

GM CET General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 4

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 major international news agency **Agence France-Presse (AFP)** has its headquarters in which city?

- (A) Paris
- (B) Berlin
- (C) Brussels
- (D) Rome

Q2. Which statutory body is responsible for **certifying films** for public exhibition in India (popularly called the “censor board”)?

- (A) Film and Television Institute of India
- (B) National Film Development Corporation
- (C) Central Board of Film Certification



(D) Press Information Bureau

Q3. The International Film Festival of India (IFFI), one of Asia's oldest film festivals, is held every year in which state?

(A) Kerala

(B) Goa

(C) Maharashtra

(D) Rajasthan

Q4. The national flag shown below has two equal horizontal bands, red over white. It is the flag of which country?



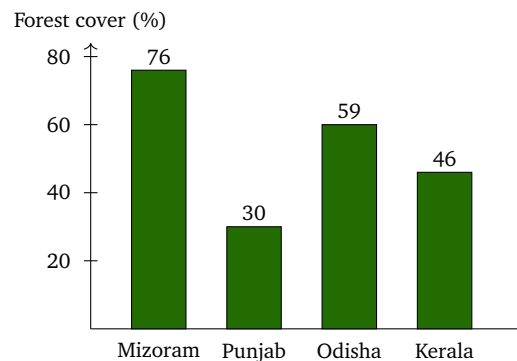
(A) Poland

(B) Japan

(C) Singapore

(D) Indonesia

Q5. The bar chart below shows the forest cover (as percent of geographical area) of four Indian states. Which state has the **highest** forest cover?



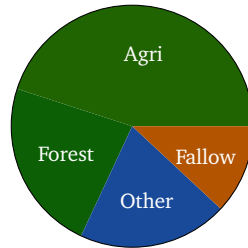
(A) Mizoram

(B) Punjab



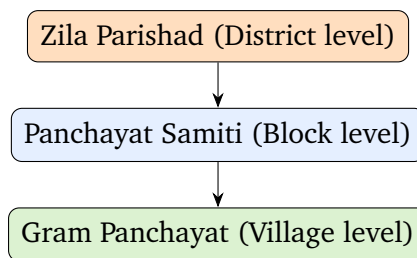
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Kerala

Q6. The pie chart below shows a simplified land-use pattern of India. Which category occupies the **largest** share?



- (A) Forest
- (B) Fallow land
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Other (non-agricultural) uses

Q7. The diagram shows the three tiers of the **Panchayati Raj** system in India. Which body operates at the **village** level?



- (A) Zila Parishad
- (B) Panchayat Samiti
- (C) Municipal Corporation
- (D) Gram Panchayat

Q8. In the Indian Parliament, the **maximum permissible age** to be elected to the office of President is governed by a minimum age of:

- (A) 25 years



- (B) 35 years
- (C) 30 years
- (D) 40 years

Q9. Under the Indian Constitution, the **Right to Vote** in general elections is available to every citizen who has attained the age of:

- (A) 21 years
- (B) 25 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 16 years

Q10. The **highest mountain in Africa**, a snow-capped free-standing peak in Tanzania, is:

- (A) Mount Kilimanjaro
- (B) Mount Kenya
- (C) Mount Elgon
- (D) Atlas Mountains

Q11. The **largest river in the world by water volume (discharge)**, carrying more water than the next several largest rivers combined, is the:

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

Q12. The **largest island in the world** (excluding continental landmasses such as Australia) is:

- (A) Borneo
- (B) Greenland



(C) Madagascar

(D) New Guinea

Q13. The **largest country in the world by land area**, spanning two continents and eleven time zones, is:

(A) Canada

(B) China

(C) Russia

(D) United States

Q14. Which part of the human body produces the hormone **insulin**, which regulates blood sugar levels?

(A) Pancreas

(B) Liver

(C) Kidney

(D) Spleen

Q15. The chemical formula H_2O represents which everyday substance?

