

6th Social Science 1st Term Revision Test in English – [New Book]

1. What is the Greek word "History" derived from?

- A. Istorìa
- B. Historica
- C. History
- D. Histury

Answer: (A)

Description: The word "History" was derived from the Greek word Istorìa.

2. How can we know about ancient history which is derived from Greek word Istorìa?

- A. Learning by reading
- B. Learning by questioning and recording
- C. by Archives Learning
- D. by Epigraphy Learning

Answer: (B)

Description: History is a chronological record of past events. This can be done by questioning and recording.

3. Which department is to examine the records recorded in the inscriptions?

- A. Historical
- B. Epigraphy
- C. Archaeology
- D. Anthropology

Answer: (B)

Description: Epigraphy is the department to examine the records of inscriptions.

4. What is the meaning of the Prakrit word 'Dhamma'?

- A. Religious Duty
- B. Duration
- C. Dharma
- D. History

Answer: (A)

Description: This is called ' Dharma ' in the Sanskrit. This means 'morality' or 'Religious Duty'.

5. 24 Spokes wheel in our national flag is taken from?

- A. Gandhi's cotton Spinning wheel
- B. Gonark Sun Temple Wheel
- C. Hambli Chariot Wheel
- D. Sarnath Stone Pillar

Answer: (D)

Description: Dharma Chakra in National flag is taken from the Sarnath pillar established by Ashoka. Ashoka was the first who build hospitals for Animals.

6. Who is the author of a book entitled "The Search of India's last Emperor", Which provided the comprehensive account of Ashoka?

- A. William Jones
- B. James Prinsep
- C. Charles Allen
- D. Alexander Cunningham

Answer: (C)

Description: Charles Allen, author of "The Search of India's last Emperor". This book is wrote by the material evidence provide by William Jones, James Prinzeb, and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Ashoka.

7. Which department is related to the study of currency and its history?

- A. Numismatics
- B. Epigraphy
- C. Archaeology
- D. Historical

Answer: (A)

Description: The science-based department of currency and its history is called Numismatics.

8. How do you call the period between Pre History and History?

- A. Proto history
- B. Medieval History
- C. Ancient History
- D. Intermediate history

Answer: (A)

Explanation: The period between Pre History and History times is called the Proto history.

9. How did the modern man called, who used implements made of bones. Their weapons Included harpoons and Spear-throwers?

- A. Cromagnons
- B. Neanderthal
- C. Homo sapiens
- D. Homo habilis

Answer: (A)

Description: Man initially used stone implements for making tools. Later he learned to made implements using bones and also made weapons like harpoons and spear-throwers and this kind of man is called Chromagnons in Human Evolution.

10. The study of pre historic humans remained materials used by pre historic Humans?

- A. History
- B. Anthropology
- C. Archaeology
- D. Archeology

Answer: (C)

Description: Study of Pre historic men and materials used by prehistoric men is called archaeology. Excavated materials are the main source of archaeological studies.

11. The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of?

- A. Anthropology
- B. Archaeology
- C. Numismatics
- D. History

Answer: (A)

Explanation: The study of human beings and their evolution is called anthropology. Anthrosop means man and woman. Logos means thought and reason.

12. In human evolution, How did man, who had the Knowledge of Fire and walked in straight posture, be called?

- A. Homo sapiens

- B. Neanderthal
- C. Homo erectus
- D. Homo habilis

Answer: (C)

Explanation: In the evolution of human beings, the man known as Homo erectus first knew the usefulness of fire and Walked in straight posture. Approximately 1.8 million years ago these kind of man survived in our earth.

13. What is the district of villages which are still used to cause fire without using matchbox?

- A. Nilgiris
- B. Theni
- C. Coimbatore
- D. Dindigul

Answer: (A)

Description: The Nilgiris district has a number of villages that can fire in different ways without the use of matchbox till today.

14. What do we learn from rock and cave paintings?

- A. History and Life style of the Ancestors
- B. Weapons of the Ancestors
- C. Living Habbits of our Ancient Ancestors
- D. Ancestors Food Habbits

Answer: (A)

Description: Through rocky and cave paintings we can be familiar with the lifestyle of our ancestors.

15. Which is the oldest civilization of human civilization?

- A. Indus Valley Civilization
- B. Chinese civilization
- C. Egyptian Civilization
- D. Mesopotamia civilization

Answer: (D)

Description: Mesopotamian civilization was the oldest. The period is 3500-2000 BCE.

16. What is the time-span of Egyptian civilization?

- A. 3500 – 2000 BCE
- B. 3300 – 1900 BCE
- C. 1700 – 1122 BCE
- D. 3100 – 1100 BCE

Answer: (D)

Description: Egyptian civilization period is 3100 – 1100 BCE.

