

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 3

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 Partition of Bengal, carried out by British Viceroy Lord Curzon, took place in which year?

- (A) 1900
- (B) 1902
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1910

Answer: (C)

Solution

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in **1905**, dividing it into East Bengal (with Assam) and West Bengal. This decision sparked widespread protests and the Swadeshi Movement. The partition was annulled in 1911.



Q2. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, in which hundreds of unarmed Indians were killed by British troops under General Dyer, took place in which year?

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1923
- (D) 1925

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** occurred on 13 April **1919** in Amritsar, Punjab. General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to fire on a peaceful gathering, killing at least 379 people (official estimate). The tragedy intensified the independence movement.

Q3. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) to protest the British salt tax. In which year did this march begin?

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1932
- (C) 1934
- (D) 1936

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Dandi March** began on 12 March **1930** from Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhi led 78 followers on a 241-mile march to the coastal village of Dandi, where he made salt from seawater on 6 April 1930, defying British salt laws.



Q4. At the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) was formally adopted. Who presided over this historic session?

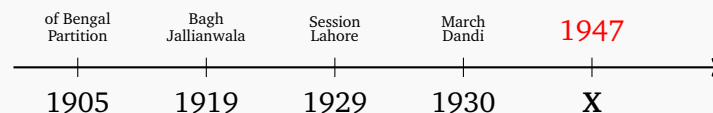
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (B)

Solution

Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Lahore Session (December 1929). The Congress passed the Purna Swaraj resolution and declared 26 January as Independence Day. This date later became India's Republic Day (1950).

Q5. The timeline below traces key events of India's freedom struggle. Who became India's *first Prime Minister* at the event marked X in 1947?



- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: (A)

Solution

Jawaharlal Nehru became India's first Prime Minister on 15 August 1947. Sardar Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Law Minister and chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee; Dr. Rajendra Prasad became India's first President.

Section B: Indian Geography



Q6. The Konkan coast is a narrow strip of land between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. Which of the following states does *NOT* lie along the Konkan coast?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Goa
- (D) Karnataka

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Konkan coast extends along the states of **Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka** (and the union territory of Daman & Diu). **Tamil Nadu** lies on the eastern (Coromandel) coast and is not part of the Konkan coast.

Q7. The Western Ghats (Sahyadri range), a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a global biodiversity hotspot, runs parallel to which coast of India?

- (A) Eastern coast
- (B) Northern coast
- (C) Southern coast
- (D) Western coast

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Western Ghats** run parallel to the **western coast** of India for about 1600 km from Gujarat in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. They receive heavy rainfall due to the southwest monsoon. The Eastern Ghats run parallel to the eastern coast.



Q8. The river Krishna, one of the longest rivers of the Deccan Plateau, originates in which Indian state?

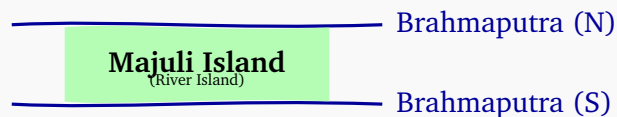
- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Maharashtra

Answer: (D)

Solution

The river **Krishna** originates at **Mahabaleshwar** in the Western Ghats of **Maharashtra**. It flows east through Karnataka and Telangana before emptying into the Bay of Bengal in Andhra Pradesh. It is about 1400 km long.

Q9. The diagram below shows a river island formed by two channels of the Brahmaputra. **Majuli**, the world's largest freshwater river island, is located in which Indian state?



