

# PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

## Sample Paper – 4

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.** Where is the headquarters of the United Nations (UN) located?

- (A) Geneva
- (B) New York
- (C) Vienna
- (D) The Hague

**Q2.** The World Health Organization (WHO), the UN's specialised health agency, has its headquarters in which city?

- (A) New York
- (B) Paris
- (C) Washington D.C.
- (D) Geneva



- Q3.** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank both have their headquarters in which city?
- (A) Washington D.C.
  - (B) London
  - (C) Geneva
  - (D) New York
- Q4.** The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is headquartered in which city?
- (A) Brussels
  - (B) Vienna
  - (C) Lyon
  - (D) Geneva
- Q5.** Which of the following is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)?
- (A) China
  - (B) India
  - (C) France
  - (D) Russia
- Q6.** The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) is a grouping of India, the United States, Australia and which fourth country?
- (A) United Kingdom
  - (B) Russia
  - (C) France
  - (D) Japan
- Q7.** Which Constitutional Amendment is popularly known as the “Mini-Constitution” because of the wide-ranging changes it made?



- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 52nd Amendment
- (D) 61st Amendment

**Q8.** Which Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions in rural India?

- (A) 71st Amendment
- (B) 72nd Amendment
- (C) 73rd Amendment
- (D) 74th Amendment

**Q9.** The 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) inserted which fundamental right into the Constitution?

- (A) Right to Information
- (B) Right to Education
- (C) Right to Privacy
- (D) Right to Property

**Q10.** Which Constitutional Amendment provided the legal framework for the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

- (A) 91st Amendment
- (B) 97th Amendment
- (C) 99th Amendment
- (D) 101st Amendment

**Q11.** At which place was Gautama Buddha born?

- (A) Bodh Gaya
- (B) Sarnath



- (C) Lumbini
- (D) Kushinagar

**Q12.** Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment (Nirvana) under the Bodhi tree at which place?

- (A) Bodh Gaya
- (B) Lumbini
- (C) Sarnath
- (D) Vaishali

**Q13.** Mahavira is regarded in Jainism as which of the twenty-four Tirthankaras?

- (A) 1st Tirthankara
- (B) 22nd Tirthankara
- (C) 23rd Tirthankara
- (D) 24th Tirthankara

**Q14.** The First Buddhist Council, held shortly after the Buddha's death, took place at which city?

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Rajgriha
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Kundalavana

**Q15.** Who was the first woman to hold the office of President of India?

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



- Q16.** Who was the first woman to join the Indian Police Service (IPS)?
- (A) Kiran Mazumdar
  - (B) Anna Rajam Malhotra
  - (C) Kiran Bedi
  - (D) Fathima Beevi
- Q17.** Who was the first woman judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India?
- (A) Leila Seth
  - (B) Fathima Beevi
  - (C) Sujata Manohar
  - (D) Ruma Pal
- Q18.** Who became the first Indian writer to win the Booker Prize, for the novel “The God of Small Things”?
- (A) Kiran Desai
  - (B) Salman Rushdie
  - (C) Aravind Adiga
  - (D) Arundhati Roy
- Q19.** Who was the first Indian to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature?
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (B) Mulk Raj Anand
  - (C) R. K. Narayan
  - (D) Sarojini Naidu
- Q20.** The Ramon Magsaysay Award, often described as Asia’s version of the Nobel Prize, is presented by which country?
- (A) India



- (B) Japan
- (C) Philippines
- (D) Singapore

**Q21.** Kaziranga National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is famous for protecting which animal?

- (A) Bengal tiger
- (B) One-horned rhinoceros
- (C) Asiatic lion
- (D) Snow leopard

**Q22.** The Gir National Park, the last natural home of the Asiatic lion, is located in which Indian state?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

**Q23.** Jim Corbett National Park, India's oldest national park, is situated in which state?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

**Q24.** Which is the largest organ of the human body?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Brain
- (C) Skin



(D) Lungs

**Q25.** How many bones are present in the body of a normal adult human?

(A) 201

(B) 206

(C) 212

(D) 300

**Q26.** Which organ of the human body is mainly responsible for filtering waste from the blood and producing urine?

(A) Kidney

(B) Liver

(C) Heart

(D) Lungs

**Q27.** Which of the following is an example of a direct tax in India?

(A) Goods and Services Tax

(B) Customs Duty

(C) Excise Duty

(D) Income Tax

**Q28.** Which of the following is true of an indirect tax such as GST or customs duty?

(A) It is levied directly on a person's income

(B) It cannot be passed on to anyone else

(C) Its burden can be shifted to the final consumer

(D) It is paid only by companies, not individuals

**Q29.** The book "The Discovery of India" was written by which author?



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

**Q30.** Which was the first biosphere reserve established in India?

- (A) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- (B) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (C) Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve
- (D) Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (International Organisations):** The United Nations is the principal global body for peace, security, and cooperation.

