

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 8

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 of the following is a well-known city of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation?

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Mohenjo-daro
- (C) Ujjain
- (D) Vaishali

Answer: (B)

Solution

Mohenjo-daro (in present-day Pakistan) and **Harappa** (in present-day Punjab, Pakistan) are the two most famous cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation (c. 2600–1900 BCE). Both had advanced town planning, drainage systems, and granaries. Pataliputra was the Mauryan capital; Ujjain and Vaishali were prominent later cities.



Q2. The Vedic period in ancient India is primarily associated with which religious and literary texts?

- (A) The four Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda)
- (B) The Puranas
- (C) The Jataka Tales
- (D) The Arthashastra

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Vedic period** (c. 1500–500 BCE) is named after the **four Vedas**: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda — among the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism. The Puranas were composed later; the Jataka Tales relate to Buddhism; the Arthashastra is Chanakya's treatise on statecraft.

Q3. Who founded the Maurya Empire around 321 BCE, establishing one of the largest empires of the ancient world?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Bindusara
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Chandragupta Maurya

Answer: (D)

Solution

Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya Empire around 321 BCE, guided by his minister Chanakya (Kautilya). His grandson **Ashoka** later expanded it and spread Buddhism. Bindusara was Chandragupta's son; Bimbisara was a ruler of the earlier Magadha kingdom.



Q4. The First Battle of Panipat, in which Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi to establish Mughal rule in India, was fought in which year?

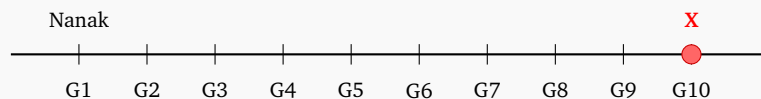
- (A) 1498
- (B) 1510
- (C) 1526
- (D) 1556

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **First Battle of Panipat** was fought in **1526** between Babur (the Mughal founder) and Ibrahim Lodi (the last Delhi Sultan). Babur's victory, aided by artillery, founded the Mughal Empire. The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) established Akbar's rule; 1498 is associated with Vasco da Gama's arrival.

Q5. The timeline below shows the sequence of the ten Sikh Gurus (G1–G10). Guru Gobind Singh, who founded the Khalsa in 1699, is marked at position X. Which Guru number was he?



- (A) Eighth
- (B) Tenth
- (C) Fifth
- (D) Ninth

Answer: (B)

Solution

Guru Gobind Singh was the **tenth (10th) and last human Sikh Guru**. He founded the **Khalsa Panth** on Baisakhi 1699. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the first Guru. After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy scripture *Guru Granth Sahib* was declared the eternal living Guru.



Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. India's easternmost point (Kibithu, approximately $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude) is located in which state?

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

Answer: (D)

Solution

India's **easternmost point** is **Kibithu** in **Arunachal Pradesh**. This state is the first in India to receive sunrise each day. It borders China, Bhutan, and Myanmar and is known for its rich biodiversity and tribal cultures. The westernmost point is in Kutch (Gujarat).

Q7. The Tapi (Tapti) River is one of the very few major rivers in India that drains into the Arabian Sea by flowing towards the:

- (A) West
- (B) East
- (C) North
- (D) South

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Tapi (Tapti) River** flows **westward** and drains into the Arabian Sea near Surat (Gujarat). Along with the Narmada, it is one of only two major Indian rivers flowing west. Most peninsular rivers — Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri — flow eastward and drain into the Bay of Bengal.



Q8. The Sardar Sarovar Dam, a major component of the Narmada Valley Development Project, is constructed on which river?

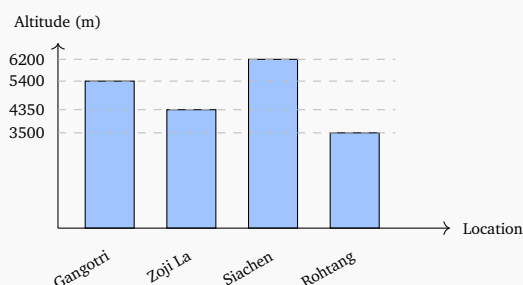
- (A) Tapi
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Mahanadi

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **Sardar Sarovar Dam** is built on the **Narmada River** in Gujarat. It is one of the world's largest dams and a key part of the Narmada Valley Development Project. The project was the subject of prolonged public debate due to the displacement of local and tribal communities, led by the *Narmada Bachao Andolan*.

