

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 5

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 ruler of Mysore was popularly known as the “Tiger of Mysore”?

- (A) Hyder Ali
- (B) Krishnaraja Wadiyar
- (C) Chikka Deva Raja
- (D) Tipu Sultan

Answer: (D)

Solution

Tipu Sultan (1750–1799), the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore, was known as the “Tiger of Mysore.” He was a fierce opponent of British colonialism and died defending his capital Srirangapatna in 1799.

Q2. Rani Lakshmibai, who fought heroically in the 1857 uprising, was the queen of which princely state?

- (A) Jhansi
- (B) Awadh
- (C) Gwalior
- (D) Bhopal

Answer: (A)



Solution

Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of **Jhansi** in present-day Uttar Pradesh. She is celebrated as one of the leading figures of the 1857 uprising and a symbol of resistance against British rule. She died in battle near Gwalior in June 1858.

Q3. The famous slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it” is associated with which freedom fighter?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: (D)

Solution

The slogan “**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**” was proclaimed by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**. Known as “Lokmanya” (respected by the people), he was a key leader of the early nationalist movement and advocated assertive action against British rule.

Q4. The Simon Commission of 1928 was boycotted by Indians primarily because:

- (A) It had no Indian members
- (B) It proposed the partition of India
- (C) It rejected the demand for self-government entirely
- (D) It arrived without the Viceroy’s knowledge

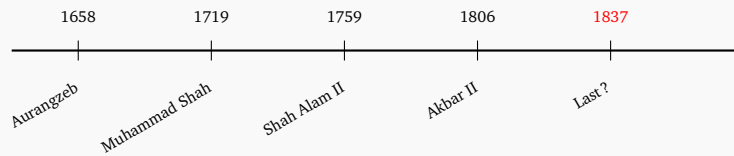
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Simon Commission was boycotted because **all seven of its members were British** — there was no Indian representation. Indians across all parties united under the slogan “Simon Go Back.” Lala Lajpat Rai led protests against it in Lahore and was injured in a lathi-charge.



Q5. The timeline below shows a sequence of later Mughal rulers. Who was the **last** Mughal emperor of India, exiled to Rangoon after 1857?



- (A) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (B) Farrukhsiyar
- (C) Alamgir II
- (D) Muhammad Shah Rangila

Answer: (A)

Solution

Bahadur Shah Zafar (reigned 1837–1857) was the last Mughal emperor. After the 1857 uprising he was tried by the British, stripped of his title, and exiled to Rangoon (Yangon), where he died in 1862. He was also a noted Urdu poet.

Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. Mount Abu, the only hill station in Rajasthan, is situated in which mountain range?

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

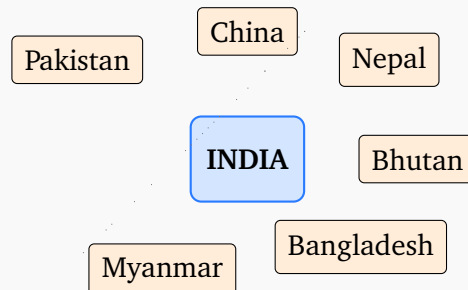
Answer: (C)

Solution

Mount Abu is located in the **Aravalli Range** in the Sirohi district of Rajasthan. The Aravallis are one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world. Mount Abu is home to the famous Dilwara Jain Temples built between the 11th and 13th centuries.



Q7. The diagram below represents India (centre box) and the countries that share a land border with it. How many countries share a land border with India?



- (A) 6
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

Answer: (A)

Solution

India shares a land border with **6 countries**: Pakistan (west), China (north), Nepal (north), Bhutan (north-east), Bangladesh (east) and Myanmar (east). India also has a maritime boundary with Sri Lanka and the Maldives in the Indian Ocean.

Q8. Which mountain range broadly separates the northern plains of India from the Deccan Plateau?

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

Answer: (B)



Solution

The **Vindhya Range** runs east–west across central India and forms a natural boundary separating the Indo-Gangetic Plain in the north from the Deccan Plateau in the south. The Narmada river flows in the rift valley between the Vindhyas and the Satpuras.

