

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

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Q1. Which is the biggest telescope of the world?

- a) Discovery
 - b) Challenger
 - c) Galileo
 - d) Ice Cube
-

Q2. Who built the first modern motorcar ?

- a) Henry Austin
 - b) Henry Ford
 - c) Daimler
 - d) Karl Benz
-

Q3. Who invented vaccination for 'Small Pox'?

- a) Louis Pasteur
 - b) Sir Fredrick Grant Banting
 - c) Edward Jenner
 - d) Sir Alexander Fleming
-

Q4. The 'National Science Day' is observed on

- a) 28 March
- b) 28 April
- c) 28 January

d) 28 February

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Q5. 'Telephone' was invented by

- a) Wilson
- b) George Stephenson
- c) Graham Bell
- d) Hoffman

Q6. A recent movie titled The Man Who Knew Infinity is based on the biography of

- a) S.N. Bose
- b) C.V. Raman
- c) S. Ramanujan
- d) S. Chandrashekar

Q7. X-rays were discovered by –

- a) Lavoisier
- b) Faraday
- c) H. Davy
- d) Roentgen

Q8. 'Cryogenics' is the study of

- a) Low temperature
- b) High temperature
- c) Production of fuels

d) Superconductor

Q9. Crescograph was invented by

- a) P.C. Mahalanobis
 - b) S.N. Bose
 - c) J.C. Bose
 - d) P.C. Roy
-

Q10. Who invented the mobile phone?

- a) Martin Cooper
 - b) Tim-Berners-Lee
 - c) Chuck Hull
 - d) Raymond Samuel Tomlinson
-

Q11. Meteorology is the science of:

- a) Earthquakes
 - b) Weather
 - c) Metals
 - d) Meteors
-

Q12. Who invented the Jet Engine?

- a) Michael Faraday
- b) Karl Benz
- c) Thomas Savery
- d) Sir Frank Whittle

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Q13. Scientist Albert Einstein is famous for

- a) Planting first Nuclear Reactor
- b) The prediction of the existence of neutrons
- c) The interpretation of atomic structure of hydrogen
- d) The photoelectric effect

Q14. Who among the following is the inventor of 'X' rays?

- a) Maxwell
- b) Torricelli
- c) Rutherford
- d) Roentgen

Q15. The purity of Milk is determined by

- a) Thermometer
- b) Hydrometer
- c) Stalagmometer
- d) Lactometer

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (d)

An automobile is a wheeled motor vehicle used for transporting passengers, which also carries its own engine or motor.

The term motorcar has also been used in the context of electrified rail systems to denote a car that functions as a small locomotive but also provides space for passengers and baggage.

Although several other German engineers (including Gottlieb Daimler, Wilhelm Maybach, and Siegfried Marcus) were working on the problem at about the same time, Karl Benz generally is acknowledged as the inventor of the modern automobile.

Q3. Answer: (c)

The smallpox vaccine was the first successful vaccine to be developed. The process of vaccination was first publicised by Edward Jenner in 1796, who acted upon his observation that milkmaids who caught the cowpox virus did not catch smallpox.

Before the introduction of a vaccine, the mortality of the severe form of smallpox—variola major—was very high. Historical records show that a method of inducing immunity was already known.

A process called inoculation, also known as insufflation or variolation was practised in India as early as 1000 BC.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (c)

Q7. Answer: (d)

X-radiation (composed of X-rays) is a form of electromagnetic radiation. X-rays have a wavelength in the range of 0.01 to 10 nanometers, corresponding to frequencies in the range 30 petahertz to 30 exahertz (3×10^{16} Hz to 3×10^{19} Hz) and energies in the range 100 eV to 100 keV.

They are shorter in wavelength than UV rays and longer than gamma rays.

In many languages, X-radiation is called Röntgen radiation, after Wilhelm Röntgen, who is usually credited as its discoverer, and who had named it X-radiation to signify an unknown type of radiation.

Q8. Answer: (a)

In physics, cryogenics is the study of the production and behaviour of materials at very low temperatures.

It is not well-defined at what point on the temperature scale refrigeration ends and cryogenics begins, but scientists assume it starts at or below -150°C (123 K; -238°F).

Q9. Answer: (c)

A crescograph is a device for measuring growth in plants. It was invented in the early 20th century by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose - an Indian polymath, physicist, biologist, botanist, and archaeologist.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Martin Cooper, an American engineer, conceived the first handheld mobile phone while at Motorola in 1973. He led the team that developed it and brought it to market in 1983. He is considered the "father of the cell phone" and is also cited as the first person in history to make a handheld cellular phone call in public.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Meteorology is the scientific study of the atmosphere or weather. Meteorological phenomena are observable weather events which are explained by the science of meteorology. Those events are bound by the variables that exist in Earth's atmosphere; temperature, air pressure, water vapor, etc.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Dr Hans von Ohain and Sir Frank Whittle are both recognized as being the co-inventors of the jet engine. Each worked separately and knew nothing of the other's work. Hans von Ohain is considered the designer of the first operational turbojet engine.

Frank Whittle was the first to register a patent for the turbojet engine in 1930. Hans von Ohain was granted a patent for his turbojet engine in 1936. However, Hans von Ohain's jet was the first to fly in 1939. Frank Whittle's jet first flew in 1941.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (d)

Q15. Answer: (d)

Lactometer is used to check the purity of milk. The specific gravity of milk does not give a conclusive indication of its composition since milk contains a variety of substances that are either heavier or lighter than water.

The device works on the principle of Archimedes's principle that a solid suspended in a fluid will be buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

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