

# PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

## Sample Paper – 10

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

### Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs & General Knowledge section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet in English, Hindi, or Punjabi.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

**Q1.** India hosted the 44th Chess Olympiad in 2022. In which city was this event held?

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

**Q2.** The “Khelo India” programme launched by the Government of India is primarily aimed at promoting what?

- (A) Grassroots sports and athlete development
- (B) Digital literacy in schools
- (C) Rural electrification
- (D) Tourism in coastal states



- Q3.** The state of Uttarakhand was carved out of which larger state in the year 2000?
- (A) Bihar
  - (B) Madhya Pradesh
  - (C) Punjab
  - (D) Uttar Pradesh
- Q4.** The 37th National Games of India, held in 2023, were hosted by which state?
- (A) Gujarat
  - (B) Goa
  - (C) Kerala
  - (D) Madhya Pradesh
- Q5.** The first Indian state to be created on a linguistic basis (in 1953) was which of the following?
- (A) Andhra State
  - (B) Maharashtra
  - (C) Gujarat
  - (D) Haryana
- Q6.** The 38th National Games of India, held in early 2025, were hosted by which Himalayan state?
- (A) Himachal Pradesh
  - (B) Sikkim
  - (C) Uttarakhand
  - (D) Manipur
- Q7.** Which two words were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976?



- (A) Liberty and Equality
- (B) Socialist and Secular
- (C) Justice and Fraternity
- (D) Sovereign and Democratic

**Q8.** The Constitution of India provides for which type of citizenship for its people?

- (A) Dual citizenship
- (B) State citizenship only
- (C) Commonwealth citizenship
- (D) Single citizenship

**Q9.** A National Emergency in India can be proclaimed by the President under which Article of the Constitution?

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 370

**Q10.** Which Article deals with the imposition of President's Rule (State Emergency) when constitutional machinery fails in a state?

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 360
- (C) Article 356
- (D) Article 365

**Q11.** Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 with a famous march to which coastal village to break the salt law?

- (A) Champaran



- (B) Bardoli
- (C) Sabarmati
- (D) Dandi

**Q12.** Bhagat Singh, along with Batukeshwar Dutt, threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 mainly to do what?

- (A) Assassinate the Viceroy
- (B) Make “the deaf hear” in protest against repressive bills
- (C) Loot the government treasury
- (D) Free political prisoners from jail

**Q13.** The slogan “Dilli Chalo” and the call “Give me blood, I will give you freedom” are associated with which freedom fighter?

- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (B) Bhagat Singh
- (C) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

**Q14.** In which year did the Cabinet Mission arrive in India to discuss the transfer of power and framing of a constitution?

- (A) 1942
- (B) 1945
- (C) 1946
- (D) 1947

**Q15.** Who became the first Indian-origin (and first woman) Vice President of the United States, taking office in 2021?

- (A) Nikki Haley
- (B) Pramila Jayapal



- (C) Tulsi Gabbard
- (D) Kamala Harris

**Q16.** Sundar Pichai, an Indian-origin executive, serves as the Chief Executive Officer of which technology company and its parent Alphabet?

- (A) Microsoft
- (B) Google
- (C) Adobe
- (D) IBM

**Q17.** Indra Nooyi, a renowned Indian-origin business leader, served for years as the Chairperson and CEO of which multinational company?

- (A) PepsiCo
- (B) Coca-Cola
- (C) Unilever
- (D) Nestlé

**Q18.** Viswanathan Anand of India is celebrated for becoming a multiple-time world champion in which sport?

- (A) Badminton
- (B) Billiards
- (C) Chess
- (D) Table Tennis

**Q19.** The scoring terms “deuce” and “love” are most closely associated with which sport?

- (A) Cricket
- (B) Hockey
- (C) Golf



(D) Tennis

**Q20.** The Thomas Cup, won by India for the first time in 2022, is the premier international team championship in which sport?

