

GM CET General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 8

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 **Ramnath Goenka Excellence in Journalism Award** is given for outstanding work in the field of:

- (A) architecture
- (B) journalism
- (C) agriculture
- (D) classical dance

Q2. India's national public radio service began regular broadcasting under the name **All India Radio** in the year:

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1927



(D) 1936

Q3. In streaming media, the abbreviation **OTT** stands for:

- (A) Online Tele-Transmission
- (B) Open Television Technology
- (C) Over-The-Top
- (D) Outdoor Tele-Telecast

Q4. The **Sensex** is the widely tracked benchmark stock-market index of which Indian exchange?

- (A) the National Stock Exchange (NSE)
- (B) the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
- (C) the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX)
- (D) the Calcutta Stock Exchange

Q5. Which statutory body is the **regulator of the securities market** in India?

- (A) SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)
- (B) TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India)
- (C) IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority)
- (D) NABARD

Q6. In India, the **repo rate** — the rate at which banks borrow short-term funds against government securities — is fixed by:

- (A) the Ministry of Finance
- (B) the State Bank of India
- (C) the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (D) the Securities and Exchange Board of India

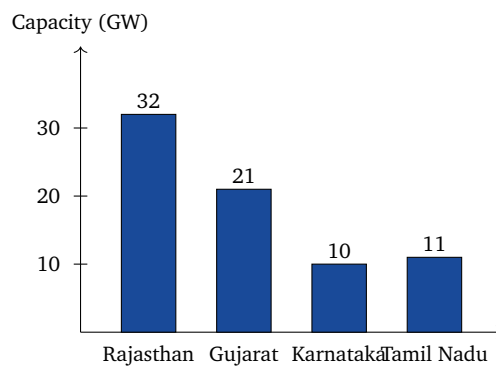
Q7. The national flag shown below has three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. It is the flag of which country?





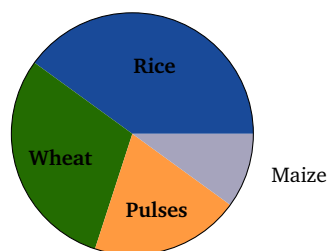
- (A) France
- (B) Italy
- (C) Germany
- (D) the Netherlands

Q8. The bar chart below shows the installed solar power capacity (in gigawatts) of four Indian states. Which state has the **highest** installed solar capacity?



- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Q9. The pie chart below shows the approximate share of major food crops grown in India by area. Which crop occupies the **largest** share?



- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Pulses
- (D) Maize

Q10. In India, the **financial year** (used for budgets, taxes and accounts) runs from:

- (A) 1 January to 31 December
- (B) 1 July to 30 June
- (C) 1 October to 30 September
- (D) 1 April to 31 March

Q11. Which of the following is **India's largest public-sector bank** by assets and branch network?

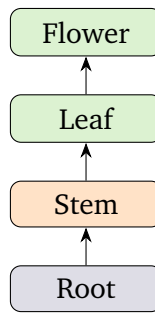
- (A) the State Bank of India (SBI)
- (B) HDFC Bank
- (C) the Punjab National Bank
- (D) the Bank of Baroda

Q12. The **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)**, a flagship scheme of the Government of India, primarily provides:

- (A) free health check-ups for senior citizens
- (B) scholarships to school students
- (C) subsidised electricity to rural homes
- (D) loans to small and micro enterprises

Q13. The diagram below labels the main parts of a flowering plant. Which part absorbs **water and minerals** from the soil?





- (A) Flower
- (B) Leaf
- (C) Root
- (D) Stem

Q14. Which Indian law guarantees **100 days of wage employment** in a financial year to every rural household whose adults volunteer for unskilled manual work?

- (A) the Right to Education Act
- (B) MGNREGA (the rural employment guarantee Act)
- (C) the Food Security Act
- (D) the Minimum Wages Act

Q15. The currency symbol shown below is used for which currency?



