

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 4

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 timeline below marks key events during the reign of Emperor Ashoka. At which year (BCE) did the Kalinga War take place, after which Ashoka adopted the path of *ahimsa* (non-violence)?



- (A) 265 BCE
- (B) 268 BCE
- (C) 255 BCE
- (D) 261 BCE

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Kalinga War** was fought in **261 BCE**. The immense destruction (over 100,000 soldiers killed and many more displaced) deeply shocked Emperor Ashoka, who renounced violence, embraced Buddhism, and began spreading *dhamma* (righteousness) across his empire.



Q2. The great musician Tansen, celebrated as one of the nine courtiers known as the “Navratna” (Nine Gems), graced the court of which Mughal emperor?

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

Answer: (C)

Solution

Tansen was one of the **Navratna** (Nine Gems) in the court of **Emperor Akbar**. The other eight included Birbal, Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Faizi, Abu'l-Fazl, Mullah Do Piazza, and Fakir Aziao-Din. These nine exceptional individuals excelled in administration, literature, music, and military affairs.

Q3. Who is regarded as the founder and the first Guru of Sikhism?

- (A) Guru Gobind Singh
- (B) Guru Arjan Dev
- (C) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (D) Guru Nanak Dev

Answer: (D)

Solution

Guru Nanak Dev (1469–1539) is the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. Born in Talwandi (now Nankana Sahib in Pakistan), he spread the message of *Ik Onkar* (One God) and the equality of all human beings throughout the Indian subcontinent.



Q4. In which year did Swami Vivekananda deliver his celebrated speech beginning “Sisters and Brothers of America” at the Parliament of the World’s Religions in Chicago?

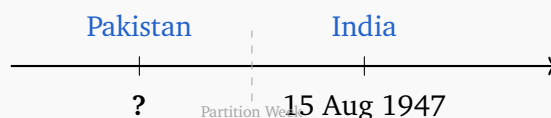
- (A) 1888
- (B) 1890
- (C) 1893
- (D) 1897

Answer: (C)

Solution

Swami Vivekananda addressed the Parliament of the World’s Religions in Chicago on **11 September 1893**. His opening words “Sisters and Brothers of America” drew a standing ovation and introduced Hindu philosophy to the Western world, establishing him as a global ambassador of Vedanta.

Q5. The partition timeline below shows independence dates for the two newly formed nations in August 1947. On which date did **Pakistan** become an independent nation?



- (A) 15 August 1947
- (B) 14 August 1948
- (C) 14 August 1947
- (D) 26 January 1950

Answer: (C)

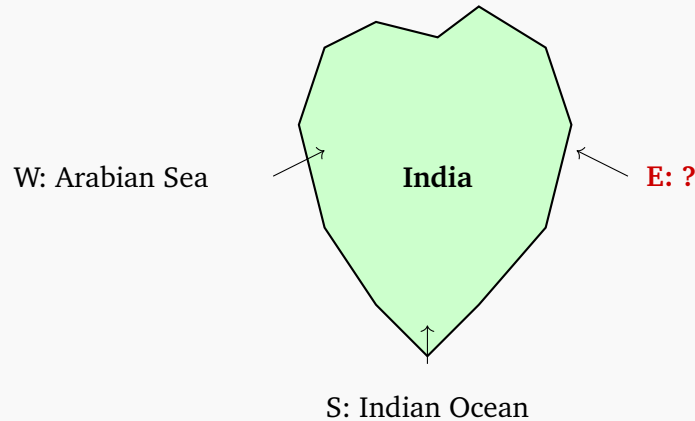
Solution

Pakistan became an independent nation on **14 August 1947**, one day before India’s independence on 15 August 1947. Muhammad Ali Jinnah became Pakistan’s first Governor-General. The partition was enacted through the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which divided British India along religious lines.



Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. The diagram below shows India surrounded by water bodies. Which large body of water (marked **E: ?**) lies to the *east* of India?



- (A) Bay of Bengal
- (B) Arabian Sea
- (C) Laccadive Sea
- (D) Persian Gulf

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Bay of Bengal** lies to the east of India, bordered by India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand. The Arabian Sea lies to the west, and the Indian Ocean lies to the south. India has a total coastline of approximately 7,516 km.

Q7. What is the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a union territory of India located in the Bay of Bengal?

- (A) Car Nicobar
- (B) Havelock Island
- (C) Campbell Bay
- (D) Port Blair

Answer: (D)



Solution

Port Blair is the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is home to the historic Cellular Jail (Kala Pani), used by the British to exile political prisoners during India's independence movement. The island chain consists of 572 islands, of which only about 38 are inhabited.

Q8. Which peninsular river is known as “Dakshin Ganga” (the Ganga of the South) on account of its length and religious significance?

