

AISSEE Social Studies

Sample Paper – 7

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. Prithviraj Chauhan, regarded as the last independent Hindu king of Delhi, was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain (1192) by:

- (A) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (B) Timur
- (C) Muhammad of Ghor
- (D) Babur

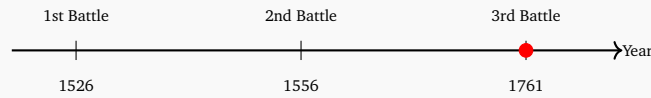
Answer: (C)

Solution

Prithviraj Chauhan, the Chahamana king of Delhi, was defeated and killed by Muhammad of Ghor at the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 CE. This battle ended Rajput supremacy in North India.



Q2. The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Maratha Confederacy and:



- (A) The British East India Company
- (B) Ahmad Shah Durrani (Afghans)
- (C) The Mughals
- (D) Hyder Ali of Mysore

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Maratha Confederacy and Ahmad Shah Durrani (also known as Ahmad Shah Abdali) of Afghanistan. The Marathas suffered a decisive defeat, which weakened their power significantly.

Q3. Tipu Sultan, who effectively used iron-cased rockets against the British, was the ruler of which kingdom?

- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Travancore
- (C) Maratha Confederacy
- (D) Mysore

Answer: (D)

Solution

Tipu Sultan (1750–1799) was the ruler of Mysore and a fierce opponent of British expansion. He pioneered the use of iron-cased Mysorean rockets in warfare and was killed at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799.



Q4. The First War of Independence (1857) is said to have begun when an Indian soldier fired the first shot at Barrackpore. Who was this soldier?

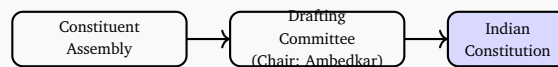
- (A) Tantia Tope
- (B) Mangal Pandey
- (C) Nana Sahib
- (D) Lakshmibai

Answer: (B)

Solution

Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in the British East India Company, fired the first shot of the 1857 revolt at Barrackpore on 29 March 1857. He attacked British officers in protest against the greased cartridge issue and was later executed.

Q5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who chaired the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, is popularly honoured as the:



- (A) Father of the Nation
- (B) Iron Man of India
- (C) Lion of Punjab
- (D) Father of the Indian Constitution

Answer: (D)

Solution

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is honoured as the “Father of the Indian Constitution” for his pivotal role as Chairman of the Drafting Committee. He also fought against caste discrimination and championed the rights of marginalised communities.



Q6. Revolutionary freedom fighter Bhagat Singh launched a famous hunger strike in jail in 1929. The primary demand of this hunger strike was:

- (A) Immediate independence from British rule
- (B) Release of all political prisoners in India
- (C) Equal and humane treatment for Indian political prisoners
- (D) Abolition of the death penalty in India

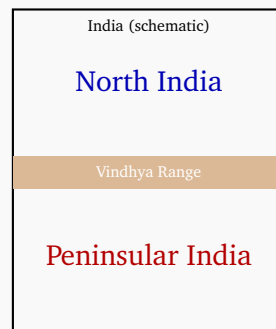
Answer: (C)

Solution

Bhagat Singh and other political prisoners in Lahore Jail went on a 116-day hunger strike in 1929, demanding that Indian political prisoners be treated with dignity equal to European prisoners – including better food, clothing, and reading materials.

Section B: Indian Geography

Q7. Which mountain range is traditionally regarded as the natural boundary separating northern India from peninsular (southern) India?



- (A) Aravalli Range
- (B) Vindhya Range
- (C) Satpura Range
- (D) Eastern Ghats

Answer: (B)



Solution

The Vindhya Range runs across central India and is traditionally considered the dividing line between the Indo-Gangetic plains of North India and the Deccan Plateau of peninsular South India. It stretches through Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Q8. Which district is the largest in India by geographical area?

