

PGIMER BSc Nursing

General English & GK/Current Affairs — Sample Paper – 13

Duration: 23 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General English and General Knowledge/Current Affairs portion of the **PGIMER BSc Nursing** entrance exam.
- **Part A** (Q1–Q10) tests **General English**; **Part B** (Q11–Q25) tests **General Knowledge & Current Affairs**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 mark** is deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The exam is conducted as a computer-based test. Mobile phones and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.

Part A: General English

Q1. Choose the word that is most **similar** in meaning to the word: **ROBUST**.

- (A) Weak
- (B) Strong
- (C) Frail
- (D) Sickly

Q2. Choose the word that is most **opposite** in meaning to the word: **CONCEAL**.

- (A) Hide
- (B) Cover
- (C) Reveal



(D) Bury

Q3. In the sentence below, identify the part that contains a grammatical **error**: “She can / speaks / three languages / fluently.”

(A) She can

(B) speaks

(C) three languages

(D) fluently

Q4. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: “The nurse is responsible _____ the ward.”

(A) for

(B) of

(C) to

(D) with

Q5. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form: “This time tomorrow, I _____ the workshop.”

(A) will attend

(B) am attending

(C) attend

(D) will be attending

Q6. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A substance that produces loss of sensation and is used to numb the body before surgery.”

(A) Antiseptic

(B) Analgesic

(C) Anaesthetic

(D) Antibiotic



Q7. Choose the meaning of the idiom: “a bitter pill to swallow”.

- (A) an unpleasant fact or truth that must be accepted
- (B) a bad-tasting medicine
- (C) an easy task
- (D) a sweet surprise

Q8. Choose the **grammatically correct** sentence.

- (A) He said that he is ill.
- (B) He said that he will ill.
- (C) He said that he been ill.
- (D) He said that he was ill.

Q9. Choose the **correctly spelt** word.

- (A) Hygeine
- (B) Hygiene
- (C) Hygene
- (D) Hyigiene

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct word: “The nurse will _____ the new procedure until she masters it.”

- (A) practise
- (B) practice
- (C) practace
- (D) praktise

Part B: General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Q11. The maximum strength of the **Lok Sabha**, as provided in the Constitution, is:

- (A) 545



- (B) 550
- (C) 552
- (D) 500

Q12. The **Revolt of 1857** (Sepoy Mutiny) began from which place?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Kanpur
- (C) Jhansi
- (D) Meerut

Q13. Which is the largest **saltwater (brackish) lake** in India?

- (A) Chilika Lake
- (B) Wular Lake
- (C) Dal Lake
- (D) Sambhar Lake

Q14. Which blood group is known as the **universal recipient**?

- (A) O negative
- (B) AB positive
- (C) A positive
- (D) B negative

Q15. The **National Reptile** of India is the:

- (A) Indian Python
- (B) Gharial
- (C) Monitor Lizard
- (D) King Cobra



- Q16.** The **Nobel Prize in Physics (1930)** was awarded to which Indian scientist?
- (A) Homi Bhabha
 - (B) S. Chandrasekhar
 - (C) C.V. Raman
 - (D) Satyendra Nath Bose
- Q17.** How many players are there in a **hockey team** on the field at a time?
- (A) 11
 - (B) 9
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 15
- Q18.** The book “**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**” was written by:
- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) R.C. Dutt
- Q19.** **World Population Day** is observed every year on:
- (A) 5 June
 - (B) 21 June
 - (C) 1 July
 - (D) 11 July
- Q20.** The **largest gland** in the human body is the:
- (A) Pancreas
 - (B) Thyroid



- (C) Liver
- (D) Pituitary

Q21. The **currency of Bangladesh** is the:

- (A) Taka
- (B) Rupee
- (C) Ringgit
- (D) Baht

Q22. The **Chief Minister** of a state is appointed by the:

- (A) President
- (B) Governor
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) Chief Justice

Q23. The headquarters of **OPEC** is located in:

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Riyadh
- (C) Brussels
- (D) Vienna (Austria)

Q24. The **National Health Mission (NHM)** was launched mainly to improve:

- (A) agricultural output
- (B) digital banking
- (C) public healthcare delivery, especially in rural areas
- (D) primary education

Q25. The **2032 Summer Olympic Games** are scheduled to be held in which city?



- (A) Los Angeles
- (B) Brisbane
- (C) Paris
- (D) Tokyo



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: A synonym is a word that carries nearly the same meaning as the given word.