**Explanation:** The headquarters of the United Nations is located in **New York City**, United States, on a site along the East River that is international territory.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Geneva hosts the UN's European office and many specialised agencies.
- Vienna and The Hague host other UN-linked offices and courts, not the main headquarters.

**Final Answer:** The UN headquarters is in New York ⇒

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

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — International Organisations (UN Agencies):** The WHO is the UN's specialised agency for international public health.

**Explanation:** The World Health Organization has its headquarters in **Geneva**, Switzerland, where it coordinates global health policy and responses.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- New York hosts the main UN headquarters, not the WHO.
- Paris is home to UNESCO, and Washington D.C. hosts the IMF and World Bank.

**Final Answer:** The WHO is headquartered in Geneva ⇒

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



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — International Organisations (Finance):** The IMF and the World Bank are the twin Bretton Woods institutions.

**Explanation:** Both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have their headquarters in **Washington D.C.**, United States, located close to each other.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- London, Geneva, and New York host other financial and UN bodies but not the IMF–World Bank headquarters.

**Final Answer:** The IMF and World Bank are in Washington D.C. ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — International Organisations (Policing):** Interpol facilitates police cooperation between member countries.

**Explanation:** The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is headquartered in **Lyon**, France.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Brussels hosts the EU institutions and NATO.
- Vienna hosts the IAEA and OPEC; Geneva hosts the WHO and WTO.

**Final Answer:** Interpol is headquartered in Lyon ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — International Organisations (UNSC):** The Security Council has five permanent members with veto power.

**Explanation:** The five permanent members (P5) of the UNSC are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. **India** is not a permanent member, though it has served several times as a non-permanent member.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- China, France, and Russia are all permanent members of the UNSC.

**Final Answer:** India is NOT a permanent member of the UNSC ⇒

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

**Q6.**

### Solution

**Concept — International Groupings (QUAD):** The QUAD is a strategic dialogue among four Indo-Pacific democracies.

**Explanation:** The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) comprises India, the United States, Australia, and **Japan**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The United Kingdom, Russia, and France are not members of the QUAD.

**Final Answer:** Japan is the fourth member of the QUAD ⇒

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

**Q7.**

### Solution

**Concept — Indian Polity (Amendments):** Some amendments altered the Constitution so extensively that they earned special names.

**Explanation:** The **42nd Amendment** (1976) is called the “Mini-Constitution” because it made sweeping changes, including adding the words “Socialist”, “Secular”, and “Integrity” to the Preamble and inserting the Fundamental Duties.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The 44th Amendment (1978) reversed several changes of the 42nd Amendment.
- The 52nd Amendment added the anti-defection law; the 61st lowered the voting age to 18.

**Final Answer:** The 42nd Amendment is the “Mini-Constitution” ⇒

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



Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Local Government):** The 73rd and 74th Amendments together gave constitutional backing to local self-government.

**Explanation:** The **73rd Amendment** (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions in rural areas and added Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The 74th Amendment dealt with urban local bodies (municipalities).
- The 71st and 72nd Amendments dealt with languages and tribal seats, not Panchayati Raj.

**Final Answer:** The 73rd Amendment covers Panchayati Raj ⇒

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

Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Rights):** A few amendments have added new fundamental rights.

**Explanation:** The **86th Amendment** (2002) inserted Article 21A, making the **Right to Education** for children aged 6 to 14 a fundamental right.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Right to Information is a statutory right under the RTI Act, 2005.
- The Right to Privacy was recognised through a 2017 Supreme Court judgment, not this amendment.
- The Right to Property was removed as a fundamental right by the 44th Amendment.

**Final Answer:** The 86th Amendment added the Right to Education ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Taxation Amendments):** GST required a constitutional change to allow both the Centre and States to tax goods and services.

