Introduction to Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. How small is a nanometre compared to a metre?

A) One hundredth
B) One thousandth
C) One millionth
D) One billionth

2. Which tool do scientists use to see objects at the nanoscale?

A) Magnifying glass
B) Electron microscope
C) Standard telescope
D) Pair of binoculars

3. What is the prefix 'nano-' derived from in Greek?

A) Small
B) Dwarf
C) Invisible
D) Particle

4. Which field of science does nanotechnology primarily work within?

A) Astronomy
B) Biology
C) Physics and Chemistry
D) History

5. What happens to the properties of some materials when they are made into nanoparticles?

A) They stay exactly the same
B) They change their behavior
C) They turn into liquids
D) They disappear

6. Which natural example shows nanotechnology in color, like on a butterfly wing?

A) Structural color
B) Chemical dye
C) Paint
D) Reflection

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7. What is one common use of nanotechnology in modern sunscreen?

A) Adding flavor
B) Blocking UV rays
C) Changing the color
D) Making it waterproof

8. Nanotechnology involves manipulating matter at what level?

A) Planetary
B) Macroscopic
C) Microscopic
D) Atomic and molecular

9. Why are carbon nanotubes important in nanotechnology?

A) They are very strong
B) They are edible
C) They are heavy
D) They are magnetic

10. Which material is often studied in nanotechnology for its ability to conduct electricity?

A) Wood
B) Graphene
C) Glass
D) Plastic

11. How are nanoparticles usually measured?

A) In metres
B) In nanometres
C) In kilometres
D) In centimetres

12. What is the primary goal of nanotechnology?

A) To build larger machines
B) To study stars
C) To engineer materials at the smallest scale
D) To study ancient fossils

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