda Devi (7,816 m) and (D) Kamet (7,756 m) are high Indian peaks but lower than Kangchenjunga.

Final Answer: Kangchenjunga ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Deltas and ecosystems: The Sundarbans form on a great river delta.

Key fact: The *Sundarbans* lie in the delta formed by the Ganga, the *Brahmaputra* and the Meghna; they are the world's largest mangrove forest and home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Godavari, (B) Narmada and (D) Kaveri form deltas or valleys elsewhere in India, not at the Sundarbans.

Final Answer: Brahmaputra ⇒ C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Separation of powers: A democratic government has three organs with distinct functions.

Key fact: The *Legislature* (Parliament and State Legislatures) *makes the laws*; the *Executive* implements them; and the *Judiciary* interprets them.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The Executive enforces laws; (C) the Judiciary adjudicates disputes; (D) is wrong because a clear law-making organ exists.

Final Answer: Legislature ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Freedom struggle: The Quit India Movement was a mass campaign against British rule.

Key fact: It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 at the Bombay session of the Congress, with the famous call “Do or Die”.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) 1930 was the Civil Disobedience / Dandi March; (C) 1947 was Independence; (D) 1920 was the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Final Answer: 1942 ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Heritage monuments: The Konark Sun Temple is a masterpiece of Kalinga architecture.

Key fact: The 13th-century *Sun Temple at Konark*, built as a giant stone chariot of the Sun God, is located in *Odisha* and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Tamil Nadu, (B) Madhya Pradesh and (D) Karnataka have other famous temples (Brihadeeswara, Khajuraho, Hampi), but Konark is in Odisha.

Final Answer: Odisha ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — India's space agency: ISRO operates several centres across India.

Key fact: ISRO's headquarters is in *Bengaluru*, Karnataka.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Hyderabad hosts NRSC; (B) Thiruvananthapuram hosts VSSC (rocket development); (C) Ahmedabad hosts the Space Applications Centre — but the head office is in Bengaluru.

Final Answer: Bengaluru ⇒

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Interplanetary missions: Reaching Mars on a first attempt is a rare feat.

Key fact: India's *Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan)* entered Mars orbit on 24 September 2014, making India the first country to succeed on its very first attempt and the first Asian nation to reach Mars.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 2008 was Chandrayaan-1's lunar year; (C) 2019 and (D) 2011 are not when Mangalyaan reached Mars.

Final Answer: 2014 ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Data interpretation: To find the maximum in a bar chart, compare bar heights.

Step 1 — Read the values: 2002 = 22, 2010 = 38, 2014 = 15, 2022 = 26 gold medals.

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar is 2010 with 38, the highest of the four.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 2002 (22), (B) 2014 (15, the lowest) and (C) 2022 (26) are all below 2010.

Final Answer: 2010 ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Constitutional offices: The President is the head of the Indian state.

Key fact: *Pratibha Patil* became the first woman President of India, serving from 2007 to 2012.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Indira Gandhi was the first woman Prime Minister, not President; (C) Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of a state; (D) Sucheta Kriplani was the first woman Chief Minister.

Final Answer: Pratibha Patil ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — International observances: The UN designates global awareness days.

Key fact: The *International Day of Yoga* is observed on *21 June*, the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere; it was adopted by the UN in 2014 on India's proposal and first observed in 2015.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 14 November is Children's Day; (B) 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti; (D) 1 January is New Year's Day.

Final Answer: 21 June ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Economic planning bodies: India reformed its top planning institution in 2015.

Key fact: The *Planning Commission* was replaced on 1 January 2015 by *NITI Aayog* (National Institution for Transforming India), a policy think-tank that promotes



cooperative federalism.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The Finance Commission allocates tax revenue; (C) the UPSC conducts recruitment exams; (D) NABARD is a rural development bank — none replaced the Planning Commission.

Final Answer: NITI Aayog ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Data interpretation: In a pie chart, the largest slice represents the biggest share.

Step 1 — Read the shares: Coal 55%, Renewables 25%, Hydro 12%, Nuclear 8%.

Step 2 — Compare: *Coal* occupies the largest slice (55%), more than all the others combined.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Renewables (25%), (C) Hydro (12%) and (D) Nuclear (8%) each contribute less than coal.

Final Answer: Coal ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Sporting legends: National Sports Day honours a hockey icon.

Key fact: India's *National Sports Day* is celebrated on *29 August*, the birthday of *Major Dhyan Chand*, the hockey legend nicknamed "The Wizard" who led India to Olympic golds in 1928, 1932 and 1936.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Kapil Dev and (C) Sachin Tendulkar are cricketers; (B) Milkha Singh was



a sprinter — none is the hockey wizard honoured on this day.

Final Answer: Major Dhyan Chand ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Domestic cricket: India's first-class championship has a famous trophy.

Key fact: The *Ranji Trophy* is India's premier domestic first-class cricket tournament, named after Ranjitsinhji (K. S. Ranjitsinhji).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Durand Cup is a football competition; (C) the Santosh Trophy is football too; (D) the Davis Cup is international tennis — none is domestic cricket.

Final Answer: Ranji Trophy ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Civilian honours: India confers awards in a defined order of precedence.

Key fact: The *Bharat Ratna* is the highest civilian award of India, given for exceptional service in any field of human endeavour.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Padma Vibhushan is the second-highest civilian award; (B) Param Vir Chakra is the highest *military* (wartime gallantry) award; (D) Padma Shri is a lower civilian award.

Final Answer: Bharat Ratna ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Currency symbols: Major currencies have distinctive signs.

Key fact: The symbol shown is the *Indian Rupee* sign, designed by D. Udaya Kumar and officially adopted in 2010; it blends the Devanagari letter “Ra” with a Roman “R” and two horizontal lines.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The US Dollar uses the “\$” sign; (C) the Euro and (D) the Japanese Yen each use their own distinct signs — the sign drawn is the Indian Rupee.

Final Answer: Indian Rupee ⇒

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — UN specialised agencies: Different UN bodies are based in different cities.

Key fact: *UNESCO* (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has its headquarters in *Paris*, France.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) New York hosts the UN General Assembly; (B) Geneva hosts the WHO; (C) Rome hosts the FAO — UNESCO is in Paris.

Final Answer: Paris ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

