

AISSEE Social Studies

Sample Paper – 3

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. In which present-day country was Gautama Buddha born?

- (A) India
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Sri Lanka

Answer: (C)

Solution

Gautama Buddha was born at Lumbini, which is located in present-day Nepal. Lumbini is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and an important pilgrimage destination for Buddhists worldwide.

Q2. Who is regarded as the founder of Sikhism?

- (A) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (B) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
- (C) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (D) Guru Har Gobind Ji

Answer: (A)



Solution

Guru Nanak Dev Ji (1469–1539) founded Sikhism. He was the first of the ten Sikh Gurus and his teachings of equality, devotion, and service form the foundation of Sikh philosophy.

Q3. Who founded the Maratha Empire and bore the title ‘Chhatrapati’?

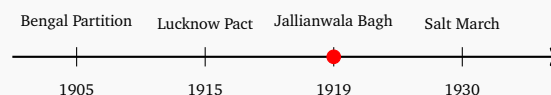
- (A) Shivaji Maharaj
- (B) Bajirao I
- (C) Sambhaji
- (D) Balaji Vishwanath

Answer: (A)

Solution

Shivaji Maharaj (1630–1680) founded the Maratha Empire and was crowned Chhatrapati (“sovereign of the umbrella”) in 1674. He is celebrated for his military genius, administrative reforms, and resistance against the Mughal Empire.

Q4. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, ordered by General Dyer, took place in which year?



- (A) 1905
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1930

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab. General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to open fire on a peaceful public gathering, killing hundreds. The event intensified the Indian independence movement.



Q5. Which British Viceroy ordered the Partition of Bengal in 1905?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Mountbatten
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Lord Ripon

Answer: (A)

Solution

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, ordered the Partition of Bengal in 1905, dividing it along religious lines. This sparked massive protests and the Swadeshi movement, and the partition was annulled in 1911.

Q6. The Kargil War between India and Pakistan was fought in:

- (A) 1999
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1965
- (D) 1987

Answer: (A)

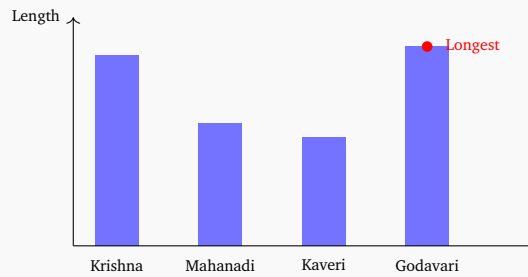
Solution

The Kargil War (Operation Vijay) was fought from May to July 1999, when Pakistani-backed forces infiltrated positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control in the Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir. India successfully recaptured the positions.

Section B: Indian Geography



Q7. Which is the longest river of the Deccan Plateau (Peninsular India)?



- (A) Krishna
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Kaveri
- (D) Godavari

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Godavari, often called the “Dakshin Ganga” (Ganga of the South), is the longest peninsular river at approximately 1,465 km. It originates in the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra and drains into the Bay of Bengal.

Q8. The Nilgiri Hills lie on the border of which Indian states?

- (A) Karnataka and Maharashtra
- (B) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- (C) Maharashtra and Goa
- (D) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Nilgiri Hills (“Blue Mountains”) are located at the junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka. The famous hill station Ooty (Udhagamandalam) is situated here. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve covers this entire region.



Q9. What is the capital of Sikkim?

- (A) Gangtok
- (B) Shillong
- (C) Itanagar
- (D) Aizawl

Answer: (A)

Solution

Gangtok is the capital and largest city of Sikkim. Sikkim, a small Himalayan state in north-east India, merged with the Indian Union in 1975 and is known for Kanchenjunga, the world's third-highest peak.

Q10. Chilika Lake, the largest coastal lagoon in India, is located in which state?

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

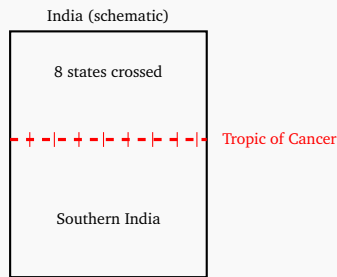
Answer: (D)

Solution

Chilika Lake in Odisha is India's largest coastal lagoon and the second-largest lagoon in the world. It is a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance and a habitat for migratory birds including flamingos.



Q11. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?



- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 9

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) passes through 8 Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. It also passes through the union territory of Puducherry (Mahe district).

Section C: Civics and Constitution

Q12. Who is the constitutional head of India?

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

Answer: (D)

Solution

The President of India is the constitutional head (nominal executive head) of the country. All executive actions of the Government of India are taken in the President's name, though real executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.



Q13. Who is the head of government in India?

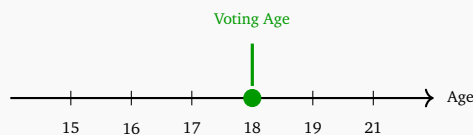
- (A) President of India
- (B) Prime Minister of India
- (C) Vice President of India
- (D) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Prime Minister of India is the head of government and chairs the Union Cabinet. While the President is the constitutional head, real executive authority is exercised by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, who are accountable to the Lok Sabha.

