

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 8

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. In the Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) space programme, the PSLV is a:

- (A) communication satellite
- (B) navigation system
- (C) satellite launch vehicle (rocket)
- (D) space telescope

Q2. The Jal Jeevan Mission of the Government of India aims to provide every rural household with:

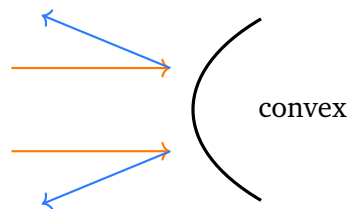
- (A) a piped (tap) drinking-water connection
- (B) free electricity
- (C) a bank account
- (D) a toilet



Q3. UNESCO, a specialised agency of the United Nations, works mainly in the fields of:

- (A) defence and security
- (B) banking and trade
- (C) space research
- (D) education, science and culture

Q4. The mirror used as a rear-view (side) mirror in vehicles, shown below, gives a wider field of view because the parallel rays striking it spread out (diverge) after reflection. This mirror is a:



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

Q5. The acid that gives lemons and oranges their sour taste is:

- (A) lactic acid
- (B) sulphuric acid
- (C) citric acid
- (D) acetic acid

Q6. The Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army, INA) was led by:

- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (B) Bhagat Singh
- (C) Sardar Patel



(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q7. The largest and deepest ocean in the world is the:

(A) Atlantic Ocean

(B) Indian Ocean

(C) Arctic Ocean

(D) Pacific Ocean

Q8. Elections to the Parliament and the State Legislatures in India are conducted by the:

(A) Supreme Court

(B) Election Commission of India

(C) Parliament

(D) President's office

Q9. The five-storey pink-sandstone palace shown below, famous for its honeycomb of many small windows and located in Jaipur, is the:



(A) City Palace

(B) Red Fort

(C) Hawa Mahal

(D) Taj Mahal

Q10. India celebrates Republic Day every year on:



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- (A) 26 January
- (B) 15 August
- (C) 2 October
- (D) 14 November



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — PSLV: The PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) is an expendable rocket built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to carry satellites into orbit. It has launched many Indian and foreign satellites and also carried the Chandrayaan-1 and Mangalyaan missions.

Step 1 — Expand the name: PSLV stands for Polar *Satellite Launch Vehicle*, so the word “vehicle” itself tells us it is a launcher.

Step 2 — Classify it: a launch vehicle is a rocket that lifts satellites into space; it is not itself a satellite.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) A communication satellite (such as the INSAT/GSAT series) is a payload that the rocket carries, not the rocket.
- (B) A navigation system (such as NavIC) is a satellite-based service, not a launch vehicle.
- (D) A space telescope is a scientific satellite, again only a payload.

Key point: PSLV = a rocket (launch vehicle) of ISRO; the heavier GSLV is another ISRO launch vehicle.

Final Answer: A satellite launch vehicle (rocket) ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Jal Jeevan Mission: Launched in 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission (“Har Ghar Jal”) is a Government of India programme whose goal is to provide a functional household tap (piped) drinking-water connection to every rural home.

Step 1 — Identify the sector: the mission is about safe drinking water for rural households.

Step 2 — State the benefit: a piped tap-water connection to each rural house.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Free electricity is provided under separate power schemes, not the Jal



Jeevan Mission.

- (C) Bank accounts for all households relate to the Jan Dhan Yojana.
- (D) Household toilets are built under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Key point: Jal Jeevan Mission = tap (piped) drinking water to every rural household; its tagline is “Har Ghar Jal”.

Final Answer: A piped (tap) drinking-water connection ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — UNESCO: UNESCO stands for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. As its name shows, it works mainly in education, science and culture, and it maintains the World Heritage list of important sites. Its headquarters is in Paris.

Step 1 — Read the full name: the words “Educational, Scientific and Cultural” name its three main fields.

Step 2 — Match the field: education, science and culture.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Defence and security are dealt with by the UN Security Council, not UNESCO.
- (B) Banking and trade come under bodies such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organization.
- (C) Space research is carried out by national agencies such as ISRO or NASA, not UNESCO.

Key point: UNESCO → education, science and culture (Paris); WHO → health (Geneva); these UN agencies are common GK favourites.

Final Answer: Education, science and culture ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Convex mirror: A convex mirror bulges outward toward the object. It always forms a small, upright, virtual image and, because its reflecting surface curves outward, it spreads incoming parallel rays apart (diverges them). This gives a wide field of view, which is why it is used as a vehicle rear-view (side) mirror.

Step 1 — Read the figure: the parallel rays strike the outward-curving surface and reflect so that they diverge, exactly as a convex mirror behaves.

