

KEA Nursing Sample Paper I GS

Q1. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the 'Right to Equality before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Laws'?

- A) Article 12
- B) Article 14
- C) Article 19
- D) Article 21

Answer: B) Article 14

Solution: Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of the laws within the territory of India to all persons (citizens and non-citizens).

Q2. Who among the following was the founder of the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' established in 1873?

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Jyotirao Phule
- C) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Answer: B) Jyotirao Phule

Solution: Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in Pune, Maharashtra, to liberate lower castes from oppression and promote social equality and education.

Q3. Which of the following mountain passes connects Sikkim with Tibet (China)?

- A) Zoji La



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- B) Nathu La
- C) Shipki La
- D) Palghat Pass

Answer: B) Nathu La

Solution: Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas connecting the Indian state of Sikkim with the Tibet Autonomous Region in China.

Q4. The concept of 'Five-Year Plans' in India was borrowed from which country's constitution/model?

- A) USA
- B) USSR (now Russia)
- C) United Kingdom
- D) France

Answer: B) USSR (now Russia)

Solution: India adopted the concept of centralized Five-Year Plans for economic planning from the former USSR under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q5. What happens to the weight of a person in a lift that is accelerating downwards?

- A) Increases
- B) Decreases

- C) Remains unchanged
- D) Becomes double

Answer: B) Decreases

Solution: When a lift accelerates downwards with an acceleration 'a', the apparent weight becomes $N = m(g - a)$, which is less than the actual weight mg .

Q6. By which Constitutional Amendment Act were Fundamental Duties added to the Indian Constitution?

- A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
- D) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992

Answer: A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

Solution: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added Part IV-A and Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties based on the Swaran Singh Committee recommendations.

Q7. The famous rock-cut Kailash Temple at Ellora was built during the reign of which dynasty?

- A) Chola
- B) Rashtrakuta
- C) Pallava

- D) Chalukya

Answer: B) Rashtrakuta

Solution: The Kailash Temple (Cave 16) at Ellora was carved out of a single rock monolith during the 8th century under the patronage of Rashtrakuta King Krishna I.

Q8. Which ecological phenomenon refers to the increasing concentration of toxic substances in organisms at higher trophic levels?

- A) Eutrophication
- B) Bioaccumulation
- C) Biomagnification
- D) Bioremediation

Answer: C) Biomagnification

Solution: Biomagnification is the accumulation and concentration of non-biodegradable toxic substances (like DDT or mercury) at higher levels of the food chain.

Q9. Which gas is primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect on Earth?

- A) Nitrogen
- B) Oxygen
- C) Carbon Dioxide
- D) Argon

Answer: C) Carbon Dioxide

Solution: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), along with water vapor and methane, traps heat radiated from the Earth's surface, leading to the greenhouse effect.

Q10. Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' due to its frequent destructive floods?

- A) Kosi
- B) Damodar
- C) Hooghly
- D) Brahmaputra

Answer: B) Damodar

Solution: The Damodar River was historically known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' because of recurring catastrophic floods. The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) helped control it.

Q11. Who presides over the Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament in India?

- A) The President of India
- B) The Vice-President of India
- C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D) The Prime Minister

Answer: C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

Solution: Under Article 108, joint sittings are summoned by the President, but presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (or in their absence, Deputy Speaker).

Q12. Who was the founder of the Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty in India?

- A) Iltutmish
- B) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- C) Balban
- D) Razia Sultana

Answer: B) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Solution: Qutb-ud-din Aibak established the Slave Dynasty in 1206 AD after the death of Muhammad Ghori. He also initiated the construction of the Qutb Minar.

Q13. Which component of blood is primarily responsible for carrying oxygen throughout the body?

- A) White Blood Cells (WBCs)
- B) Blood Platelets
- C) Red Blood Cells (RBCs)
- D) Blood Plasma

Answer: C) Red Blood Cells (RBCs)

Solution: RBCs contain hemoglobin, an iron-rich protein that binds to oxygen in the lungs and transports it to body tissues.

Q14. Which institution acts as the 'Lender of Last Resort' in the Indian financial system?

- A) State Bank of India

- B) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- C) Reserve Bank of India
- D) NABARD

Answer: C) Reserve Bank of India

Solution: As the central bank, RBI provides liquidity to commercial banks facing temporary liquidity shortages, acting as the Lender of Last Resort.

Q15. The 'Ten Degree Channel' separates which of the following pairs of islands?

- A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- B) Lakshadweep and Maldives
- C) Diu and Daman
- D) South Andaman and Little Andaman

Answer: A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Solution: The Ten Degree Channel is a strait in the Bay of Bengal that separates the Little Andaman island to the north from Car Nicobar island to the south.

Q16. In which year did the historic Jallianwala Bagh Massacre take place?

