

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 2

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. The First Battle of Panipat, in which Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established the Mughal Empire in India, was fought in which year?

- (A) 1520
- (B) 1524
- (C) 1526
- (D) 1530

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **First Battle of Panipat** was fought in **1526**. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, and laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India. Panipat, in present-day Haryana, was the site of three decisive battles in Indian history.



Q2. The Swadeshi Movement, which promoted Indian-made goods and boycotted British products, was launched as a protest against which British action in which year?

- (A) Rowlatt Act — 1900
- (B) Jalianwala Bagh — 1901
- (C) Ilbert Bill — 1903
- (D) Partition of Bengal — 1905

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Swadeshi Movement** began in **1905** as a direct response to the **Partition of Bengal** announced by Lord Curzon. It encouraged Indians to use domestically produced goods, boycott British imports, and promote indigenous industries. It was one of the most important precursors to the full independence movement.

Q3. In which year was Mahatma Gandhi born in Porbandar, Gujarat?

- (A) 1865
- (B) 1869
- (C) 1875
- (D) 1880

Answer: (B)

Solution

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October **1869** in Porbandar, Gujarat. His birthday is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday in India, and as the International Day of Non-Violence globally. He led India to independence through non-violent civil disobedience.



Q4. The Simon Commission, boycotted by Indian leaders because it had no Indian members, arrived in India in which year, sparking protests with the slogan “Simon Go Back”?

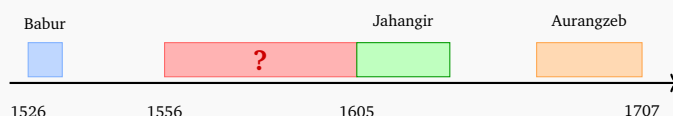
- (A) 1924
- (B) 1925
- (C) 1927
- (D) 1928

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Simon Commission** arrived in India in **1928**. All seven members were British, which outraged Indian leaders who demanded self-governance. The protests led by Lala Lajpat Rai resulted in brutal police lathi charges; Lajpat Rai died from injuries sustained during the protests.

Q5. The timeline below shows the reigns of four Mughal emperors. Which emperor (marked ?) introduced the syncretic religious policy called *Din-i-Ilahi*?



- (A) Babur
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Aurangzeb

Answer: (B)

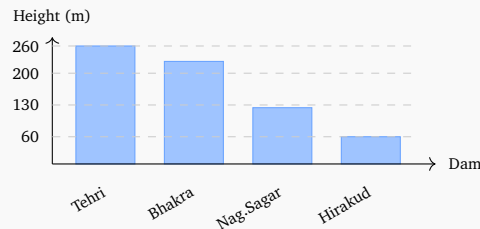
Solution

Akbar (reigned 1556–1605) introduced the **Din-i-Ilahi** (“Religion of God”) in 1582, a syncretic doctrine blending elements of Islam, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity. It reflected his famous policy of religious tolerance (*sulh-i-kul*, or “peace with all”).



Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. The bar chart below shows the heights (in metres) of four major Indian dams. Which dam is the *tallest* in India?



- (A) Tehri Dam
- (B) Bhakra Dam
- (C) Hirakud Dam
- (D) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Answer: (A)

Solution

Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand, built on the Bhagirathi river, is the tallest dam in India at about **260 metres**. It is also one of the tallest dams in the world. Bhakra Dam (226 m) on the Sutlej river in Himachal Pradesh is the second tallest. Hirakud Dam in Odisha is the longest dam in India.

Q7. The Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest and home to the Royal Bengal Tiger, is primarily located in which Indian state?

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

Answer: (C)



Solution

The **Sundarbans** lies in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta, straddling **West Bengal** (India) and Bangladesh. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a Ramsar Wetland, famous for the Bengal Tiger, Irrawaddy dolphins, and saltwater crocodiles.

Q8. The Palk Strait is a narrow body of water that separates the south-eastern coast of India (Tamil Nadu) from which neighbouring country?

- (A) Maldives
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Myanmar
- (D) Sri Lanka

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Palk Strait** separates the southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu (India) from the northern tip of **Sri Lanka**. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the north with the Gulf of Mannar in the south. The legendary Ram Setu (Adam's Bridge) is a chain of limestone shoals across this strait.

Q9. Lakshadweep, India's smallest Union Territory by area, is a group of 36 coral islands situated in which body of water?