**Explanation:** The **101st Amendment** (2016) introduced the Goods and Services Tax and created the GST Council to recommend rates and rules.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The 91st Amendment limited the size of councils of ministers.
- The 97th Amendment dealt with co-operative societies; the 99th (NJAC) was struck down.

**Final Answer:** The 101st Amendment introduced GST ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Buddhism):** The life of Gautama Buddha is linked to four major sacred sites.

**Explanation:** Gautama Buddha was born at **Lumbini** (in present-day Nepal) around 563 BCE to Queen Maya.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Bodh Gaya is where he attained enlightenment.
- Sarnath is where he gave his first sermon; Kushinagar is where he attained Mahaparinirvana (death).

**Final Answer:** The Buddha was born at Lumbini ⇒

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



Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Buddhism):** Enlightenment is the central event of the Buddha's spiritual journey.

**Explanation:** Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment under the Bodhi tree at **Bodh Gaya**, on the banks of the Niranjana river in present-day Bihar.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Lumbini was his birthplace and Sarnath the site of his first sermon.
- Vaishali is associated with later Buddhist events, not his enlightenment.

**Final Answer:** The Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Jainism):** Jainism recognises a line of twenty-four Tirthankaras (spiritual teachers).

**Explanation:** **Mahavira** (Vardhamana) was the **24th** and last Tirthankara of Jainism. He gave the religion its final form and preached the principle of non-violence (ahimsa).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Rishabhanatha (Adinatha) was the 1st Tirthankara.
- Parshvanatha was the 23rd Tirthankara, the immediate predecessor of Mahavira.

**Final Answer:** Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Buddhist Councils):** A series of Buddhist Councils was held to compile and preserve the Buddha's teachings.

**Explanation:** The **First Buddhist Council** was held at **Rajgriha** (Rajagriha) soon after the Buddha's death, under the patronage of King Ajatashatru, to collect his teachings.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Second Council was held at Vaishali and the Third at Pataliputra.
- Kundalavana (Kashmir) hosted the Fourth Council.

**Final Answer:** The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgriha ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Firsts by Women):** Several Indian women have broken barriers to reach high constitutional offices.

**Explanation:** **Pratibha Patil** became the first woman President of India, serving from 2007 to 2012.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Indira Gandhi was the first woman Prime Minister, not President.
- Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of an Indian state; Sucheta Kripalani was the first woman Chief Minister.

**Final Answer:** Pratibha Patil was the first woman President of India ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Firsts by Women):** The IPS is one of the central civil services in India.

**Explanation:** Kiran Bedi became the first woman to join the Indian Police Service, in 1972.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Anna Rajam Malhotra was the first woman IAS officer.
- Fathima Beevi was the first woman Supreme Court judge; Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw is a business leader.

**Final Answer:** Kiran Bedi was the first woman IPS officer ⇒  C

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

Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Judiciary Firsts):** The Supreme Court of India was an all-male bench for its first decades.

**Explanation:** Justice Fathima Beevi became the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India when she was appointed in 1989.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Leila Seth was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court, not of the Supreme Court.
- Sujata Manohar and Ruma Pal were later women judges of the Supreme Court.

**Final Answer:** Fathima Beevi was the first woman Supreme Court judge ⇒  B

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



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Literary Awards (Booker Prize):** The Booker Prize is a leading award for fiction written in English.

**Explanation:** Arundhati Roy became the first Indian to win the Booker Prize, in 1997, for her novel “The God of Small Things”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Salman Rushdie won earlier but for the UK; Kiran Desai (2006) and Aravind Adiga (2008) won later.

**Final Answer:** Arundhati Roy was the first Indian Booker Prize winner ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Literary Awards (Nobel Prize):** The Nobel Prize in Literature is the highest global honour for writers.

**Explanation:** Rabindranath Tagore became the first Indian and the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, in 1913, for his collection “Gitanjali”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, and Sarojini Naidu were notable writers but did not win the Nobel Prize.

**Final Answer:** Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian Nobel laureate in Literature ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — International Awards (Ramon Magsaysay Award):** This honour recognises outstanding service in Asia.

**Explanation:** The **Ramon Magsaysay Award** is presented by the **Philippines**. It was instituted in 1957 in memory of Ramon Magsaysay, a former President of the Philippines, and is often called Asia's version of the Nobel Prize.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- India gives honours such as the Bharat Ratna and the Gandhi Peace Prize, not the Magsaysay Award.
- Japan gives the Japan Prize, and Singapore does not award the Magsaysay.

