

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 7

Duration: 30 Minutes

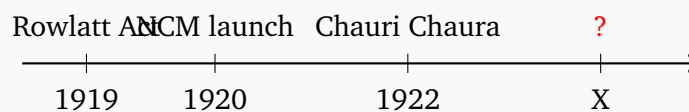
Maximum Marks: 50

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 shows events during the Non-Cooperation Movement. What happened at the event marked **X** in 1922 that caused Mahatma Gandhi to withdraw the movement?



- (A) Gandhi was arrested by the British government
- (B) A new Rowlatt Act was passed by the British
- (C) Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement after violent clashes at Chauri Chaura
- (D) The Non-Cooperation Movement achieved its goals

Answer: (C)

Solution

At **Chauri Chaura** in February 1922, a mob burned a police station killing 22 policemen. Horrified by this violence, Mahatma Gandhi **withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement**, insisting that India was not ready for mass non-violent civil disobedience.



Q2. The Hunter Commission was set up by the British government to inquire into which incident?

- (A) Simon Commission protest
- (B) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- (C) Chauri Chaura incident
- (D) Dandi March

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **Hunter Commission** (officially the Disorders Inquiry Committee) was set up in 1919 to investigate the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**, in which General Dyer ordered troops to fire on an unarmed crowd in Amritsar on 13 April 1919.

Q3. The Rowlatt Act, which allowed the British government to imprison people without trial, was passed in which year?

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1911
- (C) 1915
- (D) 1919

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Rowlatt Act** was passed in **1919**. It gave the British authorities the power to arrest and imprison any person suspected of anti-colonial activities without a trial. It provoked widespread outrage and led directly to the protests at Jallianwala Bagh.



Q4. Who founded the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) to fight for India's independence during World War II?

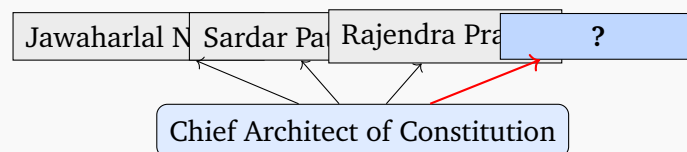
- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Bhagat Singh
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (B)

Solution

Subhas Chandra Bose (Netaji) reorganised and led the **Indian National Army (INA)** from 1943 under the slogan "Give me blood and I shall give you freedom." The INA sought to liberate India from British rule with Japanese support during World War II.

Q5. Who is regarded as the *chief architect* and principal drafter of the Indian Constitution?



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

Answer: (D)

Solution

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution and is regarded as its chief architect. He spent nearly three years crafting the document, which was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

Section B: Indian Geography



Q6. The Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest and a famous tiger reserve, is located in which Indian state?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Assam
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Sundarbans** are located in the **West Bengal** delta (and extend into Bangladesh). They form the world's largest mangrove forest and are a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a Project Tiger reserve, home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Q7. Which is the largest freshwater lake in India, located in Jammu & Kashmir?

- (A) Dal Lake
- (B) Wular Lake
- (C) Chilika Lake
- (D) Loktak Lake

Answer: (B)

Solution

Wular Lake in Jammu & Kashmir is the largest freshwater lake in India. It is fed by the Jhelum River and is one of the largest freshwater lakes in Asia. Dal Lake is a smaller, famous lake also in J&K. Chilika (Odisha) is the largest *brackish water* lagoon.



Q8. Rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, which originate in the Himalayas, are fed mainly by which source?

- (A) Underground springs in the hills
- (B) Monsoon rainfall alone
- (C) Glaciers in the Himalayan ranges
- (D) Lakes on the Tibetan plateau

Answer: (C)

Solution

Himalayan rivers like the Ganga (originating from **Gangotri glacier**) and the Yamuna (from Yamunotri glacier) are primarily fed by **glaciers**. This is why they are perennial rivers, flowing throughout the year even in dry seasons.

Q9. The Palk Strait is a narrow stretch of water that separates India from which neighbouring country?