Q9. Lakshadweep, India's smallest Union Territory by area, is a group of islands formed by which type of geological structure?

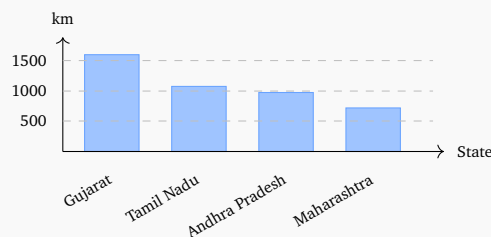
- (A) Volcanic islands
- (B) Continental shelf islands
- (C) Coral islands (atolls)
- (D) Tectonic uplift islands

Answer: (C)

Solution

Lakshadweep consists of **coral islands (atolls)** formed by the accumulation of coral reefs in the Arabian Sea. The archipelago has 36 islands, of which only 10 are inhabited. It lies about 200–440 km off the Kerala coast.

Q10. The bar chart below shows the approximate coastline lengths of four Indian states. Which state has the *longest* coastline?



- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

Answer: (A)



Solution

Gujarat has the longest coastline of any Indian state, stretching approximately **1600 km** including the mainland and island coasts of the Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat. This makes it a major hub for ports and maritime trade.

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. In the International System of Units (SI), what is the unit used to measure electric current?

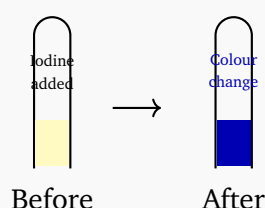
- (A) Volt
- (B) Watt
- (C) Ohm
- (D) Ampere

Answer: (D)

Solution

The SI unit of electric current is the **Ampere** (A), named after the French physicist André-Marie Ampère. Volt measures potential difference, Watt measures power, and Ohm measures electrical resistance.

Q12. The diagram below shows a food test using iodine solution. When iodine is added to a food sample that contains *starch*, what colour change is observed?



- (A) Brick-red
- (B) Orange
- (C) Blue-black
- (D) Green

Answer: (C)



Solution

Iodine solution turns **blue-black** in the presence of starch. This is a standard laboratory test for starch in food samples. The brick-red colour change is associated with Benedict's solution reacting with reducing sugars (e.g. glucose).

Q13. An echo is a reflected sound heard distinctly after the original sound. For a clear echo to be heard, the minimum distance between the source of sound and the reflecting surface (in air) should be approximately:

- (A) 10 metres
- (B) 17 metres
- (C) 5 metres
- (D) 25 metres

Answer: (B)

Solution

The human ear can distinguish two sounds if there is a gap of at least 0.1 second between them. Since sound travels at about 340 m/s, the distance = $\frac{340 \times 0.1}{2} \approx 17$ metres. The factor of 2 accounts for the sound travelling to the wall and back.

Q14. Which type of cells in the human body are unspecialised and can develop into many different cell types, making them important for medical treatments and regenerative medicine?

- (A) Red blood cells
- (B) Muscle cells
- (C) Nerve cells
- (D) Stem cells

Answer: (D)

Solution

Stem cells are unspecialised (undifferentiated) cells that have the unique ability to self-renew and develop into specialised cell types. They are found in bone marrow and embryos, and hold great promise for treating diseases such as leukaemia, Parkinson's, and diabetes.



Q15. What is the primary function of red blood cells (erythrocytes) in the human body?

- (A) Fight infections and produce antibodies
- (B) Carry oxygen from the lungs to body tissues
- (C) Help in blood clotting at wound sites
- (D) Digest nutrients in the bloodstream

Answer: (B)

Solution

Red blood cells contain **haemoglobin**, an iron-containing protein that binds oxygen in the lungs and **carries it to all body tissues**. White blood cells fight infection, platelets help in clotting, and red blood cells do not produce antibodies.

Section D: Indian Civics

Q16. What is the minimum age required for a person to be eligible to become the President of India?

- (A) 25 years
- (B) 30 years
- (C) 35 years
- (D) 40 years

Answer: (C)

Solution

According to Article 58 of the Indian Constitution, a person must be **at least 35 years of age** to be eligible for election as the President of India. Other conditions include being a citizen of India and being qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha.



