

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 6

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. Atal Setu, inaugurated in January 2024 as India's longest sea bridge, connects Mumbai with which destination across the Mumbai harbour?

- (A) Alibaug
- (B) Thane
- (C) Navi Mumbai (Nhava Sheva)
- (D) Panvel town centre

Q2. The Chenab Bridge, recognised as the world's highest railway arch bridge, is located in which Indian Union Territory?

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir
- (B) Ladakh
- (C) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- (D) Puducherry



- Q3.** The Atal Tunnel, one of the world's longest highway tunnels above 10,000 feet, was built below the Rohtang Pass in which state?
- (A) Uttarakhand
 - (B) Sikkim
 - (C) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (D) Himachal Pradesh
- Q4.** The Bogibeel Bridge, India's longest rail-cum-road bridge, spans which river in Assam?
- (A) Barak
 - (B) Brahmaputra
 - (C) Subansiri
 - (D) Teesta
- Q5.** The Vande Bharat Express is best described as which type of train?
- (A) A semi-high-speed self-propelled (engine-less) train set
 - (B) A dedicated freight goods train
 - (C) A metro train for intra-city travel
 - (D) A narrow-gauge hill toy train
- Q6.** The Delhi–Mumbai Expressway, when fully completed, will be the longest expressway in India. It does NOT pass through which of the following states?
- (A) Rajasthan
 - (B) Madhya Pradesh
 - (C) Gujarat
 - (D) West Bengal
- Q7.** The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and which other body?



- (A) All members nominated by the President
- (B) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
- (C) Members of the State Legislative Councils
- (D) Members of the Union Council of Ministers

Q8. What is the term of office of the President of India?

- (A) Three years
- (B) Four years
- (C) Five years
- (D) Six years

Q9. The Governor of a State in India is appointed by which authority?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Chief Minister of the State
- (C) The Prime Minister of India
- (D) The people of the State by direct election

Q10. What is the minimum age prescribed for a person to be eligible for election as Vice-President of India?

- (A) 25 years
- (B) 30 years
- (C) 40 years
- (D) 35 years

Q11. The First Battle of Panipat in 1526, which laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India, was won by which ruler?

- (A) Babar
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Akbar



(D) Sher Shah Suri

Q12. The syncretic religious order “Din-i-Ilahi” was founded by which Mughal emperor?

(A) Babar

(B) Jahangir

(C) Akbar

(D) Aurangzeb

Q13. The Taj Mahal at Agra was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife. By what name is she popularly known?

(A) Nur Jahan

(B) Mumtaz Mahal

(C) Jodha Bai

(D) Hamida Banu Begum

Q14. Which Mughal emperor, often called the last of the powerful Mughals, was the son and successor of Shah Jahan?

(A) Bahadur Shah Zafar

(B) Jahangir

(C) Akbar

(D) Aurangzeb

Q15. In which year did Mother Teresa receive the Nobel Peace Prize for her humanitarian work in India?

(A) 1979

(B) 1969

(C) 1989

(D) 1999



- Q16.** C. V. Raman, the first Asian to win a Nobel Prize in a science discipline, was awarded the Nobel Prize in which field?
- (A) Chemistry
 - (B) Medicine
 - (C) Physics
 - (D) Economics
- Q17.** Which Indian economist won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 for his work on welfare economics?
- (A) Raghuram Rajan
 - (B) Amartya Sen
 - (C) Manmohan Singh
 - (D) Abhijit Banerjee
- Q18.** In which year did India win its first ICC Cricket World Cup, defeating the West Indies in the final at Lord's?
- (A) 1975
 - (B) 1979
 - (C) 1987
 - (D) 1983
- Q19.** Who captained the Indian team to victory in the inaugural ICC Men's T20 World Cup in 2007?
- (A) M. S. Dhoni
 - (B) Rahul Dravid
 - (C) Virat Kohli
 - (D) Sourav Ganguly
- Q20.** Who captained the Indian cricket team that won the 1983 World Cup?



- (A) Sunil Gavaskar
- (B) Kapil Dev
- (C) Mohinder Amarnath
- (D) Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi

Q21. Which Indian state shares its boundary with the largest number of other Indian states?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Assam

Q22. Which is the newest (29th) state to be formed in India, carved out of Andhra Pradesh in 2014?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Chhattisgarh

Q23. Which Indian state has the longest coastline along the mainland of India?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Maharashtra

Q24. The speed of light in vacuum is approximately equal to which of the following values?

- (A) 3×10^5 metres per second
- (B) 3×10^6 metres per second



- (C) 3×10^8 metres per second
- (D) 3×10^{10} metres per second

Q25. The image of an object formed by a plane mirror is best described as which of the following?