Step 1 — Meaning of the key word: “Robust” describes something or someone that is strong, sturdy and healthy, able to withstand strain.

Step 2 — Match with the options: Among the choices, “Strong” expresses the same idea of power and sturdiness.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Weak): it is the opposite of robust.
- Option C (Frail): it means delicate and easily broken, the reverse of robust.
- Option D (Sickly): it means often unwell, unrelated to strength.

Final Answer: Robust means strong ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An antonym is a word opposite in meaning to the given word.

Step 1 — Meaning of the key word: “Conceal” means to hide something or to keep it out of sight.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: The opposite of hiding something is showing it, which is expressed by the word “Reveal”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Hide): it is a synonym of conceal, not an antonym.
- Option B (Cover): it also means to hide from view, similar to conceal.
- Option D (Bury): it means to put out of sight underground, close in sense to conceal.

Final Answer: The antonym of conceal is reveal ⇒ **C**

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Modal verbs: After a modal such as “can”, the main verb is used in its base form, without “s”.

Step 1 — Locate the modal: The sentence uses the modal “can”, so the verb that follows must be in the base form.

Step 2 — Check the verb: “can speaks” is wrong; the correct form is “can speak”. So the part “speaks” contains the error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (She can): the subject and modal are correctly placed.
- Option C (three languages): the object phrase is correct.
- Option D (fluently): the adverb is used correctly.

Final Answer: The error lies in “speaks” ⇒ B

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions with adjectives: The adjective “responsible” is followed by the preposition “for” when it refers to a duty or charge.

Step 1 — Understand the sentence: The nurse has the duty of looking after the ward, so “responsible” points to that charge.

Step 2 — Choose the preposition: “responsible for the ward” is the correct and idiomatic form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (of): “responsible of” is not a valid combination.
- Option C (to): “responsible to” is used for a person one answers to, not a duty.
- Option D (with): “responsible with” is incorrect usage here.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is “for” ⇒ A

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Future continuous tense: The future continuous (will be + verb-ing) describes an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

Step 1 — Identify the time marker: “This time tomorrow” points to a definite moment in the future, when the action will already be going on.

Step 2 — Form the verb: The future continuous of “attend” is “will be attending”, giving “This time tomorrow, I will be attending the workshop”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (will attend): simple future, it does not show the action in progress.
- Option B (am attending): present continuous, wrong for a future time marker.
- Option C (attend): simple present, it does not fit the future sense.

Final Answer: The correct form is “will be attending” ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A single word can replace a longer descriptive phrase.

Step 1 — Read the description: “A substance that produces loss of sensation and is used to numb the body before surgery.”

Step 2 — Match the term: A substance that removes sensation for surgery is an “Anaesthetic”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Antiseptic): a substance that prevents infection on the skin, not one that numbs.
- Option B (Analgesic): a painkiller that reduces pain but does not cause full loss of sensation.
- Option D (Antibiotic): a medicine that fights bacterial infection, unrelated to numbing.

Final Answer: A substance that numbs the body is an anaesthetic ⇒ C



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom is a fixed expression whose meaning cannot be guessed from the literal words.

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “A bitter pill to swallow” compares an unwelcome truth to a medicine that tastes bad but has to be taken.

Step 2 — State the meaning: It means an unpleasant fact or truth that one has to accept.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: the idiom is figurative, not about an actual bad-tasting medicine.
- Option C: an easy task is the opposite of what the idiom describes.
- Option D: a sweet surprise carries a pleasant sense, not an unpleasant one.

Final Answer: The idiom means an unpleasant fact that must be accepted ⇒ **A**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reported speech and tense agreement: When the reporting verb is in the past tense (“said”), the verb in the reported clause also shifts to the past.

Step 1 — Check the reporting verb: The sentence begins with “He said”, which is in the past tense.

Step 2 — Match the tense: The reported part must move to the past, giving “He said that he was ill”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “was”, not “is”, is needed after the past reporting verb.
- Option B: “will ill” is not a valid verb form and has no main verb.
- Option C: “been ill” lacks a helping verb such as “had”.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is “He said that he was ill.” ⇒ **D**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Correct spelling: The word for cleanliness that keeps disease away is spelt “hygiene”.

Step 1 — Note the tricky part: The letters “ie” come after the “g”, following the pattern “hy-gie-ne”.