Q14. At what minimum age can an Indian citizen vote in elections?



- (A) 16 years
- (B) 17 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 21 years

Answer: (C)

Solution

Under Article 326 of the Indian Constitution, every citizen who is 18 years of age or above has the right to vote. The voting age was lowered from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.



Q15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution formerly granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir (abrogated in 2019)?

- (A) Article 356
- (B) Article 371
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 370

Answer: (D)

Solution

Article 370 gave Jammu and Kashmir special autonomous status. In August 2019, the Government of India abrogated Article 370 and reorganised the state into two Union Territories: Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

Q16. Which body, established under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution, safeguards the rights of Scheduled Castes?

- (A) Election Commission of India
- (B) Finance Commission
- (C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (D) Union Public Service Commission

Answer: (C)

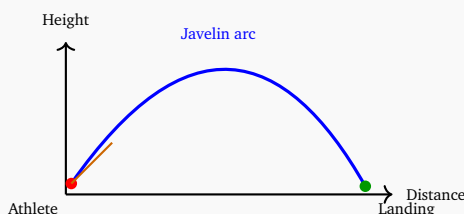
Solution

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a constitutional body established under Article 338 to investigate and monitor safeguards for Scheduled Castes, advise on their socio-economic development, and report to the President on the working of these safeguards.

Section D: Current Events and Famous Personalities



Q17. At the 2023 World Athletics Championships in Budapest, Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in which event?



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

Answer: (B)

Solution

Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in the Javelin Throw at the 2023 World Athletics Championships in Budapest, Hungary, with a throw of 88.17 metres. He thus became the first Indian to win the World Athletics Championship gold.

Q18. India hosted the G20 Summit in September 2023. In which city was the summit held?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Chennai

Answer: (C)

Solution

The G20 Summit 2023 was held in New Delhi on 9–10 September 2023 under India's presidency, with the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (One Earth, One Family, One Future). The African Union was admitted as a permanent member during this summit.



Q19. India conducted 'Mission Shakti' in March 2019. What was Mission Shakti?

- (A) An anti-satellite missile test
- (B) A lunar landing mission
- (C) A Mars orbiter mission
- (D) A deep-sea exploration project

Answer: (A)

Solution

Mission Shakti was India's anti-satellite (ASAT) missile test conducted on 27 March 2019. India successfully shot down one of its own low-orbit satellites, becoming only the fourth country in the world (after the USA, Russia, and China) to demonstrate this capability.

Q20. Which team won the ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2023?

- (A) India
- (B) Australia
- (C) England
- (D) South Africa

Answer: (B)

Solution

Australia won the ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2023, held in South Africa. Australia defeated South Africa in the final, clinching their sixth T20 World Cup title. India was eliminated in the semi-finals.

Section E: Environment and Society



Q21. Which of the following is a UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserve in India?

- (A) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary
- (B) Ranthambore National Park
- (C) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (D) Kanha National Park

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve established in India (1986) and is recognised by UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves. It spans parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, and is home to the Nilgiri Tahr, Asian Elephant, and Tiger.

Q22. Jim Corbett National Park, India's oldest national park (established 1936), is located in which state?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (A)

Solution

Jim Corbett National Park is located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand. Originally established as Hailey National Park in 1936, it was renamed after the naturalist Jim Corbett. It was the first reserve under Project Tiger (1973) and is known for the Bengal Tiger.



Q23. The 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' found in the Pacific Ocean is a massive accumulation of:



- (A) Volcanic ash
- (B) Dead coral reefs
- (C) Oil spills
- (D) Plastic waste

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a vast accumulation of plastic waste floating in the North Pacific Ocean. It is estimated to cover an area twice the size of Texas. Ocean currents concentrate plastic debris here, threatening marine life through entanglement and ingestion.

Q24. Which of the following is a key benefit of organic farming?

- (A) Greater use of chemical pesticides
- (B) Improved soil health and reduced chemical pollution
- (C) Faster growth using synthetic fertilisers
- (D) Lower crop diversity

Answer: (B)

Solution

Organic farming avoids synthetic chemicals and instead uses natural inputs such as compost, green manure, and biological pest control. Key benefits include improved soil health, greater biodiversity, reduced water pollution from chemical run-off, and healthier food for consumers.



Q25. Rainwater harvesting and check dams are important methods of water conservation. What is the primary purpose of rainwater harvesting?

- (A) To generate hydroelectric power
- (B) To collect and store rainwater for future use
- (C) To create artificial floods for irrigation
- (D) To increase chemical concentration in groundwater

Answer: (B)

Solution

Rainwater harvesting is the process of collecting and storing rainwater from rooftops, land surfaces, or rock catchments for future use. It recharges groundwater, reduces run-off, and provides water during dry seasons. Check dams similarly slow water flow and allow it to percolate into the ground.

Answer Key

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

