

AISSEE Social Studies

Sample Paper – 1

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 Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the:

- (A) Aryan Civilisation
- (B) Dravidian Civilisation
- (C) Vedic Civilisation
- (D) Harappan Civilisation

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan Civilisation after its major site Harappa in present-day Pakistan.

Q2. Which Mauryan emperor embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War?

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

Answer: (D)



Solution

Emperor Ashoka was deeply moved by the suffering caused during the Kalinga War (261 BCE) and embraced Buddhism, after which he promoted non-violence and dharma.

Q3. The Vedas are the ancient sacred texts of which religion?

- (A) Islam
- (B) Hinduism
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Jainism

Answer: (B)

Solution

The four Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda) are the oldest and most sacred scriptures of Hinduism, composed during the Vedic period.

Q4. Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?

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

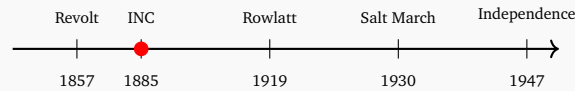
Answer: (B)

Solution

Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India after defeating Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.



Q5. The Indian National Congress was founded in which year?



- (A) 1857
- (B) 1905
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1885

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Dinshaw Wacha. It became the main vehicle of the independence movement.

Q6. The Salt March of 1930 was led by:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: (C)

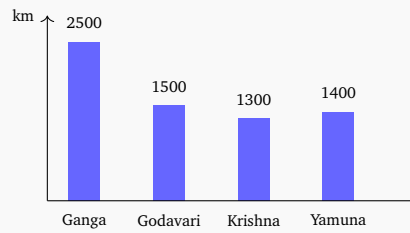
Solution

Mahatma Gandhi led the famous Dandi March (Salt March) in March 1930 to protest the British salt tax, walking 241 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.

Section B: Indian Geography



Q7. Which is the longest river in India?



- (A) Ganga
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Yamuna

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Ganga is the longest river in India, flowing approximately 2,525 km from Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal.

Q8. Which mountain range separates India from China and Nepal?

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

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Himalayas form India's northern boundary, separating it from China (Tibet) and Nepal. Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, lies on the Nepal-China border.



Q9. Which state is known as the “Land of Five Rivers” (Punjab)?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

Answer: (B)

Solution

Punjab means “Land of Five Rivers” in Persian. The five rivers - Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum - flow through this region (now partly in Pakistan).

Q10. The Sundarbans mangrove forest is located in which Indian state?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Assam
- (D) Kerala

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Sundarbans, the world’s largest mangrove delta, is located in West Bengal (and Bangladesh). It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Q11. Which is the smallest state in India by area?

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Goa
- (D) Sikkim

Answer: (C)



Solution

Goa is the smallest state in India by area, covering only 3,702 sq km. It was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961 and became a full state in 1987.

Section C: Civics and Constitution

Q12. The Constitution of India came into effect on:

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 15 August 1947
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 30 January 1948

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949 but came into effect on 26 January 1950 - celebrated as Republic Day.

Q13. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

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

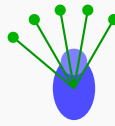
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Indian Constitution guarantees 6 Fundamental Rights: Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies.



Q14. Which bird is the national bird of India?



National Bird

- (A) Sparrow
- (B) Kingfisher
- (C) Peacock
- (D) Flamingo

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*) is India's national bird. It was declared the national bird in 1963 due to its religious and cultural significance across India.

Q15. The head of the Indian Judiciary is:

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Chief Justice of India
- (C) The Prime Minister of India
- (D) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Chief Justice of India heads the Supreme Court and the entire Indian judiciary. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in India.



Q16. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words:

- (A) “We the Citizens of India...”
- (B) “In the name of God...”
- (C) “The Republic of India...”
- (D) “We the People of India...”

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with “We the People of India...” - asserting that the source of the Constitution’s authority is the people of India.

Section D: Current Events and Famous Personalities

Q17. Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Answer: (B)

Solution

Jawaharlal Nehru became India’s first Prime Minister on 15 August 1947 and served until his death in 1964. He is also known as Pandit Nehru and Chacha Nehru.

Q18. India’s highest civilian honour is the:

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

Answer: (C)



Solution

Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour in India, awarded for exceptional service to the nation. It was first awarded in 1954 to C. Rajagopalachari, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and C.V. Raman.

Q19. India successfully launched the Chandrayaan-3 mission in 2023 to which celestial body?

- (A) Mars
- (B) Moon
- (C) Venus
- (D) Jupiter

Answer: (B)

Solution

Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed on the Moon's south pole on 23 August 2023, making India the first country to land near the lunar south pole.

Q20. Neeraj Chopra won India's gold medal in athletics at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics in which event?

- (A) Long Jump
- (B) Discus Throw
- (C) Shot Put
- (D) Javelin Throw

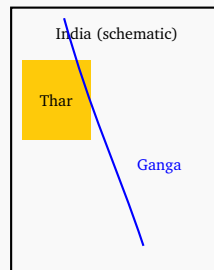
Answer: (D)

Solution

Neeraj Chopra won India's first-ever Olympic gold medal in athletics at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics in the Javelin Throw event with a throw of 87.58 metres.

Section E: Environment and Society

Q21. The Thar Desert is located in which Indian state?



- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is mainly located in Rajasthan. It extends into parts of Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab.

Q22. Which of these is a renewable source of energy?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: (A)

Solution

Solar energy is a renewable source because the sun continuously produces energy. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are fossil fuels - non-renewable sources formed over millions of years.



Q23. The Onam festival is celebrated in which Indian state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (C)

Solution

Onam is the harvest festival of Kerala, celebrated in the Malayalam month of Chingam (August-September). It marks the homecoming of the legendary King Mahabali.

Q24. A primary occupation directly uses natural resources. Which of these is a primary occupation?

- (A) Teaching
- (B) Manufacturing cars
- (C) Running a shop
- (D) Farming

Answer: (D)

Solution

Farming is a primary occupation because it directly uses natural resources (land, water, sunlight) to produce food. Teaching (service), manufacturing (secondary), and trade (tertiary) are other sectors.

Q25. Project Tiger was launched in India to protect the Bengal Tiger. In which year was it launched?

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1981
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1965



Answer: (C)

Solution

Project Tiger was launched in 1973 under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to protect the Bengal Tiger from extinction. India now has over 50 Tiger Reserves.

Answer Key

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

