

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 11

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. In January 2024, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates formally joined which major emerging-economies grouping?

- (A) SCO
- (B) BRICS
- (C) ASEAN
- (D) SAARC

Q2. What was the theme (motto) of India's G20 Presidency in 2023?

- (A) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future
- (B) Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas
- (C) Atmanirbhar Bharat
- (D) Make in India, Made for the World



- Q3.** The New Development Bank (NDB), set up to fund infrastructure and sustainable development projects, was established by which grouping?
- (A) G20
 - (B) ASEAN
 - (C) BRICS
 - (D) SAARC
- Q4.** India became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in which year?
- (A) 2017
 - (B) 2014
 - (C) 2019
 - (D) 2005
- Q5.** The “I2U2” grouping brings together India, Israel, the United States and which fourth country?
- (A) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) United Arab Emirates
 - (C) Egypt
 - (D) Qatar
- Q6.** The headquarters of the New Development Bank (the “BRICS Bank”) is located in which city?
- (A) Beijing
 - (B) New Delhi
 - (C) Shanghai
 - (D) Moscow
- Q7.** How many members can the President of India nominate to the Rajya Sabha for their contributions to literature, science, art and social service?

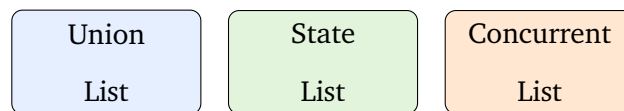


- (A) 2
- (B) 12
- (C) 14
- (D) 20

Q8. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by which of the following?

- (A) The President
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The members of the Lok Sabha
- (D) The Rajya Sabha

Q9. The division of legislative powers between the Union and the States into the three Lists shown below is contained in which Schedule of the Constitution?



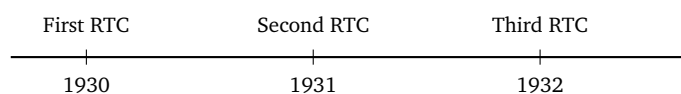
- (A) Fifth Schedule
- (B) Seventh Schedule
- (C) Ninth Schedule
- (D) Tenth Schedule

Q10. The idea of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was largely borrowed from the Constitution of which country?

- (A) United Kingdom
- (B) Ireland
- (C) Canada
- (D) United States



- Q11.** The Battle of Plassey (1757), which laid the foundation of British rule in India, was won for the East India Company under the leadership of whom?
- (A) Robert Clive
(B) Warren Hastings
(C) Lord Wellesley
(D) Lord Canning
- Q12.** The Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793), which fixed land revenue with the zamindars, was introduced by which Governor-General?
- (A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Warren Hastings
(D) Lord Ripon
- Q13.** The “Doctrine of Lapse”, an annexation policy under which states without a natural heir were taken over by the British, is associated with which Governor-General?
- (A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord Dalhousie
(D) Lord Mountbatten
- Q14.** The First Round Table Conference, marked on the timeline below, was held in which city?



- (A) Bombay
(B) Lahore



- (C) Calcutta
- (D) London

Q15. Who was the first woman to hold the office of Prime Minister of India?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Pratibha Patil
- (D) Sucheta Kripalani

Q16. Who became the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) Sumitra Mahajan
- (B) Meira Kumar
- (C) Sushma Swaraj
- (D) Najma Heptulla

Q17. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of independent India?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Q18. The Ranji Trophy is the premier domestic championship in India in which sport?

- (A) Hockey
- (B) Football
- (C) Cricket
- (D) Badminton

Q19. The Arjuna Award, instituted by the Government of India, is given for outstanding achievement in which field?

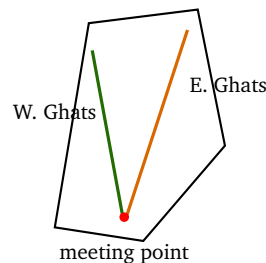


- (A) Literature
- (B) Sports and games
- (C) Cinema
- (D) Science

Q20. The Durand Cup, one of the oldest tournaments of its kind in Asia, is associated with which sport?

- (A) Hockey
- (B) Cricket
- (C) Tennis
- (D) Football

Q21. On the outline of peninsular India below, the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats converge near the marked point in the south. At which group of hills do they meet?



- (A) Nilgiri Hills
- (B) Cardamom Hills
- (C) Aravalli Hills
- (D) Shivalik Hills

Q22. The Wagah border, famous for its daily ceremonial “Beating Retreat”, lies between India and which neighbouring country?

