AILET

Sample GK Questions for CLAT 2023

Sanya Ambastha · 03 Dec 2022

Here is a look at sample GK questions for CLAT and AILET 2023. How many of these can you get right?

The quantum revolution ushered in a new phase of science and technology, with transistors changing electronics forever and lasers providing the foundational cornerstones in fields from communication to medicine. This year's Nobel prize for physics awards yet another milestone in quantum physics. This has been dubbed a revolution in the making, with many possibilities for applications in quantum computation, quantum cryptography and quantum networks.

Alain Aspect, John F. Clauser and [1] have been awarded for experimental work 'on entangled photons, establishing the violation of Bell inequalities and pioneering quantum information science'. The common concept in their work is quantum entanglement. This is a quirk of quantum mechanics which allows two or more particles to exist in an 'entangled state' such that what happens to one particle affects the others immediately, irrespective of how far they may be.

[The Hindu]

1. Which name has been redacted with [1]?

a) William Bendt

b) Anton Zeilinger

c) Nick Sloan

d) Harry Sandman

2. Who was the 1st Indian to win the Nobel Prize in physics?

a) S. Chandrashekhar

b) Satyendranath Bose

c) CV Raman

d) Homi J Bhabha

3. Who was the 1st woman to receive the Nobel Prize?

a) Marie Curie

b) Andrea Ghez

c) Emmanuelle Charpentier

d) Jennifer Doudna

4. Which of the following is not true about the Nobel Prize?

a) It can only be shared by upto three people.

b) The first nobel prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and literature were awarded in Berlin.

c) Alfred Nobel established the foundation of the Nobel Prize

d) A Nobel Prize once awarded, can never be revoked.

5. Who was the 1st Indian to win the Nobel Peace Prize?

a) Kailash Satyarthi

b) Mother Teresa

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Rabindranath Tagore

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d

Parliament has just passed the Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022 albeit raucously in the Rajya Sabha. It is an important step forward in our engagement with the gigantic continent which began way back in February 1956. It was then, at the instance of Jawaharlal Nehru and V.K. Krishna Menon, that India became the first country in the world to request for an item on the agenda of the eleventh United Nations General Assembly entitled “The Question of Antarctica” to ‘ensure that the vast areas and its resources were used entirely for peaceful purposes and for general welfare’.

But India did not press the point further because it got caught up later in the year with the almost simultaneous crises in the Suez and Hungary and also because of resistance from countries like Argentina and Chile. But the Nehru-Menon initiative in which India’s Permanent Representative at the UN Arthur Lall also played an important part did have one very tangible impact. Twelve countries who believed that they had a direct stake in Antarctica started discussions among themselves

[The Hindu]

1. When was the Antarctic Treaty signed?

a) 1981

b) 1959

c) 1964

d) 1972

2. How many members are there in Antarctic Treaty?

a) 50

b) 51

c) 56

d) 54

3. The Indian Antarctic Bill will be applicable to:

1) Indians

2) Foreigners

3) NRIs

4) Only NRIs living in Antartica

a. 1 and 2

b. 1 and 3

c. 4

d. 2

4. Which of these is not a part of India's Antarctica programmes?

a) Pashchim Yamuna

b) Maitri Karuna

c) Dakshin Gangotri

d) Sagar Nidhi

Answers:

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. b

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