- (A) Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)
- (B) Barmer (Rajasthan)
- (C) Leh (Ladakh)
- (D) Kutch (Gujarat)

Answer: (C)

Solution

Leh district in the Union Territory of Ladakh is the largest district in India by area, covering approximately 45,110 sq km. It is larger than many Indian states and borders China and Pakistan.

Q9. The Malabar Coast, famous for its spice trade and backwater lagoons, lies along which Indian state?

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

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Malabar Coast stretches along the western coast of Kerala. It was historically famous for the export of black pepper and spices. The backwaters of Kerala are a distinctive feature of this coastline.



Q10. Which of the following correctly matches a coastal region of India with its location?

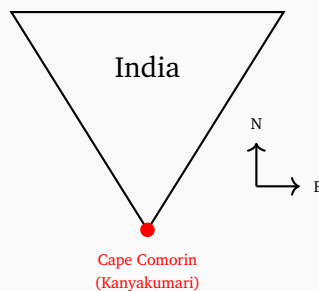
- (A) Konkan Coast – Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Coromandel Coast – Maharashtra and Goa
- (C) Malabar Coast – Kerala
- (D) Konkan Coast – Odisha and West Bengal

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Malabar Coast lies along Kerala. The Konkan Coast covers Maharashtra and Goa, while the Coromandel Coast runs along Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Coromandel Coast faces the Bay of Bengal and the Konkan and Malabar coasts face the Arabian Sea.

Q11. What is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland?



- (A) Indira Point, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (B) Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu
- (C) Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- (D) Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari), Tamil Nadu

Answer: (D)

Solution

Cape Comorin, known as Kanyakumari, is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland, located in Tamil Nadu. It is where three seas – the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Indian Ocean – meet. Indira Point in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is India's southernmost point overall.



Section C: Civics and Constitution

Q12. Who is the chief legal adviser to the Government of India and the government's lawyer in the Supreme Court?

- (A) Attorney General of India
- (B) Solicitor General of India
- (C) Chief Justice of India
- (D) Advocate General of the State

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Attorney General of India is the highest law officer in the country and serves as the chief legal adviser to the Government of India. The Attorney General represents the Union government in the Supreme Court and is appointed by the President under Article 76 of the Constitution.

Q13. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, who audits government accounts, is established under which Article of the Constitution?

- (A) Article 148
- (B) Article 124
- (C) Article 280
- (D) Article 315

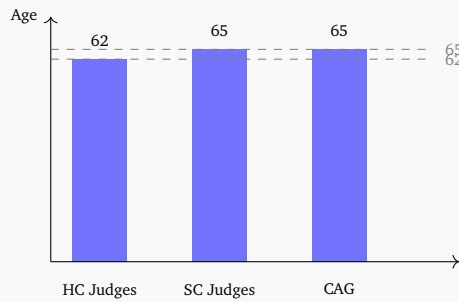
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is established under Article 148 of the Constitution. The CAG is the supreme audit institution of India and audits all receipts and expenditure of the Union and State governments.



Q14. At what age do judges of the Supreme Court of India retire?



- (A) 60 years
- (B) 62 years
- (C) 65 years
- (D) 70 years

Answer: (C)

Solution

Judges of the Supreme Court of India retire at the age of 65. Judges of High Courts retire at 62. The retirement age is fixed by the Constitution to ensure judicial independence.

Q15. Which of the following statements about the Rajya Sabha is correct?

- (A) It is dissolved every five years like the Lok Sabha
- (B) The President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha
- (C) The Prime Minister can dissolve the Rajya Sabha
- (D) It is a permanent body and is never dissolved

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved. One-third of its members retire every two years. This continuity ensures that the Council of States always remains in session and provides stability to India's parliamentary system.



Q16. At which level of the Panchayati Raj system does the Gram Sabha function?

- (A) Village level
- (B) Block (Panchayat Samiti) level
- (C) District (Zila Parishad) level
- (D) State level

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Gram Sabha functions at the village level. It consists of all adult voters registered in the village. It is the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system and plays a key role in approving plans and accounts of the Gram Panchayat.

Section D: Current Events and Famous Personalities

Q17. Who became the first Indian woman to fly a fighter jet solo in 2016?

