

AISSEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 9

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 saint of the Bhakti movement is renowned for his couplets (*dohas*) that preached devotion to God without caste distinctions, addressing both Hindu and Muslim followers?

- (A) Meera Bai
- (B) Kabir
- (C) Tukaram
- (D) Ramananda

Answer: (B)

Solution

Kabir (1440–1518) was a mystic poet of the Bhakti movement whose *dohas* transcended caste and religion. He was a disciple of Ramananda. Meera Bai was a Bhakti poetess devoted to Lord Krishna; Tukaram was a saint in Maharashtra.



Q2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 and campaigned vigorously for the abolition of which social evil, finally banned by Governor-General Bentinck in 1829?

- (A) Child marriage
- (B) Sati (widow immolation)
- (C) Untouchability
- (D) Purdah system

Answer: (B)

Solution

Ram Mohan Roy's persistent campaign led to the **Bengal Sati Regulation of 1829** that banned *sati*. He also opposed child marriage and purdah, but the legal ban specifically in 1829 targeted the practice of *sati*.

Q3. The Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement based on the authority of the Vedas, was founded in 1875 in Bombay by which reformer?

- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (B) Swami Vivekananda
- (C) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- (D) Dayanand Saraswati

Answer: (D)

Solution

Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj on 10 April 1875. The movement opposed idol worship, caste discrimination, and child marriage, and promoted Vedic education. Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission; Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj.



Q4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, called the “Iron Man of India,” successfully integrated the princely states into the Indian Union after Independence. Approximately how many princely states were integrated?

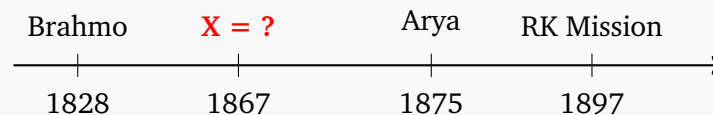
- (A) About 562
- (B) About 350
- (C) About 200
- (D) About 700

Answer: (A)

Solution

Sardar Patel, as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, integrated approximately **562 princely states** into the Indian Union between 1947 and 1950. Hyderabad and Junagadh were annexed by police action; Jammu & Kashmir acceded after Pakistani attack.

Q5. The timeline below shows the founding years of major 19th-century Indian reform movements. Which movement, founded in **1867** in Bombay, is marked as **X**?



- (A) Prarthana Samaj
- (B) Arya Samaj
- (C) Brahmo Samaj
- (D) Ramakrishna Mission

Answer: (A)

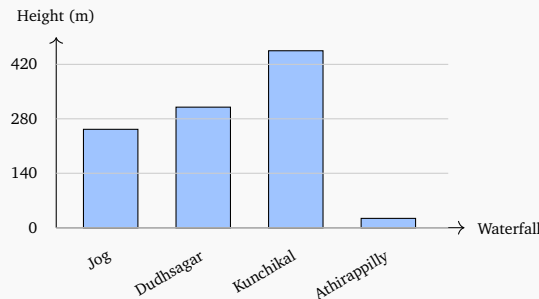
Solution

The **Prarthana Samaj** was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang, later led by M.G. Ranade. It focused on social reform within Hinduism (widow remarriage, abolition of caste) and was inspired by Brahmo Samaj but centred in Maharashtra.



Section B: Indian Geography

Q6. The bar chart below compares the heights (in metres) of four Indian waterfalls. Which waterfall is the *tallest* in India?



- (A) Jog Falls
- (B) Dudhsagar Falls
- (C) Kunchikal Falls
- (D) Athirappilly Falls

Answer: (C)

Solution

Kunchikal Falls (455 m), located on the Varahi River in Shimoga district of Karnataka, is the tallest waterfall in India. Jog Falls (253 m) is the most famous but is shorter. Dudhsagar (310 m) is in Goa/Karnataka, and Athirappilly is in Kerala.

Q7. The Dholra-Sadiya Bridge (also called Bhupen Hazarika Setu), the longest river bridge in India at about 9.15 km, is built over which river in Assam?