- (A) Bay of Bengal
- (B) Pacific Ocean
- (C) Arabian Sea
- (D) Atlantic Ocean

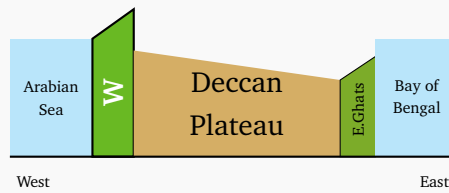
Answer: (C)

Solution

Lakshadweep is located in the **Arabian Sea**, approximately 200–440 km off the coast of Kerala. It comprises 36 islands, of which only 10 are inhabited. Known for its coral reefs, lagoons, and marine biodiversity, it is a popular eco-tourism destination.



Q10. The diagram shows a west-to-east cross-section of the Indian peninsula. Which mountain range (labelled **W**) forms the *western* boundary of the Deccan Plateau?



- (A) Western Ghats
- (B) Eastern Ghats
- (C) Vindhya Range
- (D) Aravalli Range

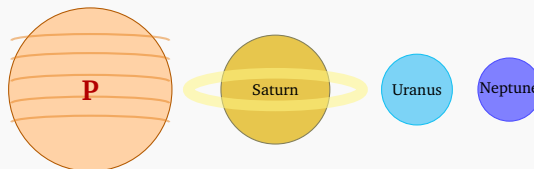
Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Western Ghats** (also called the Sahyadri Range) form the steep western escarpment of the Deccan Plateau, running about 1,600 km parallel to the western coast of India. They are a UNESCO World Heritage biodiversity hotspot and receive heavy rainfall from the southwest monsoon.

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. The diagram shows the relative sizes of four outer planets of our solar system. Which planet (**P**) is the *largest* in the solar system?



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

Answer: (A)



Solution

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system with a diameter of about 143,000 km — more than 11 times the diameter of Earth. It is a gas giant composed mainly of hydrogen and helium, has at least 95 known moons, and is famous for the Great Red Spot, a storm larger than Earth.

Q12. Complete Newton's Third Law of Motion: "Every action has an equal and opposite _____."

- (A) velocity
- (B) acceleration
- (C) reaction
- (D) momentum

Answer: (C)

Solution

Newton's Third Law states: "Every action has an equal and opposite **reaction**." For example, when a rocket expels hot gases downward (action), the gases push the rocket upward (reaction). This principle also explains swimming (pushing water backward makes you move forward) and walking.

Q13. In the human ABO blood group system, which blood group is called the *universal donor* because it can be given to patients of any blood group in emergencies?

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

Answer: (B)

Solution

Blood group **O** (specifically O negative) is called the **universal donor** because red blood cells of O type lack A and B antigens, so they can be transfused to recipients of any ABO blood group without triggering an immune response. Blood group AB is called the



universal recipient.

Q14. A *light year* is a unit used in astronomy. What physical quantity does it measure?

- (A) Time
- (B) Speed
- (C) Distance
- (D) Energy

Answer: (C)

Solution

A **light year** is a unit of **distance** — the distance that light travels in one year in vacuum, approximately 9.46×10^{15} metres (about 9.46 trillion km). Despite the word “year” in its name, it measures distance, not time. The nearest star to our Sun, Proxima Centauri, is about 4.24 light years away.

Q15. Three of the diseases below are caused by bacteria. Which one is caused by a *virus*?

- (A) Tuberculosis
- (B) Typhoid
- (C) Cholera
- (D) Influenza

Answer: (D)

Solution

Influenza (flu) is caused by the Influenza **virus** (types A, B, C). The other three are bacterial: Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Typhoid by *Salmonella typhi*, and Cholera by *Vibrio cholerae*. Antibiotics treat bacterial diseases, while antivirals or vaccines address viral ones.

Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution



Q16. What is the maximum number of members that the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), the upper house of India's Parliament, can have under the Constitution?

- (A) 200
- (B) 230
- (C) 245
- (D) 250

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Indian Constitution provides for a maximum of **250 members** in the Rajya Sabha: up to 238 elected representatives from states and union territories, and up to 12 members nominated by the President for distinguished service in literature, science, art, or social service. Currently the Rajya Sabha has 245 functioning seats.

Q17. Under Article 56 of the Indian Constitution, the President of India holds office for a term of how many years?

- (A) 4 years
- (B) 5 years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 7 years

Answer: (B)

Solution

Under **Article 56**, the President of India holds office for a term of **5 years** from the date of entering office. The President is eligible for re-election and can be removed before the end of the term through the impeachment process described in Article 61.