(A) Common salt

(B) Carbon dioxide

(C) Ozone

(D) Water

Q16. The **driest non-polar place on Earth**, where some weather stations have never recorded rainfall, is the:

(A) Sahara Desert

(B) Atacama Desert

(C) Gobi Desert

(D) Kalahari Desert

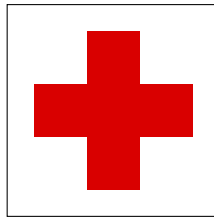


- Q17.** The **deepest known point in the world's oceans**, lying in the western Pacific, is the:
- (A) Java Trench
 - (B) Puerto Rico Trench
 - (C) Mariana Trench
 - (D) Tonga Trench
- Q18.** The **smallest country in the world** by both area and population, an independent enclave within the city of Rome, is:
- (A) Vatican City
 - (B) Monaco
 - (C) San Marino
 - (D) Nauru
- Q19.** In the game of **chess**, the term “checkmate” marks the end of the game by trapping which piece?
- (A) The Queen
 - (B) The Rook
 - (C) The Knight
 - (D) The King
- Q20.** The **Davis Cup** is an international team competition associated with which sport?
- (A) Cricket
 - (B) Tennis
 - (C) Football
 - (D) Hockey
- Q21.** The **Jnanpith Award**, one of India's highest literary honours, is given for outstanding contribution to:



- (A) scientific research
- (B) sports
- (C) literature
- (D) social service

Q22. The symbol shown below — a red cross on a white background — is the emblem of which humanitarian organisation?



- (A) The World Health Organization
- (B) The United Nations Children's Fund
- (C) The World Wide Fund for Nature
- (D) The Red Cross Society

Q23. In journalism, the short opening summary of a news report, usually carrying the most important facts, is known as the:

- (A) lead (intro)
- (B) byline
- (C) masthead
- (D) caption

Q24. The **Thar Desert**, India's largest desert, lies mainly in which state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Punjab



Q25. The **highest waterfall in the world**, with an uninterrupted drop of about 979 metres, located in Venezuela, is:

- (A) Niagara Falls
- (B) Victoria Falls
- (C) Angel Falls
- (D) Jog Falls



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Key fact: *Agence France-Presse (AFP)* is one of the oldest and largest news agencies in the world, and it is headquartered in *Paris, France*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Berlin, (C) Brussels and (D) Rome are major European cities but none hosts AFP's head office.

Final Answer: Paris ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Media regulation in India: Films shown in cinemas need official certification before public release.

Key fact: The *Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)*, a statutory body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, certifies films for exhibition in India and is popularly called the “ *censor board.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) FTII is a film training institute; (B) NFDC promotes and finances films; (D) the Press Information Bureau handles government communication — none certifies films.

Final Answer: Central Board of Film Certification ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Film festivals: A film festival is an organised presentation of films in one or more cinemas.

Key fact: The *International Film Festival of India (IFFI)* is held annually in Goa, at Panaji, and is one of Asia's oldest and most significant film festivals.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Kerala hosts its own IFFK festival; (C) Maharashtra and (D) Rajasthan host other film events, but IFFI's permanent home is Goa.

Final Answer: Goa ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Flags of the world: National flags are identified by their colours and layout.

Key fact: A flag of two equal horizontal bands, *red over white*, is the flag of *Indonesia* (known as “Sang Saka Merah-Putih”).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Poland's flag is white over red (the reverse order); (B) Japan's flag is a red disc on white; (C) Singapore's flag has a crescent and five stars in the red band. Only Indonesia matches a plain red-over-white design.

Final Answer: Indonesia ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Data interpretation: To find the highest value on a bar chart, compare the heights of the bars.

Step 1 — Read the values: Mizoram 76%, Punjab 30%, Odisha 59%, Kerala 46%.

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar is *Mizoram* at 76%, the highest of the four.



Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Punjab is the lowest; (C) Odisha and (D) Kerala are both below Mizoram.

