

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 9

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. Who is the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in office since 2017?

- (A) Ban Ki-moon
- (B) Kofi Annan
- (C) António Guterres
- (D) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Q2. The national legislature of the United States of America is known by what name?

- (A) Congress
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Diet
- (D) Duma



- Q3.** What is the capital city of Nepal, India's northern Himalayan neighbour?
- (A) Thimphu
 - (B) Dhaka
 - (C) Colombo
 - (D) Kathmandu
- Q4.** The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, is located in which city?
- (A) New York
 - (B) The Hague
 - (C) Geneva
 - (D) Paris
- Q5.** Thimphu is the capital of which of India's neighbouring countries?
- (A) Bhutan
 - (B) Myanmar
 - (C) Bangladesh
 - (D) Sri Lanka
- Q6.** The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom, made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, is called the:
- (A) Congress
 - (B) Senate
 - (C) Parliament
 - (D) National Assembly
- Q7.** The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Part III



- (B) Part IV
- (C) Part V
- (D) Part II

Q8. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of which country?

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

Q9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to secure a Uniform Civil Code for citizens?

- (A) Article 44
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 48
- (D) Article 51

Q10. The provision for organising village panchayats (Article 40) is an example of which category of Directive Principles?

- (A) Liberal-intellectual principles
- (B) Socialistic principles
- (C) Gandhian principles
- (D) Economic principles

Q11. In which year was the Indian National Congress (INC) founded?

- (A) 1857
- (B) 1875
- (C) 1905



(D) 1885

Q12. Who is credited with founding the Indian National Congress in 1885?

(A) Dadabhai Naoroji

(B) A. O. Hume

(C) W. C. Bonnerjee

(D) Surendranath Banerjee

Q13. In which year was the first Partition of Bengal carried out by Lord Curzon?

(A) 1905

(B) 1911

(C) 1919

(D) 1900

Q14. The extremist trio of the Indian freedom movement, popularly called “Lal-Bal-Pal”, included Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, and:

(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(B) Motilal Nehru

(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

Q15. Which is regarded as the first full-length Indian feature film, released in 1913?

(A) Alam Ara

(B) Raja Harishchandra

(C) Pundalik

(D) Kisan Kanya



- Q16.** Who directed “Raja Harishchandra” (1913), India’s first full-length feature film?
- (A) Ardeshir Irani
 - (B) Satyajit Ray
 - (C) Bimal Roy
 - (D) Dadasaheb Phalke
- Q17.** “Alam Ara” (1931) holds the distinction of being India’s first:
- (A) Talkie (sound film)
 - (B) Colour film
 - (C) Silent film
 - (D) Animated film
- Q18.** On whose birth anniversary is National Sports Day celebrated in India every year?
- (A) Balbir Singh Sr.
 - (B) Dhanraj Pillay
 - (C) Major Dhyan Chand
 - (D) Sandeep Singh
- Q19.** The FIFA World Cup, the most prestigious international tournament, is associated with which sport?
- (A) Hockey
 - (B) Rugby
 - (C) Cricket
 - (D) Football
- Q20.** The Santosh Trophy is a national-level championship in India associated with which sport?



- (A) Hockey
- (B) Football
- (C) Kabaddi
- (D) Volleyball

Q21. The Palk Strait separates India from which neighbouring country?

- (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) Maldives
- (C) Myanmar
- (D) Indonesia

Q22. Indira Point, the southernmost point of the territory of India, is located in which island group?

- (A) Lakshadweep
- (B) Daman and Diu
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (D) Gulf of Kutch

Q23. The Lakshadweep group of islands is situated in which body of water?

- (A) Bay of Bengal
- (B) Andaman Sea
- (C) Indian Ocean (south of mainland)
- (D) Arabian Sea

Q24. During photosynthesis, green plants release which gas into the atmosphere?

- (A) Carbon dioxide
- (B) Oxygen
- (C) Nitrogen



(D) Hydrogen

Q25. Which green pigment in plant leaves is essential for capturing light energy during photosynthesis?

(A) Chlorophyll

(B) Haemoglobin

(C) Melanin

(D) Carotene

Q26. During respiration, living organisms take in oxygen and give out mainly which gas?

