

Modern History of Science

Modern History · Practice Test · 25 Questions

1. Which scientist is credited with developing the theory of general relativity in 1915?

- A) Isaac Newton
- B) Albert Einstein
- C) Niels Bohr
- D) Max Planck

2. In 1928, which substance did Alexander Fleming discover, marking the beginning of the antibiotic era?

- A) Insulin
- B) Penicillin
- C) Aspirin
- D) Polio vaccine

3. Which planet was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930 and reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006?

- A) Neptune
- B) Pluto
- C) Mars
- D) Uranus

4. Which famous scientist published 'On the Origin of Species' in 1859, proposing the theory of evolution by natural selection?

- A) Gregor Mendel
- B) Charles Darwin
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Robert Hooke

5. What form of radiation was discovered by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie at the end of the 19th century?

- A) Radioactivity
- B) Infrared light
- C) X-rays
- D) Microwaves

6. Which invention by the Wright brothers in 1903 marked the first controlled, sustained flight of a powered aircraft?

- A) The Flyer
- B) The Spirit of St. Louis
- C) The Bell X-1
- D) The Concorde

7. Who is credited with inventing the telephone in 1876?

- A) Thomas Edison
- B) Nikola Tesla
- C) Alexander Graham Bell
- D) Guglielmo Marconi

8. In 1953, which two scientists proposed the double-helix structure of the DNA molecule?

- A) Watson and Crick
- B) Curie and Becquerel
- C) Darwin and Wallace
- D) Bohr and Einstein

9. Which medical advancement, introduced by Edward Jenner, was used to eradicate smallpox?

- A) Antibiotics
- B) Vaccination
- C) Chemotherapy
- D) Surgery

10. What did Guglielmo Marconi contribute significantly to in the late 1890s?

- A) Radio communication
- B) Television broadcasting
- C) The internet
- D) Fiber optics

11. Which country successfully launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial Earth satellite, in 1957?

- A) United States
- B) Soviet Union
- C) China
- D) United Kingdom

12. The light bulb was refined and made commercially viable in 1879 by which inventor?

- A) Nikola Tesla
- B) Thomas Edison
- C) Benjamin Franklin
- D) Alexander Graham Bell

13. In 1945, the first atomic bomb was detonated as part of which scientific project?

- A) The Apollo Project
- B) The Manhattan Project
- C) The Gemini Project
- D) The International Space Station

14. Which scientist discovered the principles of genetics by experimenting with pea plants?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Gregor Mendel
- C) Alfred Wallace
- D) Louis Pasteur

15. What did Louis Pasteur develop to prevent diseases caused by harmful bacteria in milk and wine?

- A) Pasteurization
- B) Refrigeration
- C) Canning
- D) Fermentation

16. Who was the first human to travel into space in 1961?

- A) Neil Armstrong
- B) Yuri Gagarin
- C) John Glenn
- D) Buzz Aldrin

17. What major discovery did Edwin Hubble announce in 1929 regarding the universe?

- A) The universe is expanding
- B) The universe is static
- C) The universe is shrinking
- D) The universe is infinite

18. In 1901, the first Nobel Prizes were awarded; which field was NOT among the original categories?

- A) Physics
- B) Chemistry
- C) Literature
- D) Economics

19. Which theory proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1912 describes the movement of the Earth's continents?

- A) Plate Tectonics
- B) Continental Drift
- C) Big Bang Theory
- D) Quantum Mechanics

20. The invention of the transistor in 1947 revolutionized which field?

- A) Agriculture
- B) Electronics
- C) Architecture
- D) Transportation

21. Which substance did Ernest Rutherford help identify as the nucleus of the atom?

- A) Proton
- B) Electron
- C) Neutron
- D) Photon

22. What did Rachel Carson's 1962 book 'Silent Spring' primarily focus on?

- A) Space travel
- B) Environmental science
- C) Atomic energy
- D) Computer science

23. Which space mission successfully landed the first humans on the Moon in 1969?

- A) Apollo 11
- B) Apollo 13
- C) Voyager 1
- D) Gemini 8

24. In 1922, which substance was discovered as a treatment for diabetes?

- A) Penicillin
- B) Insulin
- C) Aspirin
- D) Morphine

25. What was the primary focus of the research conducted by Barbara McClintock, for which she won a Nobel Prize?

- A) Nuclear fission
- B) Transposons (jumping genes)
- C) Radio waves
- D) Fossil records