Step 2 — Confirm the correct option: The correctly spelt word is “Hygiene”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Hygeine): the “e” and “i” are wrongly swapped.
- Option C (Hygene): the letter “i” is missing.
- Option D (Hyigiene): an extra “i” is added after “Hy”.

Final Answer: The correct spelling is “Hygiene” ⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — “practise” vs “practice”: In British English, “practise” is the verb (the action) and “practice” is the noun (the thing).

Step 1 — Find the role of the blank: The blank follows “will”, so it needs a verb showing the action the nurse performs.

Step 2 — Choose the verb form: The verb form is “practise”, giving “The nurse will practise the new procedure”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (practice): this is the noun form, not the verb needed here.
- Option C (practace): it is a misspelling, not a real word.
- Option D (praktise): it is a wrong spelling with “k”.

Final Answer: The correct verb form is “practise” ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Composition of Parliament: The Constitution fixes an upper limit on the number of members in the Lok Sabha.

Step 1 — Recall the figure: As provided in the Constitution, the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is 552 members.

Step 2 — Break up the number: This includes up to 530 members from the states and up to 20 from the Union Territories, adding up to 552.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (545): this was the earlier working strength, not the constitutional maximum.
- Option B (550): this is only the sum of state and Union Territory members, before the earlier nominated seats were counted.
- Option D (500): this is not the figure fixed by the Constitution.

Final Answer: The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is 552 $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — The Revolt of 1857: The first large uprising against British rule started among the sepoys of the Company army.

Step 1 — Recall the starting point: The revolt broke out on 10 May 1857 when the sepoys at Meerut rose in mutiny.

Step 2 — Confirm the place: Hence the revolt began from Meerut before spreading to other towns.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Delhi): the rebels marched to Delhi after Meerut, so it was not the starting point.
- Option B (Kanpur): it became a centre of revolt later under Nana Sahib.
- Option C (Jhansi): it was a centre of revolt under Rani Lakshmibai, not where it began.

Final Answer: The Revolt of 1857 began from Meerut $\Rightarrow$ **D**



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Lakes of India: Indian lakes are classed as freshwater or saltwater (brackish) depending on their water.

Step 1 — Identify the lake: Chilika Lake in Odisha is a brackish lagoon connected to the Bay of Bengal and is the largest of its kind in India.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the largest saltwater lake is Chilika Lake.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Wular Lake): a large freshwater lake in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Option C (Dal Lake): a freshwater lake in Srinagar.
- Option D (Sambhar Lake): a salt lake in Rajasthan, but smaller than Chilika.

Final Answer: The largest saltwater lake in India is Chilika Lake $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Blood groups and transfusion: A person who can receive blood from any group is called the universal recipient.

Step 1 — Reason it out: Blood group AB positive has both A and B antigens and the Rh factor, and its plasma has no anti-A or anti-B antibodies, so it can accept all blood groups.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence AB positive is the universal recipient.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (O negative): this is the universal donor, not the recipient.
- Option C (A positive): it cannot safely receive B or AB blood.
- Option D (B negative): it cannot safely receive A or AB blood, and it lacks the Rh factor.

Final Answer: The universal recipient is AB positive $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — National symbols of India: India has designated certain animals and plants as national symbols.

Step 1 — Recall the symbol: The King Cobra, the world's longest venomous snake, is recognised as the National Reptile of India.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the National Reptile is the King Cobra.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Indian Python): a large snake found in India, but not the national reptile.
- Option B (Gharial): a fish-eating crocodile, not the designated national reptile.
- Option C (Monitor Lizard): a common lizard, not a national symbol.

Final Answer: The National Reptile of India is the King Cobra ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Indian Nobel laureates: A few Indian scientists have won the Nobel Prize for their discoveries.

Step 1 — Recall the laureate: Sir C.V. Raman won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for his work on the scattering of light, known as the Raman Effect.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the 1930 Physics Nobel went to C.V. Raman.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Homi Bhabha): the father of India's nuclear programme, but not a Nobel laureate.
- Option B (S. Chandrasekhar): won the Physics Nobel in 1983, not 1930.
- Option D (Satyendra Nath Bose): known for Bose-Einstein statistics, but did not receive a Nobel Prize.

Final Answer: The 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to C.V. Raman ⇒

C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Team sports: Each team game has a fixed number of players allowed on the field at one time.

