

GM CET General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 9

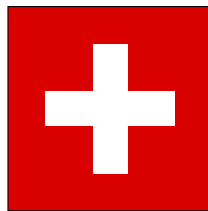
Duration: 15 Minutes

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 national flag shown below — a square red field bearing a centred white cross — belongs to which country?



- (A) Denmark
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Norway
- (D) Austria

Q2. The top prize of the **Venice Film Festival** in Italy, the world's oldest film festival, is called the:



- (A) Golden Lion
- (B) Golden Bear
- (C) Golden Globe
- (D) Golden Peacock

Q3. In Indian media, the news agency abbreviation **UNI** stands for:

- (A) Union News of India
- (B) United News of India
- (C) Universal News of India
- (D) United Network of India

Q4. Which legendary Indian filmmaker received an **honorary Academy Award (Oscar)** in 1992 for his lifetime contribution to cinema?

- (A) Guru Dutt
- (B) Bimal Roy
- (C) Raj Kapoor
- (D) Satyajit Ray

Q5. **Tokyo** is the capital city of which country?

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

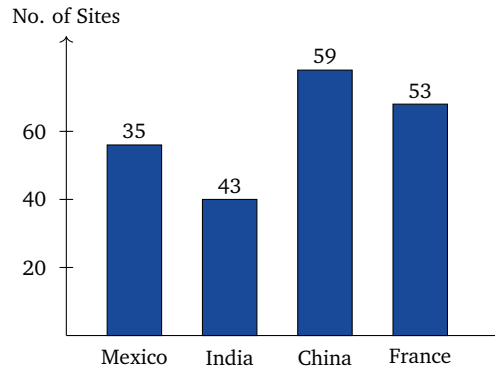
Q6. The famous **Eiffel Tower**, an iron lattice tower built in 1889, is located in which city?

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



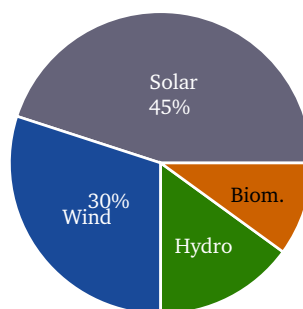
(D) Brussels

Q7. The bar chart below shows the number of **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in four countries. Which country has the **most**?



- (A) Mexico
- (B) India
- (C) China
- (D) France

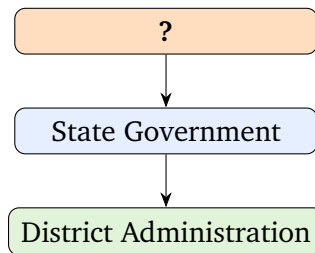
Q8. The pie chart below shows the share of four sources in India’s renewable electricity capacity. Which renewable energy source has the **largest** share?



- (A) Solar
- (B) Wind
- (C) Hydro
- (D) Biomass

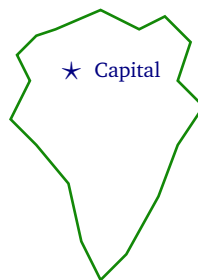


Q9. The diagram shows the three tiers of administration in India, from broadest to most local. Which level fills the topmost box marked “?”?



- (A) Union (Central) Government
- (B) Village Panchayat
- (C) Municipal Ward
- (D) Block Office

Q10. On the simplified outline map of India below, the star (★) marks the location of the national capital. Which city is it?



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

Q11. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the **Fundamental Rights** of citizens?

- (A) Part II
- (B) Part IV
- (C) Part III



(D) Part I

Q12. Who has the constitutional power to **appoint the Chief Justice of India** and other judges of the Supreme Court?

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The Law Minister
- (C) The Lok Sabha Speaker
- (D) The President of India

Q13. The **Election Commission of India** is headed by an official designated as the:

- (A) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (B) Chief Election Commissioner
- (C) Cabinet Secretary
- (D) Attorney General

Q14. **Canberra** is the capital city of which country?

- (A) Australia
- (B) New Zealand
- (C) Canada
- (D) South Africa

Q15. The **Great Wall**, one of the longest man-made structures in the world, is located in which country?

- (A) India
- (B) Mongolia
- (C) China
- (D) Japan



- Q16.** The **Sahara**, the largest hot desert in the world, is located mainly on which continent?
- (A) Asia
 - (B) Australia
 - (C) South America
 - (D) Africa
- Q17.** The **Statue of Liberty**, a gift from France unveiled in 1886, stands in which country?
- (A) France
 - (B) the United States
 - (C) the United Kingdom
 - (D) Canada
- Q18.** The **Leaning Tower of Pisa**, famous for its noticeable tilt, is located in which country?
- (A) Spain
 - (B) Greece
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) Portugal
- Q19.** The **Ruble** is the official currency of which country?
- (A) Russia
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) Turkey
 - (D) Poland
- Q20.** The great clock tower popularly known as **Big Ben** is located in which city?



