

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 10

Duration: 12 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 10

Instructions

- This paper contains **10 Multiple Choice Questions (single correct answer)**, modelled on the General Knowledge section of the **AIIMS B.Sc Nursing** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+ 1 mark**. $\frac{1}{3}$ **mark is deducted** for every wrong answer, and an unattempted question gets **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct. The paper covers current affairs, general science, history, geography, polity, culture, and sports & awards.
- Personal calculators, mobile phones, and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.

Q1. India's first Moon mission, Chandrayaan-1 (2008), is famous for finding evidence of which substance on the Moon?

- (A) water (water molecules)
- (B) gold deposits
- (C) oxygen gas
- (D) alien life

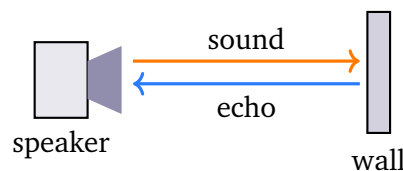
Q2. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme in India provides which of the following free of cost?

- (A) textbooks to college students
- (B) monthly bus passes
- (C) cooked meals to school children
- (D) mobile phones to students



- Q3.** The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial body of the United Nations, is located at:
- (A) Geneva, Switzerland
 - (B) The Hague, Netherlands
 - (C) New York, USA
 - (D) Paris, France

- Q4.** In the figure, a sound from the speaker travels to a distant wall and returns to the listener. An echo is heard because the sound undergoes which process at the wall?



- (A) refraction
 - (B) absorption
 - (C) scattering
 - (D) reflection
- Q5.** Which gas, making up about 78% of the air, is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere?
- (A) nitrogen
 - (B) oxygen
 - (C) carbon dioxide
 - (D) hydrogen
- Q6.** Which Mughal emperor is known for his policy of religious tolerance and for founding the faith Din-i-Ilahi?
- (A) Babur



- (B) Aurangzeb
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shah Jahan

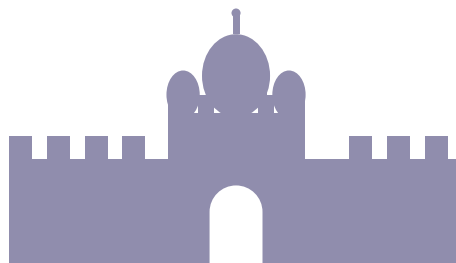
Q7. The world's highest mountain range, lying along India's northern border, is the:

- (A) Andes
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Alps
- (D) Aravalli

Q8. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by which amendment?

- (A) the 1st Amendment
- (B) the 44th Amendment
- (C) the 73rd Amendment
- (D) the 42nd Amendment (1976)

Q9. The large red-sandstone Mughal fort shown in the silhouette below, from whose ramparts the Prime Minister hoists the national flag on Independence Day, located in Delhi, is the:



- (A) Red Fort (Lal Qila)
- (B) Agra Fort
- (C) Golconda Fort



(D) Gwalior Fort

Q10. The Arjuna Award in India is given for outstanding achievement in:

- (A) literature
- (B) sports and games
- (C) science
- (D) films



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Chandrayaan-1: Chandrayaan-1 (2008) was India's first mission to the Moon, launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Its instruments detected signs of water molecules (and hydroxyl) on the lunar surface, a major scientific finding.

Step 1 — Recall the mission: Chandrayaan-1 carried instruments such as the Moon Mineralogy Mapper to study the Moon's surface.

Step 2 — Name the discovery: it found evidence of water (water molecules) on the Moon.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) No gold deposits were the highlight of the mission; the famous finding was water.
- (C) The Moon has no breathable oxygen gas; this was not the discovery.
- (D) No evidence of life was found on the Moon by Chandrayaan-1.

Key point: Chandrayaan-1 (2008) = India's first Moon mission; its key finding was water (molecules) on the Moon.

Final Answer: Water (water molecules) ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Mid-Day Meal Scheme: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme (now part of PM POSHAN) is a Government of India programme that provides free cooked meals to children in government and government-aided schools. Its aim is to improve nutrition and encourage children to attend school.

Step 1 — Identify the beneficiaries: the scheme is for school children.

Step 2 — State the benefit: a free cooked meal during the school day.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The scheme covers school children, not college students, and it is about meals, not textbooks.



- (B) Bus passes are not part of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- (D) Distributing mobile phones is a separate welfare measure, not this scheme.

Key point: Mid-Day Meal Scheme = free cooked meals for school children; it boosts both nutrition and attendance.

Final Answer: Cooked meals to school children ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — International Court of Justice: The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions. Its seat is the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands.

Step 1 — Identify the body: the ICJ is the main court of the UN.

Step 2 — Locate its seat: The Hague, Netherlands.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Geneva hosts the World Health Organization and several UN offices, not the ICJ.
- (C) New York hosts the main UN headquarters, but not the ICJ.
- (D) Paris is the headquarters of UNESCO.

Key point: ICJ → The Hague; UN headquarters → New York; WHO → Geneva; UNESCO → Paris.

