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- Q1. Who is the discoverer of Penicillin?
- a) Christopher Macdonald
- b) Albert Einstein
- c) Alexander Graham Bell
- d) Alexander Fleming

Q2. Leprosy bacillus was invented by

- a) Harvey
- b) Koch
- c) Fleming
- d) Hansen

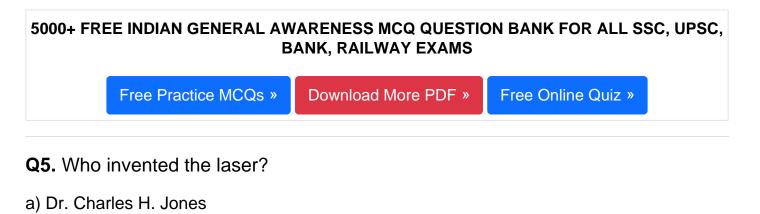
Q3. Who is called the Father of Atomic Energy in India?

- a) Dr. K.S. Krishna
- b) None of the above
- c) Prof. Satish Dhawan
- d) Homi J. Bhabha

Q4. Which of the following is Study of fossils ?

- a) Palaeontology
- b) Ethology
- c) Anthropology

d) Etiology



- b) Sir Frank Whittle
- c) T.H. Maiman
- d) Fred Morrisson

Q6. An anemometer measures which of the following ?

- a) Speed of satellites
- b) Speed of light
- c) Speed of water current
- d) Speed of wind

Q7. A tachometer is a device used to measure

- a) dispersive power
- b) gravitational pull
- c) surface tension
- d) speed of rotation

Q8. Who of the following scientists proved that the stars with mass less than 1.44 times the mass of the Sun end up as White Dwarfs when they die?

- a) Stephen Hawking
- b) Steven Weinberg

- c) Edwin Hubble
- d) S. Chandrashekhar

Q9. Who discovered electric bulb?

- a) William Cooke
- b) Terry Addison
- c) Thomas Edison
- d) Alexander Graham Bell

Q10. Alfred Nobel invented

- a) Dynamite
- b) Gramophone
- c) Microphone
- d) Typewriter

Q11. Phycology is the study of

- a) Lichens
- b) Bacteria
- c) Fungi
- d) Algae

Q12. Sir C.V. Raman received Nobel Prize for Physics in the year

- a) 1932
- b) 1950
- c) 1928
- d) 1930

- Q13. The telephone was invented by:
- a) Thomas Barrow
- b) G. Marconi
- c) J.L. Baird
- d) Alexander Graham Bell

Q14. What is Myrmecology?

- a) Study of spiders
- b) Study of flies
- c) Study of bees
- d) Study of ants

Q15. Albert Einstein was proficient in playing which musical instrument?

- a) Violin
- b) Sitar
- c) Guitar
- d) Flute

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Mycobacteriumleprae, the causative agent of leprosy, was discovered by G. H. Armauer Hansen in Norway in 1873. Hansen observed a number of non-refractile small rods in unstained tissue sections.

The rods were not soluble in potassium lye, and they were acid- and alcohol-fast. In 1879, he was able to stain these organisms with Ziehl's method and the similarities with Koch's bacillus (Mycobacterium tuberculosis) were noted.

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Palaeontology is the study of fossils to determine the structure and evolution of extinct animals and plants and the age and conditions of deposition of the rock strata in which they are found. Body fossils and trace fossils are the principal types of evidence about ancient life.

Q5. Answer: (c)

A laser is a device that emits light (electromagnetic radiation) through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of photons.

On May 16, 1960, Theodore H. Maiman operated the first functioning laser, at Hughes Research Laboratories, Malibu, California, ahead of several research teams, including those of Townes, at Columbia University, Arthur Schawlow, at Bell Labs, and Gould, at the TRG (Technical Research Group) company.

Q6. Answer: (d)

An anemometer is a device used for measuring wind speed. The term is derived from the Greek word anemos (wind). The first known description of an anemometer was given by Leon Battista Alberti in 1450.

Q7. Answer: (d)

A tachometer is an instrument measuring the rotation speed of a shaft or disk, as in a motor or other machine. The device usually displays the revolutions per minute (RPM).

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (c)

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (d)

Phycology is the scientific study of algae. Phycology or algology is a branch of life science and often is regarded as a sub-discipline of botany. It includes the study of prokaryotic forms known as blue-green algae or cyanobacteria.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (d)

In the 1870s, two inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell both independently designed devices that could transmit speech electrically (the telephone).

Both men rushed their respective designs to the patent office within hours of each other; Alexander Graham Bell patented his telephone first.

Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell entered into a famous legal battle over the invention of the telephone, which Bell won.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Myrmecology is a branch of entomology focusing on the scientific study of ants. The word myrmecology was coined by William Morton Wheeler (1865–1937). The earliest scientific thinking based on observation of ant life was that of Auguste Forel (1848–1931)

Q15. Answer: (a)

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