(A) Tennis

(B) Badminton

(C) Table Tennis

(D) Squash

**Q21.** The Bhakra Nangal multipurpose project, one of India's largest dams, is built on which river?

(A) Sutlej

(B) Beas

(C) Ravi

(D) Chenab

**Q22.** The Hirakud Dam, one of the longest earthen dams in the world, is constructed across which river?

(A) Godavari

(B) Krishna

(C) Mahanadi

(D) Cauvery

**Q23.** The Sardar Sarovar Dam, a major multipurpose project in Gujarat, is built on which river?

(A) Tapi

(B) Narmada

(C) Sabarmati

(D) Mahi



- Q24.** Baking soda, commonly used in cooking and as an antacid, is the common name for which chemical compound?
- (A) Sodium chloride
  - (B) Sodium hydroxide
  - (C) Calcium carbonate
  - (D) Sodium bicarbonate
- Q25.** When a substance is acidic, what change does it cause to blue litmus paper?
- (A) Turns it red
  - (B) Turns it green
  - (C) Turns it black
  - (D) No change at all
- Q26.** Vinegar, a common household liquid used in cooking and cleaning, is a dilute solution of which acid?
- (A) Hydrochloric acid
  - (B) Sulphuric acid
  - (C) Acetic acid
  - (D) Citric acid
- Q27.** In India, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major crops is announced by the government on the recommendation of which body?
- (A) Reserve Bank of India
  - (B) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
  - (C) Securities and Exchange Board of India
  - (D) Food Corporation of India
- Q28.** India's foreign exchange reserves (forex reserves) are held and managed primarily by which institution?



- (A) Ministry of Commerce
- (B) State Bank of India
- (C) NITI Aayog
- (D) Reserve Bank of India

**Q29.** National Teachers' Day is celebrated in India every year on 5 September to honour the birth anniversary of which leader?

- (A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Q30.** The headquarters of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) is located in which country?

- (A) France
- (B) India
- (C) United Arab Emirates
- (D) Germany



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Events Hosted by India):** India regularly hosts major international sporting events.

**Explanation:** The 44th Chess Olympiad was held in 2022 at Mahabalipuram near **Chennai**, Tamil Nadu. It was the first time India hosted the Chess Olympiad, and the official mascot was “Thambi”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Mumbai, New Delhi, and Kolkata did not host the 44th Chess Olympiad.

**Final Answer:** The 44th Chess Olympiad was held in Chennai ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Government Programmes):** “Khelo India” is a flagship national sports scheme.

**Explanation:** The Khelo India programme was launched to revive sports culture in India at the **grassroots level** and to identify and nurture young athletic talent through Khelo India Youth Games and University Games.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Digital literacy, rural electrification, and tourism are handled by other separate schemes, not Khelo India.

**Final Answer:** Khelo India promotes grassroots sports and athlete development ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian States (Reorganisation):** Several new states were created in 2000 by dividing larger states.

**Explanation:** Uttarakhand (initially named Uttaranchal) was carved out of Uttar Pradesh in November 2000 to form a separate Himalayan state.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Jharkhand was carved from Bihar, and Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh, both in 2000.
- Punjab was not the parent state of Uttarakhand.

**Final Answer:** Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Events Hosted in India):** The National Games are India's premier multi-sport event among states.

**Explanation:** The 37th National Games were held in late 2023 in Goa, marking the first time the state hosted the event.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Gujarat hosted the 36th National Games (2022).
- Kerala and Madhya Pradesh were not the hosts of the 37th edition.

**Final Answer:** The 37th National Games (2023) were hosted by Goa ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian States (Linguistic Reorganisation):** States in India were reorganised on the basis of language.

**Explanation:** **Andhra State** was created in 1953 as the first Indian state formed on a linguistic basis (for Telugu speakers), following the agitation and fast of Potti Sriramulu. This led to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed later, in 1960.
- Haryana was created in 1966.

**Final Answer:** Andhra State was the first linguistic state (1953) ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Events Hosted in India):** The National Games rotate among Indian states.

**Explanation:** The 38th National Games were held in early 2025 in **Uttarakhand**, the first time the Himalayan state hosted the multi-sport event, with venues in Dehradun, Haldwani, and other cities.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Manipur did not host the 38th National Games.

**Final Answer:** The 38th National Games (2025) were hosted by Uttarakhand ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Preamble):** The Preamble states the ideals of the Constitution and has been amended once.

**Explanation:** The 42nd Amendment of 1976 added the words “**Socialist**” and “**Secular**” (and “Integrity”) to the Preamble, changing the description of India to a “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Liberty, Equality, Justice, Fraternity, Sovereign, and Democratic were part of the original Preamble of 1950.

**Final Answer:** “Socialist” and “Secular” were added by the 42nd Amendment ⇒

**B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Citizenship):** Citizenship determines a person’s legal bond with the state.

**Explanation:** Unlike federations such as the USA, India provides for **single citizenship**. Every Indian is a citizen of India only, not separately of a state, ensuring equal rights across the country.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- India does not allow dual citizenship.
- There is no separate “state citizenship” or Commonwealth citizenship under the Constitution.

**Final Answer:** The Indian Constitution provides single citizenship ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Emergency Provisions):** The Constitution provides three types of Emergency.