Step 2 — Name the mirror: an outward-bulging mirror giving a wide view is a convex mirror.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) A concave mirror curves inward and converges parallel rays; it is used in torches and shaving mirrors, and gives a narrow view.
- (C) A plane (flat) mirror gives a same-size image and a limited field of view, not a wide one.
- (D) A cylindrical lens is a lens, not a mirror, and is not used as a side mirror.

Key point: Convex mirror = diverging, wider field of view → vehicle side mirror; concave mirror = converging.

Final Answer: Convex mirror ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Citric acid: Citrus fruits such as lemons and oranges contain citric acid, a weak organic acid. This acid is responsible for their characteristic sour taste and is widely used as a food preservative and flavouring.

Step 1 — Recall the fruit acid: the acid present in lemons and oranges is citric acid.

Step 2 — Pick it: citric acid.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Lactic acid is found in sour milk and curd, not in citrus fruits.
- (B) Sulphuric acid is a strong mineral acid; it is corrosive and is never found in food.



- (D) Acetic acid is present in vinegar, not in lemons and oranges.

Key point: Lemon/orange → citric acid; curd/milk → lactic acid; vinegar → acetic acid; tamarind → tartaric acid.

Final Answer: Citric acid ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Azad Hind Fauj (INA): The Azad Hind Fauj, or Indian National Army (INA), was reorganised and led by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose during the Second World War. It fought alongside the Axis powers against the British, with the famous slogan “Dilli Chalo” and the call “Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom”.

Step 1 — Recall the leader: Subhas Chandra Bose took command of the INA in 1943.

Step 2 — Name him: Subhas Chandra Bose.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary of an earlier period, executed in 1931, and was not linked to the INA.
- (C) Sardar Patel was a Congress leader who later became India’s first Home Minister, not the INA’s leader.
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai was a freedom fighter of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio, who died in 1928, long before the INA.

Key point: Azad Hind Fauj / INA = Subhas Chandra Bose (Netaji); he also formed the Azad Hind (Provisional Government of Free India).

Final Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Pacific Ocean: The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on Earth. It covers about one-third of the planet's surface, and its deepest point, the Mariana Trench, is the deepest known place in any ocean.

Step 1 — Compare the oceans by size: the Pacific is bigger than the Atlantic, Indian and Arctic oceans.

Step 2 — Confirm: it is also the deepest, so the answer is the Pacific Ocean.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest, smaller than the Pacific.
- (B) The Indian Ocean is the third largest.
- (C) The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest of the major oceans.

Key point: Largest and deepest ocean = Pacific; deepest point = Mariana Trench (Challenger Deep).

Final Answer: Pacific Ocean ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Election Commission of India: The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an independent constitutional body. It is responsible for conducting free and fair elections to the Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), the State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President.

Step 1 — Identify the body: elections in India are managed by a dedicated constitutional authority.

Step 2 — Name it: the Election Commission of India.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Supreme Court interprets laws and settles disputes; it does not conduct elections.
- (C) Parliament makes laws (including election laws) but does not itself run the elections.
- (D) The President's office is a ceremonial and executive office, not the body that conducts elections.



Key point: Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures = Election Commission of India (a constitutional body under Article 324).

Final Answer: Election Commission of India ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Hawa Mahal: The Hawa Mahal (“Palace of Winds”) is a five-storey pink-sandstone palace in Jaipur, built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Its honeycomb facade of many small latticed windows (jharokhas) let royal women watch the street unseen and allowed cooling breezes to flow through.

Step 1 — Read the figure: a tall facade made of a honeycomb grid of small windows, narrowing into a stepped pyramidal crown, is the signature look of the Hawa Mahal.

Step 2 — Match it: this is the Hawa Mahal in Jaipur.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The City Palace in Jaipur is a large palace complex with courtyards and gateways, not this honeycomb facade.
- (B) The Red Fort in Delhi is a massive red-sandstone fort with high ramparts, not a window-covered palace front.
- (D) The Taj Mahal in Agra is a white-marble domed tomb, completely different in shape.

Key point: Hawa Mahal = Jaipur, pink sandstone, five storeys, honeycomb of 953 small windows.

Final Answer: Hawa Mahal ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Republic Day: India celebrates Republic Day on 26 January every year. On this date in 1950 the Constitution of India came into force, making India a republic. A grand parade is held in New Delhi to mark the day.

Step 1 — Recall the event: the Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950.

Step 2 — Pick the date: 26 January.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) 15 August is Independence Day, marking freedom from British rule in 1947.
- (C) 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.
- (D) 14 November is celebrated as Children's Day, the birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Key point: Republic Day = 26 January (Constitution enforced, 1950); Independence Day = 15 August (1947).

Final Answer: 26 January ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Answer Key

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