- A) 1915
- B) 1919

- C) 1921
- D) 1930

Answer: B) 1919

Solution: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13th April 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab, when British troops commanded by Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer fired on peaceful protesters.

Q17. What is the SI unit of Electrical Resistance?

- A) Ampere
- B) Volt
- C) Ohm
- D) Watt

Answer: C) Ohm

Solution: The SI unit of electrical resistance is the Ohm, named after German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (symbol Ω).

Q18. Which body is responsible for recommending the distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States in India?

- A) NITI Aayog
- B) Finance Commission
- C) Public Accounts Committee

- D) Reserve Bank of India

Answer: B) Finance Commission

Solution: Under Article 280, the Finance Commission is constituted every five years to advise on the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between Union and States.

Q19. Where is the headquarter of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) located?

- A) Geneva, Switzerland
- B) Nairobi, Kenya
- C) New York, USA
- D) Paris, France

Answer: B) Nairobi, Kenya

Solution: UNEP was established in 1972 after the Stockholm Conference, and its headquarters are located in Nairobi, Kenya.

Q20. What is the common chemical name of baking soda?

- A) Sodium Chloride
- B) Sodium Carbonate
- C) Sodium Bicarbonate
- D) Calcium Carbonate

Answer: C) Sodium Bicarbonate

Solution: Baking soda is chemical compound NaHCO_3 , known scientifically as Sodium Bicarbonate.

Q21. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement was launched in 1942?

- A) Lord Willingdon
- B) Lord Linlithgow
- C) Lord Wavell
- D) Lord Mountbatten

Answer: B) Lord Linlithgow

Solution: Lord Linlithgow served as Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1943 during the outbreak of WWII and the launch of the Quit India Movement in August 1942.

Q22. Which planet in our solar system has the shortest orbital period (year length) around the Sun?

- A) Venus
- B) Earth
- C) Mercury
- D) Mars

Answer: C) Mercury

Solution: Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and takes only about 88 Earth days to complete one orbit around the Sun.

Q23. How many total seats are reserved for nominated members in the Rajya Sabha?

- A) 10
- B) 12
- C) 14
- D) 2

Answer: B) 12

Solution: Under Article 80, the President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, and social service.

Q24. Inflation caused by an increase in input costs such as wages and raw materials is termed as:

- A) Demand-Pull Inflation
- B) Cost-Push Inflation
- C) Hyperinflation
- D) Stagflation

Answer: B) Cost-Push Inflation

Solution: Cost-push inflation happens when overall prices increase (inflation) due to increases in the cost of wages and raw materials.

Q25. Which Harappan site is famously known for its water management system and dockyard?

- A) Kalibangan
- B) Mohenjo-Daro
- C) Lothal
- D) Harappa

Answer: C) Lothal

Solution: Lothal in Gujarat was a prominent port city of the Indus Valley Civilization, famous for its massive brick basin identified as a tidal dockyard.

Q26. Which organ in the human body produces bile juice?

- A) Gallbladder
- B) Liver
- C) Pancreas
- D) Stomach

Answer: B) Liver

Solution: The liver continuously secretes bile juice, which helps digest fats. It is stored and concentrated in the gallbladder.

Q27. Which soil type covers the largest total land surface area in India?

- A) Black Soil
- B) Red Soil

- C) Alluvial Soil
- D) Laterite Soil

Answer: C) Alluvial Soil

Solution: Alluvial soil is the most widespread soil type in India, covering about 40-45% of total land area, particularly across the Indo-Gangetic plains.

Q28. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in the Indian Constitution is adopted from which country?

- A) United States of America
- B) United Kingdom
- C) Canada
- D) Australia

Answer: A) United States of America

Solution: The feature of Judicial Review, which allows courts to evaluate legislative and executive actions, was adapted from the US Constitutional system.

Q29. Which instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?

- A) Hygrometer
- B) Barometer
- C) Anemometer

- D) Thermometer

Answer: B) Barometer

Solution: A barometer is a scientific instrument used in meteorology to measure atmospheric air pressure.

Q30. The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of:

- A) Endangered wildlife
- B) Ozone layer
- C) Wetlands
- D) Tropical rainforests

Answer: C) Wetlands

Solution: Signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971, the Ramsar Convention focuses on the conservation and wise use of all wetlands worldwide.

SECTION 2: KARNATAKA GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (20 QUESTIONS)

Q31. Which is the highest peak in Karnataka?

- A) Mullayanagiri
- B) Kudremukh
- C) Kodachadri
- D) Brahmagiri

Answer: A) Mullayanagiri

Solution: Mullayanagiri, located in the Chandra Dhrona Hill Ranges of Chikkamagaluru district, is the highest peak in Karnataka (height approx. 1,930 meters / 6,330 ft).

Q32. Who was the founder of the Kadamba Dynasty, the first indigenous kingdom of Karnataka?