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Cauvery

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Godavari** is called **Dakshin Ganga** because it is the longest river in peninsular India (about 1,465 km), originating at Trimbakeshwar near Nashik in Maharashtra and flowing eastward to the Bay of Bengal. It is also considered one of India's seven sacred rivers.

Q9. The Thar Desert in Rajasthan is one of the world's most populated desert regions. Which of the following best describes its average annual rainfall?

- (A) 300–500 mm
- (B) Less than 150 mm
- (C) 200–300 mm
- (D) 500–700 mm

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Thar Desert receives an average annual rainfall of **less than 150 mm** (some parts receive as little as 100 mm). Summer temperatures can exceed 50°C during the day, dropping sharply at night. Despite the harsh climate, it supports a large population due



to its fertile soil after rare rains.

Q10. What is the name of India's northernmost geographical point, situated in the Karakoram range in Jammu and Kashmir?

- (A) Indira Col
- (B) Siachen Glacier
- (C) Rohtang Pass
- (D) Karakoram Pass

Answer: (A)

Solution

Indira Col is the northernmost point of India, located at approximately 37°N latitude in the Karakoram range, union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a high-altitude mountain pass at about 5,764 metres above sea level, first reached by an Indian survey expedition in 1912 and named after the Goddess of Snow.

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. The table below shows blood group donation compatibility. Which blood group (marked ?) can donate red blood cells to *all* blood groups and is therefore called the “universal donor”?

Blood Group	Can Donate To
A	A, AB
B	B, AB
AB	AB only
?	A, B, AB, O

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

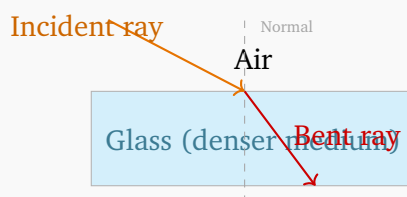
Answer: (D)



Solution

Blood group O (specifically O^- / O negative) is the universal donor because its red blood cells lack both A and B surface antigens, making them compatible for emergency transfusion to recipients of any blood type. Blood group AB is called the “universal recipient.”

Q12. The diagram shows a light ray entering a glass block from air and changing direction at the boundary. What is this bending of light called?



- (A) Refraction
- (B) Reflection
- (C) Diffraction
- (D) Absorption

Answer: (A)

Solution

Refraction is the bending of light as it passes from one medium into another of different optical density. The ray bends *towards* the normal when entering a denser medium (e.g., air to glass). *Reflection* is when light bounces back from a surface; *diffraction* is the bending around obstacles.

Q13. What is the primary function of the kidneys in the human body?

- (A) Secreting digestive enzymes into the small intestine
- (B) Filtering blood and removing metabolic waste as urine
- (C) Producing the hormone insulin to regulate blood sugar
- (D) Pumping blood throughout the body

Answer: (B)



Solution

The primary function of the **kidneys** is to **filter blood** and excrete metabolic waste products (such as urea), excess water, and salts as urine. Each kidney contains about one million tiny filters called *nephrons*. The kidneys also regulate blood pressure and maintain electrolyte balance.

Q14. Which type of teeth are sharp, pointed, and designed primarily for *tearing* food?

- (A) Incisors
- (B) Canines
- (C) Premolars
- (D) Molars

Answer: (B)

Solution

Canines are the sharp, conical teeth (two in each jaw, four in total) used for **tearing food**. *Incisors* (front teeth) are for cutting; *premolars* crush food; and *molars* (back teeth) grind food into fine particles ready for swallowing. Humans have 32 permanent teeth in total.

Q15. The Sun is best classified as which type of celestial body?

- (A) A planet
- (B) A natural satellite
- (C) A star
- (D) A comet

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Sun** is a **star** — a massive, luminous sphere of hot plasma held together by its own gravity. It generates energy through nuclear fusion (converting hydrogen to helium) in its core. Classified as a G-type main-sequence star (yellow dwarf), it has a surface temperature of about 5,500°C and accounts for 99.86% of the Solar System's total mass.



Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution

Q16. What is the minimum age required for a person to become the Prime Minister of India?

- (A) 21 years
- (B) 25 years
- (C) 30 years
- (D) 35 years

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Prime Minister of India must be a member of either house of Parliament. The minimum age for Lok Sabha membership is **25 years**, which effectively sets the minimum age for the Prime Minister. For Rajya Sabha membership the minimum is 30 years, but a Rajya Sabha member can also be PM.

Q17. What is the maximum permitted strength of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament) as provided by the Indian Constitution?

- (A) 238
- (B) 250
- (C) 245
- (D) 552

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Indian Constitution (Article 80) sets the maximum strength of the **Rajya Sabha at 250**: up to 238 elected representatives from states and union territories, plus up to 12 members nominated by the President for their distinguished contributions to art, science, literature, or social service. The Lok Sabha's maximum strength is 552.



Q18. In which house of the Indian Parliament can a Money Bill (as defined under Article 110 of the Constitution) be introduced?