- (A) China
- (B) Pakistan



- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Nepal

Q23. Which Indian city is popularly known as the “Pink City”?

- (A) Jodhpur
- (B) Udaipur
- (C) Jaipur
- (D) Bikaner

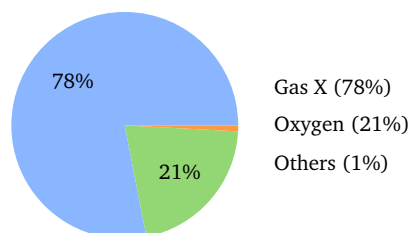
Q24. What is the chemical symbol for the element Potassium?

- (A) P
- (B) Po
- (C) K
- (D) Pt

Q25. Which cell organelle is commonly referred to as the “powerhouse of the cell”?

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Ribosome
- (C) Mitochondria
- (D) Golgi body

Q26. In the pie chart of the composition of dry air below, the largest share (about 78%), marked “Gas X”, corresponds to which gas?



- (A) Oxygen

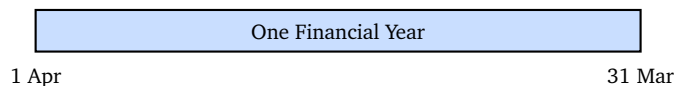


- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Carbon dioxide
- (D) Argon

Q27. In India, the Union Budget is presented in Parliament every year by which of the following?

- (A) The President
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Finance Minister
- (D) The Governor of the RBI

Q28. The shaded period below represents one financial year as followed by the Government of India. It runs from which month to which month?



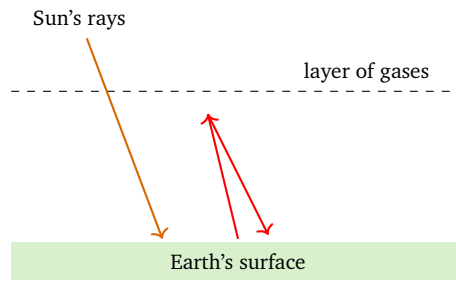
- (A) January to December
- (B) April to March
- (C) July to June
- (D) October to September

Q29. What is the national flower of India?

- (A) Rose
- (B) Lotus
- (C) Marigold
- (D) Sunflower

Q30. The schematic below shows solar radiation being trapped by a layer of atmospheric gases, warming the Earth. The Kyoto Protocol seeks to cut emissions of which category of gases responsible for this effect?





- (A) Greenhouse gases
- (B) Ozone-depleting substances
- (C) Industrial effluents
- (D) Plastic waste



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (International Groupings): BRICS is a grouping of major emerging economies.

Explanation: BRICS originally stood for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. With effect from 1 January 2024, the bloc expanded to admit new members, including **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates**.

Why other options are wrong:

- The SCO, ASEAN and SAARC are separate regional organisations and did not admit these four countries together in January 2024.

Final Answer: These four countries joined BRICS ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (India's G20 Presidency): India held the rotating G20 Presidency in 2023.

Explanation: The theme of India's G20 Presidency was "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" – **One Earth, One Family, One Future**, a Sanskrit phrase meaning "the world is one family". The Leaders' Summit was held in New Delhi.

Why other options are wrong:

- "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas", "Atmanirbhar Bharat" and "Make in India" are domestic government slogans/initiatives, not the G20 theme.

Final Answer: The theme was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (International Finance): The New Development Bank is a multilateral development bank.

Explanation: The New Development Bank (NDB) was established in 2014–2015 by the **BRICS** nations to mobilise resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in member and other emerging economies.

Why other options are wrong:

- The G20 is a forum, not a bank; ASEAN and SAARC did not set up the NDB.

Final Answer: The NDB was set up by BRICS ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (SCO): The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a Eurasian political and security bloc.

Explanation: India (along with Pakistan) became a **full member** of the SCO in 2017 at the Astana Summit, having earlier been an observer.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2005 was when India joined as an observer; 2014 and 2019 are not the year of full membership.

Final Answer: India became a full SCO member in 2017 ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Minilateral Groupings): “I2U2” is a four-nation economic grouping.

Explanation: I2U2 stands for India, Israel, the United States and the United Arab Emirates, focusing on water, energy, food security and technology cooperation.

Why other options are wrong:



- Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Qatar are not members of the I2U2 grouping.

Final Answer: The fourth member is the UAE ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Headquarters): The NDB is often called the “BRICS Bank”.

