

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 7

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. Covaxin, one of India's COVID-19 vaccines, was developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with which government research body?

- (A) DRDO
- (B) CSIR
- (C) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- (D) AIIMS

Q2. The COVID-19 vaccine Covishield was manufactured in India by which institute?

- (A) Serum Institute of India
- (B) Bharat Biotech
- (C) Zydus Cadila
- (D) Panacea Biotec



- Q3.** The “G” in the mobile technology “5G”, launched commercially in India in 2022, stands for which word?
- (A) Gigahertz
 - (B) Gateway
 - (C) Gigabyte
 - (D) Generation
- Q4.** The India Semiconductor Mission, set up to build a domestic chip-manufacturing ecosystem, functions under which Union Ministry?
- (A) Ministry of Science and Technology
 - (B) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
 - (C) Ministry of Heavy Industries
 - (D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Q5.** India’s indigenously developed series of supercomputers, used for high-performance computing, is known by which name?
- (A) TEJAS
 - (B) AGNI
 - (C) PARAM
 - (D) SHAKTI
- Q6.** What was the name of the digital platform used by the Government of India to register citizens and book slots for COVID-19 vaccination?
- (A) CoWIN
 - (B) Aarogya Setu
 - (C) DigiLocker
 - (D) UMANG
- Q7.** Under the Constitution of India, the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by which authority?



- (A) The Chief Justice of India alone
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Parliament of India
- (D) The Union Law Minister

Q8. A judge of the Supreme Court of India holds office until attaining the age of how many years?

- (A) 60 years
- (B) 62 years
- (C) 70 years
- (D) 65 years

Q9. The “Collegium System” in India is associated with which of the following functions?

- (A) Appointment and transfer of judges of higher courts
- (B) Conduct of general elections
- (C) Passing of the Union Budget
- (D) Appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor General

Q10. The power of “judicial review”, exercised by the Supreme Court and High Courts, refers to which of the following?

- (A) The power to amend the Constitution
- (B) The power to elect the President
- (C) The power to examine the constitutional validity of laws and executive actions
- (D) The power to dissolve the Lok Sabha

Q11. Who was the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus?

- (A) Guru Gobind Singh



- (B) Guru Nanak
- (C) Guru Arjan Dev
- (D) Guru Angad Dev

Q12. The medieval saint-poet Kabir, whose verses (“dohas”) preached unity of God beyond caste and creed, was associated with which movement?

- (A) The Bhakti movement
- (B) The Swadeshi movement
- (C) The Khilafat movement
- (D) The Non-Cooperation movement

Q13. Under which ruler did the Vijayanagara Empire reach the height of its power and prosperity in the early sixteenth century?

- (A) Harihara I
- (B) Bukka Raya I
- (C) Deva Raya II
- (D) Krishnadevaraya

Q14. Who is regarded as the founder of the Maratha Empire, crowned “Chhatrapati” at Raigad in 1674?

- (A) Baji Rao I
- (B) Sambhaji
- (C) Shivaji
- (D) Balaji Vishwanath

Q15. Who became the first Indian to win an Olympic gold medal in athletics, at the Tokyo 2020 Games?

- (A) Neeraj Chopra
- (B) Milkha Singh



- (C) P. T. Usha
- (D) Anju Bobby George

Q16. Who became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal, taking bronze in weightlifting at the Sydney 2000 Games?

- (A) Mary Kom
- (B) Karnam Malleswari
- (C) Saina Nehwal
- (D) P. V. Sindhu

Q17. Who became the first Indian to earn the title of chess Grandmaster, in 1988?

- (A) Pentala Harikrishna
- (B) Koneru Humpy
- (C) Vidit Gujrathi
- (D) Viswanathan Anand

Q18. The Summer Olympic Games held at Tokyo (the “Tokyo 2020” Olympics) were actually staged in which year?

- (A) 2019
- (B) 2020
- (C) 2021
- (D) 2022

Q19. How many interlinked rings appear on the official Olympic flag?

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



- Q20.** India's men's hockey team has won the Olympic gold medal a record number of times. How many gold medals has it won?
- (A) Six
 - (B) Eight
 - (C) Five
 - (D) Ten
- Q21.** The Thar Desert, the largest desert in India, lies mainly in which state?
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Haryana
 - (C) Punjab
 - (D) Rajasthan
- Q22.** The Deccan Plateau of peninsular India is composed largely of which type of rock, formed by ancient volcanic lava flows?
- (A) Sandstone
 - (B) Basalt
 - (C) Limestone
 - (D) Granite
- Q23.** The Chota Nagpur Plateau in eastern India is best known as a rich storehouse of which of the following?
- (A) Minerals such as coal and iron ore
 - (B) Tea plantations
 - (C) Coral reefs
 - (D) Mangrove forests
- Q24.** According to Ohm's law, the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to which quantity (at constant temperature)?