- (A) the Indian Rupee
- (B) the British Pound
- (C) the Euro
- (D) the US Dollar

Q16. India's widely used real-time digital payments system, **UPI**, is operated by the National Payments Corporation of India. UPI stands for:



- (A) Unified Payments Interface
- (B) Universal Payment Identity
- (C) United Payments Index
- (D) Urban Payment Initiative

Q17. **Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY)**, a flagship scheme of the Government of India, primarily provides:

- (A) free electricity to farmers
- (B) subsidised cooking-gas connections
- (C) health-insurance cover to poor and vulnerable families
- (D) rural broadband connectivity

Q18. India's **12-digit unique identity number**, issued to residents by the UIDAI, is known as:

- (A) the PAN card
- (B) Aadhaar
- (C) the Voter ID
- (D) the Ration card

Q19. **Make in India**, launched by the Government of India in 2014, is an initiative chiefly intended to promote:

- (A) organic farming
- (B) space exploration
- (C) literacy in rural areas
- (D) manufacturing and investment in India

Q20. The **Khelo India Youth Games** and the highest sporting honour **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award** are associated with which country?

- (A) India



- (B) Australia
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Sri Lanka

Q21. The **Nifty 50** is the benchmark stock-market index of which Indian exchange?

- (A) the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
- (B) the National Stock Exchange (NSE)
- (C) the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX)
- (D) the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX)

Q22. The **PM-KISAN** scheme of the Government of India provides:

- (A) free railway travel to students
- (B) subsidised housing in cities
- (C) direct income support to eligible farmer families
- (D) old-age pensions to retired workers

Q23. The city of **Varanasi**, a major spiritual and cultural centre, is situated on the banks of which river?

- (A) the Yamuna
- (B) the Godavari
- (C) the Narmada
- (D) the Ganga

Q24. The famous rock-cut **Ajanta and Ellora Caves**, known for their ancient paintings and sculptures, are located in which Indian state?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Odisha



(D) Karnataka

Q25. Digital India, a flagship programme launched in 2015, is chiefly aimed at:

- (A) building national highways
- (B) promoting classical arts
- (C) building digital infrastructure and e-governance services
- (D) conserving wildlife



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Media awards: India has several honours that recognise quality reporting and writing.

Key fact: The *Ramnath Goenka Excellence in Journalism Award*, named after the founder of the Indian Express group, is given for outstanding work in *journalism* (print, broadcast and digital reporting).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) architecture, (C) agriculture and (D) classical dance are unrelated fields; this award is specific to journalism.

Final Answer: Journalism ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Media history (radio): Public radio in India predates Independence.

Key fact: The Indian State Broadcasting Service was renamed *All India Radio (AIR)* in 1936; it is also known as Akashvani.

Why other options are wrong:

- (C) 1927 saw early private broadcasting in Bombay and Calcutta, but not under the name AIR; (B) 1947 is Independence; (A) 1956 is too late — the AIR name dates to 1936.

Final Answer: 1936 ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Streaming media: New delivery methods have changed how audiences watch content.

Key fact: *OTT* stands for *Over-The-Top*, referring to media services delivered directly over the internet, bypassing traditional cable or satellite platforms.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) are invented expansions; the standard industry term is Over-The-Top.

Final Answer: Over-The-Top ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Stock-market indices: A benchmark index tracks the overall movement of a group of leading shares on an exchange.

Key fact: The *Sensex* (Sensitive Index) is the benchmark index of the *Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)*, made up of 30 large, well-established companies.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The NSE's benchmark is the Nifty, not the Sensex; (C) the MCX is a commodity exchange; (D) the Calcutta Stock Exchange does not publish the Sensex.

Final Answer: The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Financial regulators: Different sectors of the economy are overseen by specialised regulators.

Key fact: *SEBI* (the Securities and Exchange Board of India), set up in 1992, is the statutory regulator of the *securities market* — it oversees stock exchanges, brokers



and listed companies and protects investors.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) TRAI regulates telecom; (C) IRDAI regulates insurance; (D) NABARD finances rural and agricultural development — none regulates the securities market.

Final Answer: SEBI ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Monetary policy: The central bank uses key interest rates to manage money supply and inflation.

