

GM CET General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 3

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 global news agency **Associated Press (AP)** has its headquarters in which city?

- (A) New York
- (B) London
- (C) Tokyo
- (D) Berlin

Q2. In India, **National Press Day**, which marks the establishment of a free and responsible press, is observed every year on:

- (A) 16 October
- (B) 16 November
- (C) 26 January



(D) 5 September

Q3. Who is honoured with the title “**Father of Indian Cinema**” and has a national film award named after him?

- (A) Satyajit Ray
- (B) Raj Kapoor
- (C) Dadasaheb Phalke
- (D) V. Shantaram

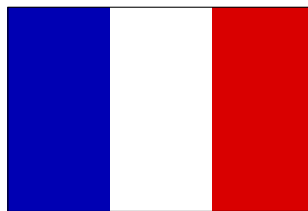
Q4. Who was the **first President of India**?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- (C) Zakir Husain
- (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q5. The **Revolt of 1857**, also called the First War of Indian Independence, broke out against the British East India Company in the year:

- (A) 1857
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1947

Q6. The national flag shown below has three vertical bands of blue, white and red. It is the flag of which country?

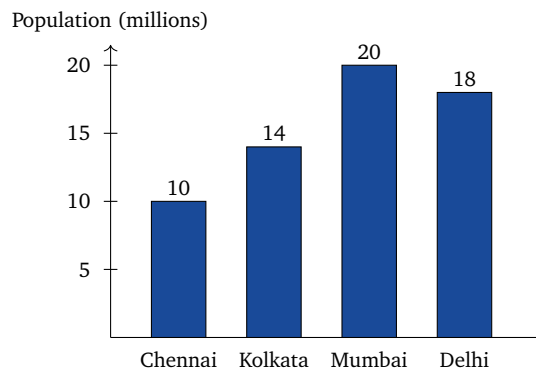


- (A) Italy



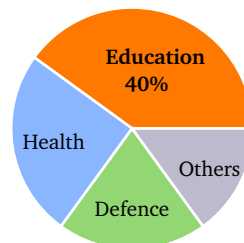
- (B) France
- (C) Russia
- (D) Ireland

Q7. The bar chart below shows the approximate population (in millions) of four Indian metro cities. Which city is the **most populous**?



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

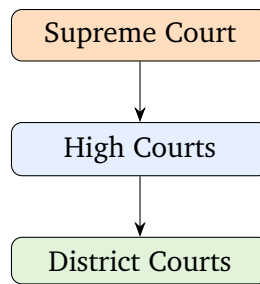
Q8. The pie chart below shows a government's annual budget allocation by sector. The largest (highlighted) slice corresponds to which head of expenditure?



- (A) Others
- (B) Defence
- (C) Health
- (D) Education

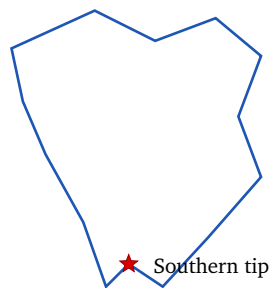


Q9. The diagram below shows the hierarchy of courts in India. Which is the **apex (highest) court** at the top of this structure?



- (A) The Supreme Court
- (B) A High Court
- (C) A District Court
- (D) A Family Court

Q10. In the outline map of India below, the star marks the southern tip of the mainland. Which place is at the **southernmost point of mainland India**?



- (A) Rameswaram
- (B) Kanyakumari
- (C) Kochi
- (D) Puducherry

Q11. The **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic:

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Federation



- (C) Republic
- (D) Confederation

Q12. In the Indian Parliament, the **Rajya Sabha** is also known as the:

- (A) House of the People
- (B) Lower House
- (C) Legislative Assembly
- (D) Council of States

Q13. Which is the **longest river in the world** by conventional measurement?

- (A) Nile
- (B) Amazon
- (C) Yangtze
- (D) Mississippi

Q14. **Mount Everest**, the highest mountain on Earth, lies on the border of Nepal and which other country?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Pakistan

Q15. The ancient university of **Nalanda**, a major centre of learning in early India, is located in which present-day state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Bihar
- (D) West Bengal

Q16. The **Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)** of 1930 was led by:



- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q17. Which planet in our solar system is known as the **Red Planet**?

- (A) Mars
- (B) Jupiter
- (C) Venus
- (D) Saturn

Q18. The chemical symbol “**Au**” in the periodic table represents which element?

- (A) Silver
- (B) Gold
- (C) Aluminium
- (D) Copper

Q19. The headquarters of the **United Nations (UN)** is located in which city?

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

Q20. The common currency used by most member countries of the **European Union** is the:

- (A) Pound
- (B) Franc
- (C) Dollar



(D) Euro

Q21. **BRICS** is an association of major emerging economies. The letter “B” in BRICS stands for:

(A) Brazil

(B) Bangladesh

(C) Belgium

(D) Bhutan

Q22. In the game of **cricket**, how many players are there in each team on the field?