- (A) Real, inverted and magnified
- (B) Virtual, erect and of the same size as the object
- (C) Real, erect and diminished
- (D) Virtual, inverted and magnified

Q26. An echo is produced due to which property of sound waves?

- (A) Reflection of sound
- (B) Refraction of sound
- (C) Diffraction of sound
- (D) Absorption of sound

Q27. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country is best defined as the total market value of which of the following?

- (A) All goods and services produced by its citizens anywhere in the world
- (B) Only the goods exported by the country in a year
- (C) All final goods and services produced within the country's borders in a year
- (D) The total savings of all households in a year

Q28. Per capita income of a country is obtained by dividing the national income by which of the following?

- (A) The total area of the country
- (B) The number of working adults only
- (C) The total tax revenue collected



(D) The total population of the country

Q29. Onam, a harvest festival marked by floral rangolis and the Vallam Kali boat race, is most closely associated with which Indian state?

(A) Kerala

(B) Assam

(C) Punjab

(D) Nagaland

Q30. Which species has been declared the National Aquatic Animal of India?

(A) Olive Ridley turtle

(B) Snow leopard

(C) Gangetic river dolphin

(D) Great Indian Bustard



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Infrastructure): India has been building long sea bridges to cut travel time across coastal cities.

Explanation: The Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans Harbour Link), inaugurated in January 2024, is about 21.8 km long and is India's longest sea bridge. It connects Mumbai (Sewri) with **Navi Mumbai (Nhava Sheva)** across the Mumbai harbour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Alibaug, Thane, and Panvel are not the harbour-side terminal points of the Atal Setu link.

Final Answer: Atal Setu connects Mumbai with Navi Mumbai (Nhava Sheva) ⇒

C

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Infrastructure): Railway engineering in the Himalayas has produced record-breaking structures.

Explanation: The Chenab Bridge, part of the Udhampur–Srinagar–Baramulla rail link, stands about 359 m above the Chenab river and is the world's highest railway arch bridge. It is located in **Jammu & Kashmir**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Ladakh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Puducherry do not host the Chenab Bridge.

Final Answer: The Chenab Bridge is in Jammu & Kashmir ⇒ A

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Infrastructure): High-altitude tunnels provide all-weather road connectivity to remote valleys.

Explanation: The Atal Tunnel, about 9.02 km long, runs below the Rohtang Pass and connects Manali with the Lahaul-Spiti valley in **Himachal Pradesh**. It was inaugurated in October 2020.

Why other options are wrong:

- Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh are not where the Atal Tunnel is located.

Final Answer: The Atal Tunnel is in Himachal Pradesh ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Infrastructure): A rail-cum-road bridge carries trains on one deck and road vehicles on another.

Explanation: The Bogibeel Bridge, opened in December 2018, is about 4.94 km long and is India's longest rail-cum-road bridge. It spans the **Brahmaputra** river in Assam, connecting Dibrugarh with Dhemaji.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Barak, Subansiri, and Teesta are different rivers and are not spanned by the Bogibeel Bridge.

Final Answer: The Bogibeel Bridge spans the Brahmaputra ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Railways): Modern train sets distribute power along the coaches instead of using a separate locomotive.

Explanation: The Vande Bharat Express is a **semi-high-speed, self-propelled (engine-less) train set** with distributed traction, indigenously designed in India. It offers faster acceleration than conventional loco-hauled trains.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is a passenger train, not a freight train.
- It runs on the inter-city main line, not as a metro or a narrow-gauge hill toy train.

Final Answer: Vande Bharat is a semi-high-speed self-propelled train set ⇒ **A**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Infrastructure): The Delhi–Mumbai Expressway is a multi-state greenfield highway corridor.

Explanation: The expressway passes through Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. It does **not** pass through **West Bengal**, which lies in eastern India far from this corridor.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat are all on the route of the Delhi–Mumbai Expressway.

Final Answer: The expressway does not pass through West Bengal ⇒ **D**

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (The Executive): The President is elected indirectly through an electoral college.

Explanation: Under Article 54, the President is elected by an electoral college made up of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the **elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies** (including those of certain Union Territories).

Why other options are wrong:

- Nominated members of Parliament and members of Legislative Councils do not vote in this election.
- The Union Council of Ministers is not the electing body.

Final Answer: The other body is the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (The Executive): The Constitution fixes a definite tenure for the President.

Explanation: Under Article 56, the President of India holds office for a term of **five years** from the date of entering office, and is eligible for re-election.

