

Mindbenz General Knowledge Olympiad (MGKO)

Sample Paper

Grade - 8

Maximum Marks: 60

Time Allowed – 55 Minutes

Section A: Awareness Round (*Easy - 10 Questions × 1 mark = 10 marks*)

1. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India?

- A. Ashoka the Great
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Harshavardhana

2. Which famous slogan is associated with Subhas Chandra Bose?



- A. "Jai Hind"
- B. "Vande Mataram"
- C. "Do or Die"
- D. "Inquilab Zindabad"

3. Who was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. Leila Seth
- B. Fathima Beevi
- C. Indira Banerjee
- D. Anna Chandy

4. The Constitution of India came into effect on which date?

- A. 15th August 1947
- B. 26th November 1949

- C. 26th January 1950
- D. 2nd October 1950

5. Which country uses the currency “Baht”?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Vietnam
- C. Thailand
- D. Malaysia

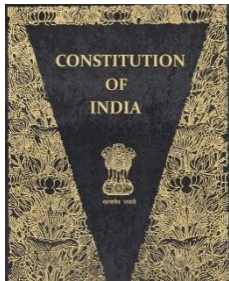
6. Who was the first person to reach the South Pole?

- A. Robert Peary
- B. Roald Amundsen
- C. Edmund Hillary
- D. Marco Polo

7. The Indian National Congress was founded in which year?

- A. 1857
- B. 1885
- C. 1905
- D. 1920

8. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties?



- A. Article 19
- B. Article 21
- C. Article 32
- D. Article 51A

9. The political party ‘Shiv Sena’ was founded in which Indian state?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. West Bengal

10. What is the capital of Ethiopia?

- A. Kigali
 - B. Addis Ababa
 - C. Accra
 - D. Nairobi
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Section B: Smart Thinking Zone (Moderate 10 Questions × 1 mark = 10 marks)

11. Who is the only Indian to receive both the Bharat Ratna and the Nishan-e-Pakistan (one of Pakistan's highest civilian awards)?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. Morarji Desai

12. The Quit India Movement was launched in which year?

- A. 1930
- B. 1942
- C. 1947
- D. 1920

13. Who was the first Indian woman to travel to space?



- A. Kalpana Chawla
- B. Sunita Williams
- C. Ritu Karidhal
- D. Tessy Thomas

14. Which international organization is responsible for maintaining global peace and security?

- A. World Bank
- B. United Nations

- C. NATO
- D. IMF

15. If you had to explain the role of opposition parties in a democracy, which part of the Indian Constitution would support your answer?

- A. Fundamental Duties
- B. Directive Principles
- C. Parliamentary system
- D. Emergency Provisions

16. India's first satellite was named after a famous scientist. What was it called?

- A. Bhaskara
- B. Aryabhata
- C. INSAT
- D. Rohini

17. Which country's capital is "Brasília" and its currency is "Real"?



- A. Argentina
- B. Brazil
- C. Mexico
- D. Chile

18. If Earth had no atmosphere, which one of the following would be most directly affected?

- A. Length of a day
- B. Gravitational force
- C. Surface temperature
- D. Tides in the ocean

19. Which international prize is awarded for outstanding work in the field of peace, literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and economics?

- A. Booker Prize
- B. Ramon Magsaysay Award
- C. Nobel Prize
- D. Pulitzer Prize

20. A student notices India sent a G20 delegate to a summit in Japan. What does this reveal about India's role in international affairs?

- A. India is part of the UN Security Council
- B. India is a permanent member of NATO
- C. India is a major global economic player
- D. India hosts the FIFA World Cup

Section C: Brain Booster Challenge (*Hard 20 Questions × 2 mark = 40 marks*)

21. Who was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2019 for contributions to agriculture, earning the nickname "Father of the Green Revolution in India"?

- A. Dr. Verghese Kurien
- B. M.S. Swaminathan
- C. C.N.R. Rao
- D. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

22. In 1946, which plan proposed a three-tier federal structure and was rejected by the Indian National Congress?

- A. Simon Commission
- B. Cripps Mission
- C. Cabinet Mission Plan
- D. Mountbatten Plan

23. Which international organization is responsible for coordinating responses to global health emergencies like pandemics?