(A) 9

(B) 11

(C) 12

(D) 15

Q23. The **Summer Olympic Games** are held once every how many years?

(A) 2 years

(B) 3 years

(C) 4 years

(D) 5 years

Q24. The **Nobel Prizes** are awarded each year in the memory of which scientist and inventor of dynamite?

(A) Albert Einstein

(B) Thomas Edison

(C) Marie Curie

(D) Alfred Nobel



Q25. World Environment Day, which promotes awareness and action for the protection of nature, is observed every year on:

- (A) 5 June
- (B) 22 April
- (C) 21 June
- (D) 1 December



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Global news agencies: A news agency collects news and distributes it to newspapers, radio and television outlets worldwide.

Key fact: The *Associated Press (AP)*, one of the world's largest news agencies, is headquartered in *New York*, United States.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) London is the base of Reuters; (C) Tokyo and (D) Berlin host other national agencies, not AP.

Final Answer: New York ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Media days: Several days each year honour the role of the press in a democracy.

Key fact: *National Press Day* is observed in India on *16 November*, marking the day the Press Council of India began functioning as a moral watchdog of the press.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 16 October is World Food Day; (C) 26 January is Republic Day; (D) 5 September is Teachers' Day.

Final Answer: 16 November ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Indian cinema: The history of Indian films goes back to the silent era of the early 20th century.

Key fact: *Dadasaheb Phalke* made *Raja Harishchandra* (1913), the first full-length Indian feature film, and is called the *Father of Indian Cinema*. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest honour in cinema.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Satyajit Ray, (B) Raj Kapoor and (D) V. Shantaram were great filmmakers but came after Phalke and do not hold this title.

Final Answer: Dadasaheb Phalke ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Indian polity: The President is the constitutional head of the Indian Republic.

Key fact: *Dr. Rajendra Prasad* was the *first President of India*, serving from 1950 to 1962; he had earlier presided over the Constituent Assembly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Nehru was the first Prime Minister; (B) Radhakrishnan was the second President; (C) Zakir Husain was the third President.

Final Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Freedom struggle: The Indian independence movement had several landmark events against colonial rule.

Key fact: The *Revolt of 1857*, often called the First War of Indian Independence, broke out in 1857 against the rule of the British East India Company, beginning



with the sepoy mutiny at Meerut.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 1885 was the founding of the Indian National Congress; (C) 1905 was the Partition of Bengal; (D) 1947 was the year of Independence.

Final Answer: 1857 ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — National flags: Flags are identified by their colours, patterns and arrangement of bands.

Key fact: A flag of three vertical bands in *blue, white and red* (left to right) is the national flag of *France*, known as the *Tricolore*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Italy uses green, white and red; (C) Russia uses horizontal white, blue and red bands; (D) Ireland uses green, white and orange.

Final Answer: France ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Data interpretation: On a bar chart the tallest bar shows the largest value.

Step 1 — Read the values: Chennai 10, Kolkata 14, Mumbai 20, Delhi 18 (millions).

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar is *Mumbai* at about 20 million, the most populous of the four shown.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Chennai is the lowest; (B) Kolkata is below Mumbai; (D) Delhi is high but its bar is shorter than Mumbai's in this chart.



Final Answer: Mumbai ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading a pie chart: Each slice of a pie chart represents a share of the whole; the biggest slice is the largest share.

Step 1 — Identify the slices: Education 40%, Health 25%, Defence 20%, Others 15%.

Step 2 — Compare: The largest (highlighted) slice is *Education* at 40%, so it is the biggest head of expenditure.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Others 15%, (B) Defence 20% and (C) Health 25% are all smaller than Education.

Final Answer: Education ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian judiciary: India has an integrated, three-tier court system.

Key fact: At the top sits the *Supreme Court of India*, below it the *High Courts* of the states, and below them the *District Courts*. The Supreme Court is the apex and final court of appeal.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) A High Court is below the Supreme Court; (C) a District Court is lower still; (D) a Family Court is a specialised lower court.

Final Answer: The Supreme Court ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian geography: The Indian mainland tapers to a point in the far south where two seas and an ocean meet.

Key fact: *Kanyakumari* (Cape Comorin) in Tamil Nadu is the southernmost point of mainland India, where the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean meet.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Rameswaram is an island town further east; (C) Kochi is a port on the west coast; (D) Puducherry lies on the eastern coast, none being the southern tip.

Final Answer: Kanyakumari ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Preamble of the Constitution: The Preamble states the nature and goals of the Indian state.