Key fact: The *Reserve Bank of India (RBI)*, through its Monetary Policy Committee, fixes the *repo rate* — the rate at which commercial banks borrow short-term funds from the RBI against government securities.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Finance Ministry sets fiscal policy, not the repo rate; (B) the SBI is a commercial bank; (D) SEBI regulates the securities market — only the RBI sets the repo rate.

Final Answer: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — National flags: Flags are identified by colour order and orientation.

Key fact: Three *horizontal* bands of red (top), white (middle) and blue (bottom) form the flag of *the Netherlands*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) France and (B) Italy use *vertical* bands; (C) Germany uses horizontal black, red and gold — not red, white and blue.



Final Answer: The Netherlands \Rightarrow

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Data interpretation: To find the largest value, compare the heights of the bars.

Step 1 — Read the values: Rajasthan 32 GW, Gujarat 21 GW, Karnataka 10 GW, Tamil Nadu 11 GW.

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar is *Rajasthan*, which leads India in installed solar capacity (home to the Bhadla Solar Park, one of the world's largest).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Gujarat is second; (C) Karnataka and (D) Tamil Nadu are well below Rajasthan.

Final Answer: Rajasthan \Rightarrow

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading a pie chart: The largest slice corresponds to the biggest share.

Step 1 — Read the slices: Rice 40%, Wheat 30%, Pulses 20%, Maize 10%.

Step 2 — Compare: *Rice* occupies the largest slice; it is the most widely grown food crop by area in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Wheat is the second largest; (C) Pulses and (D) Maize have smaller shares.

Final Answer: Rice \Rightarrow

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — The financial year: Governments and businesses keep accounts over a fixed twelve-month period.

Key fact: In India the *financial year* runs from 1 April to 31 March; the Union Budget, income-tax assessment and company accounts all follow this cycle.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 1 January–31 December is the calendar year used in many other countries; (B) 1 July–30 June and (C) 1 October–30 September are financial years used elsewhere, not in India.

Final Answer: 1 April to 31 March ⇒

[Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Banking in India: Public-sector banks are majority-owned by the government.

Key fact: The *State Bank of India (SBI)* is India's largest public-sector bank, with the widest branch network and the biggest balance sheet among Indian banks.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) is correct; (B) HDFC Bank is the largest *private*-sector bank, not public-sector; (C) Punjab National Bank and (D) Bank of Baroda are large public banks but smaller than SBI.

Final Answer: The State Bank of India (SBI) ⇒

[Go Back to Q 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Credit-support schemes: Some government schemes help small businesses get easy access to loans.

Key fact: The *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)*, launched in 2015, provides loans to small and micro enterprises (non-corporate, non-farm units) through banks and other lenders, in three categories — Shishu, Kishore and Tarun.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) health check-ups, (B) student scholarships and (C) subsidised electricity are goals of other schemes; MUDRA Yojana is about funding small businesses.

Final Answer: Loans to small and micro enterprises ⇒ D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Parts of a plant: Each part of a flowering plant has a specific function.

Key fact: The *Root* anchors the plant and absorbs water and minerals from the soil, which are then carried upward through the stem.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the Flower is for reproduction; (B) the Leaf makes food by photosynthesis; (D) the Stem transports water and supports the plant — but absorption from the soil is the root's job.

Final Answer: Root ⇒ C

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Employment-guarantee schemes: Some laws create a legal right to work for a fixed number of days.

Key fact: *MGNREGA* (the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005) guarantees at least *100 days* of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the Right to Education Act deals with schooling; (C) the Food Security Act provides subsidised grain; (D) the Minimum Wages Act sets wage floors but does not guarantee 100 days of work.

Final Answer: MGNREGA ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Currency symbols: Each major currency has a distinctive sign.

Key fact: The symbol \$ represents the *US Dollar*, the official currency of the United States (and, in varying forms, several other dollar currencies).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the Indian Rupee, (B) the British Pound and (C) the Euro each have their own distinct symbols — none of them is the \$ sign.