(A) Nitrogen

(B) Hydrogen

(C) Carbon dioxide

(D) Helium

Q27. In India, the one-rupee note is issued by which authority?

(A) Reserve Bank of India

(B) Ministry of Finance

(C) State Bank of India

(D) NITI Aayog

Q28. The provision of small loans and basic banking services to low-income groups who lack access to formal banking is known as:

(A) Microfinance

(B) Disinvestment

(C) Devaluation

(D) Capital gains



- Q29.** The headquarters of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is located in which city?
- (A) New Delhi
 - (B) Chennai
 - (C) Hyderabad
 - (D) Bengaluru
- Q30.** Which is the largest mangrove forest in the world, located in the delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers?
- (A) Gir Forest
 - (B) Bhitarkanika
 - (C) Sundarbans
 - (D) Pichavaram



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (International Organisations): The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations.

Explanation: **António Guterres**, a former Prime Minister of Portugal, took office as the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 2017 and was re-elected for a second term in 2021.

Why other options are wrong:

- Ban Ki-moon (2007–2016), Kofi Annan (1997–2006), and Boutros Boutros-Ghali (1992–1996) were earlier Secretaries-General.

Final Answer: The UN Secretary-General since 2017 is António Guterres ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Polity (World Legislatures): Each country gives a distinct name to its law-making body.

Explanation: The national legislature of the United States is the **Congress**, a bicameral body made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Why other options are wrong:

- “Parliament” is used in the United Kingdom and India.
- The “Diet” is the legislature of Japan, and the “Duma” is the lower house in Russia.

Final Answer: The US legislature is the Congress ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Neighbouring Capitals): India shares borders with several South Asian nations, each with its own capital.

Explanation: Kathmandu is the capital and largest city of Nepal, the landlocked Himalayan country to India's north.

Why other options are wrong:

- Thimphu is the capital of Bhutan.
- Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh, and Colombo is the commercial capital of Sri Lanka.

Final Answer: The capital of Nepal is Kathmandu ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (UN System): The United Nations has several principal organs located in different cities.

Explanation: The **International Court of Justice** sits at **The Hague** in the Netherlands, where it settles legal disputes between states.

Why other options are wrong:

- New York hosts the UN General Assembly headquarters.
- Geneva hosts UN offices and the WHO; Paris hosts UNESCO.

Final Answer: The International Court of Justice is located at The Hague ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Neighbouring Capitals): Bhutan is a small Himalayan kingdom on India's north-eastern frontier.

Explanation: Thimphu is the capital and largest city of Bhutan.

Why other options are wrong:

- The capital of Myanmar is Naypyidaw, of Bangladesh is Dhaka, and of Sri Lanka is Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (with Colombo as commercial capital).

Final Answer: Thimphu is the capital of Bhutan ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Polity (World Legislatures): The UK follows a parliamentary system with a bicameral legislature.

Explanation: The supreme legislature of the United Kingdom is the **Parliament**, consisting of the House of Commons (elected) and the House of Lords.

Why other options are wrong:

- “Congress” is the US legislature.
- The “Senate” is only one chamber, and the “National Assembly” is used in countries such as France.

Final Answer: The UK legislature is the Parliament ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Directive Principles): The Constitution groups guidelines for governance under a separate Part.

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in **Part IV** (Articles 36 to 51) of the Constitution. They are non-justiciable guidelines aimed at establishing a welfare state.



Why other options are wrong:

- Part III contains the Fundamental Rights.
- Part II deals with citizenship, and Part V deals with the Union government.

Final Answer: Directive Principles are in Part IV ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Borrowed Features): The makers of the Constitution drew several ideas from foreign constitutions.

Explanation: The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Constitution of **Ireland**, which itself had adapted the idea from Spain.

Why other options are wrong:

- The idea of judicial review came from the United States.
- Federal features came from Canada, and the concurrent list idea came from Australia.

Final Answer: Directive Principles were borrowed from Ireland ⇒

[Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Directive Principles): Some Directive Principles set social goals for the State to pursue.

Explanation: **Article 44** directs the State to endeavour to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 40 deals with the organisation of village panchayats.
- Article 48 deals with agriculture and animal husbandry, and Article 51 with promotion of international peace.