- (A) New York
- (B) Sydney
- (C) Dubai
- (D) London

Q21. The **Paris Agreement**, adopted in 2015 under the UN framework, primarily deals with which global issue?

- (A) nuclear disarmament
- (B) climate change
- (C) international trade tariffs
- (D) refugee resettlement

Q22. The ancient **Pyramids of Giza**, among the oldest of the Seven Wonders, are located in which country?

- (A) Greece
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Mexico

Q23. **Ottawa** is the capital city of which country?

- (A) Canada
- (B) Australia
- (C) Norway
- (D) Brazil

Q24. In the game of **chess**, the world body that governs international competition is known by the acronym:

- (A) ICC
- (B) FIFA



(C) BCCI

(D) FIDE

Q25. The **Wimbledon Championships**, the oldest tennis tournament in the world, are held every year in which country?

(A) the United States

(B) the United Kingdom

(C) France

(D) Australia



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — National flags & image recognition: A flag can be identified by its shape, colours and central emblem.

Key fact: A square red field with a bold, centred *white cross* (arms of equal length) is the flag of *Switzerland*. Switzerland is one of only two countries with a square national flag.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Denmark's flag (the Dannebrog) has an off-centre Nordic cross on a rectangular field.
- (C) Norway's flag has a blue-and-white Nordic cross on red.
- (D) Austria's flag is three horizontal bands of red-white-red, with no cross.

Final Answer: Switzerland ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Film festivals & their top prizes: Each major festival has its own signature award.

Key fact: The *Venice Film Festival* (founded 1932, the world's oldest) awards its top prize, the *Golden Lion* (Leone d'Oro), named after the winged lion that is the symbol of Venice.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The Golden Bear is the top prize at the Berlin International Film Festival.
- (C) The Golden Globe is a Hollywood award, not a Venice prize.
- (D) The Golden Peacock is the top award at the International Film Festival of India (IFFI), Goa.

Final Answer: Golden Lion ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Indian news agencies: Besides the better-known PTI, India has other wire services.

Key fact: UNI stands for *United News of India*, a major news agency established in 1961 that supplies news to newspapers and broadcasters in English, Hindi and Urdu.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Union News of India,” (C) “Universal News of India” and (D) “United Network of India” are not the agency’s real name.

Final Answer: United News of India ⇒ B

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Indian cinema honours: The Academy occasionally grants honorary Oscars for lifetime achievement.

Key fact: Satyajit Ray, the celebrated Bengali director of the *Apu Trilogy*, received an *honorary Academy Award* in 1992 for his lifetime contribution to cinema — the first Indian to be so honoured.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Guru Dutt, (B) Bimal Roy and (C) Raj Kapoor were acclaimed Indian filmmakers but did not receive an honorary Oscar.

Final Answer: Satyajit Ray ⇒ D

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — World capitals: Knowing the capital cities of major countries is core general knowledge.

Key fact: *Tokyo* is the capital of *Japan* and one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the world.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The capital of China is Beijing.
- (C) The capital of South Korea is Seoul, and (D) the capital of Thailand is Bangkok — none of these is Tokyo.

Final Answer: Japan ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — World landmarks: Iconic monuments are strongly associated with their home cities.

Key fact: The *Eiffel Tower*, designed by Gustave Eiffel for the 1889 World's Fair, stands in *Paris*, the capital of France.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Rome is famous for the Colosseum; (B) Berlin for the Brandenburg Gate; (D) Brussels for the Atomium — none is home to the Eiffel Tower.

Final Answer: Paris ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the values: Mexico 35, India 43, China 59, France 53 sites.

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar is *China* at 59 sites, the highest of the four.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Mexico (35) is the lowest; (B) India (43) and (D) France (53) are both below China.

Final Answer: China ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading a pie chart: Each slice's angle (and label) shows its share of the whole.

Step 1 — Read the shares: Solar 45%, Wind 30%, Hydro 15%, Biomass 10%.

Step 2 — Compare: The biggest slice is *Solar* at 45%, the largest of the four renewable sources.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Wind (30%), (C) Hydro (15%) and (D) Biomass (10%) each occupy a smaller slice than Solar.

Final Answer: Solar ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Tiers of government: Administration in India is organised from a broad national level down to local units.

Key fact: The broadest, topmost level is the *Union (Central) Government*, which oversees the whole country; below it sits the State Government, and below that the District Administration.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Village Panchayat, (C) Municipal Ward and (D) Block Office are *local* bodies that sit at or below the district level, not above the State.

Final Answer: Union (Central) Government ⇒



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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Map reading: The national capital of India sits in the north-central part of the country.

Key fact: The star is placed in the north-central region, marking *New Delhi*, the capital of India and seat of the central government.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Mumbai lies on the west coast; (C) Chennai is on the south-east coast; (D) Kolkata is in the east — none matches the star's north-central position.

Final Answer: New Delhi ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Structure of the Constitution: The Constitution is divided into Parts, each covering a theme.

