

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 10

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. Who founded the Maratha Empire and was crowned *Chhatrapati* (sovereign king) at Raigad Fort in 1674?

- (A) Aurangzeb
- (B) Bajirao Peshwa I
- (C) Shivaji Maharaj
- (D) Haider Ali

Answer: (C)

Solution

Shivaji Maharaj (1630–1680) founded the Maratha Empire and was crowned *Chhatrapati* at Raigad Fort in 1674. He built a powerful navy, established efficient administration, and laid the foundation of the empire that later challenged Mughal supremacy.



Q2. India participated in World War I as part of the Allied Forces. India was a signatory to which peace treaty, signed in 1919, that formally ended World War I?

- (A) Treaty of Paris
- (B) Treaty of Ghent
- (C) Treaty of Westphalia
- (D) Treaty of Versailles

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Treaty of Versailles** (28 June 1919) formally ended World War I. India, then under British rule, contributed over one million soldiers to the Allied war effort and was a signatory to the treaty, which also led to the establishment of the League of Nations.

Q3. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre (13 April 1919) in Amritsar, in which hundreds of unarmed civilians were killed, was ordered by which British officer?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Chelmsford
- (C) General Reginald Dyer
- (D) Lord Mountbatten

Answer: (C)

Solution

General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to open fire on a peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919 (Baisakhi Day). Official British figures counted 379 dead; Indian estimates put the toll much higher. The massacre intensified the independence movement and shocked the nation.



Q4. Who was the last Viceroy of India who oversaw the transfer of power and the partition of India in 1947?

- (A) Lord Wavell
- (B) Lord Linlithgow
- (C) Lord Irwin
- (D) Lord Mountbatten

Answer: (D)

Solution

Lord Mountbatten (Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma) was the last Viceroy of India (1947). He announced the Mountbatten Plan for partition and oversaw the transfer of power on 15 August 1947, after which he became the first Governor-General of independent India.

Q5. The diagram below illustrates the “Drain of Wealth” – the systematic transfer of India’s resources to Britain during colonial rule. Which Indian leader first proposed and popularised this economic exploitation theory?



- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Surendranath Banerjee

Answer: (A)

Solution

Dadabhai Naoroji (1825–1917), known as the “Grand Old Man of India,” first articulated the Drain of Wealth theory in his landmark work *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* (1901). He calculated how Britain extracted India’s wealth through taxation, trade, and salaries paid to British officials, impoverishing the country.



Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. The Deccan Plateau, the large triangular landmass that forms the core of the Indian Peninsula, is flanked on its eastern and western sides by which two hill ranges?

- (A) Aravalli Range and Satpura Range
- (B) Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats
- (C) Vindhya Range and Shivalik Hills
- (D) Himalayas and Narmada Valley

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **Deccan Plateau** is bounded on the west by the **Western Ghats** (also called Sahyadri) and on the east by the **Eastern Ghats**. It slopes gently from west to east, which is why most peninsular rivers (Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri) flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal.

Q7. The long-standing inter-state water-sharing dispute over the Kaveri (Cauvery) river is primarily between which two states?

- (A) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- (C) Maharashtra and Goa
- (D) Kerala and Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Kaveri water dispute is between **Karnataka** (upper riparian state) and **Tamil Nadu** (lower riparian state). The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was set up in 1990 and gave its final award in 2007. The Supreme Court later revised the water-sharing formula in 2018.



Q8. Which Union Territory of India, composed entirely of coral islands and atolls, is situated in the *Arabian Sea*?

- (A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (B) Lakshadweep
- (C) Daman and Diu
- (D) Puducherry

Answer: (B)

Solution

Lakshadweep (meaning “one hundred thousand islands”) is a Union Territory consisting of 36 coral islands in the **Arabian Sea**, off the Kerala coast. It is India’s smallest UT by area. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, not the Arabian Sea.

Q9. Which is the highest elevated plateau region of India, situated at an average altitude of over 3,000 m above sea level and often called the “Roof of the World”?

- (A) Deccan Plateau
- (B) Chota Nagpur Plateau
- (C) Malwa Plateau
- (D) Ladakh Plateau

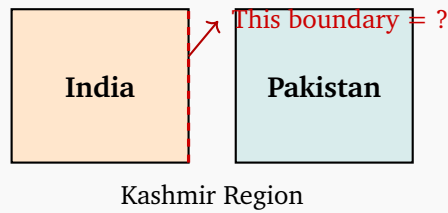
Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Ladakh Plateau** is the highest plateau in India, lying at an average elevation of over 3,000 m (and reaching above 5,000 m in parts). It is a cold desert plateau between the Karakoram and Himalayan ranges. Ladakh became a Union Territory in 2019.