- (A) Lohit
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Barak
- (D) Subansiri

Answer: (A)



Solution

The **Dhola-Sadiya Bridge** (inaugurated 2017) crosses the **Lohit River**, a major tributary of the Brahmaputra, connecting Dhola in Assam to Sadiya. It is strategically important for access to Arunachal Pradesh.

Q8. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territory consists of approximately how many islands in total?

- (A) 350
- (B) 572
- (C) 700
- (D) 450

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands archipelago consists of approximately **572 islands**, islets, and rocks. Of these, only about 37 are permanently inhabited. The capital is Port Blair on South Andaman Island.

Q9. The Periyar Tiger Reserve (Thekkady), which protects the Periyar River ecosystem and is famous for herds of wild elephants, is located in which Indian state?

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

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **Periyar Tiger Reserve** is located in Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts of **Kerala**. The Periyar River is the longest river in Kerala. The reserve is centred around Periyar Lake, an artificial reservoir formed by the Mullaperiyar Dam.



Q10. The diagram lists Indian states/UTs that share an international border with China. How many states and Union Territories in total share a border with China?

Indian States/UTs bordering China

1. Ladakh (UT)
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Uttarakhand
4. Sikkim
5. Arunachal Pradesh

- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

Answer: (C)

Solution

Five states/UTs share a border with China: Ladakh (UT), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) spans approximately 3,488 km. China claims Arunachal Pradesh as “South Tibet.”

Section C: Science Facts

Q11. How many bones are present in the skeleton of a healthy adult human being?

- (A) 270
(B) 300
(C) 185
(D) 206

Answer: (D)

Solution

An adult human body has **206 bones**. A newborn has about 270–300 bones; many fuse together during growth. The femur (thigh bone) is the longest bone and the stapes (in the ear) is the smallest.



Q12. Which is the largest organ of the human body by surface area?

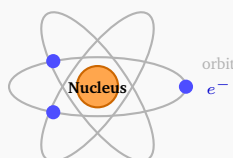
- (A) Liver
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Skin
- (D) Heart

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **skin** is the largest organ of the human body, covering an area of about 1.5–2 square metres in an adult. It protects the body from infection, regulates temperature, and acts as a sensory organ. The liver is the largest internal organ.

Q13. The diagram shows a simplified model of an atom with a nucleus and electrons. Which statement correctly defines what an atom is?



- (A) The smallest unit of a living organism
- (B) A molecule made entirely of protons
- (C) The basic unit of a DNA strand
- (D) The smallest unit of matter that retains the chemical properties of an element

Answer: (D)

Solution

An **atom** is the smallest unit of matter that retains the chemical properties of an element. It consists of a nucleus (protons + neutrons) surrounded by electrons. The smallest atom is hydrogen. Molecules are made of two or more atoms bonded together.



Q14. Sound is a mechanical wave that requires a medium to travel. Through which of the following can sound *not* travel?

- (A) Water
- (B) Steel
- (C) Air
- (D) Vacuum

Answer: (D)

Solution

Sound **cannot travel through vacuum** because it is a mechanical wave requiring a medium (particles to vibrate). Sound travels fastest in solids (e.g., steel ≈ 5100 m/s), then liquids (water ≈ 1500 m/s), and slowest in gases (air ≈ 343 m/s).

Q15. Photosynthesis is the process by which plants manufacture food using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide. In which part of the plant cell does photosynthesis take place?

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Chloroplasts
- (D) Cell wall

Answer: (C)

Solution

Photosynthesis takes place in the **chloroplasts**, which contain the green pigment *chlorophyll*. Chlorophyll captures sunlight energy to convert CO_2 and water into glucose and oxygen. Mitochondria perform cellular respiration (the reverse process).

Section D: Indian Civics and Constitution



Q16. India's Constitution came into force and India became a Republic on which date?

- (A) 15 August 1947
- (B) 26 January 1949
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 26 January 1950

Answer: (D)

Solution

India became a Republic on **26 January 1950**, when the Constitution came into force. 15 August 1947 is Independence Day; 26 November 1949 is Constitution Day (the day the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution). Republic Day is celebrated every year on 26 January.

Q17. According to the Indian Constitution, the Chief Justice of India is appointed by:

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The Parliament
- (C) The Vice-President
- (D) The President

Answer: (D)

Solution

Under **Article 124** of the Constitution, the Chief Justice of India is appointed by the **President** of India. By convention, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as Chief Justice. Other Supreme Court judges are also appointed by the President on the advice of the collegium.