Step 1 — Recall the number: A hockey team fields 11 players at a time, including the goalkeeper.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence a hockey team has 11 players on the field.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (9): this is the number of players in a baseball team.
- Option C (7): this is the number of players in a netball or kabaddi team.
- Option D (15): this is the number of players in a rugby union team.

Final Answer: A hockey team has 11 players on the field ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Books and authors: Matching a famous book with its author is a common GK question.

Step 1 — Recall the book: “Poverty and Un-British Rule in India” set out the drain of wealth theory and was written by Dadabhai Naoroji.

Step 2 — Confirm the author: Hence the author is Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Gopal Krishna Gokhale): a moderate leader, but not the author of this book.
- Option C (Bal Gangadhar Tilak): wrote works such as “Gita Rahasya”, not this one.
- Option D (R.C. Dutt): wrote “The Economic History of India”, a different work.

Final Answer: The book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji ⇒ **B**



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Important days: Global observance days are frequently asked in entrance exams.

Step 1 — Recall the date: World Population Day is observed on 11 July every year to raise awareness of population issues.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the correct date is 11 July.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (5 June): World Environment Day.
- Option B (21 June): International Day of Yoga.
- Option C (1 July): National Doctors' Day in India.

Final Answer: World Population Day is on 11 July ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Human body glands: Glands vary greatly in size, and one is the largest of all.

Step 1 — Identify the gland: The liver is the largest gland in the human body and also the largest internal organ.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the largest gland is the liver.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Pancreas): an important gland, but much smaller than the liver.
- Option B (Thyroid): a small gland in the neck controlling metabolism.
- Option D (Pituitary): the master gland, but tiny in size.

Final Answer: The largest gland in the human body is the liver ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — World currencies: Each country has its own official currency.

Step 1 — Recall the currency: The official currency of Bangladesh is the Taka.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the currency of Bangladesh is the Taka.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Rupee): the currency of India, Pakistan, Nepal and some other countries, not Bangladesh.
- Option C (Ringgit): the currency of Malaysia.
- Option D (Baht): the currency of Thailand.

Final Answer: The currency of Bangladesh is the Taka ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — State executive: The Constitution lays down who appoints the Chief Minister of a state.

Step 1 — Recall the provision: Under Article 164, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the state.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the assembly as Chief Minister, so the answer is the Governor.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (President): the President appoints the Prime Minister and Governors, not the Chief Minister.
- Option C (Prime Minister): the Prime Minister heads the Union government and does not appoint Chief Ministers.
- Option D (Chief Justice): the judiciary has no role in this appointment.

Final Answer: The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — International organisations: OPEC is the group of major oil-exporting countries.

Step 1 — Recall the headquarters: The headquarters of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is in Vienna, Austria.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the OPEC headquarters is located in Vienna.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Geneva): home to bodies such as the WHO and WTO, not OPEC.
- Option B (Riyadh): the capital of Saudi Arabia, a member state, but not the OPEC seat.
- Option C (Brussels): the headquarters of the European Union and NATO, not OPEC.

Final Answer: The headquarters of OPEC is in Vienna ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Government health programmes: The National Health Mission is a flagship scheme aimed at strengthening health services.

Step 1 — Recall the purpose: The NHM was launched to improve the delivery of public healthcare, with a special focus on rural and underserved areas.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence it mainly aims to improve public healthcare delivery, especially in rural areas.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (agricultural output): this is the goal of farming schemes, not a health mission.
- Option B (digital banking): this belongs to financial and technology programmes.
- Option D (primary education): this is handled by education schemes such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Final Answer: The NHM was launched to improve public healthcare delivery ⇒



C**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q24](#)**Q25.****Solution**

Concept — Major sporting events: The Summer Olympics are held once every four years in different host cities.

Step 1 — Recall the host city: The 2032 Summer Olympic Games are scheduled to be held in Brisbane, Australia.

Step 2 — Confirm the answer: Hence the 2032 Games will be held in Brisbane.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Los Angeles): will host the 2028 Summer Olympics.
- Option C (Paris): hosted the 2024 Summer Olympics.
- Option D (Tokyo): hosted the 2020 Games (held in 2021).

Final Answer: The 2032 Summer Olympics will be held in Brisbane $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	B	4	A	5	D
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	A
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	D
16	C	17	A	18	B	19	D	20	C
21	A	22	B	23	D	24	C	25	B