17. In what time-span did the Chinese civilization belong?

- A. 3500 – 2000 BCE
- B. 3300 – 1900 BCE
- C. 1700 – 1122 BCE
- D. 3100 – 1100 BCE

Answer: (C)

Description: Chinese civilization belongs to 1700 – 1122 BCE.

18. What is the time-span of Indus Valley civilization?

- A. 3500 – 2000 BCE
- B. 3300 – 1900 BCE

C. 1700 – 1122 BCE

D. 3100 – 1100 BCE

Answer: (B)

Description: The period of Indus valley civilization is 3300 – 1900 BCE.

19. What is the time-span in which Mesopotamian civilization?

A. 3500 – 2000 BCE

B. 3300 – 1900 BCE

C. 1700 – 1122 BCE

D. 3100 – 1100 BCE

Answer: (A)

Description: Mesopotamian civilization period is 3500 – 2000 BCE.

20. Which word originated from the Latin word CIVIS?

A. History

B. Evolution

C. Civilization

D. Coin

Answer: (C)

Description: Civilization is the word comes from latin word CIVIS. The meaning of the word CIVIS is the 'City'.

21. Which year was the railway route from Lahore to Karachi was established?

A. 1856

B. 1872

C. 1920

D. 1924

Answer: (A)

Description: In 1856 when engineers laid a railway line connecting Lahore to Karachi.

22. In which Year excavation of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro began?

A. 1856

B. 1872

C. 1920

D. 1924

Answer: (C)

Description: Harappa and Mohenjo-daro was first discovered in 1856

In the 1920s archaeologists began to excavate the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. They unearthed the remains of these long-forgotten cities.

23. Who was the director of the Indian Archaeological Survey of India at 1924?

A. John Marshall

B. Charles Allan

C. James Prinsep

D. William Jones

Answer: (A)

Description: John Marshall, director of the Archaeological Survey of India at 1924. He discovered many common features between the towns of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

24. Which year was the Archaeological Survey of India established?

A. 1861

B. 1871

C. 1971

D. 1961

Answer: (A)

Description: The Archaeology Department of India was established in 1861 with the help of Alexander Cunningham as Surveyor. Headquarters is located in New Delhi.

25. What is the other method used with radar to detect the presence and absence of archeological remains?

A. Radioactive sensing

B. Magnetic Scanner

C. Magnetic Sensor

D. Remote sensing

Answer: (D)

Description: Remote sensing and Radar is used to detect the Archeological remains. The tool used to probe underground is the Magnetic Scanner

26. Which of the following tool is used for underground exploration?

A. Magnetic Scanner

B. Remote sensing

C. Magnetic Sensor

D. Radioactive sensing

Answer: (A)

Description: The tool used to probe underground is the Magnetic Scanner. Remote sensing and Radar is used to detect the Archeological remains.

27. What is the time-span of Harappan civilization?

A. 3300 – 1900 BCE

B. 3500 – 2000 BCE

C. 1700 – 1122 BCE

D. 3100 – 1100 BCE

Answer: (A)

Description: The Harappan civilization was part of the Indus Valley Civilization. The time-span was 3300-1900 BCE it belongs under Bronze age.

28. Ganveriwala city belongs to?

A. Harappan Civilization

B. Chinese civilization

C. Greek Civilization

D. Mesopotamian civilization

Answer: (A)

Description: The Ganveriwala city was in Harappan civilization. This is the same as the Rakhighari and Mohenjo-daro cities in Harrappan Civilization. Harappan Civilization is an urban Civilization.

29. Which city is located near the Bolan Basin comes under Indus valley Civilization?

A. Amri

B. Rakhighari

C. Mehargarh

D. Manta

Answer: (C)

Description: Mehargarh is a Neolithic site. located near the Bolan Basin of Balochistan in Pakistan

30. What things did the king of Sumerian buy from land of Melukkah in the Indus Valley?

- A. Jewellery and Ornaments
- B. Cereals
- C. Pottery
- D. Bronze gallons

Answer: [A]

Description: There is evidence for extensive maritime trade with mesopotamia from Harappan civilization. The name of Sumerian king who made trade with Harrappans was "Naram-Sin".

31. Which metal is used in Harappa and Moganjo-Daro cities?
- A. Iron
 - B. Copper
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Gold

Answer: [C]

Description: The people of the Harappan civilization used bronze and their items. They were also known to make Jewellery.

32. Which metal was first discovered and used by humans?
- A. Copper
 - B. Iron
 - C. Gold
 - D. Bronze

Answer: [A]

Description: The first metal discovered by humans was copper. The ancient man took some time to learn the usefulness of iron.

33. River name mentioned with Tamil names in the city of Harappa?
- A. Kawri
 - B. Poruns
 - C. Kaweri wala
 - D. All of these

Answer: [D]

Description: All of the above are the names of rivers in Pakistan and Afganistan which belongs to Harappan civilization. Some of the places name also mentioned in Sangam literature.

