

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 7

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. Indian satellites and spacecraft are launched from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, which is located at:

- (A) Bengaluru
- (B) Sriharikota
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Chandipur

Q2. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana provides poor households with free:

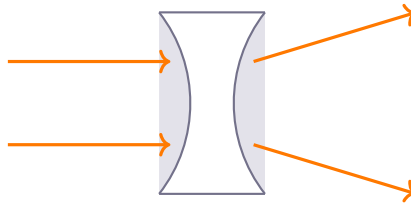
- (A) electricity meters
- (B) water taps
- (C) solar panels
- (D) LPG (cooking-gas) connections

Q3. The headquarters of the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is located in:



- (A) Kathmandu, Nepal
- (B) New Delhi, India
- (C) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- (D) Colombo, Sri Lanka

Q4. The diagram shows parallel rays of light passing through the kind of lens used to correct the eye defect short-sightedness (myopia). This lens is a:



- (A) convex lens
- (B) plane mirror
- (C) concave lens
- (D) prism

Q5. The hardest naturally occurring substance is:

- (A) gold
- (B) diamond
- (C) iron
- (D) quartz

Q6. Which Mauryan emperor gave up war and embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Samudragupta
- (C) Harsha
- (D) Ashoka



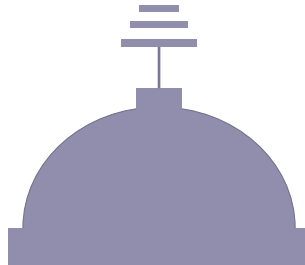
Q7. The longest river in the world is the:

- (A) Nile
- (B) Amazon
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Yangtze

Q8. Free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years is guaranteed in India as a:

- (A) Directive Principle
- (B) Fundamental Duty
- (C) Fundamental Right (Right to Education)
- (D) Legal privilege

Q9. The large hemispherical Buddhist dome shown below, one of the oldest stone structures in India and located in Madhya Pradesh, is the:



- (A) Charminar
- (B) Qutub Minar
- (C) Konark Temple
- (D) Sanchi Stupa

Q10. The Dronacharya Award in India is given to outstanding:

- (A) sports coaches
- (B) scientists
- (C) soldiers
- (D) doctors



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Satish Dhawan Space Centre: This is India's main spaceport, run by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is located on the island of Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh, on the Bay of Bengal coast. Almost all Indian satellite and rocket launches happen from here.

Step 1 — Identify the facility: the Satish Dhawan Space Centre is the launch site of ISRO.

Step 2 — Locate it: it is at Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Bengaluru hosts ISRO's headquarters and satellite-building centres, not the launch pads.
- (C) Mumbai has the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, not the spaceport.
- (D) Chandipur (Odisha) has a missile testing range, not the satellite launch centre.

Key point: Satish Dhawan Space Centre = Sriharikota; it was earlier known as the SHAR launch range.

Final Answer: Sriharikota ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana: Launched in 2016, this scheme of the Government of India provides free liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) connections to women from poor households. The aim is to replace smoky cooking fuels like firewood and coal with clean cooking gas, protecting health.

Step 1 — Identify the sector: the scheme is about clean cooking fuel.

Step 2 — State the benefit: free LPG (cooking-gas) connections.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Free electricity connections come under schemes such as Saubhagya, not Ujjwala.



- (B) Household water taps are provided under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- (C) Solar panels are promoted under separate renewable-energy schemes.

Key point: Ujjwala Yojana = free LPG connections for poor women; it reduces indoor air pollution and improves women's health.

Final Answer: LPG (cooking-gas) connections ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — SAARC headquarters: The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is a regional grouping of eight South Asian countries, formed in 1985 to promote economic and social development. Its permanent Secretariat is in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal.

Step 1 — Identify the body: SAARC is a South Asian regional organisation.

Step 2 — Locate its headquarters: Kathmandu, Nepal.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) New Delhi hosts many Indian and international offices, but not the SAARC Secretariat.
- (C) Dhaka was where the first SAARC summit declaration was signed, but it is not the headquarters.
- (D) Colombo is the capital of Sri Lanka, a SAARC member, but not the seat of the Secretariat.

Key point: SAARC → headquarters at Kathmandu (Nepal); founded in 1985 with eight member states.

Final Answer: Kathmandu, Nepal ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Correcting myopia: Short-sightedness (myopia) is a defect in which a person can see nearby objects clearly but distant objects appear blurred, because the image forms in front of the retina. It is corrected using a concave (diverging) lens, which spreads the rays out a little so the image falls on the retina.

Step 1 — Read the figure: the lens is thin at the centre and thick at the edges, and it makes the parallel rays diverge. This is a concave lens.

