

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 6

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 satellite, launched in 1975, was named:

- (A) Aryabhata
- (B) Bhaskara
- (C) INSAT-1
- (D) Rohini

Q2. The Digital India programme was launched mainly to:

- (A) build new airports across the country
- (B) promote space tourism
- (C) deliver government services to citizens electronically
- (D) ban the use of the internet

Q3. India is a member of BRICS. Which of the following is an original BRICS member country?



- (A) Japan
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Canada
- (D) Australia

Q4. The sky appears blue during the day mainly because of the _____ of sunlight by the atmosphere:

- (A) reflection
- (B) absorption
- (C) refraction
- (D) scattering

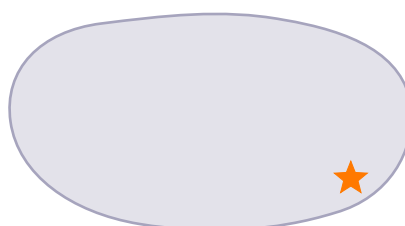
Q5. Deficiency of vitamin C in the diet causes the disease:

- (A) scurvy
- (B) rickets
- (C) night blindness
- (D) goitre

Q6. The ancient city of Mohenjo-daro belonged to which civilization?

- (A) the Egyptian Civilization
- (B) the Mesopotamian Civilization
- (C) the Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization
- (D) the Chinese Civilization

Q7. The map below shows a country whose capital is marked with a star in its south-east. The capital city of Australia is:

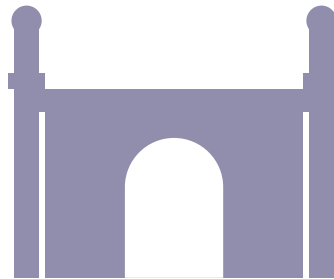


- (A) Sydney
- (B) Canberra
- (C) Melbourne
- (D) Perth

Q8. In India, the Prime Minister is appointed by the:

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (C) Vice-President
- (D) President

Q9. The square monument shown below, with four grand arches and four tall corner minarets, built in Hyderabad, is the:



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

Q10. India's highest wartime military gallantry award is the:

- (A) Ashoka Chakra
- (B) Bharat Ratna
- (C) Param Vir Chakra
- (D) Vir Chakra



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — India's first satellite: Aryabhata was the first satellite built by India. It was launched on 19 April 1975 from a Soviet site and was named after the great ancient Indian astronomer-mathematician Aryabhata.

Step 1 — Recall the year: the question fixes the launch year as 1975.

Step 2 — Name the satellite: India's first satellite of 1975 was Aryabhata.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Bhaskara was a later Earth-observation satellite series (Bhaskara-I launched in 1979), not the first.
- (C) INSAT-1 was a communication-satellite series begun in the 1980s.
- (D) Rohini was the first satellite placed in orbit by an Indian launch vehicle (SLV-3) in 1980, but it was not India's first satellite.

Key point: India's first satellite = Aryabhata (1975); first satellite launched by an Indian rocket = Rohini (1980).

Final Answer: Aryabhata ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Digital India: Digital India is a flagship programme of the Government of India, launched in 2015. Its main aim is to transform the country into a digitally empowered society by delivering government services to citizens electronically, expanding digital infrastructure, and improving digital literacy.

Step 1 — Identify the goal: the programme is about e-governance and online service delivery.

Step 2 — State the purpose: to make government services available to citizens electronically.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Building airports is handled by aviation and infrastructure ministries, not Digital India.



- (B) Space tourism is unrelated to this programme.
- (D) Digital India promotes internet access; it does not ban the internet.

Key point: Digital India (2015) = delivering government services online and building a digitally empowered society.

Final Answer: Deliver government services electronically ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — BRICS grouping: BRICS is a grouping of major emerging economies. Its original members are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The name BRIC was coined for the first four, and South Africa joined in 2010 to form BRICS.

Step 1 — List the original members: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.

Step 2 — Pick the option: from the choices given, Brazil is an original BRICS member.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Japan is not a BRICS member.
- (C) Canada is a member of the G7, not BRICS.
- (D) Australia is not a BRICS member.

Key point: Original BRICS = Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. The letter “B” in BRICS stands for Brazil.

Final Answer: Brazil ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Why the sky is blue: Sunlight is made of many colours. When it passes through the atmosphere, the tiny gas molecules redirect the light in all directions; this spreading out is called scattering. Blue light, having a shorter wavelength, is scattered much more than red light, so the daytime sky looks blue.

Step 1 — Read the blank: the sky’s colour depends on how the atmosphere



spreads sunlight in all directions.