- A. UNICEF
- B. UNDP
- C. WHO
- D. WTO

24. Which of the following is a correct match of "First in the World"?

- A. First person to climb Mount Everest – Yuri Gagarin
- B. First woman to win a Nobel Prize – Marie Curie
- C. First person in space – Neil Armstrong
- D. First country to ban plastic – Germany

25. Which part of the Indian Constitution lists the Fundamental Rights of citizens?

- A. Preamble
- B. Directive Principles
- C. Part III
- D. Part V

26. Which research institute in India primarily focuses on space science and satellite technology?

- A. DRDO
- B. CSIR
- C. ISRO
- D. AIIMS

27. Which Indian freedom fighter was known for forming the 'Azad Hind Fauj' and seeking foreign alliances against British rule?

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. Subhas Chandra Bose
- D. Rajguru

28. A comet enters our solar system and scientists want to study its motion and tail composition. Which branch of science does this fall under?

- A. Geology
- B. Meteorology
- C. Astronomy
- D. Ecology

29. In 2023, India's G20 presidency focused on the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam." What does this suggest about India's international approach?

- A. Isolation from global issues
- B. Promotion of military alliances
- C. Emphasis on global cooperation and shared future
- D. Focus on regional conflicts only

30. Which capital city is located at a high altitude and is also the seat of the Dalai Lama's government-in-exile in India?

- A. Shimla
- B. Dharamshala

- C. Leh
- D. Dehradun

31. An Indian scientist proposes a mission to study moons of Jupiter. Which existing Indian organization would most likely lead such a project?

- A. DRDO
- B. ISRO
- C. CSIR
- D. ICMR

32. If a new political party in India wins majority in the Lok Sabha but has no members in Rajya Sabha, what can it still legally do?

- A. Amend the Constitution
- B. Form the central government
- C. Dismiss state governments
- D. Remove the Chief Justice

33. A world leader wins the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating peace between two nations. Which Indian leader's past effort would be most similar in intent?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Panchsheel Agreement
- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Green Revolution
- C. Rajendra Prasad and the Constitution drafting
- D. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the Hindu Code Bill

34. A researcher discovers ruins of an ancient port city with planned roads and drainage. Which Indian civilization does this discovery likely relate to?



- A. Maurya
- B. Gupta
- C. Harappan
- D. Chola

35. India was the first country in the world to launch a mission to Mars in its maiden attempt. What was the most significant global impact of this achievement?

- A. India became a member of the UN Security Council
- B. It proved developing nations could lead in space innovation

- C. All future Mars missions were suspended
- D. Private space companies withdrew their plans

36. Which of the following is NOT a national political party in India as of now?

- A. Bharatiya Janata Party
- B. Indian National Congress
- C. Aam Aadmi Party
- D. Shiv Sena (UBT)

37. The slogan "Do or Die" was given during which major movement in India's freedom struggle?

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Swadeshi Movement

38. If the UN declared water access a fundamental right, which Indian constitutional feature would this align with the most?



- A. Fundamental Duties
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Preamble
- D. Emergency Provisions

39. During a model UN debate, a student represents India and speaks on vaccine production. Which Indian institution should they mention for its global vaccine contribution?

- A. AIIMS
- B. Serum Institute of India
- C. ISRO
- D. IGNOU

40. Which of the following countries does NOT use the Euro as its official currency?

- A. Germany
 - B. France
 - C. Poland
 - D. Spain
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Answer key:

Section A

1. C. Chandragupta Maurya
2. A. Jai Hind
3. B. Fathima Beevi
4. C. 26th January 1950
5. C. Thailand
6. B. Roald Amundsen
7. B. 1885
8. D. Article 51A
9. B. Maharashtra
10. B. Addis Ababa

Section B

11. D. Morarji Desai
12. B. 1942
13. A. Kalpana Chawla
14. B. United Nations
15. C. Parliamentary system
16. B. Aryabhata
17. B. Brazil
18. C. Surface temperature
19. C. Nobel Prize
20. C. India is a major global economic player

Section C

21. B. M.S. Swaminathan
22. C. Cabinet Mission Plan
23. C. WHO
24. B. First woman to win a Nobel Prize – Marie Curie
25. C. Part III
26. C. ISRO
27. C. Subhas Chandra Bose
28. C. Astronomy
29. C. Emphasis on global cooperation and shared future
30. B. Dharamshala
31. B. ISRO
32. B. Form the central government
33. A. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Panchsheel Agreement
34. C. Harappan
35. B. It proved developing nations could lead in space innovation

- 36. D. Shiv Sena (UBT)
- 37. C. Quit India Movement
- 38. B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- 39. B. Serum Institute of India
- 40. C. Poland

MINDBENZ