Step 2 — Match the defect: a diverging (concave) lens is the correct remedy for myopia.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) A convex lens converges rays and is used to correct long-sightedness (hypermetropia), not myopia.
- (B) A plane mirror only reflects light; it cannot correct a vision defect.
- (D) A prism bends light to form a spectrum and is used to correct squint, not myopia.

Key point: Myopia → concave (diverging) lens; hypermetropia → convex (converging) lens.

Final Answer: Concave lens ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Hardest natural substance: Diamond is the hardest naturally occurring substance known. It is made of carbon atoms joined in a strong three-dimensional network, which is why it scores the maximum value of 10 on the Mohs scale of hardness.

Step 1 — Recall the property: hardness measures resistance to scratching.

Step 2 — Identify the hardest: among the options, diamond is the hardest.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Gold is a soft, easily bent metal.
- (C) Iron is hard but can still be scratched and worked far more easily than diamond.



- (D) Quartz (Mohs hardness 7) is hard but well below diamond.

Key point: Diamond = hardest natural substance, Mohs hardness 10; both diamond and graphite are forms of pure carbon.

Final Answer: Diamond ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Ashoka and the Kalinga War: Ashoka the Great was a Mauryan emperor. After the bloody Kalinga War (around 261 BCE), he was so moved by the suffering it caused that he gave up war (*Bherighosha*) and adopted Buddhism, spreading its message of peace (*Dhammaghosha*).

Step 1 — Recall the event: the Kalinga War caused huge loss of life.

Step 2 — Name the emperor: Ashoka turned to Buddhism after it.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan empire; he is linked with Jainism, not the Kalinga War.
- (B) Samudragupta was a Gupta (not Mauryan) emperor, famous as a conqueror.
- (C) Harsha ruled much later (7th century CE) and was not a Mauryan.

Key point: Kalinga War → Ashoka embraced Buddhism; his edicts were carved on rocks and pillars across India.

Final Answer: Ashoka ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Longest river in the world: The Nile in Africa is generally regarded as the longest river in the world, flowing about 6,650 km northward through several countries before emptying into the Mediterranean Sea.

Step 1 — Compare the options: among the rivers listed, the Nile is the longest.

Step 2 — Confirm: the Nile is the answer.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) The Amazon is the largest river by water volume and a very close second in length, but the Nile is usually ranked longest.
- (C) The Ganga is the longest river in India, but far shorter than the Nile.
- (D) The Yangtze is the longest river in Asia, yet shorter than the Nile.

Key point: Longest river in the world = Nile; largest by volume = Amazon; longest in India = Ganga.

Final Answer: Nile ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Right to Education: The 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) added Article 21A, making free and compulsory education for all children aged 6 to 14 years a Fundamental Right. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, gave effect to it.

Step 1 — Identify the guarantee: education for ages 6–14 is protected by Article 21A.

Step 2 — Classify it: Article 21A lies in Part III, so it is a Fundamental Right.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Earlier, education was only a Directive Principle (Article 45); the 2002 amendment raised it to a Fundamental Right.
- (B) Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) are obligations of citizens, not rights.
- (D) It is a constitutional right, not merely an ordinary legal privilege.

Key point: Article 21A = Right to Education (Fundamental Right) for children



aged 6 to 14 years.

Final Answer: Fundamental Right (Right to Education) ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — The Sanchi Stupa: The silhouette shows a large hemispherical dome (*anda*) on a low base, topped by a square railing (*harmika*) and a tiered umbrella (*chhatra*). This is the Great Stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh, a Buddhist monument begun under Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE and one of the oldest stone structures in India.

Step 1 — Read the silhouette: a solid hemispherical dome with a railing and tiered umbrella on top is the hallmark of a Buddhist stupa.

Step 2 — Match it: this is the Sanchi Stupa.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Charminar in Hyderabad has four arches and four tall minarets, not a dome of this kind.
- (B) The Qutub Minar in Delhi is a single tall tapering tower.
- (C) The Konark Sun Temple in Odisha is shaped like a chariot with a tall tower (*shikhara*), not a hemispherical dome.

Key point: Sanchi Stupa = Madhya Pradesh, Buddhist, hemispherical dome with harmika and chhatra; it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Final Answer: Sanchi Stupa ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Dronacharya Award: The Dronacharya Award is India's highest honour for sports coaches. It is given to outstanding coaches who have produced medal-winning athletes, and is named after Dronacharya, the legendary teacher of archery in the Mahabharata.

Step 1 — Identify the field: the award belongs to sports.



Step 2 — Identify the recipients: it honours outstanding sports coaches.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Scientists are recognised by awards such as the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize.
- (C) Soldiers receive gallantry awards like the Param Vir Chakra.
- (D) Doctors are not the specific category for the Dronacharya Award.

Key point: Dronacharya Award → coaches; Arjuna Award → players; Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna → top sportsperson.

Final Answer: Sports coaches ⇒

Answer: (A) [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	D	10	A