Q18. The Directive Principles of State Policy, which guide the government in making laws for the welfare of citizens, are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?

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

Answer: (A)

Solution

The **Directive Principles of State Policy** are contained in **Part IV** (Articles 36–51) of the Indian Constitution. Part III contains Fundamental Rights, Part II covers Citizenship, and Part V deals with the Union Executive. Directive Principles are non-justiciable but fundamental in governance.

Q19. Which Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution?

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 73rd Amendment
- (D) 86th Amendment

Answer: (C)

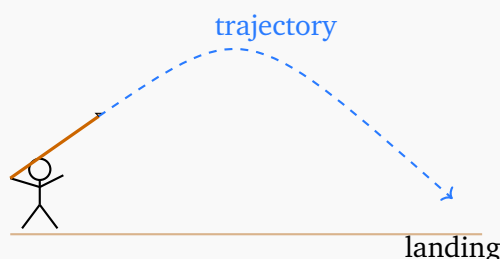
Solution

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** gave constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj institutions and added the Eleventh Schedule (listing 29 subjects devolved to Panchayats). It mandated elections every five years and reservation for women and SCs/STs in Panchayats.

Section E: Current Events, Famous Personalities, and Environment



Q20. The diagram shows the trajectory of an athletics throw. Neeraj Chopra won India's first individual Olympic gold medal in athletics at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics in which event?



- (A) Shot put
- (B) Javelin throw
- (C) Discus throw
- (D) Hammer throw

Answer: (B)

Solution

Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in the **javelin throw** at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics (held in 2021) with a throw of 87.58 m. It was India's first gold medal in athletics at the Olympics. He subsequently won gold at the 2023 World Athletics Championships in Budapest.

Q21. After Bharat Ratna, which is the second-highest civilian honour awarded by the Government of India?

- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Padma Bhushan
- (C) Padma Shri
- (D) Param Vir Chakra

Answer: (A)

Solution

The order of civilian honours is: **Bharat Ratna** (1st) → **Padma Vibhushan** (2nd) → Padma Bhushan (3rd) → Padma Shri (4th). Param Vir Chakra is the highest *military*

gallantry award, not a civilian honour.

Q22. The *Digital India* programme, aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy, was launched by the Government of India in which year?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2015
- (D) 2017

Answer: (C)

Solution

The **Digital India** programme was officially launched on **1 July 2015** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Its three core components are digital infrastructure, digital services, and digital literacy. Initiatives under it include UPI payments, DigiLocker, and BharatNet broadband.

Q23. Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand holds which historic distinction?

- (A) First national park established in India
- (B) Largest national park in India by area
- (C) First tiger reserve declared under Project Tiger
- (D) Only national park in Uttarakhand

Answer: (A)

Solution

Jim Corbett National Park (established in 1936 as *Hailey National Park*) is the **first national park in India**. It was renamed after Jim Corbett in 1957. While it was also the *first* tiger reserve under Project Tiger (1973), the primary distinction it is known for is being India's first national park.



Q24. The IUCN Red List, maintained by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, is primarily used to:

- (A) Measure water quality in rivers worldwide
- (B) Assess the conservation status of plant and animal species worldwide
- (C) Record the emission levels of greenhouse gases by countries
- (D) Monitor air quality in major urban centres

Answer: (B)

Solution

The **IUCN Red List** is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the **conservation status of species**. Species are classified as Extinct (EX), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), etc. Examples of Indian species on the Red List include the Bengal Tiger (EN) and the Great Indian Bustard (CR).

Q25. India's Chandrayaan-3 mission made a historic soft landing on 23 August 2023, making India the fourth country to achieve a lunar soft landing. Near which region of the Moon did it land?

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

Answer: (A)

Solution

Chandrayaan-3 landed near the **lunar south pole** on 23 August 2023, making India the first country to land near the Moon's south pole. The Vikram lander and Pragyan rover confirmed the presence of sulphur and other elements in the soil. This region is of scientific interest due to potential water ice in permanently shadowed craters.

Answer Key



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

