

CHAPTER – V BASIC SCIENCE

1. Which of the following metals was not known during the Indus Valley Civilization?
 a) **Iron** c) Copper
 b) Gold d) Silver
2. In ancient Indian Chemistry was named as -----
 a) Rastantra c) RasVidya or RasKriya
 b) RasayanShastra d) **All above**
3. Chemistry came into existence due to-----
 a) Cet immortality c) Both reason
 b) **Change Iron and Copper metals into Gold** d) None of above is correct
4. Chemistry includes -----
 a) Preparation and properties of substance c) Reactions of substance
 b) Structure of Substance d) **All above**
5. What is not true about Mohanjodaro?
 a) Baked bricks were used in construction work c) Mass production of pottery
 b) Gypsum cement has been used in construction work. d) **Three helipads were found**
6. They melted and forged a variety of objects from metals, such as lead, silver, gold and copper. Here "they" is used for
 a) Mohanjodaro civilization c) Mesopotamian civilization
 b) **Harappan civilization** d) Egyptian civilization
7. In Harappan civilization, the hardness of copper was improved by mixing the-
 a) **Tin and lead** c) Tin and Arsenic
 b) Lead and Bismuth d) Arsenic and Galium
8. "Tanning of leather and dying of cotton were practised during 1000–400 BCE." was written in ----
 a) **Rig Ved** c) Ather Ved
 b) Sam Ved d) Yajur Ved
9. Which book of ancient India explains the importance of Alkalies(Bases)?
 a) **SushrutSamhita** c) Airthshastra by Kautilya
 b) CharakSamhita d) Varāhmihir'sBrihatSamhita
10. Ancient Indians knew how to prepare sulphuric acid, nitric acid and oxides of copper, tin and zinc; the sulphates of copper, zinc and iron and the carbonates of lead and iron. This all describe in the book is----
 a) SushrutSamhita c) Airthshastra by Kautilya
 b) **CharakSamhita** d) Varāhmihir'sBrihatSamhita

11. Which ancient Indian book described the preparation of gunpowder mixture ?
 a) Rasarnavam
b) Rasopnishad
 c) Airthshastra by Kautilya
 d) Varāhmihir'sBrihatSamhita
12. Who composed Rasaratnakara?
 a) Sridhara
 b) Madhavakar
c) Nagarjuna
 d) Nothing from what was just mentioned
13. ----- in the Tiri valley of Rajasthan is the world's first known ancient zinc smelting site.
 a) **Zawar**
 b) Huku
 c) Hindwani
 d) Seric
14. ----- metallurgists pioneered the method of lost-wax casting to make twenty other globe masterpieces.
 a) Chola
 b) Pandya
c) Mughal
 d) Shahjahan
15. ----- is one of the most comprehensive textbooks on ancient surgery.
 a) **SushrutaSamhita**
 b) Sridhara
 c) Madhavakar
 d) Nagarjuna
16. To remove the cataract from the eyes, he used a curved needle, -----, to loosen the lens and push the cataract out of the field of vision.
 a) **JabamukhiSalaka**
 b) Rasopnishad
 c) Airthshastra by Kautilya
 d) Varāhmihir'sBrihatSamhita
17. The first iron-cased rockets were developed in the 1780s by ----- of Mysore
 a) **Tipu Sultan**
 b) Salaka
 c) Nagarjuna
 d) Madhavakar
18. ----- is considered the father of ancient Indian science of medicine.
 a) **Charak**
 b) Salaka
 c) Nagarjuna
 d) Madhavakar
19. Chera Dynasty, the finest steel of the ancient world was made by heating black -----
 -----in a sealed clay crucible kept inside a charcoal furnace.
 a) **Magnetite ore in the presence of carbon**
 b) Alumina ore in presence of lead
 c) Silica ore in presence of carbon
 d) Calcium carbonate
20. **Which book** discussed methods for the extraction of metals like gold, silver, tin and copper?
 a) **Rasaratnakara**
 b) Rasopnishad
 c) Airthshastra by Kautilya
 d) Varāhmihir'sBrihatSamhita

21. Wootz steel is a crucible steel characterized by a pattern of bands that was known in the ancient world -----
- a) **Seric iron** c) Bronze
b) Steel iron d) Alumina iron
22. Who was the Raj Vaidya (royal doctor) in the court of *Kanishka*?
- a) Salaka c) Madhavakar
b) Nagarjuna d) **Charak**
23. Which is the major text on Agriculture
- a) Krishi Vigyan c) Krishi Veda
b) **Krishi Parashara** d) None of the above
24. _____ are the established principles in various branches of science
- a) **Siddhanta** c) Upanisada
b) Vedanga d) Aranyaka
25. Ancient Indians adopted a novel technique of downward drift reduction distillation process for _____ production
- a) Copper
b) Iron
c) Gold
d) **Zinc**

Answer Keys:

Q.no	Ans	Q.no	Ans	Q.no	Ans	Q.no	Ans		
1	a	8	a	15	a	22	d		
2	d	9	a	16	a	23	b		
3	b	10	b	17	a	24	a		
4	d	11	b	18	a	25	d		
5	d	12	c	19	a				
6	b	13	a	20	a				
7	a	14	c	21	a				