

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 2

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 Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), launched in 2013, was sent to study which planet?

- (A) Venus
- (B) Jupiter
- (C) Saturn
- (D) Mars

Q2. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, launched in 2014, is mainly aimed at:

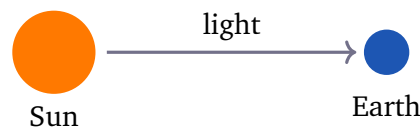
- (A) improving cleanliness and sanitation, and ending open defecation
- (B) providing free electricity to villages
- (C) building national highways
- (D) promoting digital payments

Q3. The headquarters of the United Nations (UN) is located in:



- (A) Geneva, Switzerland
- (B) London, United Kingdom
- (C) New York, USA
- (D) Vienna, Austria

Q4. Light from the Sun travels through space to reach the Earth, as shown below. The approximate speed of light in vacuum is:



- (A) 3×10^5 m/s
 - (B) 3×10^8 m/s
 - (C) 3×10^6 m/s
 - (D) 3×10^{10} m/s
- Q5.** During photosynthesis, green plants absorb which gas from the air?
- (A) carbon dioxide
 - (B) oxygen
 - (C) nitrogen
 - (D) hydrogen
- Q6.** The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the year:
- (A) 1930
 - (B) 1920
 - (C) 1942
 - (D) 1947
- Q7.** The highest mountain peak located within India is:
- (A) Mount Everest

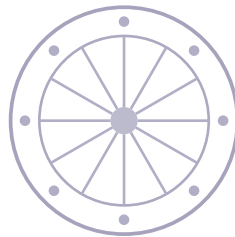


- (B) Nanda Devi
- (C) K2
- (D) Kangchenjunga

Q8. The rights such as the Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom guaranteed by the Constitution are called:

- (A) Fundamental Duties
- (B) Fundamental Rights
- (C) Directive Principles
- (D) Legal Rights

Q9. The temple shown by the carved stone chariot wheel below was built in Odisha in the shape of a giant chariot. It is the:



- (A) Konark Sun Temple
- (B) Meenakshi Temple
- (C) Somnath Temple
- (D) Brihadeeswara Temple

Q10. India's highest sporting honour, awarded for outstanding performance by a sportsperson, is the:

- (A) Arjuna Award
- (B) Dronacharya Award
- (C) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
- (D) Padma Shri



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan): The Mars Orbiter Mission, popularly called Mangalyaan, was India's first interplanetary mission, run by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was launched on 5 November 2013 and entered orbit around the planet Mars on 24 September 2014.

Step 1 — Recall the target: the mission's name "Mangalyaan" comes from *Mangal*, the Hindi name for Mars.

Step 2 — Name the planet: the spacecraft was sent to study Mars.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Venus is the target of ISRO's future Shukrayaan mission, not Mangalyaan.
- (B) Jupiter has been studied by missions such as NASA's Juno, not by Mangalyaan.
- (C) Saturn was studied by the Cassini mission, not by Mangalyaan.

Key point: Mangalyaan (2013–14) = India's first Mars mission; it made India the first nation to reach Mars orbit on its first attempt.

Final Answer: Mars ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) was launched on 2 October 2014, on Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. Its main aim is to improve cleanliness and sanitation across the country and to end open defecation by building toilets.

Step 1 — Identify the goal: the mission focuses on cleanliness and sanitation.

Step 2 — State the aim: ending open defecation and keeping public spaces clean.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Free electricity to villages is covered by schemes such as Saubhagya and DDUGJY, not Swachh Bharat.



- (C) Building national highways is handled by the road-transport ministry and NHAI, not by this mission.
- (D) Promoting digital payments is the aim of programmes like Digital India and UPI, not Swachh Bharat.

Key point: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (2014) = cleanliness, sanitation and toilet building; launched on Gandhi Jayanti.

Final Answer: Cleanliness and sanitation ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — United Nations headquarters: The United Nations (UN) is the main international organisation set up in 1945 to maintain peace and cooperation among nations. Its main headquarters is located in New York City, USA.

Step 1 — Identify the body: the UN is the world's largest international organisation.

Step 2 — Locate its headquarters: New York, USA.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Geneva hosts several UN offices and the WHO, but not the main UN headquarters.
- (B) London is the capital of the United Kingdom; the UN is not headquartered there.
- (D) Vienna hosts UN agencies such as the IAEA, but not the main headquarters.

Key point: UN headquarters → New York; WHO → Geneva; UNESCO → Paris. UN Day is observed on 24 October.

Final Answer: New York, USA ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Speed of light: Light is the fastest thing known in nature. In a vacuum (empty space) it travels at a constant speed, denoted c , of about 3×10^8 metres per second, that is roughly 300,000 km/s.

Step 1 — Read the figure: light leaves the Sun and travels through space to the Earth.