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

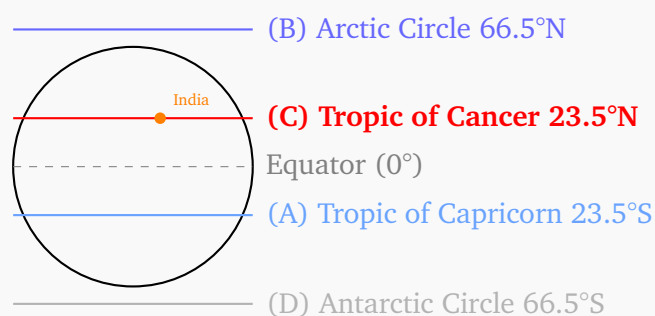
Answer: (B)

Solution

The **Palk Strait** lies between the southeastern tip of India (Tamil Nadu) and the northern coast of **Sri Lanka**. It connects the Bay of Bengal to the north with the Gulf of Mannar to the south, and is named after Governor Robert Palk.



Q10. The diagram shows four latitudes. Which one passes through India?



- (A) Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S)
- (B) Arctic Circle (66.5° N)
- (C) Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N)
- (D) Antarctic Circle (66.5° S)

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Tropic of Cancer** (23.5° N) passes through India, roughly dividing it into tropical and subtropical zones. It passes through eight states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Tropic of Capricorn is in the Southern Hemisphere and does *not* pass through India.

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. The Richter scale is used to measure which natural phenomenon?

- (A) Wind speed during a cyclone
- (B) Intensity of rainfall
- (C) Ocean depth
- (D) Magnitude of earthquakes

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **Richter scale**, developed by Charles Richter in 1935, measures the **magnitude of earthquakes**. It is a logarithmic scale: each whole number increase represents about



31.6 times more energy released. An earthquake above magnitude 7 is considered major.

Q12. Newton's first law of motion is also commonly known as the law of:

- (A) Inertia
- (B) Momentum
- (C) Gravitation
- (D) Acceleration

Answer: (A)

Solution

Newton's first law states that an object at rest stays at rest, and an object in motion stays in motion, unless acted upon by an external force. This property of matter is called **inertia**, so the law is known as the **law of inertia**.

Q13. Human saliva contains a digestive enzyme that begins breaking down starch in the mouth. Which enzyme is this?

- (A) Amylase
- (B) Pepsin
- (C) Lipase
- (D) Trypsin

Answer: (A)

Solution

Saliva contains **salivary amylase** (also called **ptyalin**), which begins the digestion of **starch** in the mouth, converting it into simpler sugars. Pepsin digests proteins in the stomach; lipase digests fats; trypsin is a pancreatic enzyme for proteins.



Q14. Sweating cools the human body primarily because:

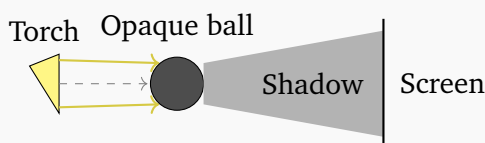
- (A) Sweat contains salt, which absorbs heat from the surroundings
- (B) Sweat acts as a barrier blocking heat from the environment
- (C) Evaporation of sweat from the skin surface absorbs heat from the body
- (D) Sweat removes toxins, thereby reducing internal heat production

Answer: (C)

Solution

When sweat evaporates from the skin, it takes energy (heat) from the body — this is called the **latent heat of vapourisation**. This **evaporative cooling** lowers body temperature. The same principle explains why wet clothes feel cool and why a clay pot keeps water cool.

Q15. The diagram shows a torch shining on an opaque ball. Why does a dark shadow form behind the ball?



- (A) Light bends around the ball and misses the screen
- (B) The ball absorbs all the light completely
- (C) Light slows down near the ball and scatters sideways
- (D) Light travels in straight lines and cannot bend around opaque objects

Answer: (D)

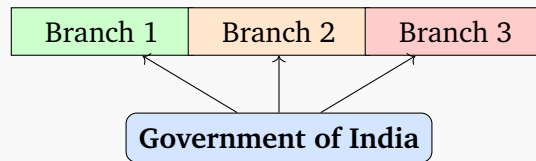
Solution

Shadows are formed because **light travels in straight lines**. When an opaque object blocks the path of light, rays cannot bend around it, leaving a dark region — the shadow — behind the object. This property of light is called **rectilinear propagation**.

Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution



Q16. The Indian government is divided into three main branches. Which option correctly lists all three?



- (A) Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary
- (B) President, Prime Minister, and Parliament
- (C) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and Supreme Court
- (D) Central, State, and Panchayati Raj governments

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Indian government has three branches: (1) the **Legislature** (Parliament – makes laws), (2) the **Executive** (President, PM, Cabinet – implements laws), and (3) the **Judiciary** (Supreme Court and High Courts – interprets laws). This separation of powers prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful.

