

World History: Scientific Discoveries and Theories

World History · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which ancient civilization is credited with developing the concept of zero as a placeholder and a number, a foundational element for modern mathematics?

- A) Ancient Greece
- B) Ancient Egypt
- C) Ancient India
- D) Mesopotamia

2. The geocentric model of the universe, which placed Earth at the center, was widely accepted for centuries. Who is most famously associated with challenging this model with his heliocentric theory (sun-centered)?

- A) Isaac Newton
- B) Galileo Galilei
- C) Nicolaus Copernicus
- D) Johannes Kepler

3. What scientific advancement, developed in the 19th century, revolutionized communication by allowing messages to be transmitted almost instantaneously over long distances using electrical signals?

- A) The printing press
- B) The steam engine
- C) The telegraph
- D) The automobile

4. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, published in 'On the Origin of Species,' provided a scientific explanation for the diversity of life on Earth. In what year was this seminal work first published?

- A) 1776
- B) 1859
- C) 1901
- D) 1945

5. The discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928 marked a turning point in medicine. What type of organism did Fleming observe producing the antibiotic effect?

- A) A virus
- B) A bacterium
- C) A mold
- D) A yeast

6. The development of the scientific method, emphasizing observation, experimentation, and logical reasoning, is often attributed to thinkers during which historical period?

- A) The Stone Age
- B) The Middle Ages
- C) The Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution
- D) The Industrial Revolution

7. What groundbreaking theory, proposed by Albert Einstein in the early 20th century, fundamentally changed our understanding of gravity, space, and time?

- A) Quantum Mechanics
- B) The Theory of Relativity
- C) The Big Bang Theory
- D) Plate Tectonics

8. The mapping of the human genome, completed in the early 21st century, is a monumental achievement in biology. What does the human genome represent?

- A) The complete set of blood vessels in the human body
- B) The complete set of bones in the human skeletal system
- C) The complete set of genetic material (DNA) in a human
- D) The complete set of nerve pathways in the human brain