Key fact: It declares India to be a *Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic* (the words “Socialist” and “Secular” were added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Monarchy, (B) Federation and (D) Confederation are not the term used; India is described as a Republic.

Final Answer: Republic ⇒

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Houses of Parliament: India has a bicameral Parliament with two Houses.

Key fact: The *Rajya Sabha* is the upper House and is called the *Council of States*, as its members largely represent the states and union territories.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “House of the People” and (B) “Lower House” refer to the Lok Sabha; (C) the Legislative Assembly is a state body, not a House of Parliament.

Final Answer: Council of States ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — World geography: Rivers are ranked by their length from source to mouth.

Key fact: The *Nile* in Africa, at roughly 6,650 km, is conventionally regarded as the longest river in the world.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The Amazon is the largest by water volume and a close rival in length; (C) the Yangtze is Asia’s longest; (D) the Mississippi is shorter than all of these.

Final Answer: Nile ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — World geography: Mount Everest is the highest peak above sea level, in the Himalayas.

Key fact: Everest lies on the border between *Nepal* and *China* (Tibet); its summit is about 8,849 m high.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) India, (C) Bhutan and (D) Pakistan have other high Himalayan peaks but do not share the Everest summit.

Final Answer: China ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Ancient centres of learning: Early India had famous residential universities that drew scholars from across Asia.

Key fact: *Nalanda*, a great Buddhist university, was located in present-day *Bihar*; its ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Uttar Pradesh, (B) Odisha and (D) West Bengal have their own heritage sites, but Nalanda is in Bihar.

Final Answer: Bihar ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Civil Disobedience Movement: The salt tax was a symbol of unjust colonial rule.

Key fact: The *Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)* of 1930 was led by *Mahatma Gandhi*, who walked to the coast at Dandi and made salt in defiance of the British salt law.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Bhagat Singh, (B) Subhas Chandra Bose and (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak were leaders of other phases or methods of the freedom struggle, not the Dandi March.

Final Answer: Mahatma Gandhi ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — The solar system: Planets are often known by descriptive nicknames based on their appearance.

Key fact: *Mars* is called the *Red Planet* because iron oxide (rust) on its surface gives it a reddish colour.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Jupiter is the largest planet; (C) Venus is the hottest; (D) Saturn is famous for its rings, none being the Red Planet.

Final Answer: Mars ⇒

[Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Chemical symbols: Many elements have symbols drawn from their Latin names.

Key fact: The symbol *Au* (from Latin *aurum*) stands for *Gold*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Silver is Ag (*argentum*); (C) Aluminium is Al; (D) Copper is Cu (*cuprum*).

Final Answer: Gold ⇒

[Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — International organisations: The United Nations is the chief global body for peace and cooperation.

Key fact: The *UN headquarters* is in *New York City*, on the bank of the East River, while several UN agencies operate from other cities.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Geneva hosts many UN offices but not the headquarters; (B) Paris hosts



UNESCO; (D) Vienna hosts the IAEA, none being the main UN seat.

Final Answer: New York ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — World economy: A common currency simplifies trade among member countries.

Key fact: The *Euro* is the official currency of the eurozone, used by most member states of the *European Union*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Pound is the British currency; (B) the Franc was France's old currency; (C) the Dollar is mainly the US currency.

Final Answer: Euro ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Economic groupings: BRICS is a grouping of major developing economies.

Key fact: The original members are *Brazil*, Russia, India, China and South Africa; the "B" stands for *Brazil*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Bangladesh, (C) Belgium and (D) Bhutan are not part of the core BRICS acronym.

Final Answer: Brazil ⇒

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Team sports: Each sport fixes the number of players on the field.

Key fact: A standard *cricket* team fields 11 players.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 9 is the size of a baseball line-up; (C) 12 and (D) 15 do not match a cricket team on the field.

Final Answer: 11 ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Olympic Games: The modern Olympics follow a fixed cycle.

Key fact: The *Summer Olympic Games* are held once every 4 years (for example 2016, 2020, 2024).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 2, (B) 3 and (D) 5 years are incorrect intervals; the standard Olympic cycle is four years.

Final Answer: 4 years ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — International awards: The Nobel Prizes honour outstanding contributions to humanity.

Key fact: The prizes are awarded in the memory of *Alfred Nobel*, the Swedish chemist and inventor of dynamite, who left his fortune to fund them.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Einstein and (C) Marie Curie were Nobel laureates, not the founder; (B) Edison was an inventor but unrelated to the prizes.



Final Answer: Alfred Nobel ⇒

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Important environmental days: Some global days raise awareness about protecting the planet.

Key fact: *World Environment Day* is observed on *5 June* every year, led by the United Nations Environment Programme.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 22 April is Earth Day; (C) 21 June is International Yoga Day; (D) 1 December is World AIDS Day.

Final Answer: 5 June ⇒

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
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
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A