- (A) Assam
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

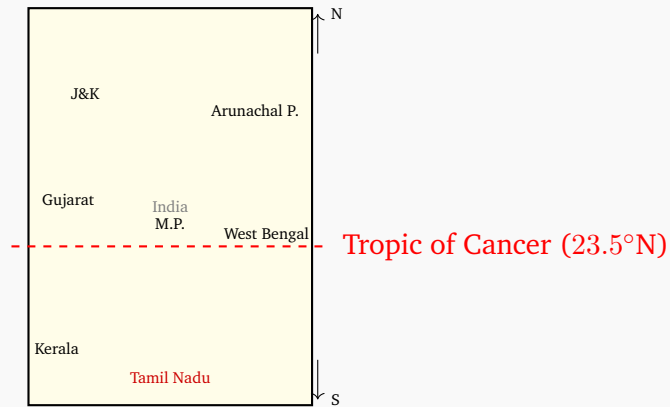
Answer: (A)

Solution

Majuli is located in **Assam**, formed by the Brahmaputra and its tributary Lohit. It is the world's largest river island (about 352 sq km) and a centre of Neo-Vaishnavite culture. It became India's first island district in 2016.



Q10. The outline map below shows India with the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) drawn across it. Which of the following states is *NOT* crossed by the Tropic of Cancer?



- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Tropic of Cancer passes through **Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram**. **Tamil Nadu** lies well south of 23.5°N and is not crossed by the Tropic of Cancer.

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. Which is the *largest* organ of the human body?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Skin
- (D) Brain

Answer: (C)



Solution

The **skin** is the largest organ of the human body. In an average adult, skin has a surface area of about $1.7\text{--}2\text{ m}^2$ and weighs around $3\text{--}4\text{ kg}$. It protects the body from infection, regulates temperature, and contains sensory receptors.

Q12. Chlorophyll is the green pigment in plants that is essential for photosynthesis. Inside which cell organelle is chlorophyll found?

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Nucleus
- (C) Ribosome
- (D) Chloroplast

Answer: (D)

Solution

Chlorophyll is found inside the **chloroplast**, a specialised organelle found in plant cells and algae. The chloroplast contains stacked membrane structures called thylakoids, where light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis take place.

Q13. At standard atmospheric pressure (1 atm), at what temperature does pure water *boil*?

- (A) 90°C
- (B) 100°C
- (C) 85°C
- (D) 120°C

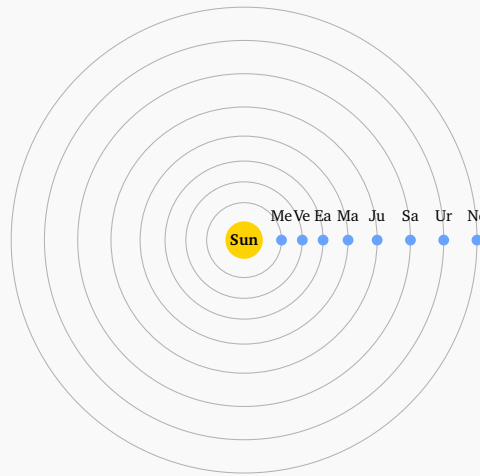
Answer: (B)

Solution

Pure water boils at **100°C** (212°F or 373 K) at standard atmospheric pressure (1 atm). At higher altitudes where pressure is lower, water boils at a lower temperature. Adding salt raises the boiling point slightly.



Q14. The diagram below shows the orbits of planets in our solar system. After Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006, how many planets does the solar system officially have?



- (A) 9
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 10

Answer: (C)

Solution

Our solar system has **8** official planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) in 2006 and is no longer counted among the main planets.

Q15. The loudness (intensity level) of sound is measured in which unit?

- (A) Hertz
- (B) Watt
- (C) Pascal
- (D) Decibel

Answer: (D)



Solution

The loudness of sound is measured in **Decibels (dB)**. A whisper is about 30 dB, normal conversation about 60 dB, a jet engine about 140 dB, and rocket launches can exceed 180 dB. *Hertz* measures frequency, *Pascal* measures pressure, and *Watt* measures power.

Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution

Q16. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are guidelines for the government in framing laws and policies. In which *Part* of the Indian Constitution are they contained?