Q9. The bar chart shows the approximate altitude (in metres) of four famous Himalayan locations. The location often called the “*world’s highest battlefield*” is:



- (A) Gangotri
- (B) Zoji La Pass
- (C) Rohtang Pass
- (D) Siachen Glacier

Answer: (D)



Solution

The **Siachen Glacier** in **Ladakh** (reaching about 6200 m above sea level at its highest posts) is called the world's highest battlefield, where Indian and Pakistani troops have maintained military positions since 1984. It is also the world's second-longest non-polar glacier.

Q10. The famous *Triveni Sangam* — the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers (and the mythical Saraswati) — is located at which city?

- (A) Prayagraj
- (B) Varanasi
- (C) Patna
- (D) Haridwar

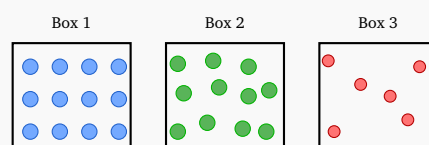
Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Triveni Sangam** is at **Prayagraj** (formerly Allahabad) in Uttar Pradesh, where the Ganga and Yamuna visibly meet and the mythical Saraswati is believed to join them underground. It is one of Hinduism's holiest sites and hosts the *Kumbh Mela* — the world's largest religious gathering.

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. The diagram shows the particle arrangement in three states of matter. Which box represents the state where particles are *widely spaced* and move randomly in all directions?



- (A) Box 1
- (B) Box 2
- (C) Box 3
- (D) All three boxes equally



Answer: (C)

Solution

Box 3 represents a **gas** — particles are widely spaced and move rapidly in random directions. Box 1 (tightly packed, ordered) is a **solid**; Box 2 (close but irregular) is a **liquid**. Water is the most familiar substance that exists naturally in all three states: ice (solid), water (liquid), and steam (gas).

Q12. When you slide a book across a table, it gradually slows down and stops. The force that *opposes* the book's motion is called:

- (A) Gravity
- (B) Friction
- (C) Magnetism
- (D) Buoyancy

Answer: (B)

Solution

Friction is the force that opposes the relative motion between two surfaces in contact. When a book slides on a table, the roughness of the surfaces creates friction that slows it down. Friction always acts opposite to the direction of motion and can be reduced by lubricants, smooth surfaces, or ball bearings.

Q13. In the human digestive system, in which organ does the digestion of food *begin*?

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Small intestine
- (C) Mouth
- (D) Oesophagus

Answer: (C)

Solution

Digestion begins in the **mouth**, where teeth mechanically chew the food and saliva (containing the enzyme *salivary amylase*) begins breaking down starch into simpler sugars.



Food then travels through the oesophagus to the stomach for further chemical digestion, and most absorption of nutrients occurs in the small intestine.

Q14. A water molecule is represented by the formula H_2O . How many *atoms* are present in a single water molecule?

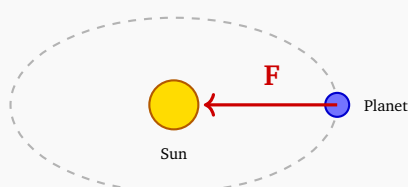
- (A) Three
- (B) Two
- (C) Four
- (D) Five

Answer: (A)

Solution

A water molecule (H_2O) contains **3 atoms** in total: **2 hydrogen atoms** and **1 oxygen atom**. The subscript 2 in H_2O indicates two hydrogen atoms. Water is the universal solvent, covers about 71% of Earth's surface, and is essential for all known life.

Q15. The diagram shows a planet orbiting the Sun. The arrow labelled **F** points from the planet towards the Sun. What fundamental force does arrow **F** represent?



- (A) Magnetism
- (B) Friction
- (C) Gravity
- (D) Electric force

Answer: (C)



Solution

Gravity (gravitational force, shown by arrow F) keeps planets in orbit around the Sun. The Sun's massive gravitational pull attracts the planet inward, while the planet's orbital velocity prevents it from falling in, producing a stable elliptical orbit. This was described by Newton's law of universal gravitation and later refined by Einstein's general relativity.

Section D: Indian Civics

Q16. How many languages are currently listed in the *Eighth Schedule* of the Indian Constitution as officially recognised “Scheduled Languages”?

- (A) 14
- (B) 18
- (C) 22
- (D) 28

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Eighth Schedule currently lists **22 scheduled languages**. Originally 14 languages were listed (1950); Sindhi was added in 1967; Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali in 1992; Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali in 2003. Hindi and English serve as the two official languages of the Union Government.

