

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 1

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. In August 2023, India's Chandrayaan-3 mission made India the first country to land a spacecraft near which region of the Moon?

- (A) the north pole
- (B) the lunar equator
- (C) the south pole
- (D) the far-side dark crater

Q2. The Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY) scheme launched by the Government of India mainly provides eligible families with:

- (A) free health insurance cover up to a fixed amount each year
- (B) free cooking-gas connections
- (C) free smartphones
- (D) a monthly old-age pension



Q3. The headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) is located in:

- (A) New York, USA
- (B) Geneva, Switzerland
- (C) Paris, France
- (D) Rome, Italy

Q4. The block below is pushed by the action shown by the arrow. Such a push or pull is called a force. The SI unit of force is the:



- (A) joule
- (B) watt
- (C) pascal
- (D) newton

Q5. The chemical symbol of the metal gold is:

- (A) Au
- (B) Ag
- (C) Gd
- (D) Go

Q6. The Indian National Congress was founded in which year?

- (A) 1857
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1947

Q7. The longest river flowing within India is the:

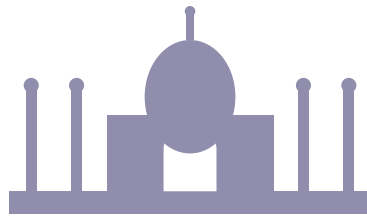


- (A) Yamuna
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Narmada

Q8. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India was:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Q9. The white-marble monument shown in the silhouette below, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in Agra in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, is the:



- (A) Taj Mahal
- (B) Qutub Minar
- (C) Charminar
- (D) Gateway of India

Q10. The highest civilian award of the Republic of India is the:

- (A) Padma Shri
- (B) Bharat Ratna
- (C) Param Vir Chakra
- (D) Arjuna Award



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Chandrayaan-3: Chandrayaan-3 was India's third lunar mission, run by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Its lander *Vikram* touched down on 23 August 2023, making India the fourth country to soft-land on the Moon and the *first* to land near the lunar south pole.

Step 1 — Recall the mission: Chandrayaan-3 targeted a region no earlier mission had landed in.

Step 2 — Name the region: it landed near the Moon's south pole, an area of interest for frozen water.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) No mission has soft-landed at the lunar north pole; this was not the target.
- (B) Earlier missions (such as the Apollo landings) touched down near the equator, not Chandrayaan-3.
- (D) The far side was reached by China's Chang'e-4, not by Chandrayaan-3.

Key point: Chandrayaan-3 (2023) = first soft landing near the Moon's south pole; ISRO is India's space agency.

Final Answer: The south pole ⇒ C

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY): The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, part of Ayushman Bharat, is the Government of India's health-protection scheme. It gives eligible poor and vulnerable families free cashless hospital treatment up to a fixed cover amount each year at empanelled hospitals.

Step 1 — Identify the sector: the scheme is about health care.

Step 2 — State the benefit: free yearly health insurance cover for treatment.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Free cooking-gas connections are given under the Ujjwala Yojana.



- (C) Smartphone distribution is a separate state-level welfare measure, not PM-JAY.
- (D) Old-age pension comes under social-security pension schemes, not Ayushman Bharat.

Key point: Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY) is the world's largest government-funded health-insurance scheme; it suits a nursing aspirant to know it well.

Final Answer: Free yearly health insurance cover ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — WHO headquarters: The World Health Organization is the United Nations agency for international public health. It was established in 1948 and its main headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Step 1 — Identify the body: WHO is a specialised health agency of the UN.

Step 2 — Locate its headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) New York hosts the main United Nations headquarters, not the WHO.
- (C) Paris is the headquarters of UNESCO.
- (D) Rome hosts the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Key point: WHO → Geneva; UN → New York; UNESCO → Paris; FAO → Rome.
World Health Day is observed on 7 April.

Final Answer: Geneva, Switzerland ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Unit of force: A force is a push or a pull that can change the state of motion of a body. By Newton's second law, force = mass \times acceleration. Its SI unit is the newton (N), where 1 N is the force that gives a 1 kg mass an acceleration of 1 m/s².

