

# AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

## Sample Paper – 3

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 Aditya-L1 mission is designed to study which celestial body?

- (A) the Moon
- (B) the Sun
- (C) Mars
- (D) Jupiter

**Q2.** The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme focuses on the:

- (A) housing for the poor
- (B) employment for youth
- (C) free healthcare for the elderly
- (D) welfare and education of the girl child

**Q3.** The United Nations agency UNICEF works mainly for the welfare of:

- (A) children

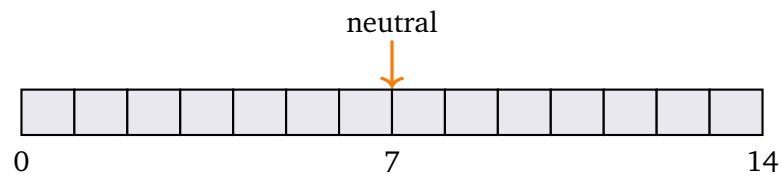


- (B) farmers
- (C) refugees only
- (D) industrial workers

**Q4.** The SI unit of electric current is the:

- (A) volt
- (B) ohm
- (C) ampere
- (D) watt

**Q5.** On the pH scale shown below, the midpoint represents a neutral solution. The pH value of pure water at room temperature is about:



- (A) 0
- (B) 7
- (C) 4
- (D) 10

**Q6.** The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 took place in which city?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Kanpur
- (D) Amritsar

**Q7.** The largest Indian state by area is:

- (A) Rajasthan

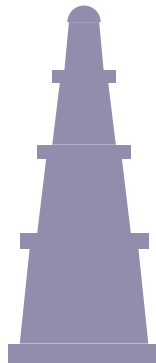


- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

**Q8.** The constitutional head of the Indian State (the head of state) is the:

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Chief Justice
- (C) President
- (D) Speaker

**Q9.** The tall tapering tower shown in the silhouette below, the highest brick minaret in the world, located in Delhi, is the:



- (A) Charminar
- (B) Qutub Minar
- (C) Taj Mahal
- (D) Hawa Mahal

**Q10.** The International Day of Yoga is observed every year on:

- (A) 21 June
- (B) 5 June
- (C) 2 October
- (D) 14 November



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Aditya-L1:** Aditya-L1 is India's first dedicated space-based mission to study the Sun, launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in September 2023. It is placed in a halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrange point L1, from where it can observe the Sun continuously.

**Step 1 — Read the name:** "Aditya" is a Sanskrit word for the Sun.

**Step 2 — Identify the target:** the mission studies the Sun's outer layers (the photosphere, chromosphere and corona).

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) The Moon was the target of the Chandrayaan missions, not Aditya-L1.
- (C) Mars was studied by India's Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission).
- (D) Jupiter is not the subject of any current Indian solar mission.

**Key point:** Aditya-L1 = India's solar observatory at Lagrange point L1; Chandrayaan → Moon, Mangalyaan → Mars.

**Final Answer:** The Sun ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** Beti Bachao Beti Padhao ("Save the daughter, educate the daughter") is a Government of India scheme launched in 2015. It aims to prevent gender-biased sex selection, ensure the survival and protection of the girl child, and promote her education.

**Step 1 — Translate the name:** the words themselves point to saving and educating the girl child.

**Step 2 — State the focus:** welfare and education of the girl child.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Housing for the poor is the aim of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- (B) Employment for youth is addressed by skill and employment schemes such as Skill India.



- (C) Free healthcare for the elderly is not the focus of this scheme.

**Key point:** Beti Bachao Beti Padhao = welfare, survival and education of the girl child; launched in 2015.

**Final Answer:** Welfare and education of the girl child ⇒  D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

### Solution

**Concept — UNICEF:** UNICEF (the United Nations Children’s Fund) is a United Nations agency set up in 1946. It works mainly for the welfare, health, nutrition, education and protection of children, especially in developing countries.

**Step 1 — Expand the name:** the “C” in UNICEF stands for Children.

**Step 2 — State its focus:** the welfare of children worldwide.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (B) Farmers and food are the concern of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- (C) Refugees are looked after by the UNHCR; UNICEF helps all children, not refugees only.
- (D) Industrial workers and labour standards are handled by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Key point:** UNICEF → children; UNHCR → refugees; ILO → workers; WHO → health.

**Final Answer:** Children ⇒  A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q3](#)



Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — SI unit of electric current:** Electric current is the rate of flow of electric charge. In the International System of Units (SI), current is a base quantity and its unit is the ampere (A), named after the physicist André-Marie Ampère.

**Step 1 — Identify the quantity:** the question asks for the unit of current.

**Step 2 — State the unit:** current is measured in amperes.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) The volt is the unit of electric potential difference (voltage).
- (B) The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance.
- (D) The watt is the unit of electrical power.