Final Answer: The Uniform Civil Code is in Article 44 ⇒



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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Classification of DPSP): Directive Principles are often grouped by the ideology behind them.

Explanation: The call to organise village panchayats (Article 40) reflects Mahatma Gandhi's vision of self-governing villages, so it is classified among the **Gandhian principles**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Socialistic principles aim at social and economic justice (e.g. Article 39).
- Liberal-intellectual principles include items such as a Uniform Civil Code and free legal aid.

Final Answer: Article 40 is a Gandhian principle ⇒ C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Freedom Struggle): The Indian National Congress became the principal platform of the freedom movement.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress was founded in **1885**, with its first session held in Bombay in December that year.

Why other options are wrong:

- 1857 marks the Revolt of 1857.
- 1905 marks the Partition of Bengal, and 1875 is unrelated to the INC's founding.

Final Answer: The INC was founded in 1885 ⇒ D

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (INC): A retired British civil servant played the key organising role in forming the Congress.

Explanation: **A. O. Hume**, a retired British civil servant, is credited with founding the Indian National Congress in 1885. W. C. Bonnerjee presided over its first session.

Why other options are wrong:

- W. C. Bonnerjee was the first president, not the founder.
- Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee were prominent early leaders but not the founder.

Final Answer: The INC was founded by A. O. Hume ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Partition of Bengal): The partition was a major trigger for the Swadeshi movement.

Explanation: The first Partition of Bengal was carried out by Viceroy **Lord Curzon** in **1905**, dividing the province on communal lines. Widespread protests led to its annulment in 1911.

Why other options are wrong:

- 1911 is the year the partition was reversed.
- 1919 and 1900 do not correspond to the partition.

Final Answer: The Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 ⇒

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Extremists): The “Lal-Bal-Pal” trio led the assertive (extremist) wing of the Congress.

Explanation: The trio comprised Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal), **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (Bal), and Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal), who championed Swadeshi and self-rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a leading moderate, not an extremist.
- Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya were not part of this particular trio.

Final Answer: The “Bal” in Lal-Bal-Pal was Bal Gangadhar Tilak ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Indian Cinema): Indian cinema began in the silent era in the early twentieth century.

Explanation: **Raja Harishchandra**, released in 1913, is regarded as the first full-length Indian feature film. It was a silent mythological film.

Why other options are wrong:

- Alam Ara (1931) was India’s first talkie.
- Kisan Kanya (1937) was an early colour film; Pundalik (1912) is sometimes cited but was not a complete indigenous feature.

Final Answer: The first Indian feature film was Raja Harishchandra ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Indian Cinema): The maker of India's first feature film is honoured as the father of Indian cinema.

Explanation: Dadasaheb Phalke wrote, produced, and directed Raja Harishchandra (1913), earning him the title "Father of Indian Cinema".

Why other options are wrong:

- Ardeshir Irani directed Alam Ara, the first talkie.
- Satyajit Ray and Bimal Roy were renowned directors of a much later era.

Final Answer: Raja Harishchandra was directed by Dadasaheb Phalke ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Indian Cinema): The arrival of sound transformed Indian films in 1931.

Explanation: Alam Ara (1931), directed by Ardeshir Irani, was India's first talkie (sound film), introducing dialogue and songs to Indian cinema.

Why other options are wrong:

- It was not a silent film, as it carried recorded sound.
- The first Indian colour and animated films came much later.

Final Answer: Alam Ara was India's first talkie ⇒

[Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports (National Sports Day): India dedicates a day each year to honour a hockey legend.

Explanation: National Sports Day is observed on 29 August, the birthday of hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand, known as the "Wizard of Hockey".

Why other options are wrong:



- Balbir Singh Sr., Dhanraj Pillay, and Sandeep Singh are also noted hockey players, but the day honours Dhyan Chand.

Final Answer: National Sports Day marks the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Global Events): Major sports each have a flagship world championship.

Explanation: The **FIFA World Cup**, organised by Fédération Internationale de Football Association, is the premier international tournament of **football** (soccer), held every four years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Hockey, rugby, and cricket each have their own separate World Cups, not the FIFA event.

Final Answer: The FIFA World Cup is a football tournament ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Domestic Tournaments): India has long-running national championships in many sports.