Final Answer: The Hague, Netherlands ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Echo and reflection of sound: An echo is a repetition of a sound that is heard after the original sound. It is produced when sound waves bounce back from a distant hard surface, such as a wall or a hill. This bouncing back of waves is called reflection.

Step 1 — Read the figure: the orange arrow shows the sound going to the wall, and the blue arrow shows it returning to the listener.

Step 2 — Name the process: the sound is reflected from the wall, so the listener hears an echo.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Refraction is the bending of waves as they pass from one medium to another, not the bouncing back that gives an echo.
- (B) Absorption would weaken the sound and reduce the echo, not create it.
- (C) Scattering spreads waves in many directions; the echo is due to clear reflection.

Key point: Echo = reflection of sound from a distant surface; to hear a clear echo the surface should be at least about 17 m away.

Final Answer: Reflection ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Composition of air: Dry air is a mixture of gases. By volume it is about 78% nitrogen, about 21% oxygen, and the remaining roughly 1% is argon, carbon dioxide, and other trace gases. Nitrogen is therefore the most abundant gas in the atmosphere.

Step 1 — Recall the percentages: nitrogen \approx 78%, oxygen \approx 21%.

Step 2 — Pick the most abundant: nitrogen, at about 78%.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Oxygen is the second most abundant gas, about 21%, not 78%.
- (C) Carbon dioxide is only a trace gas, about 0.04% of air.



- (D) Hydrogen is present only in tiny amounts in the atmosphere.

Key point: Air \approx 78% nitrogen + 21% oxygen + 1% other gases; nitrogen is the most abundant.

Final Answer: Nitrogen \Rightarrow

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Emperor Akbar: Akbar (reigned 1556–1605) was the third Mughal emperor and is remembered for his policy of religious tolerance (sulh-i-kul, or peace with all). He founded a new faith called Din-i-Ilahi, which drew ideas from several religions.

Step 1 — Recall the policy: religious tolerance and Din-i-Ilahi are linked with one emperor.

Step 2 — Name him: Akbar.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire, not the creator of Din-i-Ilahi.
- (B) Aurangzeb is remembered for strict religious policies, the opposite of tolerance.
- (D) Shah Jahan is famous for building the Taj Mahal, not for founding Din-i-Ilahi.

Key point: Akbar = religious tolerance (sulh-i-kul) + Din-i-Ilahi; he also abolished the jizya tax.

Final Answer: Akbar \Rightarrow

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — The Himalayas: The Himalayas form the world's highest mountain range and lie along the northern border of India. They contain Mount Everest, the highest peak on Earth, and act as a natural barrier and a source of major rivers such as the Ganga.

Step 1 — Identify the location: a high range along India's northern border.

Step 2 — Name the range: the Himalayas.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Andes lie in South America, not along India's border.
- (C) The Alps are in Europe.
- (D) The Aravalli range is in India but is among the oldest and much lower, not the highest.

Key point: Himalayas = world's highest range, along India's north; home to Mount Everest.

Final Answer: Himalayas ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fundamental Duties: The Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution. They were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee, as a new Part IV-A (Article 51A).

Step 1 — Recall the amendment: Fundamental Duties came with the 42nd Amendment.

Step 2 — Confirm the year: 1976.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The 1st Amendment (1951) dealt mainly with land reforms and free-speech limits, not duties.
- (B) The 44th Amendment (1978) removed the right to property from the Fundamental Rights.



- (C) The 73rd Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions.

Key point: Fundamental Duties = 42nd Amendment, 1976, Article 51A; the 42nd is called the “Mini-Constitution”.

Final Answer: The 42nd Amendment (1976) ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — The Red Fort (Lal Qila): The Red Fort in Delhi is a large fort built mainly of red sandstone by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. From its ramparts the Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag and addresses the nation on Independence Day (15 August). Its long battlemented walls and domed gateway make its outline easy to recognise.

Step 1 — Read the silhouette: a long fort wall with merlons (square notches) and a central domed gateway points to a Mughal fort in Delhi.

Step 2 — Match it: this is the Red Fort (Lal Qila).

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) The Agra Fort is also a red-sandstone Mughal fort, but it is in Agra and is not where the Independence Day flag is hoisted.
- (C) The Golconda Fort is a hilltop fort near Hyderabad, with a very different layout.
- (D) The Gwalior Fort sits on a hill in Madhya Pradesh and is not linked with the Independence Day ceremony.

Key point: Red Fort = Delhi, red sandstone, built by Shah Jahan; the Independence Day flag-hoisting takes place here.

Final Answer: Red Fort (Lal Qila) ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Arjuna Award: The Arjuna Award is one of India's national sports honours. It is given for outstanding achievement in sports and games over a period of years. Above it stands the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna, India's highest sporting award.

Step 1 — Identify the field: the Arjuna Award belongs to the area of sports.

Step 2 — State the purpose: outstanding achievement in sports and games.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Literature is honoured by awards such as the Jnanpith and Sahitya Akademi awards, not the Arjuna Award.
- (C) Science achievements are recognised by awards like the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize.
- (D) Films are honoured by the National Film Awards and the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.

Key point: Arjuna Award = sports and games; the highest sporting honour is the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna.

Final Answer: Sports and games ⇒

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	C	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	C	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	B