Explanation: The headquarters of the New Development Bank is located in **Shanghai**, China. Its first President was Indian banker K. V. Kamath.

Why other options are wrong:

- Beijing, New Delhi and Moscow are capitals/cities of member states but do not host the NDB headquarters.

Final Answer: The NDB headquarters is in Shanghai ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Rajya Sabha): The Council of States has both elected and nominated members.

Explanation: The President nominates **12 members** to the Rajya Sabha (under Article 80) from persons with special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2, 14 and 20 are not the constitutionally fixed number of nominated Rajya Sabha members.

Final Answer: The President nominates 12 members ⇒

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Parliament): The Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha.

Explanation: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the **members of the Lok Sabha** from among themselves, usually at the first sitting of a new House.

Why other options are wrong:

- The President, the Prime Minister and the Rajya Sabha do not elect the Speaker.

Final Answer: The Speaker is elected by Lok Sabha members ⇒

[Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Schedules): The Constitution distributes powers through Lists.

Explanation: The **Seventh Schedule** contains the three Lists shown – the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List – which divide legislative subjects between the Centre and the States.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Fifth Schedule deals with Scheduled Areas, the Ninth with laws shielded from judicial review, and the Tenth with anti-defection.

Final Answer: The three Lists are in the Seventh Schedule ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Sources of the Constitution): The Constitution borrowed features from many countries.

Explanation: The concept of **Fundamental Rights** (and judicial review) was largely drawn from the Constitution of the **United States** of America.

Why other options are wrong:

- Directive Principles came from Ireland, the parliamentary system from the UK, and federal features with a strong Centre partly from Canada.

Final Answer: Fundamental Rights were inspired by the USA ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (British Expansion): The Battle of Plassey was a turning point.

Explanation: In 1757, the East India Company forces under **Robert Clive** defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, at Plassey, beginning Company dominance in Bengal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Warren Hastings and Lord Wellesley came later as Governors-General; Lord Canning was Governor-General during the 1857 revolt.

Final Answer: Plassey was won under Robert Clive ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Land Revenue): The British introduced new land-revenue systems.

Explanation: The **Permanent Settlement** of Bengal was introduced in 1793 by **Lord Cornwallis**, fixing the land revenue payable by the zamindars in perpetuity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lord Dalhousie is linked to the Doctrine of Lapse, Warren Hastings to early administrative reforms, and Lord Ripon to local self-government.

Final Answer: The Permanent Settlement was Cornwallis's work ⇒ **B**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Annexation Policy): The Doctrine of Lapse extended Company territory.

Explanation: The **Doctrine of Lapse** was applied by **Lord Dalhousie**, under which a princely state without a natural male heir would “lapse” to the British. States like Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed this way.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lord Curzon is known for the Partition of Bengal, Cornwallis for the Permanent Settlement, and Mountbatten for the transfer of power in 1947.

Final Answer: The Doctrine of Lapse is linked to Lord Dalhousie ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Constitutional Talks): The Round Table Conferences discussed Indian reforms.

Explanation: The **First Round Table Conference** was held in **London** in 1930. All three Round Table Conferences (1930, 1931 and 1932) were held in London.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bombay, Lahore and Calcutta hosted important Congress sessions but not the Round Table Conferences.

Final Answer: The First Round Table Conference was held in London ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Firsts in India): India has had several pioneering women leaders.

Explanation: **Indira Gandhi** became the first (and so far only) woman Prime Minister of India, serving from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 to 1984.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of an Indian state; Pratibha Patil was the first woman President; Sucheta Kripalani was the first woman Chief Minister.

Final Answer: Indira Gandhi was the first woman PM ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Firsts in India): The Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha.

Explanation: Meira Kumar became the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha, holding the post in the 15th Lok Sabha (2009–2014).

Why other options are wrong:

- Sumitra Mahajan was a later Speaker; Sushma Swaraj and Najma Heptulla held other offices but were not the first woman Speaker.

Final Answer: Meira Kumar was the first woman Speaker ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Firsts in India): The office of Deputy PM is not mentioned in the Constitution but has existed in practice.

Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of independent India, also serving as Home Minister and integrating the princely states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nehru was the first Prime Minister; Rajendra Prasad the first President; and Azad the first Education Minister.

Final Answer: Sardar Patel was the first Deputy PM ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Domestic Tournaments): India has famous domestic championships.

