

AIIMS B.Sc Nursing General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 9

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. NavIC is India's own _____ system, similar to the American GPS.

- (A) weather forecasting
- (B) missile defence
- (C) internet
- (D) satellite navigation (positioning)

Q2. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana provides:

- (A) free education
- (B) affordable housing (houses for the poor)
- (C) crop insurance
- (D) free LPG connections

Q3. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), headquartered in Washington D.C., works to:



- (A) promote global monetary cooperation and financial stability
- (B) launch satellites into orbit
- (C) protect endangered wildlife
- (D) organise and run the Olympic Games

Q4. The SI unit of work and energy is the:

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

Q5. Deficiency of vitamin D, which the skin makes in sunlight, causes the bone disease:

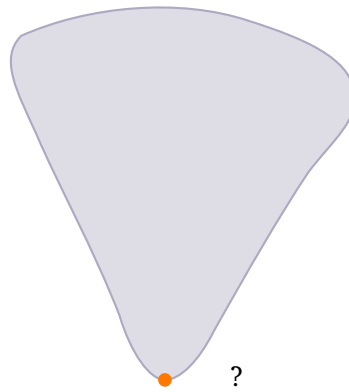
- (A) scurvy
- (B) anaemia
- (C) goitre
- (D) rickets

Q6. Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment (became the Buddha) at:

- (A) Lumbini
- (B) Bodh Gaya
- (C) Sarnath
- (D) Kushinagar

Q7. The southernmost tip of mainland India, shown by the marker at the bottom of the map below, is:





- (A) Kanyakumari
- (B) Rameswaram
- (C) Kochi
- (D) Puri

Q8. The upper house of the Indian Parliament, also called the Council of States, is the:

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Vidhan Parishad
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Gram Sabha

Q9. The lotus-shaped house of worship shown below, located in Delhi and open to people of all faiths, is the:



- (A) Akshardham Temple
- (B) Lotus Temple
- (C) Sanchi Stupa
- (D) Golden Temple



- Q10.** India's National Sports Day is celebrated on the birthday of which hockey legend?
- (A) Kapil Dev
 - (B) Milkha Singh
 - (C) Sachin Tendulkar
 - (D) Major Dhyan Chand



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — NavIC: NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) is India's own regional satellite navigation system, built and operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Like the American GPS, it uses a constellation of satellites to give accurate position, navigation, and timing information over India and the surrounding region.

Step 1 — Compare with GPS: GPS is a satellite-based positioning system. NavIC is described as "similar to GPS."

Step 2 — Name the type: NavIC is therefore a satellite navigation (positioning) system.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Weather forecasting is done by meteorological satellites (such as the INSAT series), not by NavIC.
- (B) Missile defence is a military programme, separate from a navigation system.
- (C) The internet is a communication network, not a positioning system.

Key point: NavIC = India's regional satellite navigation system by ISRO, the Indian counterpart of the American GPS.

Final Answer: Satellite navigation (positioning) ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is a flagship housing scheme of the Government of India. Its goal is "Housing for All" by helping poor and low-income families build or buy affordable, permanent (pucca) houses, both in cities (PMAY-Urban) and in villages (PMAY-Gramin).

Step 1 — Identify the sector: the scheme is about housing.

Step 2 — State the benefit: affordable houses for the poor.

Why each other option is wrong:



- (A) Free education is supported through schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan / Samagra Shiksha, not PMAY.
- (C) Crop insurance is provided under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
- (D) Free LPG connections are given under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

Key point: PMAY = affordable housing (Housing for All); Ujjwala = LPG; Fasal Bima = crop insurance.

Final Answer: Affordable housing (houses for the poor) ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — International Monetary Fund (IMF): The IMF is an international financial organisation of the United Nations system, set up in 1944 and headquartered in Washington D.C. Its main aims are to promote global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, encourage international trade, and help member countries facing balance-of-payments problems.

Step 1 — Identify the body: the IMF is a monetary and financial institution.

Step 2 — State its work: promote global monetary cooperation and financial stability.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Launching satellites is the work of space agencies such as ISRO or NASA.
- (C) Protecting wildlife is the role of bodies such as the IUCN or WWF.
- (D) The Olympic Games are run by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Key point: IMF = global monetary cooperation and financial stability; its sister institution, the World Bank, focuses on long-term development loans.

Final Answer: Promote global monetary cooperation and financial stability ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Unit of work and energy: Work is done when a force moves a body through a distance, and energy is the capacity to do work. Both are measured in the same SI unit, the joule (J). One joule is the work done when a force of 1 newton moves an object by 1 metre in the direction of the force.

Step 1 — Recall the quantity: work and energy share the same unit.

Step 2 — State its unit: the joule (J).

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The watt is the unit of power (energy per unit time), not of energy itself.
- (B) The newton is the unit of force.
- (D) The ampere is the unit of electric current.

Key point: Work/energy → joule (J); power → watt (W); force → newton (N); current → ampere (A).