**Explanation:** A National Emergency is proclaimed under **Article 352**, on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Article 356 deals with State Emergency (President's Rule).
- Article 360 deals with Financial Emergency.
- Article 370 dealt with the special status of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Final Answer:** National Emergency is declared under Article 352 ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Emergency Provisions):** President's Rule is imposed when a state government cannot function constitutionally.

**Explanation:** **Article 356** provides for the imposition of President's Rule (State Emergency) when there is a failure of constitutional machinery in a state.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Article 352 is National Emergency and Article 360 is Financial Emergency.
- Article 365 deals with the effect of failure to comply with directions from the Union.

**Final Answer:** President's Rule is imposed under Article 356 ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Modern History (Civil Disobedience):** The Salt March was the dramatic start of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Explanation:** In March–April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi marched about 240 miles from the Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of **Dandi**, where he made salt from seawater, defying the British salt monopoly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Champaran (1917) and Bardoli (1928) were earlier satyagrahas.
- Sabarmati was the starting point of the march, not its destination.

**Final Answer:** The 1930 Salt March ended at Dandi ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept — Modern History (Revolutionaries):** Bhagat Singh was a leading revolutionary of the freedom struggle.

**Explanation:** On 8 April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw non-lethal bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly to protest repressive bills and “**make the deaf hear**”, then courted arrest by raising slogans.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The act was a symbolic protest, not aimed at assassinating the Viceroy or looting a treasury.
- It was not an attempt to free prisoners from jail.

**Final Answer:** The aim was to “make the deaf hear” in protest ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Modern History (INA):** Subhas Chandra Bose led the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).

**Explanation:** Subhas Chandra Bose gave the rousing calls “Dilli Chalo” (March to Delhi) and “Give me blood, and I will give you freedom” while leading the Indian National Army during World War II.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad were revolutionaries of an earlier phase.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was a leader of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio, not the INA.

**Final Answer:** These slogans belong to Subhas Chandra Bose ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Modern History (Towards Independence):** The Cabinet Mission was sent to plan India’s constitutional future.

**Explanation:** The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in **1946** to discuss the transfer of power and to set up a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 1942 was the Cripps Mission and Quit India year.
- 1945 saw the Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference; 1947 was the year of independence.

**Final Answer:** The Cabinet Mission arrived in 1946 ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (International Firsts):** Indian-origin leaders have reached high offices abroad.

**Explanation:** Kamala Harris took office in January 2021 as the Vice President of the United States, becoming the first woman and the first person of Indian (and African-American) descent to hold the post.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Nikki Haley served as a US Governor and UN Ambassador.
- Pramila Jayapal and Tulsi Gabbard served in the US Congress, not as Vice President.

**Final Answer:** Kamala Harris is the first Indian-origin US Vice President ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Indian-origin CEOs):** Several global tech firms are led by Indian-origin executives.

**Explanation:** Sundar Pichai is the CEO of Google and of its parent company Alphabet Inc. He took charge of Google in 2015 and of Alphabet in 2019.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Satya Nadella heads Microsoft.
- Adobe and IBM are led by other executives.

**Final Answer:** Sundar Pichai is the CEO of Google (and Alphabet) ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Indian-origin Business Leaders):** Indian-origin women have led major global corporations.

**Explanation:** Indra Nooyi served as the Chairperson and CEO of **PepsiCo** from 2006 to 2018 and is widely regarded as one of the most influential business leaders of Indian origin.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Coca-Cola, Unilever, and Nestlé were not led by Indra Nooyi.

**Final Answer:** Indra Nooyi led PepsiCo ⇒

[Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sports (Chess):** India has produced legendary chess players.

**Explanation:** **Viswanathan Anand** is a five-time World Chess Champion and one of India's greatest sportspersons, having dominated world **chess** for many years.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Anand is not associated with badminton, billiards, or table tennis.

**Final Answer:** Viswanathan Anand is a world champion in chess ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sports (Terminology):** Each sport uses its own scoring vocabulary.

**Explanation:** The terms “**deuce**” (a tied score of 40–40) and “**love**” (a score of zero) are used in **tennis**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Cricket, hockey, and golf use entirely different scoring terms.



**Final Answer:** “Deuce” and “love” belong to tennis ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

### Solution

**Concept — Sports (Trophies):** Major trophies are linked to specific sports.

**Explanation:** The **Thomas Cup** is the world team championship in men’s **badminton**. India won it for the first time in 2022, defeating Indonesia in the final.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Tennis is associated with the Davis Cup, not the Thomas Cup.
- Table tennis and squash have their own separate team events.

