

# AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

## Sample Paper – 5

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 Gaganyaan mission, being developed by ISRO, mainly aims to send Indian astronauts into:

- (A) the Moon
- (B) Mars
- (C) the deep sea
- (D) space (low Earth orbit)

**Q2.** The "Make in India" initiative was launched by the Government of India mainly to:

- (A) promote tourism abroad
- (B) encourage and boost manufacturing within India
- (C) increase imports of finished goods
- (D) reduce the literacy rate

**Q3.** The World Bank is an international organisation that mainly provides:



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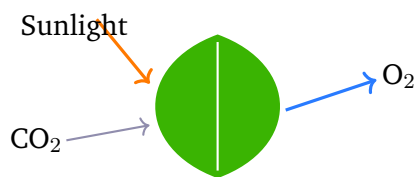


- (A) military aid to member nations
- (B) free vaccines to all countries
- (C) loans and finance for development projects
- (D) rockets for satellite launches

**Q4.** The SI unit of power is the:

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

**Q5.** During the day, green plants carry out photosynthesis as shown below. Sunlight falls on the leaf and a gas is released into the air. Which gas do green plants release during photosynthesis?



- (A) carbon dioxide
- (B) nitrogen
- (C) methane
- (D) oxygen

**Q6.** The Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) of 1930 was led by:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) Bhagat Singh

**Q7.** The largest hot desert in the world is the:

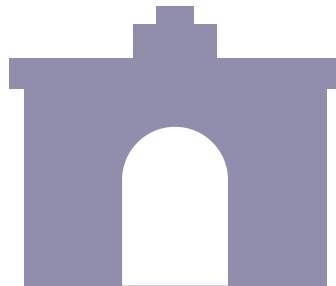


- (A) Thar Desert
- (B) Gobi Desert
- (C) Sahara Desert
- (D) Kalahari Desert

**Q8.** The head of the judiciary and of the Supreme Court of India is the:

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Attorney General of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Union Law Minister

**Q9.** The war-memorial archway shown in the silhouette below was built in New Delhi to honour Indian soldiers who died in war. This monument is the:



- (A) Gateway of India
- (B) Buland Darwaza
- (C) Charminar
- (D) India Gate

**Q10.** In a standard game of cricket, each team has how many players on the field?

- (A) 9
- (B) 11
- (C) 10
- (D) 12



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Gaganyaan mission:** Gaganyaan is India's first human spaceflight programme, run by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Its aim is to send a crew of Indian astronauts (called *gaganauts* or *vyomanauts*) into space, that is, into a low Earth orbit, and bring them back safely.

**Step 1 — Identify the goal:** Gaganyaan is a *human* spaceflight, not a Moon or Mars landing.

**Step 2 — Name the destination:** astronauts are sent into space (low Earth orbit) around the Earth.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Reaching the Moon is the aim of the Chandrayaan series, not Gaganyaan.
- (B) India has no crewed Mars mission; Mangalyaan was an unmanned orbiter.
- (C) The deep sea is the target of the separate Samudrayaan ocean mission.

**Key point:** Gaganyaan = India's first human spaceflight to low Earth orbit; Chandrayaan → Moon, Mangalyaan → Mars, Samudrayaan → deep sea.

**Final Answer:** Space (low Earth orbit) ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Make in India:** "Make in India" was launched by the Government of India in 2014. Its main aim is to encourage companies, both Indian and foreign, to manufacture their products within India, so that the country becomes a global manufacturing hub and creates more jobs.

**Step 1 — Identify the sector:** the initiative is about industry and manufacturing.

**Step 2 — State the goal:** to boost manufacturing within India.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Promoting tourism is the focus of campaigns such as "Incredible India", not Make in India.



- (C) The aim is to reduce dependence on imports and make goods at home, not to increase imports.
- (D) Literacy is dealt with through education schemes, and the goal is to raise, not reduce, it.

**Key point:** Make in India (2014) = boost domestic manufacturing and attract investment; its logo is a striding lion made of gears.

**Final Answer:** Encourage and boost manufacturing within India ⇒

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

Q3.

### Solution

**Concept — The World Bank:** The World Bank is an international financial institution, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Its main work is to provide loans, grants, and technical help to developing countries for development projects such as roads, dams, schools, hospitals, and poverty reduction.

**Step 1 — Identify the type of body:** the World Bank is a finance and development organisation.

**Step 2 — State its main role:** it gives loans and finance for development projects.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Providing military aid is not the work of the World Bank; it is an economic body.
- (B) Free vaccines are handled by bodies like the WHO and GAVI, not the World Bank.
- (D) Launching satellites is the work of space agencies such as ISRO or NASA.

**Key point:** World Bank → loans and finance for development; IMF → stabilising the global monetary system; WHO → public health.

**Final Answer:** Loans and finance for development projects ⇒

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



Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Unit of power:** Power is the rate of doing work, that is, the amount of work done or energy transferred per unit time. In SI units, power = work ÷ time, and its unit is the watt (W), where 1 W = 1 joule per second.