- (A) The resistance across the two points
- (B) The cross-sectional area of the conductor
- (C) The voltage across the two points
- (D) The length of the conductor

Q25. What is the SI unit of electrical resistance?

- (A) Volt
- (B) Ohm
- (C) Coulomb
- (D) Joule

Q26. Which of the following materials is the best conductor of electricity?

- (A) Rubber
- (B) Glass
- (C) Wood
- (D) Copper

Q27. In economics, the term “inflation” refers to which of the following?

- (A) A sustained general rise in the prices of goods and services
- (B) A sustained fall in the general price level
- (C) An increase in a country’s exports
- (D) A rise in the value of the national currency

Q28. The price index “CPI”, commonly used to measure retail inflation, stands for which of the following?

- (A) Capital Price Index
- (B) Combined Production Index
- (C) Consumer Price Index
- (D) Central Pricing Indicator



Q29. Which is the largest Indian state by geographical area?

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

Q30. Acid rain is caused mainly by the release into the atmosphere of which of the following gases?

- (A) Carbon dioxide and methane
- (B) Sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen
- (C) Oxygen and nitrogen
- (D) Helium and argon



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Health & Science): India developed its own COVID-19 vaccines during the pandemic.

Explanation: Covaxin (BBV152) was India's first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine, developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** and the National Institute of Virology.

Why other options are wrong:

- DRDO works mainly on defence research.
- CSIR is a separate scientific body and AIIMS is a medical institute; neither co-developed Covaxin.

Final Answer: Covaxin was co-developed with the ICMR ⇒ C

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (COVID-19 Vaccines): India produced several COVID-19 vaccines at different institutes.

Explanation: Covishield (the Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine) was produced in India by the **Serum Institute of India**, Pune.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bharat Biotech made Covaxin, not Covishield.
- Zydus Cadila made ZyCoV-D; Panacea Biotec did not make Covishield.

Final Answer: Covishield was manufactured in India by the Serum Institute of India ⇒ A

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Technology): Mobile networks are described by successive “generations”.

Explanation: In “5G”, the letter **G** stands for **Generation**, meaning the fifth generation of mobile telecommunications technology. India’s 5G services were launched commercially in October 2022.

Why other options are wrong:

- Gigahertz and Gigabyte are units of frequency and data, not what the “G” denotes.
- Gateway is unrelated to the naming of the technology.

Final Answer: The “G” in 5G stands for Generation ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Technology Policy): India is building a domestic semiconductor industry.

Explanation: The **India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)** operates under the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)** to develop a sustainable chip and display manufacturing ecosystem.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Ministries of Science and Technology, Heavy Industries, and Commerce and Industry handle other portfolios and do not run the ISM.

Final Answer: The ISM functions under MeitY ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Computing): A supercomputer performs very large numbers of calculations per second.

Explanation: PARAM is the series of indigenous supercomputers developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC); the PARAM 8000 was the first, and newer ones are built under the National Supercomputing Mission.

Why other options are wrong:

- TEJAS is a light combat aircraft and AGNI is a missile series.
- SHAKTI is a processor design, not the supercomputer series itself.

Final Answer: India's supercomputer series is named PARAM ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Digital Health): India used digital platforms to manage its vaccination drive.

Explanation: CoWIN (Covid Vaccine Intelligence Network) was the online platform for registration, slot booking, and issuing digital vaccination certificates during the COVID-19 drive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Aarogya Setu was a contact-tracing app, not the vaccination booking platform.
- DigiLocker stores documents and UMANG offers government services, but neither ran vaccine registration.

Final Answer: The vaccination platform was CoWIN ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Judiciary): The Constitution lays down who appoints the judges of the higher judiciary.

Explanation: Under Article 124, the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the **President of India** after consultation with judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts (in practice, on the recommendation of the collegium).

Why other options are wrong:

- The Chief Justice heads the collegium but does not appoint judges single-handedly.
- Parliament and the Law Minister do not make these appointments.

Final Answer: Supreme Court judges are appointed by the President ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Judiciary): Constitutional posts have fixed retirement ages.

Explanation: A judge of the Supreme Court holds office until the age of **65 years**. (For comparison, a High Court judge retires at 62.)

