

SCIENTIST, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS BASED INDIAN GENERAL AWARENESS MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Typewriter	1. Davy
B. X-ray	2. Sholes
C. Radio	3. Roentgen
D. Safety lamp	4. Marconi

Codes: A B C D

- a) 3 4 1 2
 - b) 4 1 2 3
 - c) 2 3 4 1
 - d) 1 2 3 4
-

Q2. The branch of biology which deals with extinct organisms is called

- a) Palaentology
 - b) Palynology
 - c) Palaeobotany
 - d) Phylogeny
-

Q3. Sextant is an instrument used in which of the following ?

- a) Medical treatment
 - b) Gynaecology
 - c) Birth control
 - d) Navigation
-

Q4. Bacteria was first discovered by

- a) Louis Pasteur
- b) A.V. Leeuwenhoek
- c) Robert Koch
- d) Robert Hooke

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Q5. Who is known as 'the Father of Geometry' ?

- a) Kepler
- b) Pythagoras
- c) Aristotle
- d) Euclid

Q6. The term Ecosystem was proposed by:

- a) Thienemann
- b) Vernadsky
- c) A.G. Tansley
- d) S.A. Forbes

Q7. Who discovered the link between electricity and magnetism ?

- a) Michael Faraday
- b) Volta
- c) Diesel
- d) Maxwell

Q8. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. John Guttenberg	1. Telephone
B. W.K. Roentgen	2. Printing Press
C. Michael Faraday	3. X-Ray
D. Alexander Graham Bell	4. Dynamo

Codes: A B C D

a) 3 4 1 2

b) 2 3 4 1

c) 1 2 3 4

d) 2 3 1 4

Q9. Who invented Radar?

a) A. H. Taylor and Leo C. Young

b) J. H. Van Tassel

c) P. T. Farnsworth

d) Wilhelm K. Roentgen

Q10. Who discovered the first antibiotic ?

a) A Fleming

b) W Fleming

c) Louis Pasteur

d) C Waksman

Q11. Name the branch of Zoology that deals with the scientific study of animal behaviour.

a) Anatomy

b) Ecology

- c) Ethology
 - d) Physiology
-

Q12. Who invented aeroplane ?

- a) Wright Brothers
- b) Edison
- c) Hoffman
- d) Stevenson

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Q13. Stephen Hawking is a

- a) Scientist
 - b) American politician
 - c) Pianist
 - d) Guitarist
-

Q14. Who is associated with the invention of Nylon ?

- a) Dr. Wallace H. Carothers
 - b) Louis Pasteur
 - c) John Corbutt
 - d) J. Nicephore Niepce
-

Q15. Radioactivity was discovered by

- a) Einstein
- b) Rutherford

c) Roentgen

d) Henri Becquerel

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Paleontology is the study of fossils and the biology of extinct organisms. It is the scientific study of life that existed prior to, and sometimes including, the start of the Holocene Epoch (roughly 11,700 years before present).

Paleontology lies on the border between biology and geology but differs from archaeology in that it excludes the study of anatomically modern humans

Q3. Answer: (d)

A sextant is a doubly reflecting navigation instrument used to determine the angle between an astronomical object and the horizon for the purposes of celestial navigation.

Common uses of the sextant include sighting the sun at solar noon or Polaris at night (in the Northern Hemisphere) to determine latitude.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Van Leeuwenhoek discovered “protozoa” - the single-celled organisms and he called them “animalcules”. He also improved the microscope and laid the foundation for microbiology. He is often cited as the first microbiologist to study muscle fibres, bacteria, spermatozoa and blood flow in capillaries.

Although, he did not have much education or scientific background, yet he defied all odds to be reckoned as a great scientist through his skilful observations, insight and unmatched curiosity. He revolutionized biological science by exposing microscopic life to the world.

Q5. Answer: (d)

Euclid, also known as Euclid of Alexandria, was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the “Father of Geometry”. He was active in Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy I (323–283 BC). Euclid deduced the principles of what is now called Euclidean geometry from a small set of axioms.

Euclid also wrote works on perspective, conic sections, spherical geometry, number theory and rigour. Although many of the results in Elements originated with earlier mathematicians, one of Euclid’s accomplishments was to present them in a single, logically coherent framework, making it easy to use and easy to reference, including a system of rigorous mathematical proofs that remains the basis of mathematics 23 centuries later.

Q6. Answer: (c)

The term “ecosystem” was first coined by Roy Clapham in 1930, but it was ecologist Arthur Tansley who fully defined the ecosystem concept.

In his classic article of 1935, Tansley defined ecosystems as “The whole system,... including not only the organism complex but also the whole complex of physical factors forming what we call the environment.”

Q7. Answer: (d)

The connection between electricity and magnetism was discovered by famous Danish chemist and physicist, Hans Christian Oersted in 1819. Starting about a decade after Oersted’s discovery, Michael Faraday demonstrated essentially the opposite of what Oersted had found—that a changing magnetic field induces an electric current.

He achieved an electrical current from a changing magnetic field, a phenomenon known as electromagnetic induction. Following Faraday's work, James Clerk Maxwell developed equations, formally unifying electricity and magnetism.

So it was Maxwell who formulated the relationship between electricity and magnetism.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (a)

Radar is an object detection system that uses radio waves to determine the range, altitude, direction, or speed of objects. It can be used to detect aircraft, ships, spacecraft, guided missiles, motor vehicles, weather formations, and terrain.

The radar dish or antenna transmits pulses of radio waves or microwaves which bounce off any object in their path.

In 1922 A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young, researchers working with the U.S. Navy invented Radar.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Sir Alexander Fleming discovered the world's first antibiotic—benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)—from the mould *Penicillium notatum* in 1928. For this discovery, he shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain.

Q11. Answer: (c)

Ethology is the scientific and objective study of animal behavior, usually with a focus on behavior under natural conditions. The term was first popularized by American myrmecologist (the study of ants) William Morton Wheeler in 1902.

Q12. Answer: (a)

The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, were two American brothers, who are credited with inventing and building the world's first successful airplane on December 17, 1903. From 1905 to 1907, the brothers developed their flying machine into the first practical fixed-wing aircraft.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Wallace Hume Carothers was an American chemist, inventor and the leader of organic chemistry at DuPont, credited with the invention of nylon. He was a group leader at the DuPont Experimental Station laboratory, near Wilmington, Delaware, where most polymer research was done.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Antoine Henri Becquerel, a French physicist, was the discoverer of radioactivity along with Marie Sklodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie, for which all three won the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics. Radioactivity refers to the particles which are emitted from nuclei as a result of nuclear instability.

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