Step 1 — Read the figure: the arrow on the block represents a force F .

Step 2 — State its unit: force is measured in newtons.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The joule is the unit of energy or work.
- (B) The watt is the unit of power.
- (C) The pascal is the unit of pressure.

Key point: Force \rightarrow newton (N); energy \rightarrow joule (J); power \rightarrow watt (W); pressure \rightarrow pascal (Pa).

Final Answer: Newton \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Chemical symbol of gold: Many element symbols come from their Latin names. Gold's Latin name is *aurum*, which gives the symbol Au.

Step 1 — Recall the Latin name: gold = *aurum*.

Step 2 — Write the symbol: Au.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Ag is the symbol of silver (from *argentum*).
- (C) Gd is the symbol of the element gadolinium.
- (D) "Go" is not the symbol of any element.

Key point: Latin-based symbols to remember: gold Au, silver Ag, iron Fe, sodium Na, potassium K, lead Pb.

Final Answer: Au \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Founding of the Indian National Congress: The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume, along with Indian leaders, at Bombay. It became the main organisation of the Indian freedom movement.

Step 1 — Recall the event: the first session of the INC was held in 1885.

Step 2 — Pick the year: 1885.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) 1857 was the year of the first war of independence (the Revolt of 1857).
- (C) 1919 saw the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Rowlatt Act.
- (D) 1947 was the year India became independent.

Key point: INC founded = 1885 (A. O. Hume); its first president was W. C. Bonnerjee.

Final Answer: 1885 ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Longest river in India: The Ganga (Ganges) is the longest river flowing within India, running about 2,525 km from its source in the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal. It is also the most sacred river of the country.

Step 1 — Compare the options: among the rivers listed, the Ganga is the longest within India.

Step 2 — Confirm: the Ganga is the answer.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Yamuna is a major tributary of the Ganga, but shorter.
- (B) The Godavari is the longest river of peninsular (southern) India, but shorter than the Ganga.
- (D) The Narmada flows westward and is shorter than the Ganga.

Key point: Longest river in India = Ganga; longest river of peninsular India = Godavari (the “Dakshin Ganga”).



Final Answer: Ganga \Rightarrow C

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Drafting Committee of the Constitution: The Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee to prepare the Constitution of India. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar chaired this committee and is widely regarded as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

Step 1 — Recall the committee: the Drafting Committee was formed in 1947.

Step 2 — Name its chairman: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister, not the chairman of this committee.
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly (and later first President of India).
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Key point: Drafting Committee chairman = Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; the Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

Final Answer: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar \Rightarrow D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — The Taj Mahal: The Taj Mahal is a white-marble mausoleum in Agra, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Its central onion dome, four corner minarets, and arched gateway make its outline easy to recognise. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Step 1 — Read the silhouette: a central dome on a raised platform flanked by four tall minarets points to the Taj Mahal.

Step 2 — Match it: this is the Taj Mahal in Agra.

Why each other option is wrong:



- (B) The Qutub Minar is a single tall tapering tower in Delhi, not a domed building.
- (C) The Charminar in Hyderabad has four arches with four minarets but no central dome of this kind.
- (D) The Gateway of India in Mumbai is a single large arch, not a domed tomb.

Key point: Taj Mahal = Agra, built by Shah Jahan, white marble, central dome + four minarets.

Final Answer: Taj Mahal ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Bharat Ratna: The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of India, given for exceptional service in any field of human endeavour. It was instituted in 1954.

Step 1 — Rank the awards: the Bharat Ratna stands above the Padma awards.

Step 2 — Identify it: the highest civilian award is the Bharat Ratna.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Padma Shri is a civilian award, but ranks below the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Bhushan/Vibhushan.
- (C) The Param Vir Chakra is the highest *military* (wartime gallantry) award, not a civilian one.
- (D) The Arjuna Award is given for achievement in sports.

Key point: Highest civilian award = Bharat Ratna; highest wartime gallantry award = Param Vir Chakra.

Final Answer: Bharat Ratna ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