**Final Answer:** The Ramon Magsaysay Award is presented by the Philippines ⇒

C

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

Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (National Parks):** Many Indian parks are linked with a flagship species.

**Explanation:** **Kaziranga National Park** in Assam is world-famous for the **one-horned rhinoceros**, hosting the largest population of this species.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Asiatic lion is found in Gir, Gujarat.
- The Bengal tiger and snow leopard are protected in other reserves, not as Kaziranga's flagship species.

**Final Answer:** Kaziranga is famous for the one-horned rhinoceros ⇒  B

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



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (National Parks):** The Asiatic lion survives in only one wild habitat in the world.

**Explanation:** The **Gir National Park** (Sasan Gir) is located in **Gujarat** and is the only natural home of the Asiatic lion.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra have famous tiger reserves but no wild Asiatic lions.

**Final Answer:** Gir National Park is in Gujarat ⇒  D

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

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (National Parks):** India's network of national parks began in the colonial era.

**Explanation:** **Jim Corbett National Park**, established in 1936, is India's oldest national park and is located in **Uttarakhand**. It was a pioneer of the Project Tiger initiative.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh have their own parks, but Corbett lies in Uttarakhand.

**Final Answer:** Jim Corbett National Park is in Uttarakhand ⇒  A

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



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Human Body):** Organs vary greatly in size and surface area.

**Explanation:** The **skin** is the largest organ of the human body. It covers the whole body and protects it, regulates temperature, and senses touch.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The liver is the largest internal (and largest glandular) organ, but the skin is larger overall.
- The brain and lungs are vital organs but smaller than the skin.

**Final Answer:** The skin is the largest organ of the human body ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Human Body):** The number of bones changes from birth to adulthood as some bones fuse.

**Explanation:** A normal adult human body has **206** bones. A newborn has around 300 bones, many of which fuse together as the body grows.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 201 and 212 are incorrect counts.
- 300 is the approximate number of bones in a newborn, not an adult.

**Final Answer:** An adult human body has 206 bones ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Human Body):** Different organs perform distinct functions in the body.

**Explanation:** The **kidneys** filter waste products and excess water from the blood and produce urine, which is removed from the body.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The liver processes nutrients and detoxifies chemicals but does not produce urine.
- The heart pumps blood and the lungs exchange gases.

**Final Answer:** The kidney filters blood and produces urine ⇒

[Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept — Economics (Taxation):** Taxes are broadly classified into direct and indirect taxes.

**Explanation:** **Income Tax** is a direct tax because it is levied directly on a person's or entity's income, and the burden cannot be shifted to anyone else.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- GST, customs duty, and excise duty are indirect taxes, levied on goods and services and ultimately borne by the consumer.

**Final Answer:** Income Tax is a direct tax ⇒

[Go Back to Q27](#)



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Economics (Taxation):** The key difference between direct and indirect taxes lies in who finally bears the burden.

**Explanation:** For an indirect tax such as GST or customs duty, the **burden can be shifted to the final consumer**. The seller collects the tax and passes it on through the price of the goods or services.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- A tax levied directly on income describes a direct tax, not an indirect tax.
- Indirect taxes are paid by all buyers (individuals and companies) and their burden can indeed be shifted.

**Final Answer:** An indirect tax's burden can be shifted to the consumer ⇒

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

Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Books & Authors):** Many leaders of the freedom movement also wrote influential books.

**Explanation:** “The Discovery of India” was written by **Jawaharlal Nehru** while he was imprisoned at Ahmednagar Fort during 1942–46.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Mahatma Gandhi wrote “The Story of My Experiments with Truth”.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wrote “India Wins Freedom”; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel did not write this book.

**Final Answer:** “The Discovery of India” was written by Jawaharlal Nehru ⇒

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



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — Environment (Biosphere Reserves):** India has a network of biosphere reserves to conserve biodiversity.

**Explanation:** The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, set up in 1986 across Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, was the first biosphere reserve established in India.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Nanda Devi, Sundarbans, and Gulf of Mannar biosphere reserves were notified later.

**Final Answer:** The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first in India ⇒ **B**

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



**Answer Key**

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