- A) Pulakeshin I
- B) Mayurasharma
- C) Vishnuvardhana
- D) Shivappa Nayaka

Answer: B) Mayurasharma

Solution: Mayurasharma founded the Kadamba kingdom in 345 AD with Banavasi as its capital, establishing the first native ruling kingdom of Karnataka.

Q33. Which classical Kannada literary work is recognized as the earliest available written work in Kannada prose/poetry?

- A) Kavirajamarga
- B) Vikramarjuna Vijaya
- C) Vaddaradhane
- D) Gadhayuddha

Answer: A) Kavirajamarga

Solution: Kavirajamarga, written by King Amoghavarsha I (or court poet Srivijaya) in the 9th century, is the earliest extant work on poetics and literature in Kannada.

Q34. The famous battle of Talikota (1565 AD) led to the decline of which major empire in South India?

- A) Bahmani Sultanate
- B) Vijayanagara Empire
- C) Hoysala Empire
- D) Ganga Empire

Answer: B) Vijayanagara Empire

Solution: In 1565, the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates defeated Rama Raya of the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota (Rakkasagi-Tangadagi).

Q35. On which river is the iconic Jog Falls (Gersoppa Falls) situated?

- A) Kaveri
- B) Sharavathi
- C) Tungabhadra
- D) Krishna

Answer: B) Sharavathi

Solution: Jog Falls, one of India's highest plunge waterfalls, is formed by the Sharavathi River in the Shimoga district of Karnataka.

Q36. Who was the 12th-century philosopher and social reformer who initiated the Vachana movement and Virashaivism in Karnataka?

- A) Madhvacharya
- B) Basaveshwara (Basavanna)
- C) Akka Mahadevi
- D) Allama Prabhu

Answer: B) Basaveshwara (Basavanna)

Solution: Basavanna was a 12th-century philosopher, statesman, and social reformer who established Anubhava Mantapa and advocated equality through Vachana poetry.

Q37. What is the official State Animal of Karnataka?

- A) Tiger
- B) Indian Elephant
- C) Gaur (Bison)
- D) Lion-tailed Macaque

Answer: B) Indian Elephant

Solution: The Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*) is officially designated as the state animal of Karnataka.

Q38. The monolithic statue of Lord Bahubali (Gommateshwara) at Shravanabelagola was commissioned by which minister?

- A) Chavundaraya
- B) Gangaraja

- C) Perpermadi
- D) Bichi Raja

Answer: A) Chavundaraya

Solution: Chavundaraya, a commander and minister of the Western Ganga Dynasty, erected the 57-foot monolithic Gommateshwara statue around 981 AD.

Q39. Nagarhole National Park in Karnataka is also officially known by which name?

- A) Bandipur National Park
- B) Rajiv Gandhi National Park
- C) Anshi National Park
- D) Kudremukh National Park

Answer: B) Rajiv Gandhi National Park

Solution: Nagarhole National Park, located across Kodagu and Mysore districts, is officially named Rajiv Gandhi National Park.

Q40. Which city in Karnataka is widely known as the 'Silk City' of the state?

- A) Ramanagara
- B) Mysuru
- C) Belagavi

- D) Mandya

Answer: A) Ramanagara

Solution: Ramanagara is famous as Asia's largest market for silk cocoons, earning it the nickname 'Silk City' (Reshme Nagara).

Q41. Who was popularly called 'Karnataka Kesari' for his active leadership during the Indian Freedom Movement?

- A) Gangadhar Rao Deshpande
- B) Karnad Sadashiva Rao
- C) K. C. Reddy
- D) Hardekar Manjappa

Answer: A) Gangadhar Rao Deshpande

Solution: Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belagavi was a prominent freedom fighter and close associate of Tilak and Gandhi, known as 'Karnataka Kesari'.

Q42. Which traditional dance-drama folk art form is highly popular in coastal Karnataka districts?

- A) Kathakali
- B) Yakshagana
- C) Theyyam
- D) Dollu Kunitha

Answer: B) Yakshagana

Solution: Yakshagana is a traditional theatre form combining dance, music, dialogue, and elaborate costumes native to coastal and adjoining districts of Karnataka.

Q43. The famous Chennakesava Temple at Belur was constructed under the patronage of which Hoysala ruler?

- A) Veera Ballala II
- B) Vishnuvardhana
- C) Nripa Kama II
- D) Someshwara

Answer: B) Vishnuvardhana

Solution: Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana commissioned the Chennakesava Temple at Belur in 1117 AD to commemorate his victory over the Cholas.

Q44. In which year was the Belgaum (Belagavi) Session of the Indian National Congress held, presided over by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A) 1920
- B) 1924
- C) 1930
- D) 1942

Answer: B) 1924

Solution: The 39th session of INC in Belgaum in December 1924 was historic because it was the ONLY Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q45. Which major dam is constructed across the Kaveri River in the Mandya district of Karnataka?