Q10. The diagram below shows the military boundary dividing the Kashmir region between India and Pakistan. What is the official name of this boundary?



- (A) Radcliffe Line
- (B) Line of Control (LoC)
- (C) Durand Line
- (D) McMahon Line

Answer: (B)

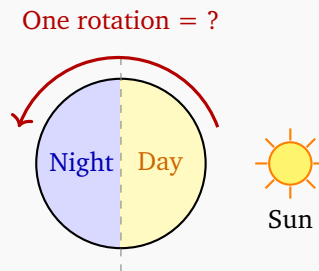
Solution

The **Line of Control (LoC)** is the military demarcation line that divides the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir between India and Pakistan. It was established after the 1971 war via the Simla Agreement (1972). The Radcliffe Line is the India–Pakistan border in Punjab/Bengal; the Durand Line separates Pakistan and Afghanistan; the McMahon Line separates India and China.

Section C: Science Facts



Q11. The diagram shows Earth rotating on its own axis, which causes day and night. Approximately how long does Earth take to complete *one full rotation*?



- (A) 12 hours
- (B) 36 hours
- (C) 24 hours
- (D) 365 days

Answer: (C)

Solution

Earth completes one full rotation on its axis in approximately **24 hours** (more precisely 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds, called a sidereal day). This rotation causes the cycle of day and night. Earth also takes approximately 365.25 days to complete one revolution around the Sun (one year).

Q12. Sound is a mechanical wave that requires a material medium (solid, liquid, or gas) to travel. Through which of the following can sound *NOT* travel?

- (A) Water
- (B) Vacuum
- (C) Air
- (D) Steel

Answer: (B)



Solution

Sound cannot travel through a **vacuum** because it requires particles of a medium to vibrate and carry the wave. In outer space (near vacuum), there is no air or medium, so sound cannot travel. This is different from light, which is an electromagnetic wave and can travel through vacuum.

Q13. Which is the largest planet in our Solar System?

- (A) Jupiter
- (B) Saturn
- (C) Neptune
- (D) Uranus

Answer: (A)

Solution

Jupiter is the largest planet in the Solar System. Its diameter is about 143,000 km – more than 11 times the diameter of Earth. Jupiter is a gas giant, composed mainly of hydrogen and helium, and has at least 95 known moons, including Ganymede, the largest moon in the Solar System.

Q14. In physics, light travels as tiny discrete packets (quanta) of energy. What is the name of this fundamental particle (unit) of light?

- (A) Photon
- (B) Electron
- (C) Proton
- (D) Neutron

Answer: (A)

Solution

A **photon** is the basic unit (quantum) of light and all electromagnetic radiation. Photons have no mass, travel at the speed of light (3×10^8 m/s in vacuum), and carry energy proportional to their frequency ($E = hf$). The concept was introduced by Albert Einstein to explain the photoelectric effect, for which he won the Nobel Prize in 1921.



Q15. What is the correct chemical formula for common table salt (sodium chloride)?

- (A) NaOH
- (B) NaCl
- (C) KCl
- (D) CaCl₂

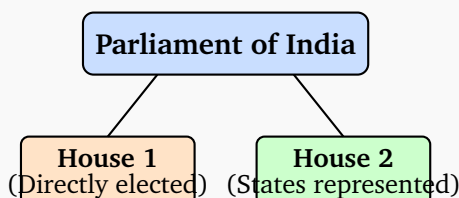
Answer: (B)

Solution

Common table salt is **sodium chloride**, with chemical formula **NaCl**. It is an ionic compound formed by sodium (Na⁺) and chloride (Cl⁻) ions. NaOH is sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), KCl is potassium chloride, and CaCl₂ is calcium chloride.

Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution

Q16. The diagram shows the bicameral structure of India's Parliament. What are the names of its two houses?



- (A) National Assembly and Senate
- (B) Federal Council and House of Representatives
- (C) Council of Ministers and National Assembly
- (D) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Parliament of India is bicameral and consists of two houses: the **Lok Sabha** (House of the People – the directly elected lower house) and the **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States – the upper house representing states). Together with the President of India, they form the Union Legislature.



Q17. The Vice President of India holds which constitutional position in Parliament *by virtue of office* (ex-officio)?

- (A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (B) Chairman of both houses of Parliament
- (C) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (D) Leader of the Opposition

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Vice President of India** is the ex-officio **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** (Article 64 of the Constitution). The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by Lok Sabha members and is a separate position. The Vice President does not sit in the Lok Sabha.