Why other options are wrong:

- Three, four, and six years are not the prescribed term of the President.

Final Answer: The President's term is five years ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (The Executive): The Governor is the constitutional head of a State.

Explanation: Under Article 155, the Governor of a State is appointed by the **President of India** by warrant under his hand and seal, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Chief Minister and the Prime Minister do not appoint the Governor.
- The Governor is not directly elected by the people of the State.

Final Answer: The Governor is appointed by the President ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (The Executive): The Constitution lays down eligibility conditions for the Vice-President.

Explanation: Under Article 66, a person must have completed **35 years** of age to be eligible for election as Vice-President of India, and must be qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha.

Why other options are wrong:

- 25 years is the minimum age for the Lok Sabha; 30 years applies to the Rajya Sabha membership.
- 40 years is not the prescribed minimum age for the Vice-President.

Final Answer: The minimum age for Vice-President is 35 years ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Mughal Empire): The First Battle of Panipat marked the start of Mughal rule in India.

Explanation: In 1526, **Babar** defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of the Lodi dynasty, at the First Battle of Panipat. His use of artillery and the tulughma tactic founded the Mughal Empire.

Why other options are wrong:

- Humayun and Akbar were Babar's son and grandson, who ruled later.
- Sher Shah Suri briefly displaced Humayun but did not win the 1526 battle.

Final Answer: The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was won by Babar ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Mughal Empire): Akbar promoted a policy of religious tolerance and synthesis.

Explanation: **Akbar** founded the Din-i-Ilahi ("Religion of God") around 1582, drawing ideas from several faiths in an effort to unify his diverse subjects. It attracted very few followers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Babar and Jahangir did not found this order.
- Aurangzeb followed orthodox policies and was opposed to such syntheses.

Final Answer: Din-i-Ilahi was founded by Akbar ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Mughal Empire): The Taj Mahal is a Mughal mausoleum and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his beloved wife Arjumanand Banu Begum, popularly known as **Mumtaz Mahal**, who died in 1631.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nur Jahan was the wife of Jahangir.
- Jodha Bai and Hamida Banu Begum were associated with Akbar and Humayun respectively, not the Taj Mahal.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal was built for Mumtaz Mahal ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Mughal Empire): The Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent under its last powerful ruler.

Explanation: **Aurangzeb**, the son and successor of Shah Jahan, ruled from 1658 to 1707 and is generally regarded as the last of the great Mughal emperors. The empire declined after his death.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last (titular) Mughal, much later and far weaker.
- Jahangir and Akbar ruled before Shah Jahan, not after him.

Final Answer: The son and successor of Shah Jahan was Aurangzeb ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Nobel Laureates): Several people working in India have won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Explanation: **Mother Teresa**, founder of the Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in **1979** for her humanitarian work among the poor.

Why other options are wrong:

- 1969, 1989, and 1999 are incorrect years for her Nobel Peace Prize.

Final Answer: Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Nobel Laureates): C. V. Raman is celebrated for a discovery in the scattering of light.

Explanation: **C. V. Raman** won the Nobel Prize in **Physics** in 1930 for his work on the scattering of light and the discovery of the “Raman Effect”. He was the first Asian to win a science Nobel.

Why other options are wrong:

- He did not win in Chemistry, Medicine, or Economics.

Final Answer: C. V. Raman won the Nobel Prize in Physics ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Nobel Laureates): The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences has been awarded to Indian-origin economists.

Explanation: **Amartya Sen** won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 for his contributions to welfare economics, including work on poverty, famine, and social choice.



Why other options are wrong:

- Raghuram Rajan and Manmohan Singh are noted economists but have not won the Nobel.
- Abhijit Banerjee won the Economics Nobel in 2019, not 1998.

Final Answer: Amartya Sen won the 1998 Economics Nobel ⇒

[Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Cricket): The ICC Cricket World Cup is the premier 50-over tournament.

Explanation: India won its first World Cup in **1983**, defeating the West Indies in the final at Lord's, London. It was a landmark victory for Indian cricket.

Why other options are wrong:

- In 1975 and 1979 the West Indies won; India did not win those editions.
- 1987 was a later World Cup, not India's first title.

Final Answer: India won its first World Cup in 1983 ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Cricket): The T20 World Cup is the shortest-format ICC world event.

Explanation: **M. S. Dhoni** captained India to victory in the inaugural ICC Men's T20 World Cup in 2007, held in South Africa, where India beat Pakistan in the final.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rahul Dravid and Sourav Ganguly had captained earlier but not in this event.
- Virat Kohli captained India in later years, not in 2007.

