

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper has **25 questions** carrying **2 marks** each. Total: **50 marks**.
- All questions are MCQs with four options (A/B/C/D). Choose the single correct answer.
- **No negative marking**. Wrong or blank answers carry zero marks.
- Attempt all questions. Do not leave any answer blank.

Section A: Indian History

Q1. Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal at Agra?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Aurangzeb
- (D) Shah Jahan

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Taj Mahal was built by **Shah Jahan** in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal between 1632 and 1653.

Q2. In which year was the Indian National Congress founded?

- (A) 1857
- (B) 1867
- (C) 1875
- (D) 1885

Answer: (D)



Solution

The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in **1885** by A.O. Hume in Bombay. It became the leading organisation of the independence movement.

Q3. In which year did the First War of Indian Independence take place?

- (A) 1847
- (B) 1857
- (C) 1867
- (D) 1875

Answer: (B)

Solution

The First War of Indian Independence (also called the Sepoy Mutiny) took place in **1857**, starting at Meerut on 10 May.

Q4. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in which year?

- (A) 1917
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1942

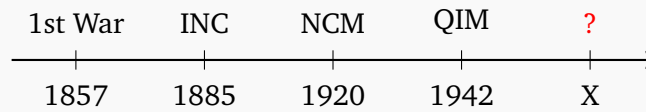
Answer: (B)

Solution

Gandhi launched the **Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920**, calling on Indians to refuse cooperation with British rule. The Dandi March (1930) and Quit India Movement (1942) came later.



Q5. The following timeline shows key events in India's freedom movement. Which event is marked at position **X**?



- (A) Partition of Bengal
- (B) Dandi March
- (C) Formation of the Constitution
- (D) Indian Independence

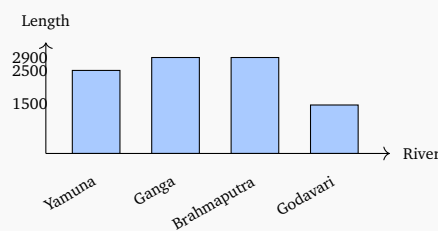
Answer: (D)

Solution

The timeline follows 1857 → 1885 → 1920 → 1942 → **1947 Independence**. Position X corresponds to **Indian Independence** on 15 August 1947.

Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. The bar chart below shows approximate lengths (km) of four Indian rivers. Which river is the *longest*?



- (A) Yamuna
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Godavari

Answer: (C)



Solution

The **Ganga** (2525 km within India) is the longest river entirely in India. Brahmaputra has comparable total length but only partially flows through India. Yamuna is shorter, and Godavari is the longest peninsular river.

Q7. Which is the highest mountain peak located within the territory of India?

- (A) Kangchenjunga
- (B) Nanda Devi
- (C) K2
- (D) Mount Everest

Answer: (A)

Solution

Kangchenjunga (8586 m), located in Sikkim on the India-Nepal border, is the highest peak within Indian territory. K2 is in Pakistan-administered territory; Everest is in Nepal.

Q8. The Thar Desert, the largest hot desert in India, is primarily located in which state?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Punjab

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Thar Desert** (also called the Great Indian Desert) is primarily located in **Rajasthan**. It extends into parts of Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab, but Rajasthan holds the largest share.



Q9. Chilika Lake, the largest coastal lagoon in India, is located in which state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Answer: (B)

Solution

Chilika Lake is in **Odisha**. It is India's largest brackish water lagoon and a Ramsar wetland site, famous for migratory birds and the Irrawaddy dolphin.

Q10. The river Brahmaputra originates in which region?

- (A) Tibet
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Assam

Answer: (A)

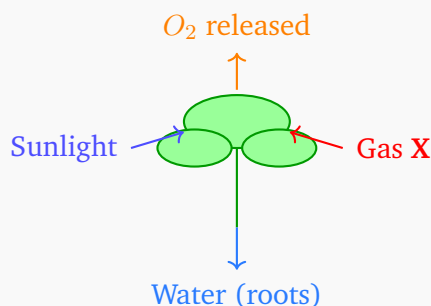
Solution

The **Brahmaputra** originates from the **Chemayungdung glacier in Tibet** (where it is called Yarlung Tsangpo). It enters India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam before entering Bangladesh.

Section C: Science Facts



Q11. The diagram shows the photosynthesis process. Which gas (labelled **X**) does the plant *absorb* from the air?



- (A) Oxygen (O_2)
- (B) Nitrogen (N_2)
- (C) Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- (D) Hydrogen (H_2)

Answer: (C)

Solution

Plants absorb **carbon dioxide** (CO_2) from the air and release oxygen (O_2) during photosynthesis. Sunlight and water are also inputs; glucose is produced as food for the plant.