- (A) Bhawana Kanth
- (B) Mohana Singh
- (C) Shaliza Dhami
- (D) Avani Chaturvedi

Answer: (D)

Solution

Flight Lieutenant Avani Chaturvedi became the first Indian woman to fly a fighter aircraft solo when she flew a MiG-21 Bison in 2018. She was among the first batch of three women commissioned as fighter pilots in the Indian Air Force in 2016.



Q18. PV Sindhu became the first Indian woman to win two Olympic medals in badminton. At which two Olympics did she achieve this feat?

- (A) Rio 2016 (Silver) and Tokyo 2020 (Bronze)
- (B) London 2012 (Bronze) and Rio 2016 (Silver)
- (C) Rio 2016 (Silver) and Tokyo 2020 (Silver)
- (D) Rio 2016 (Gold) and Tokyo 2020 (Bronze)

Answer: (A)

Solution

PV Sindhu won a Silver medal at Rio 2016 and a Bronze medal at Tokyo 2020, becoming the first Indian woman to win two Olympic medals. She is one of India's most decorated badminton players.

Q19. Viswanathan Anand is India's celebrated chess grandmaster. How many times has he won the FIDE World Chess Championship?

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

Answer: (C)

Solution

Viswanathan Anand won the FIDE World Chess Championship five times (2000, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012). He was the first Asian to hold the undisputed World Chess Championship title and brought global recognition to Indian chess.



Q20. India has topped the ICC Men's T20I cricket rankings. What does ICC stand for?

- (A) International Cricket Council
- (B) Indian Cricket Council
- (C) International Cricket Championship
- (D) Inter-Country Cricket Council

Answer: (A)

Solution

ICC stands for the International Cricket Council, the global governing body of cricket. It is headquartered in Dubai and manages international cricket events, rankings, and regulations for all member nations.

Section E: Environment and Society

Q21. How many Indian Biosphere Reserves are recognized under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme?



18 UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserves of India

- (A) 18
- (B) 12
- (C) 25
- (D) 10

Answer: (A)

Solution

India has 18 Biosphere Reserves recognized under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme. These include notable reserves such as Nilgiri, Gulf of Mannar, Sundarbans, Nanda Devi, and the Great Rann of Kutch.



Q22. The Manali-Leh highway, one of the highest motorable roads in the world, passes through which famous mountain pass?

- (A) Nathu La
- (B) Rohtang Pass
- (C) Banihal Pass
- (D) Khardung La

Answer: (B)

Solution

The Manali-Leh highway passes through Rohtang Pass (altitude approximately 3,978 m) in Himachal Pradesh. The highway is known for its dramatic high-altitude scenery and is often snow-bound in winter. The Atal Tunnel below Rohtang has made the route accessible year-round.

Q23. The snow leopard, an endangered big cat and the state animal of Himachal Pradesh, is found in which region of India?

- (A) The Himalayas
- (B) The Sundarbans
- (C) The Western Ghats
- (D) The Thar Desert

Answer: (A)

Solution

Snow leopards are found in the high-altitude regions of the Himalayas, including Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and parts of Arunachal Pradesh. They inhabit rocky terrain above 3,000 metres and are listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.



Q24. Which Indian state faces the most severe water stress, with vast arid regions and extremely low annual rainfall?

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

Answer: (D)

Solution

Rajasthan faces the most severe water stress in India. Large parts of the state lie in the Thar Desert where annual rainfall is less than 100 mm. People depend on traditional water harvesting systems like *bawdis* (stepwells) and *johads* (ponds), and on the Indira Gandhi Canal for water supply.

Q25. “Van Mahotsav” is an annual tree-plantation drive celebrated in India. How long does this festival last?

- (A) One day
- (B) One week
- (C) One month
- (D) Two weeks

Answer: (B)

Solution

Van Mahotsav (Festival of Trees) is a week-long annual tree-plantation drive held every July in India. It was started in 1950 by K.M. Munshi, then Union Agriculture Minister, to promote afforestation and environmental awareness across the country.

Answer Key



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