**Step 1 — Recall the definition:** power = energy/time.

**Step 2 — State its unit:** the SI unit of power is the watt.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (B) The joule is the unit of energy or work, not power.
- (C) The newton is the unit of force.
- (D) The pascal is the unit of pressure.

**Key point:** Power → watt (W); energy → joule (J); force → newton (N); pressure → pascal (Pa). 1 W = 1 J/s.

**Final Answer:** Watt ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Photosynthesis:** In photosynthesis, green plants use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to make food (glucose) in the presence of chlorophyll. As a by-product of splitting water, the plant releases oxygen gas into the air. This oxygen is what most living beings breathe in.

**Step 1 — Read the figure:** sunlight falls on the green leaf; CO<sub>2</sub> goes in and a gas comes out.

**Step 2 — Name the gas released:** the gas leaving the leaf (marked O<sub>2</sub>) is oxygen.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Carbon dioxide is taken *in* by the plant during photosynthesis, not released.
- (B) Nitrogen is the main gas of the atmosphere but is not produced in photosynthesis.
- (C) Methane is released from swamps and cattle, not during photosynthesis.

**Key point:** Photosynthesis: CO<sub>2</sub> + water + sunlight → glucose + oxygen. Plants



release oxygen and take in carbon dioxide in the day.

**Final Answer:** Oxygen  $\Rightarrow$   D

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

Q6.

### Solution

**Concept — Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha):** The Dandi March of 1930 was a famous non-violent protest against the British salt tax. Mahatma Gandhi led a group of followers on a march of about 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi, where he made salt from seawater, breaking the salt law.

**Step 1 — Recall the event:** the Salt Satyagraha began in March 1930.

**Step 2 — Name the leader:** it was led by Mahatma Gandhi.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru supported the movement but did not lead the Dandi March.
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose followed a different, more militant path and later led the INA.
- (D) Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary linked to other events, not the Salt March.

**Key point:** Dandi March (1930) = Mahatma Gandhi; it marked the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Final Answer:** Mahatma Gandhi  $\Rightarrow$   B

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

Q7.

### Solution

**Concept — Largest hot desert:** The Sahara Desert in northern Africa is the largest hot desert in the world, covering about 9.2 million square kilometres across several countries. It is known for its vast sand dunes and extreme daytime heat.

**Step 1 — Compare the options:** among the deserts listed, the Sahara is by far the largest hot desert.

**Step 2 — Confirm:** the Sahara Desert is the answer.



**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) The Thar Desert lies in India and Pakistan and is much smaller than the Sahara.
- (B) The Gobi Desert in Asia is a cold desert, not a hot one.
- (D) The Kalahari Desert in southern Africa is smaller than the Sahara.

**Key point:** Largest hot desert = Sahara (Africa); the largest desert overall is the cold Antarctic Desert.

**Final Answer:** Sahara Desert ⇒

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

**Q8.**

### Solution

**Concept — Chief Justice of India:** The Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the head of the judiciary of India and the head of the Supreme Court of India. The CJI presides over the Supreme Court and leads the administration of the highest court of the country.

**Step 1 — Identify the office:** the question asks for the head of the judiciary and the Supreme Court.

**Step 2 — Name the office holder:** the Chief Justice of India.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (B) The Attorney General is the chief legal adviser to the Government, not the head of the judiciary.
- (C) The President is the head of the State (executive), not of the judiciary.
- (D) The Law Minister is a member of the Council of Ministers, part of the executive.

**Key point:** Head of judiciary and Supreme Court = Chief Justice of India; appointed by the President.

**Final Answer:** Chief Justice of India ⇒

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



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — India Gate:** The figure shows a single large free-standing archway with a heavy flat cornice, in the style of a triumphal war memorial. In New Delhi this is the India Gate, built to honour the Indian soldiers who died in the First World War and other campaigns. It was designed by Edwin Lutyens and completed in 1931.

**Step 1 — Read the silhouette:** a single tall arch with a broad flat top points to a triumphal-arch type memorial.

**Step 2 — Match it:** this is the India Gate in New Delhi.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) The Gateway of India stands in Mumbai by the sea, not in New Delhi.
- (B) The Buland Darwaza is a tall Mughal gateway at Fatehpur Sikri, not a war memorial.
- (C) The Charminar in Hyderabad has four arches and four tall minarets, a very different shape.

**Key point:** India Gate = New Delhi war memorial, single triumphal arch, designed by Edwin Lutyens (1931).

**Final Answer:** India Gate ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Players in cricket:** Cricket is played between two teams. In a standard game, each team has 11 players on the field at a time, including the batters, bowlers, wicket-keeper, and fielders.

**Step 1 — Recall the team size:** a cricket team fields 11 players.

**Step 2 — Pick the number:** 11.

**Why each other option is wrong:**

- (A) 9 is the number of players in a baseball team, not cricket.
- (C) 10 is one short of a full cricket team.
- (D) 12 includes a substitute; only 11 play on the field at once.



**Key point:** Cricket = 11 players per side; football and hockey also field 11; volleyball fields 6.

**Final Answer:** 11 ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



**Answer Key**

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