- A) Tungabhadra Dam
- B) Krishna Raja Sagara (KRS) Dam
- C) Almatti Dam
- D) Supa Dam

Answer: B) Krishna Raja Sagara (KRS) Dam

Solution: KRS Dam was engineered by Sir M. Visvesvaraya and built across the Kaveri River near Mysuru/Mandya during the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV.

Q46. What is the official State Tree of Karnataka?

- A) Banyan Tree
- B) Sandalwood Tree
- C) Teak Tree
- D) Neem Tree

Answer: B) Sandalwood Tree

Solution: Sandalwood (*Santalum album*) is the official State Tree of Karnataka, famous for its rich fragrance and historic sandalwood carving industry.

Q47. Kittur Chennamma led an armed rebellion against British rule in 1824 against which controversial British policy/action?

- A) Vernacular Press Act
- B) Doctrine of Lapse / Interference in Succession
- C) Rowlatt Act
- D) Permanent Settlement

Answer: B) Doctrine of Lapse / Interference in Succession

Solution: Rani Chennamma of Kittur fought the British East India Company in 1824 when they refused to recognize her adopted son Shivalingappa as legal heir.

Q48. In which year was 'Mysore State' officially renamed as 'Karnataka'?

- A) 1956
- B) 1971
- C) 1973
- D) 1982

Answer: C) 1973

Solution: Mysore State was formed on Nov 1, 1956. Later, on November 1, 1973, under Chief Minister D. Devaraj Urs, it was renamed 'Karnataka'.

Q49. Who was the first Kannada writer to receive the prestigious Jnanpith Award?

- A) Da. Ra. Bendre
- B) K. Shivaram Karanth

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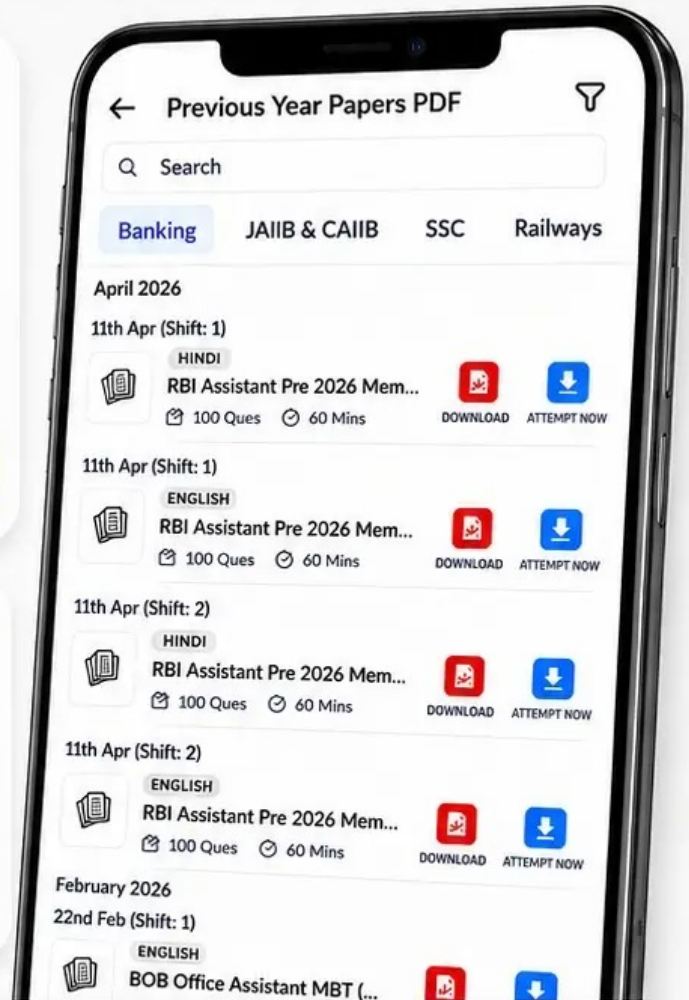
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- C) Kuvempu (K. V. Puttappa)
- D) Masti Venkatesha Iyengar

Answer: C) Kuvempu (K. V. Puttappa)

Solution: Kuvempu received the Jnanpith Award in 1967 for his epic poem 'Sri Ramayana Darshanam', becoming the first Kannada litterateur to receive this honor.

Q50. Which region in Karnataka was world-famous for its historic gold mines, which operated for over a century before closing in 2001?

- A) Hutti
- B) Kolar Gold Fields (KGF)
- C) Sandur
- D) Chitradurga

Answer: B) Kolar Gold Fields (KGF)

Solution: Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) in Kolar district was one of India's major gold mines, functioning for over 120 years before operations ceased in 2001.