

AISSEE Social Studies

Sample Paper – 5

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. Harshavardhana, the great 7th-century ruler, established his capital at:

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Vijayanagara
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Kannauj

Answer: (D)

Solution

Harshavardhana (606–647 CE) ruled a large empire with his capital at Kannauj (present-day Uttar Pradesh). The Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang visited his court and left detailed accounts of his reign.

Q2. Nalanda, one of the greatest ancient centres of learning in the world, is located in which present-day Indian state?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) West Bengal



Answer: (A)

Solution

Nalanda University (5th–12th centuries CE) was located in Rajgir, Bihar. It attracted scholars from China, Korea, Japan, and Central Asia and housed thousands of students and teachers at its peak.

Q3. Shivaji was crowned Chhatrapati (sovereign ruler of the Marathas) at Raigad Fort in the year:

- (A) 1657
- (B) 1646
- (C) 1659
- (D) 1674

Answer: (D)

Solution

Shivaji's coronation (Rajyabhisheka) took place at Raigad Fort on 6 June 1674. He was crowned Chhatrapati, formally establishing the independent Maratha kingdom.

Q4. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was launched mainly as a protest against:

- (A) The Partition of Bengal
- (B) The Rowlatt Act
- (C) The Salt Tax
- (D) The Simon Commission

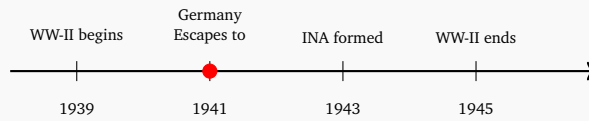
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Swadeshi Movement (1905) was launched to protest Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal. Indians boycotted British goods and promoted locally-made (swadeshi) products, igniting mass nationalist sentiment.



Q5. In which year did Subhash Chandra Bose make his dramatic escape from British house arrest in India to Germany?



- (A) 1941
- (B) 1939
- (C) 1943
- (D) 1945

Answer: (A)

Solution

Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from British house arrest in Calcutta in January 1941 and travelled to Germany via Afghanistan and the Soviet Union to seek international support for India's independence.

Q6. The saffron colour in the Indian national flag represents:

- (A) Peace and truth
- (B) Prosperity and faith
- (C) Courage and sacrifice
- (D) Wisdom and knowledge

Answer: (C)

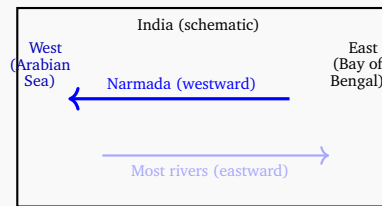
Solution

In the Indian tricolour: saffron (top stripe) represents courage and sacrifice; white (middle) represents peace and truth, with the Ashoka Chakra (wheel of law) at its centre; green (bottom) represents prosperity and faith.

Section B: Indian Geography



Q7. Unlike most peninsular rivers, the Narmada flows in which direction before emptying into the Arabian Sea?



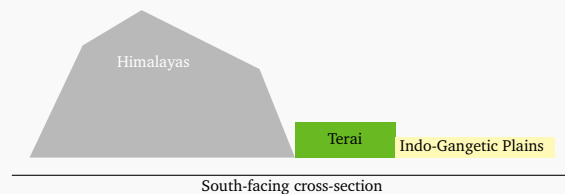
- (A) Westward
- (B) Eastward
- (C) Northward
- (D) Southward

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Narmada flows westward through Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and drains into the Arabian Sea near Bharuch. Most peninsular rivers (Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery) flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal, making Narmada unique.

Q8. The Terai is a low-lying marshy belt found at the foothills of which mountain range, along the India–Nepal border?



- (A) Aravalli Range
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Vindhya Range
- (D) Satpura Range

Answer: (B)



Solution

The Terai is a narrow, marshy lowland belt at the foot of the Himalayas, stretching along the India–Nepal border. It has fertile soil, dense forests and is rich in wildlife, including tigers and one-horned rhinoceroses.

Q9. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a Union Territory of India, are situated in the:

- (A) Arabian Sea
- (B) Pacific Ocean
- (C) Bay of Bengal
- (D) Lakshadweep Sea

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, southeast of the Indian mainland. Port Blair is the capital. The islands are known for the historic Cellular Jail built by the British.

Q10. The Coromandel Coast, known for its rice cultivation and fishing, lies along India's:

- (A) Eastern coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh)
- (B) Western coast (Kerala and Karnataka)
- (C) Northern plains (Uttar Pradesh)
- (D) Southern tip (Kanyakumari)

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Coromandel Coast lies along India's southeastern coast, covering Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. It faces the Bay of Bengal and receives heavy rainfall from the northeast monsoon (October–December).



Q11. The Khyber Pass is a historically important mountain pass that connects:

- (A) India and China
- (B) India and Nepal
- (C) India and Iran
- (D) Afghanistan and Pakistan

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Khyber Pass links Afghanistan to Pakistan through the Hindu Kush mountains. Historically, many invaders—Alexander the Great, Mahmud of Ghazni, and the Mughal emperors—entered the Indian subcontinent through this pass.