Key fact: *Part III* (Articles 12–35) of the Constitution lists the *Fundamental Rights*, such as the right to equality and freedom of speech.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Part II deals with citizenship; (B) Part IV contains the Directive Principles of State Policy; (D) Part I covers the Union and its territory.

Final Answer: Part III ⇒

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Appointment of judges: The Constitution vests certain appointment powers in the head of state.

Key fact: The *President of India* appoints the Chief Justice of India and the other judges of the Supreme Court, on the advice of the collegium and the government.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Prime Minister and (B) the Law Minister advise but do not formally make the appointment; (C) the Lok Sabha Speaker has no role in appointing judges.

Final Answer: The President of India ⇒

[Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Constitutional bodies: The Election Commission conducts elections in India.

Key fact: It is headed by the *Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)*, assisted by Election Commissioners.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The Comptroller and Auditor General audits government accounts; (C) the Cabinet Secretary heads the civil services; (D) the Attorney General is the government's chief legal adviser — none heads the Election Commission.

Final Answer: Chief Election Commissioner ⇒

[Go Back to Q 13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept — World capitals: A country's capital is not always its largest or best-known city.

Key fact: *Canberra* is the purpose-built capital of *Australia*, chosen as a compromise between the rival cities of Sydney and Melbourne.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The capital of New Zealand is Wellington; (C) the capital of Canada is Ottawa; (D) South Africa's administrative capital is Pretoria — none is Canberra.

Final Answer: Australia ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — World landmarks: Great monuments are tied to the country that built them.

Key fact: The *Great Wall* was built over many centuries to guard the northern frontier of *China* and stretches for thousands of kilometres.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) India, (B) Mongolia and (D) Japan are neighbouring or nearby nations, but the Great Wall lies within China.

Final Answer: China ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — World deserts: The Sahara is the benchmark of a vast hot desert.

Key fact: The *Sahara*, the world's largest hot desert, spans much of northern *Africa*.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) Asia has the Gobi and Thar deserts; (B) Australia has the Great Victoria Desert; (C) South America has the Atacama — but the Sahara is in Africa.

Final Answer: Africa ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — World landmarks: Some monuments are gifts that came to symbolise their host nation.

Key fact: The *Statue of Liberty* stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbour, in the *United States*; it was a gift from the people of France.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) France gave the statue but does not house it; (C) the United Kingdom and (D) Canada have no claim to it.

Final Answer: The United States ⇒ B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — World landmarks: Famous structures help identify the country they stand in.

Key fact: The *Leaning Tower of Pisa*, the bell tower of Pisa's cathedral, leans because of soft ground and is located in *Italy*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Spain, (B) Greece and (D) Portugal are other European nations, but the Leaning Tower is in the Italian city of Pisa.

Final Answer: Italy ⇒ C

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — World currencies: Each country issues its own unit of money.

Key fact: The *Ruble* is the official currency of *Russia*, issued by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Germany uses the Euro; (C) Turkey uses the Lira; (D) Poland uses the Zloty — none of these is the Ruble.

Final Answer: Russia ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — World landmarks: A famous monument points to the city it belongs to.

Key fact: *Big Ben* is the nickname of the great bell (and, by extension, the clock tower) at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in *London*, the capital of the United Kingdom.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) New York, (B) Sydney and (C) Dubai have their own famous structures, but Big Ben stands in London.

Final Answer: London ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Global agreements: International treaties target specific worldwide problems.

Key fact: The *Paris Agreement* (2015), adopted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C — so it deals with *climate change*.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) nuclear disarmament, (C) trade tariffs and (D) refugee resettlement are handled by other treaties and bodies, not the Paris Agreement.

Final Answer: Climate change ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — World landmarks: The great wonders of the ancient world belong to specific civilisations.

Key fact: The *Pyramids of Giza*, including the Great Pyramid of Khufu, stand near Cairo in *Egypt* and are the only surviving Wonder of the ancient world.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Greece, (B) Iraq and (D) Mexico have their own ancient monuments, but the Pyramids of Giza are in Egypt.

Final Answer: Egypt ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — World capitals: The capital is the seat of a country's national government.

Key fact: *Ottawa*, in the province of Ontario, is the capital of *Canada*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The capital of Australia is Canberra; (C) the capital of Norway is Oslo; (D) the capital of Brazil is Brasilia — none is Ottawa.

Final Answer: Canada ⇒

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Sports governing bodies: Each sport has an international federation.

Key fact: World chess is governed by *FIDE* (Fédération Internationale des Échecs), the International Chess Federation.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) ICC governs cricket; (B) FIFA governs football; (C) BCCI is India's cricket board — none governs chess.

Final Answer: FIDE ⇒

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Tennis Grand Slams: The four Grand Slam tournaments are each held in a different country.

Key fact: *Wimbledon*, the oldest tennis tournament in the world, is played on grass courts in London, in the *United Kingdom*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The US Open is in the United States; (C) the French Open is in France; (D) the Australian Open is in Australia.

Final Answer: The United Kingdom ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