Step 2 — Name the effect: this spreading of light is scattering.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Reflection is the bouncing back of light from a surface, not what colours the sky.
- (B) Absorption removes light energy; it does not produce the blue colour.
- (C) Refraction is the bending of light as it changes medium, which causes effects like a rainbow, not the blue sky.

Key point: Blue sky = scattering of sunlight by the atmosphere (shorter blue wavelengths scatter more).

Final Answer: Scattering ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Vitamin C deficiency: Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is needed to make collagen, which keeps gums, skin and blood vessels healthy. A diet lacking vitamin C, found in citrus fruits and amla, leads to the disease scurvy, marked by bleeding gums, swollen joints and slow wound healing.

Step 1 — Identify the vitamin: the deficiency is of vitamin C.

Step 2 — Name the disease: vitamin C deficiency causes scurvy.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Rickets is caused by a deficiency of vitamin D, leading to weak, bent bones.
- (C) Night blindness is caused by a deficiency of vitamin A.
- (D) Goitre (swelling of the thyroid gland) is caused by a deficiency of iodine, not a vitamin.

Key point: Vitamin C → scurvy; vitamin D → rickets; vitamin A → night blindness; iodine → goitre.

Final Answer: Scurvy ⇒

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Mohenjo-daro: Mohenjo-daro (in present-day Sindh, Pakistan) was one of the largest cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, also called the Harappan Civilization. It flourished around 2500 BCE and is famous for its planned streets, drainage system and the Great Bath.

Step 1 — Recall the site: Mohenjo-daro lies on the river Indus.

Step 2 — Name the civilization: it belonged to the Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Egyptian Civilization grew along the river Nile.
- (B) The Mesopotamian Civilization grew between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
- (D) The Chinese Civilization developed along the Huang He (Yellow River).

Key point: Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are the two great cities of the Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization, known for advanced town planning.

Final Answer: the Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Capital of Australia: Australia is a country and continent in the Southern Hemisphere. Its capital is Canberra, a planned city located in the south-east of the country, between the larger cities of Sydney and Melbourne. The star on the map marks this south-eastern capital.

Step 1 — Read the map: the star is placed in the south-east, where Canberra lies.

Step 2 — Name the capital: the capital of Australia is Canberra.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Sydney is Australia's largest city but is not the capital.
- (C) Melbourne is a major city and a former meeting place of parliament, but not the present capital.
- (D) Perth is a large city on the west coast, not the capital.



Key point: Many large countries have a planned or smaller capital city; Australia's capital is Canberra, not its biggest city Sydney.

Final Answer: Canberra ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Appointment of the Prime Minister: Under the Constitution of India, the President of India appoints the Prime Minister. By convention, the President appoints the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha.

Step 1 — Identify the authority: the executive head who makes the appointment is the President.

Step 2 — State the rule: the Prime Minister is appointed by the President.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Chief Justice of India heads the judiciary and does not appoint the Prime Minister.
- (B) The Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha but has no role in appointing the Prime Minister.
- (C) The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, not the appointing authority.

Key point: The President appoints the Prime Minister, and on the PM's advice appoints the other ministers of the Council of Ministers.

Final Answer: President ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — The Charminar: The figure shows a square block with a tall arch on each side and a slender minaret rising from each of the four corners, every minaret topped by a small dome. This four-arch, four-minaret form is the Charminar (literally “four minarets”), built in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in Hyderabad.

Step 1 — Read the silhouette: a square monument with four corner minarets and a central arch points to the Charminar.

Step 2 — Match it: this is the Charminar in Hyderabad.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) The Qutub Minar in Delhi is a single tall tapering tower, not a square four-minaret building.
- (C) The Taj Mahal in Agra has a large central onion dome on a platform, which this figure does not show.
- (D) The Red Fort in Delhi is a long fortress with massive walls and gates, not a square four-minaret monument.

Key point: Charminar = Hyderabad, built 1591, square plan with four grand arches and four corner minarets.

Final Answer: Charminar ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Param Vir Chakra: The Param Vir Chakra (PVC) is India’s highest military decoration awarded for the most conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy, that is, the highest wartime gallantry award. It was instituted in 1950.

Step 1 — Rank the awards: among wartime gallantry awards, the Param Vir Chakra stands at the top.

Step 2 — Identify it: India’s highest wartime gallantry award is the Param Vir Chakra.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Ashoka Chakra is the highest *peacetime* gallantry award, not the



wartime one.

- (B) The Bharat Ratna is the highest *civilian* award, not a military one.
- (D) The Vir Chakra is a gallantry award too, but it ranks below the Param Vir Chakra and the Maha Vir Chakra.

Key point: Highest wartime gallantry award = Param Vir Chakra; highest peacetime gallantry award = Ashoka Chakra.

Final Answer: Param Vir Chakra ⇒

[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	C