Final Answer: Mizoram \Rightarrow

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Land-use interpretation: A pie chart shows how a whole is divided into parts; the largest slice has the biggest share.

Key fact: In India's broad land-use pattern, *agriculture (net sown area)* accounts for the single largest share of land, which is why it forms the biggest slice of the pie.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Forest, (B) fallow land and (D) other non-agricultural uses each occupy smaller slices than agriculture.

Final Answer: Agriculture \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Local self-government: The Panchayati Raj system gives India a three-tier structure of rural local government.

Key fact: The three tiers are the *Zila Parishad* (district level), the *Panchayat Samiti* (block/intermediate level) and the *Gram Panchayat* (village level). The village-level body is therefore the *Gram Panchayat*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Zila Parishad works at the district level; (B) Panchayat Samiti at the block level; (C) a Municipal Corporation is an *urban* local body, not a part of Panchayati Raj.

Final Answer: Gram Panchayat \Rightarrow



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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Eligibility for high office: The Constitution lays down minimum age limits for key offices.

Key fact: To be eligible for election as *President of India*, a person must have completed the age of 35 years (Article 58).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 25 years is the minimum age for the Lok Sabha; (C) 30 years is the minimum age for the Rajya Sabha; (D) 40 years is not the prescribed limit.

Final Answer: 35 years ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Universal adult franchise: Every adult citizen has the right to vote regardless of caste, religion or gender.

Key fact: The voting age in India was lowered from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment (1988), so any citizen aged 18 or above may vote.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 21 years was the old voting age before 1989; (B) 25 and (D) 16 are not the voting age.

Final Answer: 18 years ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — World physical geography: Each continent has its own highest peak.

Key fact: *Mount Kilimanjaro* (about 5,895 m), in Tanzania, is the highest mountain in Africa; it is a free-standing, snow-capped volcano.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Mount Kenya (about 5,199 m) is Africa's second-highest peak; (C) Mount Elgon is much lower; (D) the Atlas Mountains form a range, not a single highest summit, and are lower than Kilimanjaro.

Final Answer: Mount Kilimanjaro ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Rivers of the world: Rivers can be ranked by length or by the volume of water they discharge.

Key fact: The *Amazon* in South America is the largest river in the world by water volume (discharge), pouring out more water into the ocean than the next several largest rivers combined.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Nile is often cited as the longest river but carries far less water; (B) the Yangtze and (C) the Mississippi have much smaller discharges than the Amazon.

Final Answer: Amazon ⇒

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Islands of the world: An island is a landmass surrounded by water; continents like Australia are not counted as islands.

Key fact: *Greenland*, an autonomous territory of Denmark, is the largest island in the world, with an area of about 2.16 million square kilometres.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Borneo is the third-largest island; (C) Madagascar is the fourth-largest; (D) New Guinea is the second-largest — all smaller than Greenland.

Final Answer: Greenland ⇒

[Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Countries by area: Countries can be compared by the total land they cover.

Key fact: *Russia* is the largest country in the world by area (about 17.1 million square kilometres), stretching across Europe and Asia and spanning eleven time zones.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Canada is the second-largest country; (B) China and (D) the United States are roughly tied for third and fourth, all far smaller than Russia.

Final Answer: Russia ⇒

[Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Human physiology: Hormones are chemical messengers produced by glands.

Key fact: *Insulin*, which lowers blood sugar, is produced by the *pancreas* (specifically the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans).



Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The liver stores glucose as glycogen but does not make insulin; (C) the kidney and (D) the spleen perform other functions.

Final Answer: Pancreas ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Basic chemistry: A chemical formula shows the elements in a compound.

Key fact: H_2O means two hydrogen atoms bonded to one oxygen atom, which is water.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Common salt is NaCl; (B) carbon dioxide is CO_2 ; (C) ozone is O_3 — none of these is H_2O .

Final Answer: Water ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — World climate extremes: The driest places on Earth receive almost no rainfall.