Why other options are wrong:

- 62 is the retirement age for High Court judges, not Supreme Court judges.
- 60 and 70 are not the prescribed retirement ages for Supreme Court judges.

Final Answer: A Supreme Court judge retires at 65 ⇒

[Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Judiciary): The collegium is a system evolved through Supreme Court judgments.

Explanation: The **Collegium System** deals with the **appointment and transfer of judges** of the Supreme Court and High Courts. It is headed by the Chief Justice of India along with senior-most judges.

Why other options are wrong:

- Conducting elections is the Election Commission's task.
- Passing the Budget is Parliament's role; the CAG is appointed by the President.

Final Answer: The collegium handles appointment and transfer of judges ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Judiciary): Judicial review keeps laws and actions within the limits of the Constitution.

Explanation: **Judicial review** is the power of the Supreme Court and the High Courts to **examine the constitutional validity of laws and executive actions** and to strike down those that violate the Constitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Amending the Constitution is Parliament's power under Article 368.
- Electing the President and dissolving the Lok Sabha are not functions of judicial review.

Final Answer: Judicial review checks the validity of laws and actions ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Religious Movements): Sikhism arose in Punjab during the medieval period.

Explanation: **Guru Nanak** (1469–1539) founded Sikhism and was the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. He preached devotion to one God and equality of all human beings.

Why other options are wrong:

- Guru Angad Dev was the second and Guru Arjan Dev the fifth Guru.
- Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru, who founded the Khalsa.

Final Answer: Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Bhakti Movement): The Bhakti movement stressed personal devotion to God over ritual.

Explanation: **Kabir** was a leading saint-poet of the **Bhakti movement**. His couplets criticised caste distinctions and empty ritual and preached the unity of God.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Swadeshi, Khilafat, and Non-Cooperation movements were modern political movements of the freedom struggle, centuries after Kabir.

Final Answer: Kabir belonged to the Bhakti movement ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Vijayanagara Empire): The Vijayanagara Empire ruled much of South India.

Explanation: Krishnadevaraya (reigned 1509–1529) of the Tuluva dynasty was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara, under whom the empire reached its peak in power, art, and literature.

Why other options are wrong:

- Harihara I and Bukka Raya I were the founders of the empire (Sangama dynasty).
- Deva Raya II was an earlier ruler, but the empire peaked under Krishnadevaraya.

Final Answer: Vijayanagara peaked under Krishnadevaraya ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Maratha Empire): The Marathas rose to power in the seventeenth century under a strong leader.

Explanation: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire and was crowned “Chhatrapati” at Raigad in 1674. He built an efficient administration and a strong navy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sambhaji was Shivaji’s son and successor.
- Balaji Vishwanath and Baji Rao I were later Peshwas, not the founders.

Final Answer: The Maratha Empire was founded by Shivaji ⇒ C

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Firsts & Records): Athletics includes track-and-field events such as the javelin throw.

Explanation: Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in the men's javelin throw at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, becoming the first Indian to win an Olympic gold in athletics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Milkha Singh, P. T. Usha, and Anju Bobby George were celebrated athletes but did not win an Olympic gold.

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra won India's first Olympic athletics gold ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Firsts & Records): The first medal won by an Indian woman at the Olympics was a landmark.

Explanation: Karnam Malleswari won a bronze medal in weightlifting at the Sydney 2000 Olympics, becoming the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mary Kom, Saina Nehwal, and P. V. Sindhu won Olympic medals later, after 2000.

Final Answer: Karnam Malleswari was the first Indian woman Olympic medallist ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Firsts & Records): The Grandmaster title is the highest in chess.

Explanation: Viswanathan Anand became India's first chess Grandmaster in 1988 and later went on to become World Chess Champion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Pentala Harikrishna, Koneru Humpy, and Vidit Gujrathi became Grandmasters much later than Anand.

Final Answer: Viswanathan Anand was India's first chess Grandmaster ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Olympics): The Tokyo Olympics were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Explanation: Although branded "Tokyo 2020", the Games were postponed and finally held in **2021** due to the pandemic, while keeping the original name.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2019 and 2022 were not Summer Olympic years.
- 2020 was the originally scheduled year but the Games did not take place then.

Final Answer: The Tokyo Olympics were held in 2021 ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Olympic Symbols): The Olympic flag carries a famous emblem.

Explanation: The Olympic flag shows **five** interlinked rings (blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white background), representing the union of the five inhabited continents.