Final Answer: The US Dollar ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Digital India: Real-time payment systems have transformed everyday transactions.

Key fact: *UPI* stands for *Unified Payments Interface*, a system that lets users transfer money instantly between bank accounts using a mobile phone.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) are invented expansions; the correct full form is Unified Payments Interface.

Final Answer: Unified Payments Interface ⇒

[Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Health-insurance schemes: Some flagship schemes protect families from heavy medical bills.

Key fact: *Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY)* provides *health-insurance cover* to poor and vulnerable families, offering free treatment up to a fixed amount per family per year at empanelled hospitals.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) free electricity, (B) subsidised cooking gas and (D) broadband are goals of other schemes; PM-JAY is a health-insurance scheme.

Final Answer: Health-insurance cover to poor and vulnerable families ⇒

[Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Digital identity: A single unique number helps deliver government benefits and verify identity.

Key fact: *Aadhaar* is India's *12-digit unique identity number*, issued to residents by the *Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)* on the basis of their biometric



and demographic data.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the PAN is a 10-character tax number from the Income Tax Department; (C) the Voter ID is issued by the Election Commission; (D) the Ration card is for subsidised food — none is the UIDAI's 12-digit number.

Final Answer: Aadhaar ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Economic initiatives: Branded national campaigns push specific sectors of the economy.

Key fact: *Make in India*, launched in 2014, is a manufacturing-promotion initiative meant to encourage domestic and foreign companies to *manufacture and invest in India* and to boost jobs.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) organic farming, (B) space exploration and (C) rural literacy are handled by other programmes; *Make in India* targets manufacturing and investment.

Final Answer: Manufacturing and investment in India ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports honours: Countries run their own youth games and top awards.

Key fact: The *Khelo India Youth Games* and the *Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award* (the highest sporting honour) belong to *India*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Australia, (C) Bangladesh and (D) Sri Lanka have their own separate sports programmes and awards.



Final Answer: India ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Stock-market indices: Each major Indian exchange publishes its own headline index.

Key fact: The *Nifty 50* is the benchmark index of the *National Stock Exchange (NSE)*, tracking 50 large companies across key sectors.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The BSE's benchmark is the Sensex, not the Nifty; (C) the MCX is a commodity exchange; (D) the IEX is a power-trading exchange — neither publishes the Nifty.

Final Answer: The National Stock Exchange (NSE) ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Farmer-welfare schemes: Direct benefit transfers put money straight into beneficiaries' bank accounts.

Key fact: *PM-KISAN* (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi) provides *direct income support* to eligible farmer families, paid in equal instalments into their bank accounts every year.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) free railway travel, (B) subsidised city housing and (D) old-age pensions are objectives of other schemes; PM-KISAN gives income support to farmers.

Final Answer: Direct income support to eligible farmer families ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Rivers and cities: Many Indian cities grew on the banks of major rivers.

Key fact: *Varanasi* (Kashi/Banaras), one of the world's oldest living cities, stands on the banks of the *Ganga*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the Yamuna flows through Delhi and Agra; (B) the Godavari and (C) the Narmada flow through other regions, not Varanasi.

Final Answer: The Ganga ⇒

[Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Heritage sites: India's rock-cut caves are UNESCO World Heritage treasures.

Key fact: The *Ajanta and Ellora Caves*, famous for their Buddhist, Hindu and Jain art, are located in *Maharashtra* (near Aurangabad / Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Rajasthan, (C) Odisha and (D) Karnataka have other heritage sites, but Ajanta and Ellora are in Maharashtra.

Final Answer: Maharashtra ⇒

[Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Digital governance: National programmes aim to deliver public services online.

Key fact: *Digital India*, launched in 2015, is a programme to build *digital infrastructure and e-governance services*, improving internet connectivity and delivering government services electronically.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) building highways, (B) promoting classical arts and (D) conserving wildlife are goals of other programmes; Digital India focuses on digital infrastructure and e-governance.

Final Answer: Building digital infrastructure and e-governance services ⇒

[Go Back to Q 25](#)



Answer Key

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