Section C: Civics and Constitution

Q12. India has a federal system of government. In a federal structure, power is shared between:

- (A) The President and the Prime Minister
- (B) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
- (C) The Centre (Union) and the States
- (D) The Supreme Court and Parliament

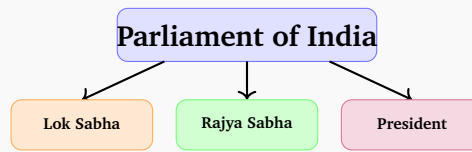
Answer: (C)

Solution

In India's federal structure, power is divided between the Central Government (Union) and the State Governments. The Seventh Schedule lists three lists—Union List, State List, and Concurrent List—defining their respective powers.



Q13. The Parliament of India is composed of which three parts?



- (A) Lok Sabha and the President only
- (B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President
- (C) Rajya Sabha and the President only
- (D) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Parliament of India has three parts: the Lok Sabha (House of the People, lower house), the Rajya Sabha (Council of States, upper house), and the President of India. All three together constitute the Parliament.

Q14. The Election Commission of India, which supervises free and fair elections, is headed by the:

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

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body headed by the Chief Election Commissioner, who is appointed by the President and enjoys security of tenure similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.



Q15. Article 51A of the Indian Constitution deals with:

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Fundamental Duties
- (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) Emergency Provisions

Answer: (B)

Solution

Article 51A lists the 11 Fundamental Duties of every citizen of India, such as respecting the national flag, protecting the natural environment, and promoting harmony. These were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976.

Q16. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established in the year:

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1993
- (D) 2001

Answer: (C)

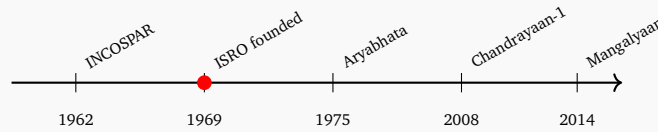
Solution

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established in October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It investigates complaints about violations of human rights by state or central government agencies.

Section D: Current Events and Famous Personalities



Q17. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was founded in which year?



- (A) 1947
- (B) 1963
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1975

Answer: (C)

Solution

ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) was founded on 15 August 1969, replacing INCOSPAR (1962), under the leadership of Dr Vikram Sarabhai. India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched in 1975.

Q18. India's Mars Orbiter Mission, popularly known as *Mangalyaan*, successfully entered Mars orbit in the year:

- (A) 2013
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2019

Answer: (B)

Solution

Mangalyaan was launched on 5 November 2013 and successfully entered Mars orbit on 24 September 2014. India became the first country to reach Mars on its very first attempt and the first Asian nation to do so.



Q19. India won the ICC Men's T20 Cricket World Cup 2024, defeating South Africa in the final. In which country was the 2024 T20 World Cup hosted?

- (A) Australia
- (B) England
- (C) India
- (D) USA and West Indies

Answer: (D)

Solution

The ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 was co-hosted by the United States of America and the West Indies. India defeated South Africa in the final to clinch the World Cup title.

Q20. The Nobel Peace Prize 2023 was awarded to which Iranian human rights activist?

- (A) Malala Yousafzai
- (B) Greta Thunberg
- (C) Narges Mohammadi
- (D) Maria Ressa

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Nobel Peace Prize 2023 was awarded to Narges Mohammadi, an Iranian journalist and human rights activist, for her struggle against the oppression of women in Iran and her efforts to promote human rights for all.

Section E: Environment and Society



Q21. Which large bird, found in the arid grasslands of Rajasthan and Gujarat, is critically endangered and is the subject of a special conservation programme in India?

- (A) Indian Peacock
- (B) Great Indian Bustard
- (C) Greater Flamingo
- (D) Sarus Crane

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) is one of the world's heaviest flying birds and is critically endangered. Its population is mainly found in Rajasthan and is protected under India's Wildlife Protection Act.

Q22. India's national aquatic animal is the:

- (A) Gangetic Dolphin
- (B) Olive Ridley Turtle
- (C) Gharial
- (D) Irrawaddy Dolphin

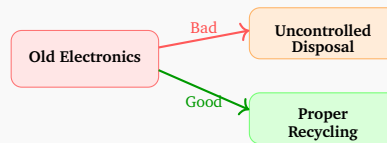
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*) was declared India's national aquatic animal in 2009. It inhabits the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Meghna river systems and is listed as an endangered species.



Q23. Why is the proper recycling of e-waste (discarded electronic devices) important?



- (A) Electronic waste contains toxic substances like lead, mercury, and cadmium that can pollute soil and water
- (B) Electronic devices are fully biodegradable and pose no harm
- (C) Burying e-waste in landfills is the safest disposal method
- (D) E-waste has no harmful effect on the natural environment

Answer: (A)

Solution

E-waste contains hazardous substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and chromium. If improperly disposed of, these toxins leach into soil and water, harming ecosystems and human health. Proper recycling also recovers valuable metals like gold and copper.

Q24. India is one of the world's leading solar energy producers. India's cumulative installed solar power capacity crossed the landmark of 100 GW approximately in:

- (A) 2015
- (B) 2023
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2030

Answer: (B)

Solution

India crossed the 100 GW installed solar capacity milestone in 2023, becoming one of the world's top solar energy producers. India aims to achieve 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 under its National Solar Mission.



Q25. The deliberate planting of trees on land that was once forested but has lost its tree cover is called:

- (A) Deforestation
- (B) Urbanisation
- (C) Desertification
- (D) Afforestation

Answer: (D)

Solution

Afforestation is the process of planting trees on previously forested land that has been cleared. It helps restore biodiversity, prevent soil erosion, reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and combat climate change. Deforestation is the opposite process.

Answer Key

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