Final Answer: M. S. Dhoni captained India in the 2007 T20 World Cup ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Cricket): The 1983 triumph is closely linked to its captain.

Explanation: Kapil Dev captained the Indian team that won the 1983 World Cup. His unbeaten 175 against Zimbabwe earlier in the tournament is also legendary.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sunil Gavaskar and Mohinder Amarnath played in the team but were not the captain.
- Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi led India in an earlier era.

Final Answer: Kapil Dev captained India in 1983 ⇒ B

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (India): States that lie in the centre of the country tend to have many neighbours.

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh shares its boundary with the largest number of states (and one Union Territory). It borders Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar.

Why other options are wrong:

- Madhya Pradesh borders five states, fewer than Uttar Pradesh.
- Maharashtra and Assam border fewer states than Uttar Pradesh.

Final Answer: Uttar Pradesh borders the most states ⇒ C

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (India): New states have been created in India by reorganising existing ones.

Explanation: **Telangana** was formed on 2 June 2014 as the 29th state of India, carved out of Andhra Pradesh, with Hyderabad as its capital.

Why other options are wrong:

- Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh were all created earlier, in the year 2000.

Final Answer: Telangana is the newest (29th) state ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (India): Coastline length varies greatly among the maritime states.

Explanation: **Gujarat** has the longest coastline among the mainland states of India, stretching roughly 1,600 km along the Arabian Sea.

Why other options are wrong:

- Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra have long coastlines but shorter than that of Gujarat.

Final Answer: Gujarat has the longest mainland coastline ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Optics): Light travels fastest in vacuum, at a fixed universal speed.

Explanation: The speed of light in vacuum is approximately 3×10^8 **metres per second** (about 300,000 km/s). It is denoted by the symbol c .

Why other options are wrong:



- 3×10^5 and 3×10^6 m/s are far too small.
- 3×10^{10} m/s is too large; that value (in cm/s) is sometimes confused with the correct figure.

Final Answer: The speed of light is about 3×10^8 m/s \Rightarrow

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Optics): A plane mirror reflects light to form an image behind it.

Explanation: The image formed by a plane mirror is **virtual, erect, and of the same size** as the object. It appears as far behind the mirror as the object is in front, and is laterally inverted.

Why other options are wrong:

- A plane mirror does not form a real image, nor does it magnify or diminish the object.
- The image is not inverted top to bottom.

Final Answer: A plane mirror gives a virtual, erect, same-size image \Rightarrow

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Sound): Sound waves bounce back when they strike a hard surface.

Explanation: An echo is the **reflection of sound** from a distant obstacle, heard distinctly after the original sound. The reflecting surface must be far enough for the delay to be perceptible (about 0.1 s or more).

Why other options are wrong:

- Refraction, diffraction, and absorption are different effects and do not produce an echo.

Final Answer: An echo is produced by reflection of sound \Rightarrow



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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (National Income): GDP measures economic activity within a nation's geographical boundary.

Explanation: GDP is the total market value of **all final goods and services produced within the country's borders** in a given year, regardless of who owns the factors of production.

Why other options are wrong:

- Output produced by citizens anywhere in the world describes GNP, not GDP.
- Exports alone and total household savings are not measures of GDP.

Final Answer: GDP is the value of final goods and services produced within the country ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (National Income): Per capita income shows income per person on average.

Explanation: Per capita income is obtained by dividing the national income of a country by its **total population**. It is a common indicator of the average standard of living.

Why other options are wrong:

- Dividing by area, by working adults only, or by tax revenue does not give per capita income.

Final Answer: Per capita income = national income divided by total population ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Festivals): Many Indian festivals are linked to a particular state or community.

Explanation: Onam is the major harvest festival of **Kerala**, celebrated with the Pookalam (floral rangoli), the Onasadya feast, and the Vallam Kali snake-boat race.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bihu belongs to Assam, Baisakhi to Punjab, and the Hornbill Festival to Nagaland.

Final Answer: Onam is associated with Kerala ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Wildlife): India designates national animals to highlight conservation priorities.

Explanation: The **Gangetic river dolphin** was declared the National Aquatic Animal of India in 2009. It is an endangered, nearly blind freshwater dolphin found in the Ganga–Brahmaputra river system.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Olive Ridley turtle, snow leopard, and Great Indian Bustard are protected species but are not the National Aquatic Animal.

Final Answer: The National Aquatic Animal of India is the Gangetic river dolphin ⇒

Answer: (C) [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	D	7	B	8	C	9	A	10	D
11	A	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	A
16	C	17	B	18	D	19	A	20	B
21	C	22	B	23	A	24	C	25	B
26	A	27	C	28	D	29	A	30	C