Step 2 — State the speed: the speed of light in vacuum is about 3×10^8 m/s.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) 3×10^5 m/s is a thousand times too small; this is closer to a speed in km/s, not m/s.
- (C) 3×10^6 m/s is far below the actual value.
- (D) 3×10^{10} m/s is much larger than the true speed of light.

Key point: Speed of light in vacuum $c \approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s; sunlight takes about 8 minutes to reach the Earth.

Final Answer: 3×10^8 m/s \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Photosynthesis: Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants make their food using sunlight, water and a gas from the air. In this process the plant takes in carbon dioxide and gives out oxygen.

Step 1 — Recall the reactants: plants absorb carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.

Step 2 — Name the gas absorbed: the gas taken in from the air is carbon dioxide.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Oxygen is released by the plant during photosynthesis, not absorbed.
- (C) Nitrogen is not directly used by green plants in photosynthesis.
- (D) Hydrogen is not taken in as a gas; the plant gets its hydrogen from water.

Key point: Photosynthesis: carbon dioxide + water + sunlight \rightarrow glucose + oxygen; chlorophyll captures the light.



Final Answer: Carbon dioxide \Rightarrow

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Quit India Movement: The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 at the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress. He gave the famous call of “Do or Die”, demanding an immediate end to British rule.

Step 1 — Recall the event: the movement began in August 1942 during the Second World War.

Step 2 — Pick the year: 1942.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) 1930 was the year of the Dandi Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (B) 1920 saw the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (D) 1947 was the year India gained independence.

Key point: Quit India Movement = 1942, “Do or Die”; Non-Cooperation = 1920; Civil Disobedience = 1930.

Final Answer: 1942 \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Highest peak within India: Kangchenjunga, on the border of Sikkim and Nepal, rises to about 8,586 metres. It is the third-highest mountain in the world and the highest peak located within India.

Step 1 — Compare the options: we need the highest peak that lies inside India’s territory.

Step 2 — Identify it: Kangchenjunga is the highest peak within India.

Why each other option is wrong:



- (A) Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, lies in Nepal (on the Nepal–China border), not within India.
- (B) Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand is high but lower than Kangchenjunga.
- (C) K2, the world's second-highest peak, lies on the Pakistan-controlled side and is not within Indian territory.

Key point: Highest peak within India = Kangchenjunga ($\approx 8,586$ m); world's highest = Everest (in Nepal).

Final Answer: Kangchenjunga \Rightarrow

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fundamental Rights: Part III of the Constitution of India guarantees a set of basic rights to all citizens, called the Fundamental Rights. These include the Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom, and they can be enforced by the courts.

Step 1 — Identify the part of the Constitution: the Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom are listed in Part III.

Step 2 — Name them: these are the Fundamental Rights.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Fundamental Duties (Part IVA) are the duties of citizens, not their rights.
- (C) Directive Principles (Part IV) are guidelines for the government and are not directly enforceable in court.
- (D) “Legal Rights” are rights given by ordinary laws, not the special rights named in the Constitution.

Key point: Fundamental Rights = Part III; Directive Principles = Part IV; Fundamental Duties = Part IVA.

Final Answer: Fundamental Rights \Rightarrow

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Konark Sun Temple: The figure shows a giant carved stone wheel with a hub, many spokes and decorated studs around the rim. Such chariot wheels are the signature of the Konark Sun Temple in Odisha, built in the 13th century in the shape of the chariot of the Sun god Surya.

Step 1 — Read the figure: a large wheel with spokes and rim studs is a Konark chariot wheel.

Step 2 — Match it: this points to the Konark Sun Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Odisha.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) The Meenakshi Temple at Madurai is famous for its tall, sculpture-covered gopurams, not chariot wheels.
- (C) The Somnath Temple in Gujarat is a coastal Shiva temple, not built as a chariot.
- (D) The Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur is a Chola temple known for its huge vimana tower, not for stone wheels.

Key point: Konark Sun Temple = Odisha, shaped as Surya's chariot with carved stone wheels; a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Final Answer: Konark Sun Temple ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award: The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is India's highest sporting honour, given for the most outstanding performance by a sportsperson over a period of time. It was renamed in 2021 after the legendary hockey player Major Dhyan Chand.

Step 1 — Rank the sports awards: the Khel Ratna stands above the Arjuna and other sports awards.

Step 2 — Identify it: India's highest sporting honour is the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award.

Why each other option is wrong:



- (A) The Arjuna Award is given for consistent good performance, but ranks below the Khel Ratna.
- (B) The Dronacharya Award is given to coaches, not to players for their own performance.
- (D) The Padma Shri is a general civilian award, not specifically the highest sporting honour.

Key point: Highest sporting honour = Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna; coaches → Dronacharya Award; players → Arjuna Award.

Final Answer: Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Answer Key

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