Final Answer: Joule ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Vitamin D and rickets: Vitamin D helps the body absorb calcium and phosphorus, which are needed to build strong bones. The skin makes vitamin D when exposed to sunlight. A lack of vitamin D in children leads to weak, soft, and deformed bones, a disease called rickets (in adults the similar condition is called osteomalacia).

Step 1 — Link the vitamin to the disease: vitamin D deficiency affects bone health.

Step 2 — Name the disease: rickets.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Scurvy is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C.
- (B) Anaemia is mainly caused by a deficiency of iron (or vitamin B12 / folic acid).
- (C) Goitre (swelling of the thyroid) is caused by a deficiency of iodine.



Key point: Vitamin D deficiency → rickets; vitamin C → scurvy; iron → anaemia; iodine → goitre.

Final Answer: Rickets ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Buddha's enlightenment: Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment (nirvana, or bodhi) while meditating under a peepal (Bodhi) tree at Bodh Gaya, in present-day Bihar, on the banks of the Niranjana river. It was here that Siddhartha Gautama became the "Buddha," the Enlightened One.

Step 1 — Recall the four key Buddhist sites: birth, enlightenment, first sermon, and death.

Step 2 — Pick the place of enlightenment: Bodh Gaya.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Lumbini (in Nepal) is the birthplace of the Buddha.
- (C) Sarnath, near Varanasi, is where he gave his first sermon.
- (D) Kushinagar is where the Buddha attained mahaparinirvana (death).

Key point: Lumbini = birth; Bodh Gaya = enlightenment; Sarnath = first sermon; Kushinagar = death.

Final Answer: Bodh Gaya ⇒ B

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Southernmost tip of mainland India: The outline shows the broad northern part of India narrowing to a point in the south. This southern tip of the mainland is Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) in Tamil Nadu, where the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean meet.

Step 1 — Read the map: the marked dot sits at the lowest point of the mainland outline.

Step 2 — Name the place: the southernmost point of mainland India is Kanyaku-



mari.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (B) Rameswaram is an island town on the south-east coast, but not the southernmost tip.
- (C) Kochi is a port city on the south-west (Kerala) coast, well north of the tip.
- (D) Puri lies on the east coast in Odisha, far to the north-east.

Key point: Southernmost tip of mainland India = Kanyakumari; the overall southernmost point of India is Indira Point in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Final Answer: Kanyakumari ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Upper house of Parliament: The Indian Parliament has two houses. The upper house is the Rajya Sabha, also called the Council of States, because its members largely represent the states and union territories. The Vice-President of India is its ex-officio Chairman, and it is a permanent house that is never fully dissolved.

Step 1 — Identify the two houses: Lok Sabha (lower) and Rajya Sabha (upper).

Step 2 — Pick the upper house / Council of States: the Rajya Sabha.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house of Parliament.
- (B) The Vidhan Parishad is the upper house of a *state* legislature, not of Parliament.
- (D) The Gram Sabha is the village-level assembly under the Panchayati Raj system.

Key point: Rajya Sabha = Council of States = upper house of Parliament; Lok Sabha = House of the People = lower house.

Final Answer: Rajya Sabha ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — The Lotus Temple: The silhouette shows curved petal-like shells fanning upward like a half-open lotus flower. This is the Lotus Temple in New Delhi, a Bahá'í House of Worship completed in 1986. Its twenty-seven marble “petals” are arranged in clusters of three to form nine sides, and it is open to people of all faiths.

Step 1 — Read the figure: a cluster of upward-pointing petals forming a lotus shape.

Step 2 — Match it: this is the Lotus Temple in Delhi.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Akshardham Temple in Delhi is a large, intricately carved stone temple complex, not a lotus shape.
- (C) The Sanchi Stupa is a hemispherical (dome-shaped) Buddhist monument in Madhya Pradesh.
- (D) The Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) is the Sikh shrine in Amritsar with a gold-plated dome amid a sacred pool.

Key point: Lotus Temple = Delhi, Bahá'í House of Worship, lotus-petal design, open to all faiths.

Final Answer: Lotus Temple ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — National Sports Day: India celebrates National Sports Day every year on 29 August, the birthday of the legendary hockey player Major Dhyan Chand. Known as “The Wizard” for his ball control, he led India to Olympic hockey gold medals in 1928, 1932, and 1936.

Step 1 — Recall the date: National Sports Day falls on 29 August.

Step 2 — Name the legend: it marks the birthday of hockey great Major Dhyan Chand.

Why each other option is wrong:

- (A) Kapil Dev is a famous cricketer who captained India to the 1983 World



Cup win.

- (B) Milkha Singh was a celebrated Indian sprinter (athletics), not a hockey player.
- (C) Sachin Tendulkar is a legendary cricketer, unrelated to National Sports Day.

Key point: National Sports Day = 29 August = birthday of hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand; the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna is India's top sporting award.

Final Answer: Major Dhyan Chand ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Answer Key

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