Q17. The judges of the Supreme Court of India are appointed by:

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

Answer: (C)

Solution

Under Article 124 of the Constitution, judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the **President of India** after consultation with the Chief Justice and other judges. In practice, the collegium system (a body of senior Supreme Court judges) recommends appointments.

Q18. India follows which system of government, where the executive is responsible to and derived from the legislature?

- (A) Presidential system (as in the USA)
- (B) Parliamentary system (as in the UK)
- (C) Confederal system (as in Switzerland)
- (D) Monarchical system (as in Saudi Arabia)

Answer: (B)

Solution

India follows the **Parliamentary system** of government, largely modelled on the Westminster (British) system. In this system, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are drawn from and remain responsible to the Parliament. The President is the constitutional head of state.



Q19. The Right to Education, which provides free and compulsory education to children aged 6 to 14 years, is enshrined under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 45
- (D) Article 21A

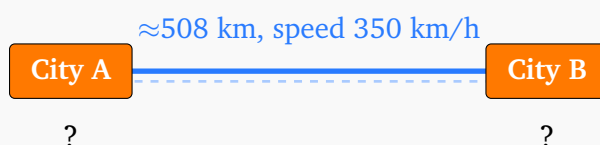
Answer: (D)

Solution

Article 21A, inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002, guarantees the Right to Education as a Fundamental Right. The Right to Education Act (RTE Act) was subsequently passed in 2009 to give effect to this provision. Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty.

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment

Q20. The route diagram below shows India's first High Speed Rail (bullet train) corridor under construction. Between which two cities is it being built?



- (A) Delhi and Kolkata
- (B) Chennai and Bengaluru
- (C) Mumbai and Ahmedabad
- (D) Delhi and Mumbai

Answer: (C)



Solution

India's first bullet train corridor connects **Mumbai and Ahmedabad**, spanning approximately 508 km. The project, built with Japanese Shinkansen technology and JICA funding, is designed for operating speeds of up to 350 km/h and will reduce travel time from about 7 hours to roughly 2 hours.

Q21. National Sports Day in India is celebrated on 29 August every year. It marks the birthday of which legendary Indian hockey player?

- (A) Balbir Singh Sr.
- (B) Major Dhyan Chand
- (C) Dhanraj Pillay
- (D) Udham Singh

Answer: (B)

Solution

Major Dhyan Chand (29 August 1905 – 3 December 1979) is regarded as the greatest field hockey player of all time. He led India to three Olympic gold medals (1928, 1932, 1936). The prestigious Khel Ratna Award was renamed the **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award** in 2021.

Q22. Indian social activist **Kailash Satyarthi** was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work against child labour and for the right of all children to education. In which year did he receive this honour?

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2018
- (D) 2019

Answer: (A)

Solution

Kailash Satyarthi received the Nobel Peace Prize in **2014**, shared with Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan. Satyarthi founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Save the Childhood Movement) in 1980 and has rescued tens of thousands of children from bonded labour.



Q23. Which flower is designated as the National Flower of India?

- (A) Lotus
- (B) Rose
- (C) Marigold
- (D) Jasmine

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Lotus** (*Nelumbo nucifera*) is the national flower of India. It holds deep cultural and religious significance in Hinduism and Buddhism, symbolising purity, prosperity, and enlightenment. It grows in muddy water yet blooms immaculately above the surface.

Q24. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located off the coast of which country?

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Australia
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) Philippines

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **Great Barrier Reef** is located off the north-east coast of **Australia**, in the Coral Sea, Queensland. Stretching over 2300 km, it is the world's largest coral reef ecosystem and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It faces significant threats from climate change and ocean warming.



Q25. Chandrayaan-3, India's successful lunar mission, made a historic soft landing near the Moon's south polar region. In which year did this mission succeed?

- (A) 2020
- (B) 2021
- (C) 2022
- (D) 2023

Answer: (D)

Solution

Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed on the Moon's south polar region on **23 August 2023**, making India the **first country** to land near the lunar south pole and the fourth country overall to achieve a soft landing on the Moon. The lander was named Vikram and the rover Pragyan, both operated by ISRO.

Answer Key

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