Key fact: The *Atacama Desert* in Chile is the driest non-polar place on Earth; some of its weather stations have never recorded any rainfall.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Sahara is the largest hot desert but not the driest; (C) the Gobi and (D) the Kalahari are dry but receive more rainfall than the Atacama.

Final Answer: Atacama Desert ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Ocean depths: The ocean floor has deep trenches formed where tectonic plates meet.

Key fact: The *Mariana Trench*, in the western Pacific Ocean, contains the deepest known point in the world's oceans (the Challenger Deep, about 11,000 m below sea level).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Java Trench is the deepest point in the Indian Ocean; (B) the Puerto Rico Trench is the deepest in the Atlantic; (D) the Tonga Trench is deep but shallower than the Mariana Trench.

Final Answer: Mariana Trench ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Countries by size: Some sovereign states are extremely small in area and population.

Key fact: *Vatican City*, an independent enclave inside Rome and the seat of the Roman Catholic Church, is the smallest country in the world (about 0.44 square kilometres).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Monaco is the second-smallest country; (C) San Marino and (D) Nauru are also tiny states but all larger than Vatican City.

Final Answer: Vatican City ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Indoor games: Chess is a two-player strategy board game.

Key fact: A game of chess ends in *checkmate* when a player's *King* is under attack and cannot escape capture.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Queen, (B) the Rook and (C) the Knight are powerful pieces, but the game is decided by the fate of the King.

Final Answer: The King ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports tournaments: Many famous trophies are linked to specific sports.

Key fact: The *Davis Cup* is the premier international team event in men's *tennis*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cricket, (C) football and (D) hockey have their own trophies; the Davis Cup belongs to tennis.

Final Answer: Tennis ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Indian awards: India honours achievement in many fields with national awards.

Key fact: The *Jnanpith Award* is one of India's highest awards given for outstanding contribution to *literature*, presented to writers in the languages listed in the Constitution.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) science (e.g. Bhatnagar Prize), (B) sports (e.g. Khel Ratna) and (D) social service have separate awards; the Jnanpith is for literature.

Final Answer: Literature ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Humanitarian emblems: Relief organisations are recognised by protected symbols.

Key fact: A red cross on a white background is the emblem of the Red Cross movement (the International Red Cross and Red Crescent), which provides humanitarian aid in war and disasters.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The WHO uses a staff-and-snake symbol; (B) UNICEF uses a mother-and-child globe emblem; (C) the WWF uses a panda logo — none is a plain red cross.

Final Answer: The Red Cross Society ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Newswriting basics: News stories are built so that the most important information comes first.

Key fact: The *lead* (also spelt “lede” or called the intro) is the opening of a news report; it summarises the key facts of the story.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) A byline names the writer; (C) a masthead lists the publication’s details; (D) a caption describes a photograph.

Final Answer: The lead (intro) ⇒

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Indian deserts: A desert is a region with very low rainfall and sparse vegetation.

Key fact: The *Thar Desert* (Great Indian Desert), India's largest desert, lies mainly in the state of *Rajasthan*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Gujarat has only a small part of the Thar and the Rann of Kutch; (C) Haryana and (D) Punjab touch its fringes, but the bulk of the desert is in Rajasthan.

Final Answer: Rajasthan ⇒ B

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — World waterfalls: Waterfalls are ranked by the height of their uninterrupted vertical drop.

Key fact: *Angel Falls* in Venezuela is the highest waterfall in the world, with a total height of about 979 metres and an uninterrupted drop of about 807 metres.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Niagara Falls is famous for its volume, not height; (B) Victoria Falls in Africa is far lower; (D) Jog Falls in India is much shorter than Angel Falls.

Final Answer: Angel Falls ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [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	D	8	B	9	C	10	A
11	D	12	B	13	C	14	A	15	D
16	B	17	C	18	A	19	D	20	B
21	C	22	D	23	A	24	B	25	C