Explanation: The **Santosh Trophy** is the main national football championship in India, contested between teams representing states and certain institutions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Hockey's national championships are organised separately.
- Kabaddi and volleyball have their own national tournaments, not the Santosh Trophy.

Final Answer: The Santosh Trophy is a football championship ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Straits): A strait is a narrow channel of water connecting two larger water bodies.

Explanation: The **Palk Strait** lies between the south-eastern coast of India (Tamil Nadu) and the northern coast of **Sri Lanka**, connecting the Bay of Bengal with the Gulf of Mannar.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Maldives, Myanmar, and Indonesia are not separated from India by the Palk Strait.

Final Answer: The Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Extreme Points): India's southernmost land point lies far out in the ocean.

Explanation: **Indira Point** is the southernmost point of the Indian territory and is situated in the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**, on Great Nicobar Island.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lakshadweep lies in the Arabian Sea, not at India's southern tip.
- Daman and Diu and the Gulf of Kutch are on the western coast.

Final Answer: Indira Point is in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Islands): India's islands lie in two different seas on either side of the peninsula.

Explanation: The **Lakshadweep** islands are coral islands located in the **Arabian Sea**, off the south-western (Kerala) coast of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.
- Lakshadweep is not in the open Indian Ocean south of the mainland.

Final Answer: Lakshadweep lies in the Arabian Sea ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Photosynthesis): Green plants make their own food using sunlight.

Explanation: During photosynthesis, plants take in carbon dioxide and water and, using sunlight, produce glucose while releasing **oxygen** as a by-product.

Why other options are wrong:

- Carbon dioxide is absorbed, not released, in photosynthesis.
- Nitrogen and hydrogen are not products of photosynthesis.

Final Answer: Photosynthesis releases oxygen ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Plant Biology): A specific pigment lets leaves trap light energy.

Explanation: Chlorophyll, the green pigment present in the chloroplasts of plant cells, captures light energy and drives photosynthesis.

Why other options are wrong:

- Haemoglobin carries oxygen in human blood.
- Melanin gives colour to skin and hair; carotene is an accessory pigment but not the main one.

Final Answer: The green pigment is chlorophyll ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Respiration): Respiration releases energy from food using oxygen.

Explanation: During respiration, living organisms take in oxygen and give out mainly **carbon dioxide**, which is the reverse of what happens in photosynthesis.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nitrogen and helium are not produced in respiration.
- Hydrogen is not the gas released during normal respiration.

Final Answer: Respiration gives out carbon dioxide ⇒

[Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Currency): The one-rupee note is treated differently from all other notes.

Explanation: In India, the one-rupee note is issued by the **Ministry of Finance** (Government of India) and bears the signature of the Finance Secretary.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Reserve Bank of India issues all other currency notes, but not the one-rupee note.
- The State Bank of India is a commercial bank, and NITI Aayog is a policy think tank.

Final Answer: The one-rupee note is issued by the Ministry of Finance ⇒ **B**

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Financial Inclusion): Reaching the unbanked is a key goal of inclusive growth.

Explanation: **Microfinance** is the provision of small loans, savings, and basic financial services to low-income individuals and groups who lack access to formal banking.

Why other options are wrong:

- Disinvestment is the sale of government stakes in public enterprises.
- Devaluation lowers a currency's official value, and capital gains are profits from selling assets.

Final Answer: Small loans to low-income groups are microfinance ⇒ **A**

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Organisations & Headquarters): India's space programme is run by a national agency.

Explanation: The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has its headquarters in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

Why other options are wrong:

- Chennai hosts the Sriharikota launch site nearby (in Andhra Pradesh), but not the ISRO headquarters.
- New Delhi and Hyderabad are not the location of ISRO's headquarters.

Final Answer: ISRO is headquartered in Bengaluru ⇒ D

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Forests): Mangroves are salt-tolerant forests found in coastal deltas.

Explanation: The Sundarbans, spread across the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta in India and Bangladesh, form the largest mangrove forest in the world and are home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Why other options are wrong:

- Gir Forest in Gujarat is famous for Asiatic lions, not mangroves.
- Bhitarkanika and Pichavaram are mangrove areas but far smaller than the Sundarbans.

Final Answer: The largest mangrove forest is the Sundarbans ⇒ C

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