Q17. The Population Census in India is conducted by the Office of the Registrar General of India. How often is it held?

- (A) Every 5 years
- (B) Every 7 years
- (C) Every 8 years
- (D) Every 10 years

Answer: (D)

Solution

India's **Population Census** is conducted **every 10 years**. The first post-independence census was in 1951; the most recent completed census was in 2011, which recorded



India's population at 1.21 billion. The 2021 Census was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Q18. The National Commission for Women (NCW) — a statutory body that safeguards and promotes the rights of women in India — was established in which year?

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1985
- (C) 2000
- (D) 1975

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **National Commission for Women (NCW)** was established in **1992** under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The NCW reviews constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommends remedial measures to the government, and investigates complaints of violations of women's rights.

Q19. According to the Indian Constitution, who is the *constitutional (nominal) head* of a State Government?

- (A) Governor
- (B) Chief Minister
- (C) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
- (D) Mayor

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Governor** is the constitutional head of a state (Article 153), appointed by the President of India. The **Chief Minister** is the real executive head who leads the Council of Ministers. The Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister, mirroring the President–Prime Minister relationship at the Centre.



Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, Environment

Q20. In March 2019, India successfully tested an anti-satellite (ASAT) missile, destroying a live satellite in low Earth orbit and making India the 4th country with this capability. The test was called:

- (A) Mission Mangal
- (B) Mission Shakti
- (C) Mission Chandrayaan
- (D) Mission Gaganyaan

Answer: (B)

Solution

Mission Shakti was India's anti-satellite (ASAT) missile test conducted on 27 March 2019, announced personally by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. With this achievement, India joined the USA, Russia, and China as the only four countries to have demonstrated ASAT capability. The test was carried out by DRDO.

Q21. UPI (Unified Payments Interface), India's real-time digital payment system that processes billions of transactions monthly, is managed by which organisation?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (B) State Bank of India (SBI)
- (C) Ministry of Finance
- (D) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

Answer: (D)

Solution

UPI is managed by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)**, established in 2008 under the aegis of the RBI. Launched in 2016, UPI revolutionised digital payments in India by enabling instant, 24×7 bank-to-bank transfers using a Virtual Payment Address (VPA). India processes more real-time payments than any other country.



Q22. The chart below lists India's internationally recognised Biodiversity Hotspots. How many such hotspots does India have?

India's Biodiversity Hotspots

1.	Eastern Himalaya
2.	Western Ghats
3.	Indo-Burma (NE India)
4.	Sundaland (Nicobar Is.)

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Five
- (D) Four

Answer: (D)

Solution

India has **four** internationally recognised biodiversity hotspots: (1) **Eastern Himalaya**, (2) **Western Ghats**, (3) **Indo-Burma** (northeastern India), and (4) **Sundaland** (Nicobar Islands). A biodiversity hotspot must have at least 1500 endemic vascular plant species and have lost over 70% of its original habitat.

Q23. World Environment Day, established by the United Nations to raise global awareness about environmental protection, is observed every year on:

- (A) March 22
- (B) April 22
- (C) June 5
- (D) December 5

Answer: (C)

Solution

World Environment Day is observed on **5 June** every year. Established by the UN in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference, it has been celebrated since 1974. March 22 is World Water Day; April 22 is Earth Day; December 5 is World Soil Day.



Q24. National Science Day in India is celebrated on 28 February to commemorate the 1928 discovery of the “Raman Effect.” Who made this Nobel Prize-winning discovery?

- (A) C.V. Raman
- (B) Homi J. Bhabha
- (C) Vikram Sarabhai
- (D) Jagadish Chandra Bose

Answer: (A)

Solution

C.V. Raman (Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman) discovered the **Raman Effect** on 28 February 1928 — the inelastic scattering of light by molecules. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930**, becoming the first Asian and first non-white person to win a science Nobel Prize. National Science Day has been celebrated on 28 February since 1987.

Q25. The local self-government body that administers large *urban* areas (cities with a population typically over one million) in India is called a:

- (A) Gram Panchayat
- (B) Municipal Corporation
- (C) Zila Parishad
- (D) Nagar Panchayat

Answer: (B)

Solution

A **Municipal Corporation** (Nagar Nigam) governs large cities in India. A **Gram Panchayat** governs rural villages; a **Zila Parishad** (District Council) handles district-level rural governance; a **Nagar Panchayat** governs smaller transitional urban areas. The **74th Constitutional Amendment (1992)** gave constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies throughout India.

Answer Key



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