**Final Answer:** The Thomas Cup is a badminton championship ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

### Solution

**Concept — Geography (Multipurpose Projects):** Many Indian dams are built on major rivers.

**Explanation:** The **Bhakra Nangal** project, with the Bhakra Dam (one of the highest gravity dams), is built on the **Sutlej** river in the Himalayan region, serving Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Beas, Ravi, and Chenab are other rivers of the Punjab region but not the site of Bhakra Nangal.

**Final Answer:** The Bhakra Nangal project is on the Sutlej ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Dams):** The Hirakud Dam is famous for its length.

**Explanation:** The **Hirakud Dam** in Odisha, one of the longest dams in the world, is built across the **Mahanadi** river to control floods and provide irrigation and power.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery are major peninsular rivers but are not dammed by Hirakud.

**Final Answer:** The Hirakud Dam is on the Mahanadi ⇒  C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Multipurpose Projects):** The Sardar Sarovar is a key dam of the Narmada Valley Project.

**Explanation:** The **Sardar Sarovar Dam** in Gujarat is built on the **Narmada** river and supplies water and electricity to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Tapi, Sabarmati, and Mahi are other rivers of the region but not the site of the Sardar Sarovar Dam.

**Final Answer:** The Sardar Sarovar Dam is on the Narmada ⇒  B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Everyday Chemistry):** Many household substances have common names.

**Explanation:** Baking soda is the common name for **sodium bicarbonate** (sodium hydrogen carbonate,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ), a mild base used in baking and as an antacid.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Sodium chloride is common salt.
- Sodium hydroxide is caustic soda; calcium carbonate is limestone or marble.

**Final Answer:** Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Acids and Bases):** Litmus is a natural indicator used to test acids and bases.

**Explanation:** An acidic substance turns **blue litmus red**. (A basic substance turns red litmus blue.) This colour change is the basic litmus test for acidity.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Acids do not turn litmus green or black.
- “No change” would indicate a neutral substance, not an acid.

**Final Answer:** Acids turn blue litmus red  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Everyday Acids):** Common kitchen substances often contain weak acids.

**Explanation:** **Vinegar** is a dilute (about 5–8%) solution of **acetic acid** (ethanoic acid) in water, which gives it its sour taste and cleaning ability.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Hydrochloric and sulphuric acids are strong mineral acids, not present in vinegar.
- Citric acid is found in citrus fruits, not in vinegar.

**Final Answer:** Vinegar is a dilute solution of acetic acid ⇒  C

**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

### Solution

**Concept — Economics (Agricultural Pricing):** The MSP is a price guarantee for farmers on certain crops.

**Explanation:** The Minimum Support Price is announced by the government on the recommendation of the **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)**, which studies the cost of cultivation and other factors.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The RBI deals with monetary policy, not crop prices.
- SEBI regulates securities markets; the Food Corporation of India handles procurement and storage, not price recommendation.

**Final Answer:** MSP is recommended by the CACP ⇒  B

**Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

### Solution

**Concept — Economics (External Sector):** Forex reserves are a country's holdings of foreign currencies and gold.

**Explanation:** India's foreign exchange reserves are held and managed primarily by the **Reserve Bank of India**, which uses them to maintain external stability and manage the exchange rate of the rupee.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Ministry of Commerce handles trade policy.
- The State Bank of India is a commercial bank; NITI Aayog is a policy body.

**Final Answer:** Forex reserves are held by the Reserve Bank of India ⇒  D



**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

### Solution

**Concept — Static GK (Important Days):** India observes several national days for eminent leaders.

**Explanation:** National Teachers' Day is celebrated on **5 September**, the birth anniversary of Dr. **S. Radhakrishnan**, a great teacher, philosopher, and the second President of India.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Nehru's birthday (14 November) is Children's Day.
- Gandhi Jayanti is 2 October; Rajendra Prasad's day is not Teachers' Day.

**Final Answer:** Teachers' Day honours Dr. S. Radhakrishnan ⇒ **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

### Solution

**Concept — Environment (Renewable Energy):** The ISA is an India-led alliance to promote solar power.

**Explanation:** The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** has its headquarters in **India**, at Gurugram (Gwal Pahari), Haryana. It was co-founded by India and France to boost solar energy across sun-rich nations.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- France was a co-founder but the ISA secretariat is hosted in India.
- The UAE and Germany do not host the ISA headquarters.

**Final Answer:** The ISA headquarters is located in India ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q30](#)



**Answer Key**

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	A
6	C	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	C
11	D	12	B	13	A	14	C	15	D
16	B	17	A	18	C	19	D	20	B
21	A	22	C	23	B	24	D	25	A
26	C	27	B	28	D	29	A	30	B