Q18. Under Article 124 of the Indian Constitution, who formally appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- (A) President of India
- (B) Prime Minister of India
- (C) Parliament of India
- (D) Vice President of India

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **President of India** formally appoints the Chief Justice of India under Article 124 of the Constitution, after consulting other judges of the Supreme Court. By established convention (the collegium system), the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice.

Q19. Under which article of the Indian Constitution is the Election Commission of India established, granting it control over elections to Parliament and State Legislatures?

- (A) Article 324
- (B) Article 310
- (C) Article 300
- (D) Article 356

Answer: (A)

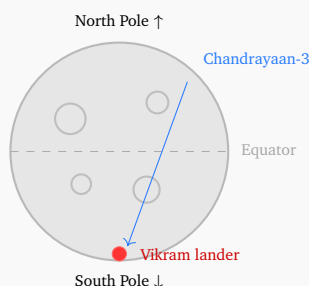
Solution

The **Election Commission of India** is established under **Article 324**, which vests in it the superintendence, direction, and control of preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice President. Article 356 relates to President's Rule in states.

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment



Q20. The diagram shows the Moon. ISRO's Chandrayaan-3 made India the *first* country to successfully soft-land near the **lunar south pole**. In which year did this historic mission succeed?



- (A) 2021
- (B) 2023
- (C) 2022
- (D) 2024

Answer: (B)

Solution

Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed on the lunar south pole on 23 August **2023**, making India the first country to achieve a soft landing near this region. The lander was named *Vikram* and the rover *Pragyan*. The mission was launched by ISRO on 14 July 2023 and operated for about 14 Earth days on the lunar surface.

Q21. India held the Presidency of the G20 (Group of Twenty) and hosted the Leaders' Summit in New Delhi under the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" in which year?

- (A) 2023
- (B) 2022
- (C) 2024
- (D) 2025

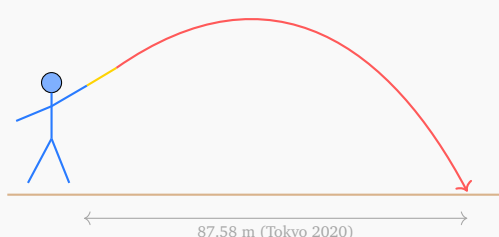
Answer: (A)



Solution

India held the **G20 Presidency** during **2023** (December 2022 – November 2023). The G20 Leaders' Summit was held in New Delhi on 9–10 September 2023 under the theme *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* ("One Earth, One Family, One Future"). A landmark outcome was the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent G20 member.

Q22. Neeraj Chopra won India's first-ever Olympic gold medal in a track-and-field event at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics. The diagram illustrates his winning throw. In which athletic event did he compete?



- (A) 100 m sprint
- (B) Javelin throw
- (C) Long jump
- (D) Shot put

Answer: (B)

Solution

Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in **javelin throw** at the Tokyo Olympics 2020 (held in 2021) with a throw of 87.58 metres. He became the first Indian to win an Olympic gold in an athletics (track and field) event. He later won gold at the 2023 World Athletics Championships in Budapest, Hungary.



Q23. Amartya Sen, the Indian economist known for his work on welfare economics, poverty, and famine, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in which year?

- (A) 1994
- (B) 1996
- (C) 1998
- (D) 2000

Answer: (C)

Solution

Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in **1998** for his contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, and the study of famines (notably his finding that famines are caused by failures of entitlement, not food shortage). He was the first Indian and the first Asian to win this prize.

Q24. The Paris Agreement — the landmark international treaty on climate change that aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels — was adopted in which year?

- (A) 2010
- (B) 2012
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2015

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Paris Agreement** was adopted on 12 December **2015** at COP21 (the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC) in Paris, France. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. India is a signatory and has committed to ambitious climate targets including achieving net-zero emissions by 2070.



Q25. Rabindranath Tagore became the first Indian (and first non-European) to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. For which collection of poems was this prize awarded?

- (A) Gitanjali
- (B) Gora
- (C) Ghare Baire
- (D) The Postmaster

Answer: (A)

Solution

Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for **Gitanjali** ("Song Offerings"), a collection of 103 English-prose poems that he translated from his own Bengali originals. Tagore also composed India's national anthem, "Jana Gana Mana," and Bangladesh's national anthem, "Amar Shonar Bangla."

Answer Key

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