- (A) Rajya Sabha only
- (B) Either house on recommendation of the President
- (C) Both houses simultaneously
- (D) Lok Sabha only

Answer: (D)

Solution

Under **Article 109** of the Indian Constitution, a **Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha**. After passing the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha, which may suggest amendments but cannot reject or indefinitely delay it. If the Rajya Sabha does not act within 14 days, the bill is deemed passed by both houses.

Q19. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President impose “President’s Rule” (State Emergency) when a state’s constitutional machinery fails?

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 370

Answer: (B)

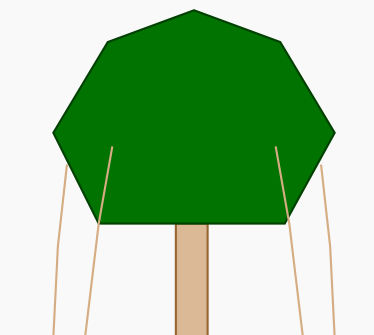
Solution

Article 356 empowers the President to impose **President’s Rule** in a state if the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. Article 352 deals with National Emergency (external aggression or armed rebellion); Article 360 covers Financial Emergency; Article 370 concerned Jammu and Kashmir’s special status (abrogated in 2019).

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities and Environment



Q20. Which tree, famous for its wide spreading canopy and characteristic aerial prop roots, is the *National Tree of India*?



National Tree of India: ?

- (A) Banyan
- (B) Neem
- (C) Peepal
- (D) Mango

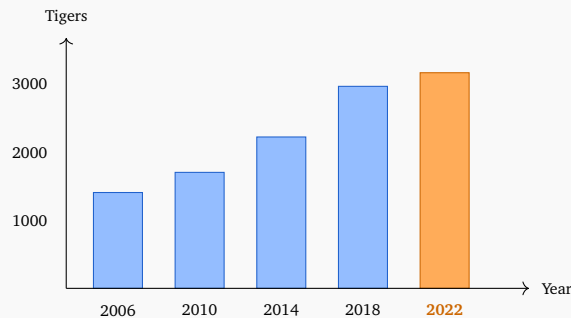
Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Banyan tree** (*Ficus benghalensis*) is the National Tree of India. It is unique for its *aerial prop roots* that grow downward from branches to form additional trunks, allowing one tree to spread over a vast area. The banyan symbolises immortality, unity, and strength in Indian culture.



Q21. The bar chart below shows India's tiger population from successive census reports. What was the approximate tiger count recorded in the **2022** census?



- (A) 1706
- (B) 2226
- (C) 2967
- (D) 3167

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **All India Tiger Estimation 2022** recorded approximately **3,167 tigers**, confirming India as home to over 70% of the world's wild tiger population. This is a remarkable rise from just 1,411 in 2006, attributed to Project Tiger (launched 1973), habitat protection, and anti-poaching measures.

Q22. India is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Approximately how many Ramsar sites does India have as of 2023, the highest number in Asia?

- (A) 75
- (B) 26
- (C) 50
- (D) 100

Answer: (A)



Solution

As of 2023, India has **75 Ramsar sites** covering over 1.3 million hectares, the highest count in Asia. Notable Ramsar sites include Chilika Lake (Odisha), Sundarbans (West Bengal), Loktak Lake (Manipur), Keoladeo Ghana (Rajasthan), and Wular Lake (J&K). The Ramsar Convention was adopted in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971.

Q23. The 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) was held in November–December 2023. In which city was it hosted?

- (A) Glasgow
- (B) Sharm el-Sheikh
- (C) Dubai
- (D) Nairobi

Answer: (C)

Solution

COP28 was held at Expo City **Dubai, UAE** (30 November – 12 December 2023). A landmark “Global Stocktake” agreement was reached calling for a transition away from fossil fuels. COP26 was held in Glasgow (2021) and COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt (2022).

Q24. Saina Nehwal, who won a historic bronze medal for India at the 2012 London Olympics, is associated with which sport?

- (A) Badminton
- (B) Tennis
- (C) Table Tennis
- (D) Squash

Answer: (A)

Solution

Saina Nehwal is a celebrated Indian **badminton** player. She won a bronze medal at the 2012 London Olympics — India’s first Olympic medal in badminton — and has been ranked World No. 1. She is a recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award and the Padma Bhushan.



Q25. India's **Chandrayaan-3** mission made history with a successful soft landing on the Moon's south polar region. In which year did this landmark achievement take place?

- (A) 2023
- (B) 2021
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2022

Answer: (A)

Solution

India's **Chandrayaan-3** mission successfully landed its Vikram lander and Pragyan rover on the Moon's south polar region on **23 August 2023**. India became the first country to soft-land near the lunar south pole, and only the fourth nation overall to achieve a Moon landing. The mission was carried out by ISRO.

Answer Key

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