Q12. How many chambers does the human heart have?

- (A) Four
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Five

Answer: (A)

Solution

The human heart has **four chambers**: two upper chambers (left and right *atria*) and two lower chambers (left and right *ventricles*). Fish have two-chambered hearts and frogs have three-chambered hearts.



Q13. The approximate speed of sound in air at room temperature is:

- (A) 343 m/s
- (B) 300 m/s
- (C) 500 m/s
- (D) 1500 m/s

Answer: (A)

Solution

The speed of sound in air at room temperature (about 20°C) is approximately **343 m/s**. Sound travels much faster in water (about 1500 m/s) and even faster in steel.

Q14. Which organ of the human body produces the hormone *insulin*?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Stomach

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **pancreas** produces insulin, which regulates blood sugar levels. When the pancreas does not produce enough insulin, a person develops diabetes.

Q15. The colour spectrum of a rainbow is shown below. How many distinct colours does a rainbow contain?



- (A) Five
- (B) Seven
- (C) Six
- (D) Eight



Answer: (B)

Solution

A rainbow has **seven** colours: Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red (VIB-GYOR). They appear when sunlight refracts through water droplets in the atmosphere.

Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution

Q16. With which words does the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begin?

- (A) “Citizens of India”
- (B) “Republic of India”
- (C) “Government of India”
- (D) “We, the People of India”

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Preamble begins with “**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**” and goes on to declare India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. It was adopted on 26 November 1949.

Q17. After the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019, how many states and union territories does India have?

- (A) 29 states and 7 union territories
- (B) 28 states and 8 union territories
- (C) 27 states and 9 union territories
- (D) 28 states and 9 union territories

Answer: (B)

Solution

After the bifurcation of Jammu & Kashmir in 2019, India has **28 states and 8 union territories**. J&K and Ladakh became two separate UTs.



Q18. Which of the following is the national animal of India?

- (A) Asiatic Lion
- (B) Indian Elephant
- (C) Bengal Tiger
- (D) Snow Leopard

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Bengal Tiger** (*Panthera tigris tigris*) is the national animal of India, declared so in 1973 when Project Tiger was launched to protect it from extinction.

Q19. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 17
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 19

Answer: (B)

Solution

Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. Article 14 guarantees equality before law, Article 19 gives freedom of speech, and Article 21 protects life and liberty.

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment



Q20. The podium below shows the top-three finishers at the FIFA World Cup 2022 held in Qatar. Which country (**Position 1**) won the tournament?

2nd	1st	3rd
France	?	Croatia

- (A) Brazil
- (B) France
- (C) England
- (D) Argentina

Answer: (D)

Solution

Argentina won the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar, defeating France in the final on penalties. It was Argentina's third World Cup title. Croatia finished third.

Q21. India's first satellite, launched in 1975, was named after which ancient Indian mathematician?

- (A) Aryabhata
- (B) Chandrayaan
- (C) Mangalyaan
- (D) Rohini

Answer: (A)

Solution

India's first satellite, launched on 19 April 1975 by a Soviet rocket, was named **Aryabhata** after the 5th-century Indian mathematician and astronomer. It was built by ISRO.



Q22. The ICC Cricket World Cup 2023 was hosted by which country?

- (A) India
- (B) England
- (C) Australia
- (D) South Africa

Answer: (A)

Solution

The ICC Cricket World Cup 2023 was hosted by **India** (October-November 2023). Australia won the tournament, defeating India in the final at Ahmedabad.

Q23. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam served as the 11th President of India during which period?

- (A) 1997 to 2002
- (B) 2000 to 2005
- (C) 2002 to 2007
- (D) 2005 to 2010

Answer: (C)

Solution

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam served as the 11th President of India from **2002 to 2007**. Known as the “Missile Man of India,” he was also the chief architect of India’s civilian space programme and military missile development.

Q24. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in which year?

- (A) 1975
- (B) 1977
- (C) 1978
- (D) 1979

Answer: (D)



Solution

Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize in **1979** for her humanitarian work among the poorest of the poor in Calcutta (now Kolkata). She founded the Missionaries of Charity in 1950.

Q25. Project Tiger, India's tiger conservation programme, was launched in which year?

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1970
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1980

Answer: (C)

Solution

Project Tiger was launched on 1 April **1973** by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand. It was India's first dedicated wildlife conservation programme. Today, India has 53 tiger reserves.

Answer Key

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