Why other options are wrong:

- Four, six, and three do not match the number of rings on the Olympic flag.

Final Answer: The Olympic flag has five rings ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Indian Olympic History): India dominated Olympic hockey for decades.

Explanation: India's men's hockey team has won the Olympic gold medal **eight** times (including a hat-trick of golds in 1928, 1932, and 1936), the most by any nation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Six, five, and ten do not match India's record of eight hockey golds.

Final Answer: India has won eight Olympic hockey golds ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Deserts of India): The Thar is India's great desert region.

Explanation: The **Thar Desert** (Great Indian Desert) lies mainly in **Rajasthan**, extending into parts of Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana, but the largest area is in Rajasthan.



Why other options are wrong:

- Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab contain only small fringes of the desert, not its main body.

Final Answer: The Thar Desert lies mainly in Rajasthan ⇒ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Plateaus of India): The Deccan Plateau was shaped by volcanic activity.

Explanation: The Deccan Plateau is made largely of **basalt**, formed from solidified lava of the ancient Deccan Traps volcanic eruptions; this gives rise to the fertile black “regur” soil.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sandstone and limestone are sedimentary rocks, not the main rock of the Deccan.
- Granite occurs in parts of the peninsula but is not the dominant Deccan Trap rock.

Final Answer: The Deccan Plateau is largely basalt ⇒ B

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Plateaus of India): The Chota Nagpur Plateau is the mineral heartland of India.

Explanation: The **Chota Nagpur Plateau**, spread over Jharkhand and neighbouring states, is rich in **minerals such as coal and iron ore**, earning it the name “Ruhr of India”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Tea plantations are linked with Assam and the Nilgiris.
- Coral reefs and mangrove forests occur in coastal regions, not on this inland



plateau.

Final Answer: The Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in coal and iron ore ⇒ **A**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Electricity): Ohm's law links current, voltage, and resistance.

Explanation: Ohm's law states that, at constant temperature, the current (I) through a conductor is directly proportional to the **voltage** (V) across it, written as $V = IR$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Current is inversely proportional to resistance, not directly proportional.
- Cross-sectional area and length affect resistance but are not what Ohm's law makes current directly proportional to.

Final Answer: Current is directly proportional to voltage ⇒ **C**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Electricity): Each electrical quantity has its own SI unit.

Explanation: The SI unit of electrical resistance is the **ohm** (symbol Ω), defined from Ohm's law as one volt per ampere.

Why other options are wrong:

- The volt is the unit of potential difference.
- The coulomb is the unit of electric charge and the joule the unit of energy.

Final Answer: The SI unit of resistance is the ohm ⇒ **B**

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Conductors & Insulators): Conductors allow electric current to flow easily; insulators resist it.

Explanation: Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity, which is why it is widely used in electrical wiring.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rubber, glass, and wood are insulators that do not allow electric current to flow easily.

Final Answer: Copper is the best conductor among the options ⇒ **D**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Prices): Inflation describes how the general price level changes over time.

Explanation: Inflation is a **sustained general rise in the prices** of goods and services in an economy, which reduces the purchasing power of money.

Why other options are wrong:

- A sustained fall in the general price level is called deflation.
- A rise in exports or in the currency's value is not the meaning of inflation.

Final Answer: Inflation is a sustained general rise in prices ⇒ **A**

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Price Indices): Inflation is measured using price index numbers.

Explanation: CPI stands for **Consumer Price Index**, which tracks the change in retail prices of a basket of goods and services bought by households; it is used to measure retail inflation.



Why other options are wrong:

- Capital Price Index, Combined Production Index, and Central Pricing Indicator are not real measures of inflation.

Final Answer: CPI stands for Consumer Price Index \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Superlatives of India): Indian states differ widely in size.

Explanation: Rajasthan is the largest Indian state by geographical area, covering about 342,000 square kilometres.

Why other options are wrong:

- Madhya Pradesh is the second largest by area.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous, and Maharashtra ranks below Rajasthan in area.

Final Answer: Rajasthan is India's largest state by area \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Pollution): Certain air pollutants react with rainwater to form acids.

Explanation: Acid rain is caused mainly by **sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)**, which dissolve in atmospheric moisture to form sulphuric and nitric acids.

Why other options are wrong:

- Carbon dioxide and methane are greenhouse gases linked to warming, not the main cause of acid rain.
- Oxygen, nitrogen, helium, and argon are not acid-rain-forming pollutants.

Final Answer: Acid rain is caused by SO_2 and oxides of nitrogen \Rightarrow



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