**Key point:** Current → ampere (A); voltage → volt (V); resistance → ohm ( $\Omega$ ); power → watt (W).

**Final Answer:** Ampere ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — pH of pure water:** The pH scale runs from 0 to 14 and measures how acidic or basic (alkaline) a solution is. A value below 7 is acidic, above 7 is basic, and exactly 7 is neutral. Pure water at room temperature is neutral, so its pH is about 7.

**Step 1 — Locate neutral on the scale:** the midpoint of the 0–14 scale, marked in the figure, is 7.

**Step 2 — Match pure water:** pure water is neither acidic nor basic, so its pH equals 7.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) A pH of 0 is strongly acidic, like concentrated acid, not water.
- (C) A pH of 4 is acidic, like the range of soft drinks or fruit juices.
- (D) A pH of 10 is basic (alkaline), like a soap solution.

**Key point:** pH < 7 acidic, pH = 7 neutral, pH > 7 basic; pure water at room temperature has pH  $\approx$  7.



**Final Answer:** 7 ⇒

**Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

### Solution

**Concept — Jallianwala Bagh massacre:** On 13 April 1919, British troops under General Dyer opened fire on an unarmed crowd gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, a public garden in Amritsar, Punjab. Hundreds were killed in this tragic event of the freedom struggle.

**Step 1 — Recall the location:** the Jallianwala Bagh garden is in Amritsar.

**Step 2 — Name the city:** Amritsar.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Delhi was not the site of this massacre.
- (B) Lahore, though in undivided Punjab, was not where it occurred.
- (C) Kanpur is linked with the Revolt of 1857, not the 1919 massacre.

**Key point:** Jallianwala Bagh massacre = Amritsar, 13 April 1919, under General Dyer.

**Final Answer:** Amritsar ⇒

**Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

### Solution

**Concept — Largest Indian state by area:** Rajasthan is the largest state of India by area, covering about 3.42 lakh square kilometres. It lies in the north-west of the country and contains the Thar Desert.

**Step 1 — Compare the options:** among the states listed, Rajasthan has the greatest area.

**Step 2 — Confirm:** Rajasthan is the answer.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (B) Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state by area, smaller than Rajasthan.



- (C) Maharashtra is the third largest by area.
- (D) Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state, but not the largest by area.

**Key point:** Largest state by area = Rajasthan; most populous state = Uttar Pradesh.

**Final Answer:** Rajasthan ⇒

**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

### Solution

**Concept — Head of the Indian State:** Under the Constitution of India, the President is the constitutional head of the State (the head of state). The President is the formal chief of the executive, and all executive actions of the Union are taken in the President's name.

**Step 1 — Distinguish the roles:** the head of state is different from the head of government.

**Step 2 — Name the head of state:** the President of India.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) The Prime Minister is the head of government, not the head of state.
- (B) The Chief Justice heads the judiciary, not the State.
- (D) The Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha, not the State.

**Key point:** Head of state = President; head of government = Prime Minister.

**Final Answer:** President ⇒

**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

### Solution

**Concept — The Qutub Minar:** The Qutub Minar is a tall, fluted, tapering tower in Delhi and is the highest brick minaret in the world, rising about 73 metres. It was begun by Qutb-ud-din Aibak around 1199 and completed by his successors. Its trunk is divided into storeys by projecting balconies and narrows steadily towards the top, the outline shown in the figure.



**Step 1 — Read the silhouette:** a single tall shaft that tapers upward, with horizontal balcony bands separating its storeys, points to a minaret rather than a domed building.

**Step 2 — Match it:** this is the Qutub Minar in Delhi.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) The Charminar in Hyderabad has four arches topped by four slender minarets, not a single tapering tower.
- (C) The Taj Mahal in Agra is a domed white-marble mausoleum, not a minaret.
- (D) The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur is a wide pink-sandstone palace facade full of small windows.

**Key point:** Qutub Minar = Delhi, tallest brick minaret in the world, tapering tower with balcony bands.

**Final Answer:** Qutub Minar ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

### Solution

**Concept — International Day of Yoga:** The International Day of Yoga is observed every year on 21 June. It was proposed by India and adopted by the United Nations, with the first observance held in 2015. The date, around the summer solstice, marks the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Step 1 — Recall the day:** the United Nations fixed 21 June for yoga.

**Step 2 — Pick the date:** 21 June.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (B) 5 June is World Environment Day.
- (C) 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti (and the International Day of Non-Violence).
- (D) 14 November is observed as Children's Day in India.

**Key point:** International Day of Yoga = 21 June; first observed in 2015.

**Final Answer:** 21 June ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



**Answer Key**

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