Q17. Judges of High Courts in India are appointed by the:

- (A) Prime Minister on the advice of the Union Cabinet
- (B) Chief Justice of India alone
- (C) Governor of the respective state acting independently
- (D) President of India on the advice of the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state

Answer: (D)

Solution

Under Article 217, judges of a High Court are appointed by the **President of India** after consultation with the **Chief Justice of India** and the **Governor of the concerned state** (and the Chief Justice of that High Court for puisne judges). This collegium process ensures judicial independence.



Q18. The right to freedom of religion in India — including the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise, and propagate religion — is guaranteed under which Article of the Constitution?

- (A) Article 25
- (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 32

Answer: (A)

Solution

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, and health. Article 19 covers freedom of speech; Article 21 protects life and liberty; Article 32 is the right to constitutional remedies.

Q19. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), listed in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, are best described as:

- (A) Fundamental Rights enforceable in a court of law
- (B) Provisions forming part of the Preamble to the Constitution
- (C) Non-justiciable guidelines that direct the government to achieve social and economic goals
- (D) Rights that are applicable only to government employees

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **DPSP** are **non-justiciable** — they cannot be enforced by a court of law (unlike Fundamental Rights). They are guidelines for the state to promote social justice and economic welfare. Article 37 states they are “fundamental in governance” but not enforceable in courts. They were inspired by the Irish Constitution.

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment



Q20. India's first electric double-decker bus was introduced on the roads of which city?

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

Answer: (A)

Solution

India's first electric double-decker bus was introduced in **Mumbai** (operated by BEST – Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport). Mumbai has a long tradition of double-decker buses and this zero-emission version marks a step towards green urban transport.

Q21. India established a permanent research station in Antarctica in 1989. What is it called?

- (A) Maitri
- (B) Bharati
- (C) Himadri
- (D) Dakshin Gangotri

Answer: (A)

Solution

Maitri is India's second and permanent Antarctic research station, commissioned in 1989. India's first station, Dakshin Gangotri (1983), was decommissioned. A third station, **Bharati**, was added in 2012. **Himadri** is India's Arctic station in Svalbard, Norway.



Q22. India is the world's largest producer of which commodity, contributing about 22% of global output?

- (A) Rice
- (B) Milk
- (C) Tea
- (D) Sugar

Answer: (B)

Solution

India is the world's **largest producer of milk**, contributing roughly 22–24% of global milk output (as per FAO data). This is largely due to Operation Flood (the White Revolution) launched in 1970, led by Dr. Verghese Kurien, which transformed India into a milk-surplus nation.

Q23. The depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere is mainly caused by which substance?

- (A) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- (B) Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- (C) Nitrogen gas (N_2)
- (D) Methane (CH_4)

Answer: (A)

Solution

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), used in refrigerants and aerosol sprays, are the primary cause of **ozone layer depletion**. In the stratosphere, UV radiation breaks CFCs apart, releasing chlorine atoms that destroy ozone (O_3) molecules. The **Montreal Protocol** (1987) was an international agreement to phase out CFCs.



Q24. The concept of a *Biosphere Reserve* — an area protecting both biodiversity and promoting sustainable development — was developed under the Man and the Biosphere Programme of which organisation?

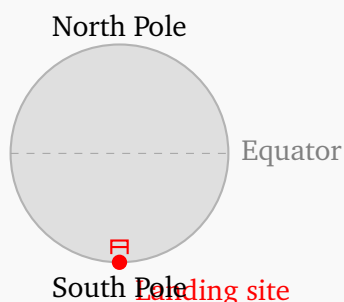
- (A) World Bank
- (B) UNICEF
- (C) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (D) UNESCO

Answer: (D)

Solution

The **biosphere reserve** concept was developed under **UNESCO's** Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, launched in 1971. India has 18 biosphere reserves, of which 12 are included in UNESCO's World Network. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was India's first (1986).

Q25. Chandrayaan-3, ISRO's lunar mission that made a historic soft landing on the Moon in August 2023, touched down near which region of the Moon?



- (A) North Pole of the Moon
- (B) South Pole of the Moon
- (C) Equatorial region of the Moon
- (D) Far side of the Moon

Answer: (B)



Solution

On 23 August 2023, **Chandrayaan-3**'s Vikram lander successfully touched down near the **South Pole of the Moon** — the first mission in history to land in this region. India became the fourth country to achieve a soft landing on the Moon and the first to land near the lunar south pole. The south polar region is of great scientific interest due to potential water ice deposits.

Answer Key

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