- (A) Part II
- (B) Part III
- (C) Part IV
- (D) Part V

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in **Part IV** (Articles 36–51) of the Indian Constitution. Part III contains Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35). Unlike Fundamental Rights, DPSPs are not justiciable (cannot be enforced by courts) but are considered fundamental to governance.

Q17. Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. Which constitutional amendment added them?

- (A) 44th Amendment (1978)
- (B) 42nd Amendment (1976)
- (C) 40th Amendment (1976)
- (D) 46th Amendment (1982)

Answer: (B)



Solution

Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the **42nd Amendment in 1976** (during the Emergency period), inserting Article 51A. Originally ten duties were listed; the 86th Amendment (2002) added an eleventh duty related to providing education opportunities to children.

Q18. What is the minimum age required for a citizen of India to vote in general elections?

- (A) 16 years
- (B) 19 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 21 years

Answer: (C)

Solution

The minimum voting age in India is **18 years**, established by the 61st Constitutional Amendment (1988). Before that, the minimum age was 21 years. The right to vote is guaranteed under Article 326 of the Indian Constitution.

Q19. What is the total number of directly elected seats in the Lok Sabha (House of the People), the lower house of India's Parliament?

- (A) 543
- (B) 550
- (C) 525
- (D) 560

Answer: (A)

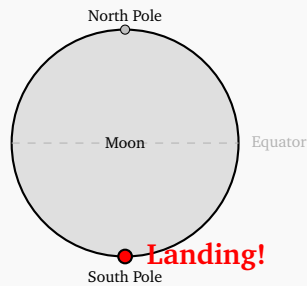
Solution

The Lok Sabha has **543** elected seats (plus 2 seats for the Anglo-Indian community, which were removed by the 104th Amendment in 2020). Members are directly elected by citizens for a term of five years. The maximum constitutional strength is 552.



Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment

Q20. The diagram below shows the Moon. Chandrayaan-3's Vikram lander successfully touched down on the Moon on 23 August 2023. Near which region of the Moon did it land?



- (A) Lunar equator
- (B) Lunar south pole region
- (C) Lunar north pole region
- (D) Sea of Tranquility

Answer: (B)

Solution

Chandrayaan-3 landed near the **lunar south pole region** on 23 August 2023, making India the first country to achieve a soft landing near the Moon's south pole and the fourth country overall to land on the Moon. The mission was conducted by ISRO.

Q21. Which river has been officially designated as the *National River* of India by the Government?

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

Answer: (C)



Solution

The **Ganga** (Ganges) was declared India's National River in 2008. It originates at Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand and flows approximately 2525 km before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. It supports more than 400 million people and is of immense religious significance.

Q22. Kaziranga National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site famous for the Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), is located in which Indian state?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Nagaland

Answer: (A)

Solution

Kaziranga National Park is in **Assam**, situated on the banks of the Brahmaputra river. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985 and is home to two-thirds of the world's population of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses. It also shelters tigers, elephants, and wild water buffalo.

Q23. The Indian Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*) is India's national bird, chosen for its beauty and cultural significance. In which year was it officially declared the national bird of India?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1955
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1963

Answer: (D)



Solution

The Indian Peacock was declared India's **National Bird in 1963**. It is protected under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972). India's national animal is the Bengal Tiger, national flower is the Lotus, national tree is the Banyan, and national fruit is the Mango.

Q24. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Chief Justice of India
- (D) The Parliament of India

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **President of India** appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) under Article 324 of the Constitution. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional body responsible for conducting free and fair elections to Parliament and State Legislatures.

Q25. Who was the first (and only) woman to serve as Prime Minister of India?

- (A) Sonia Gandhi
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Pratibha Patil
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: (B)

Solution

Indira Gandhi (1917–1984), daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, served as India's first and only woman Prime Minister. She served two terms: 1966–1977 and 1980–1984. She led India during the 1971 war that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh and launched the Green Revolution and nuclear programme.



Answer Key

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