Q18. “Contempt of court” refers to which of the following?

- (A) Disobeying or showing disrespect towards the authority or lawful orders of a court
- (B) Filing an appeal against a court judgment
- (C) Challenging the appointment of a judge in Parliament
- (D) Voluntarily withdrawing a case from court

Answer: (A)

Solution

Contempt of court means any act that disrespects, disobeys, or undermines the authority and dignity of a court or its orders. In India, it is governed by the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. It can be civil (disobeying a court order) or criminal (scandalising the court or obstructing justice). Courts can punish contempt with imprisonment or fine.



Q19. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the *Right against Exploitation*, prohibiting human trafficking, forced labour (begar), and similar practices?

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 23
- (C) Article 25
- (D) Article 32

Answer: (B)

Solution

Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits trafficking of human beings, *begar* (forced/unpaid labour), and other similar forms of exploitation. Article 24 (also under this Right) prohibits employment of children below 14 in factories, mines, or hazardous work. Article 21 protects the right to life and liberty; Article 32 gives the right to constitutional remedies.

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment

Q20. The Wildlife Protection Act, which provides a comprehensive framework for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants across India, was enacted in which year?

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1972

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Wildlife Protection Act** was enacted in **1972** under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It prohibits hunting of protected species, establishes sanctuaries and national parks, and regulates trade in wildlife and wildlife products. It has been amended several times and



formed the legal basis for conservation programmes such as Project Tiger (1973).

Q21. Project Elephant, India's centrally-sponsored scheme for the long-term conservation of the Asian elephant and its habitat, was launched in which year?

- (A) 1973
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1992
- (D) 2000

Answer: (C)

Solution

Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Government of India to protect elephants, their habitats, and migration corridors. It also aims to address human–elephant conflict and the welfare of captive elephants. India is home to the largest population of Asian elephants in the world.

Q22. India hosted the G20 Summit in September 2023, a landmark event where leaders of the world's major economies gathered. In which Indian city was this summit held?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Hyderabad

Answer: (A)

Solution

The G20 Summit 2023 was held in **New Delhi** on 9–10 September 2023 at Bharat Mandapam. It was a historic event during which the African Union was admitted as a permanent member of the G20, and the New Delhi Declaration was adopted by consensus. India held the G20 Presidency from December 2022 to November 2023.



Q23. What is India's highest civilian honour, awarded for exceptional service to the nation in art, literature, science, or public service of the highest order?

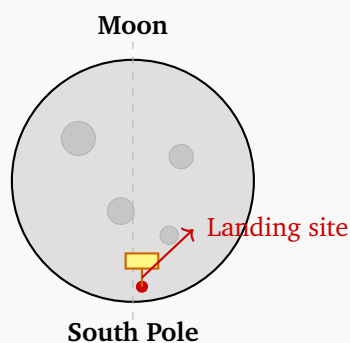
- (A) Bharat Ratna
- (B) Padma Vibhushan
- (C) Padma Bhushan
- (D) Padma Shri

Answer: (A)

Solution

Bharat Ratna ("Jewel of India") is India's highest civilian award, instituted in 1954. It ranks above the Padma awards (Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri). Recipients include Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, C. Rajagopalachari, Lata Mangeshkar, and Sachin Tendulkar, among others.

Q24. The diagram below shows a spacecraft landing near the *south pole* of the Moon. In August 2023, India became the *first nation* to achieve a successful soft landing near the lunar south pole. What was the name of this historic Indian mission?



- (A) Chandrayaan-1
- (B) Chandrayaan-2
- (C) Chandrayaan-3
- (D) Mangalyaan-2

Answer: (C)



Solution

Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed its Vikram lander near the lunar south pole on **23 August 2023**, making India the **first country** to achieve a soft landing near the Moon's south pole. The Pragyan rover then explored the surface. Chandrayaan-1 (2008) was an orbiter; Chandrayaan-2 (2019) had a hard landing. Mangalyaan-2 is a future mission.

Q25. Which Indian scientist is widely regarded as the “Father of the Indian Space Programme” and played a pivotal role in establishing the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)?

- (A) APJ Abdul Kalam
- (B) Homi J. Bhabha
- (C) Satish Dhawan
- (D) Vikram Sarabhai

Answer: (D)

Solution

Vikram Sarabhai (1919–1971) is regarded as the Father of the Indian Space Programme. He founded the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad and was instrumental in establishing ISRO in 1969. He envisioned using space technology for India's development. ISRO's Vikram lander on Chandrayaan-3 is named in his honour.

Answer Key

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