Explanation: The **Ranji Trophy** is the premier first-class **cricket** championship in India, contested among state and regional teams. It is named after K. S. Ranjitsinhji.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Ranji Trophy is not associated with hockey, football or badminton.

Final Answer: The Ranji Trophy is a cricket championship ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Awards (Sports Honours): India confers several national sports awards.

Explanation: The **Arjuna Award** is given for outstanding performance in **sports and games** over a number of years. (The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna is the highest sporting honour.)

Why other options are wrong:

- The Arjuna Award is not for literature, cinema or science.

Final Answer: The Arjuna Award is for sports ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Tournaments): Many trophies are linked to specific sports.

Explanation: The **Durand Cup** is a **football** tournament, first held in 1888, making it one of the oldest football competitions in Asia.

Why other options are wrong:



- The Durand Cup is not a hockey, cricket or tennis event.

Final Answer: The Durand Cup is a football tournament ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Physical Features): The two Ghats run along the edges of the Deccan Plateau.

Explanation: The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats meet at the **Nilgiri Hills** in the south, where the famous hill station of Ooty (Udhagamandalam) is located.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Cardamom Hills lie further south in Kerala; the Aravallis are in the northwest; the Shivaliks are the outer Himalayas.

Final Answer: The Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Borders): India shares land borders with several countries.

Explanation: The **Wagah** border crossing lies on the India–**Pakistan** frontier between Amritsar and Lahore, famous for its daily flag-lowering “Beating Retreat” ceremony.

Why other options are wrong:

- China, Bangladesh and Nepal share other borders with India, not the Wagah crossing.

Final Answer: The Wagah border is between India and Pakistan ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Cities and Nicknames): Indian cities have popular nicknames.

Explanation: Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, is called the “Pink City” because many of its old buildings were painted pink (terracotta) in 1876 to welcome the Prince of Wales.

Why other options are wrong:

- Jodhpur is the “Blue City”, Udaipur the “City of Lakes”, and Bikaner is not the Pink City.

Final Answer: Jaipur is the Pink City ⇒ C

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Chemical Symbols): Some symbols come from Latin names.

Explanation: The chemical symbol for Potassium is K, derived from its Latin name *kalium*.

Why other options are wrong:

- “P” is phosphorus, “Po” is polonium, and “Pt” is platinum.

Final Answer: The symbol for potassium is K ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Cell Biology): Different organelles perform different functions.

Explanation: The mitochondria are called the “powerhouse of the cell” because they produce most of the cell’s energy (ATP) through respiration.

Why other options are wrong:



- The nucleus controls the cell, ribosomes make proteins, and the Golgi body packages and dispatches materials.

Final Answer: The mitochondria are the powerhouse of the cell ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Atmosphere): Air is a mixture of gases in fixed proportions.

Explanation: Nitrogen makes up about 78% of dry air by volume, the largest share (“Gas X”), followed by oxygen (about 21%) and small amounts of other gases.

Why other options are wrong:

- Oxygen is about 21%, while carbon dioxide and argon together form only about 1% of the air.

Final Answer: The largest share (78%) is nitrogen ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Public Finance): The Union Budget is the annual financial statement of the government.

Explanation: The Union Budget is presented in Parliament by the **Finance Minister**, who is in charge of the Ministry of Finance.

Why other options are wrong:

- The President addresses Parliament but does not present the Budget; the Prime Minister and RBI Governor do not present it either.

Final Answer: The Finance Minister presents the Union Budget ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Financial Year): Government accounts follow a fixed yearly cycle.

Explanation: In India the financial year runs from **1 April to 31 March** of the following calendar year, as shown by the shaded bar.

Why other options are wrong:

- January–December is the calendar year; July–June and October–September are not the Indian financial year.

Final Answer: India's financial year is April to March ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (National Symbols): India has several official national symbols.

Explanation: The **lotus** (*Nelumbo nucifera*) is the national flower of India, a symbol of purity and cultural heritage.

Why other options are wrong:

- The rose, marigold and sunflower are common flowers but are not the national flower.

Final Answer: The national flower of India is the lotus ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Climate Agreements): The Kyoto Protocol is an international climate treaty.

Explanation: The schematic shows the greenhouse effect, in which gases trap outgoing heat. The **Kyoto Protocol** (1997) commits countries to reducing emissions of **greenhouse gases** such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.



Why other options are wrong:

- Ozone-depleting substances are dealt with under the Montreal Protocol; industrial effluents and plastic waste are separate pollution issues.

Final Answer: The Kyoto Protocol targets greenhouse gases ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

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

