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Q1. Cryogenics is:

- a) Study of heat
 - b) Study of genesis
 - c) Scientific study of very low temperatures
 - d) A scientific study of dust
-

Q2. Consider the following Statements:

- Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully lifted off GSLV MarkIII X from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.
- It is India's first sub-orbital flight and latest generation launch vehicle.
- The GSLV-Mark III is a two stage/engine launch vehicle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) All of the above
-

Q3. ISRO's Master Control Facility is in

- a) Orissa
 - b) Karnataka
 - c) Gujarat
 - d) Andhra Pradesh
-

Q4. The first nuclear reactor in India is

- a) Dhruva
- b) Apsara
- c) Harsha
- d) Vipula

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Q5. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is at

- a) Mumbai
- b) Bengaluru
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Thiruvananthapuram

Q6. Which of the following statement(s) is/are **correct** about Mars Orbitor Mission (MOM)?

- India became the first Asian nation to successfully send a satellite to Mars' orbit
- MOM is the India's first inter-planetary mission
- The mission used Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for the launch

Codes:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Q7. Consider the following Statements:

- India's multi-band communication satellite GSAT-16 was successfully put on a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) by the European launcher Ariane 5 VA221, from the Kourou space port in French Guiana.
- It is indigenously developed by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

- GSAT-16 satellite will help to boost public and private TV and radio services, largescale Internet and telephone operations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) All of the above
-

Q8. Which of the following countries launched world's first satellite for monitoring Greenhouse Gases?

- a) Russia
 - b) China
 - c) Japan
 - d) USA
-

Q9. Who regulates the slots where the geosynchronous satellites should be placed?

- a) International Telecommunication Union
 - b) Glaukosmos
 - c) NASA
 - d) UN Secretary General
-

Q10. A genetically engineered form of brinjal, known as the Bt-brinjal, has been developed. The objective of this is

- a) to make it drought-resistant.
 - b) to make it pest-resistant.
 - c) to improve its taste and nutritive qualities.
 - d) to make its shelf-life longer.
-

Q11. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research is situated in

- a) Mumbai
 - b) Kalpakkam
 - c) Thiruvananthapuram
 - d) Shriharikotta
-

Q12. Andrea Colaco, a native of South Goa's Velim developed accurate 3D gesture sensing technology on

- a) Cinema screen
- b) None of these
- c) Mobile device
- d) LCD TV

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Q13. The Indian National Grid Computing Initiative for Scientific Engineering and Academic Community is named

- a) SAGA
 - b) PARAM
 - c) Garuda
 - d) Ganga
-

Q14. The Union Cabinet has established of a National Centre for Molecular Materials (NCMM) as an autonomous institute of the Government of India under the department of science and technology. In which of these States NCMM will be set up?

- a) Karnataka

- b) Kerala
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Andhra Pradesh
-

Q15. Dwarf planet Ceres is located between

- a) Saturn and Uranus
 - b) Uranus and Neptune
 - c) Mars and Jupiter
 - d) Jupiter and Saturn
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

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).

Q2. Answer: (c)

The GSLV-Mark III is a three stage/engine launch vehicle.

Q3. Answer: (b)

The Master Control Facility (MCF) is located in the city of Hassan in Karnataka. Established in 1982, this facility is responsible for monitoring and controlling geostationary and geosynchronous satellites launched by ISRO.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

India's First Nuclear Reactor was Apsara. It was also the first nuclear reactor in Asia. Apsara went critical at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trombay on August 4, 1956. It heralded the arrival of India's nuclear energy programme.

Dr Homi Bhabha himself conceptualised the design of the reactor and the reactor was built entirely by Indian engineers in a record time of about 15 months.

Q5. Answer: (d)

The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is a major space research centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), focusing on rocket and space vehicles for India's satellite programme. It is located in Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala.

Q6. Answer: (a)

The mission used Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for the launch.

Q7. Answer: (d)

After it was successfully placed in GTO, ISRO's Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan, Karnataka has taken control of GSAT-16 satellite.

Q8. Answer: (c)

The Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite or GOSAT, also known as Ibuki (meaning breath in Japanese) is an Earth observation satellite and the world's first satellite dedicated to greenhouse-gas monitoring. It measures densities of carbon dioxide and methane from 56,000 locations on the Earth's atmosphere.

The GOSAT was developed by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and launched on January 23, 2009, from the Tanegashima Space Center. Japan's Ministry of the Environment and National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) use the data to track gases causing the greenhouse effect and share the data with NASA and other international scientific organizations.

Note: On Dec. 22, 2016, China has successfully sent its first carbon dioxide monitoring satellite TanSat into space via a Long March-2D rocket.

The spacecraft was launched from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center located in the Gobi Desert.

Q9. Answer: (a)

A geosynchronous orbital is a satellite with an orbit that keeps it over the same region of the earth at all times due to an orbital period that is the same as the earth itself (it takes the satellite one day to achieve an "orbit" of the earth).

A special type of geosynchronous orbital is a geostationary orbital, which is a satellite that stays over the same point on the surface of the earth at all times. The UN agency that regulates the use of geosynchronous orbitals is the International Telecommunications Union. Regulation of these satellites is necessary because there are a limited number of places to put them in orbit without the risk of interference with other satellites or collision with space debris.

In addition, the "orbital slots" (where the satellites are placed) over industrialized areas are in much more demand than in lesser developed areas. Slots over lesser developed countries with a location that would give satellite coverage of industrialized countries are also in demand.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Bt-Brinjal is named after the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis*. The pest resultant protein producing genes have been inserted from this bacteria to brinjal to make it pest -resistant.

Q11. Answer: (b)

The Reactor Research Centre was set up at Kalpakkam, 80 km south of Chennai, in 1971 under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). It was renamed Indira Gandhi Center for Atomic Research (IGCAR) in 1985.

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (c)

GARUDA (Global Access to Resource Using Distributed Architecture) is the other name of the Indian National Grid Computing Initiative. It is a collaboration of scientific and technological researchers on a nationwide grid comprising of computational nodes, mass storage and scientific instruments.

Q14. Answer: (b)

The Union Cabinet has established of a National Centre for Molecular Materials (NCMM) at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala as an autonomous institute of the Government of India (GOI) under the Department of Science & Technology (DST) at a total cost of ` 76.7 crore for five years with an outlay of ` 14.55 crore for the Eleventh Plan Period.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Ceres is between Mars and Jupiter. NASA's Dawn probe has completed its orbit around Ceres and has become first spacecraft to reach there.

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