34. In which country the places like Korkai, Thondi, Matrai and Vanji in Harappa civilization is situated now?
- A. Pakistan
 - B. Afghanistan
 - C. India
 - D. Nepal

Answer: [A]

Explanation: This Tamil names is a proof of the role of Tamilians in the Harappan civilization. The cities with tamil names in Pakistan was named during Harappan civilisation.

35. The Indus Valley people used _____ to make ornament.
- A. Gold
 - B. Bronze
 - C. Red quartz stone
 - D. White quartz stone

Answer: (C)

Description: The Indus valley people used red quartz stone called carnelian to make the ornaments. Men and women like to wear ornaments.

36. What was the metal unknown to people of Indus Valley?

- A. Bronze
- B. Iron
- C. Copper
- D. Pottery

Answer: [B]

Explanation: The Indus Valley people know about the use of bronze but they do not know about the usage of iron and their use.

37. Who created the earliest form of writings?

- A. Chinese
- B. Mesopotamians
- C. Egyptians
- D. Indus Valley Civilization

Answer: (B)

Description: The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians. Sumerians was also known as Mesopotamians.

38. Name of the the Great structure constructed by the king Khufu in 2500 BCE using limestone?

- A. Mohanjo-Daro Structures
- B. Mayan Temple
- C. Egyptian Twin Temples
- D. Giza Pyramid

Answer: (D)

Description: The Giza pyramid in Egypt was constructed using limestone by the king Khufu in 2500 BCE. Each stone weighs 15 tonnes.

39. Who built Abu Simbel site of two temples in Egypt?

- A. King Ramises II
- B. Naram-Sin
- C. King Khufu
- D. King Ur Nammu

Answer: (A)

Description: Two temples of Egypt in Abu Simbel was built by King Ramises II.

40. Cotton fabrics was first used in?

- A. Indus Valley Civilization
- B. Chinese civilization
- C. Greek Civilization
- D. Mesopotamia Civilization

Answer: (A)

Description: Indus Valley Civilization people wore cotton clothes and knew the usefulness of cotton and also know about how to produce them.

41. The famous character Kovalan and Kannagi in epic poems was born in _____.

- A. Poompuhar
- B. Madurai
- C. Kanchi
- D. Nagapatpattinam

Answer: (A)

Description: Kovalan and Kannagi was born in the port city of Poompuhar. These two character was narrated in epic poem Silappathikaram.

42. _____ is the port city of ancient Tamil Nadu?

- A. Poompuhar
- B. Madurai
- C. Kanchi
- D. Nagapatpattinam

Answer: (A)

Description: The port city of the ancient Tamilnadu was Poompuhar. People in the Poompuhar have lived with foreigners who was doing trade with Poompuhar peoples. Poompuhar was the largest offshore commercial city.

43. Which of these Tamil book had reference about the port city of Poompuhar?

- A. Pattinappalai
- B. Silappikaram
- C. Manimekalai
- D. All of these

Answer: (D)

Description: All the above books had reference about the port city of Poompuhar. Poompuhar is also known by puhar and Kaveripattanam.

44. Silappathikaram female character Kannagi's father name is Manaigan which means?

- A. Big Trader
- B. Sea Trader
- C. Accountant
- D. Carpenter

Answer: (B)

Description: In Tamil language Maasathuvan means big trader. Manaigan is meant as sea trader. Big trader and sea trader lived together in the port city Poompuhar.

45. Silappathikaram male character Kovalan's father name, Maasathuvan which means?

- A. Big Trader
- B. Ocean Trader
- C. Accountant
- D. Carpenter

Answer: (A)

Description: In Tamil language Maasathuvan means big trader. Manaigan is meant as sea trader. Big trader and sea trader lived together in the port city Poompuhar.

46. The author of the book Pattinappalai is _____.

- A. Uruttirangannanar
- B. Maruthanar
- C. Nalladanar
- D. Arutprakasam

Answer: (A)

Description: The author of book PattinaPalai is Kadiyalur Uruttirangannanar, Pattinappalai had reference about the port city Poompuhar. He belonged to 2nd century BCE.

47. The author of the Pattinappalai is Kadiyalur Uruttirangannanar belonged to?

- A. Fourth Century BCE
- B. Fifth century BCE

C. Second century BCE

D. sixth century BCE

Answer: (C)

Description: The author of book PattinaPalai is Kadiyalur Uruttirangannanar, Pattinapalai had reference about the port city Poompuhar. He belonged to 2nd century BCE.

48. How many poets were associated with the last Sangam of Tamil Language in Madurai?.

A. 51

B. 49

C. 36

D. 15

Answer: (B)

Description: During the last Tamil sangam , 49 poets were worked for the promotion of Tamil language. Madurai is the city proudly associated with Tamil Sangam (Academies).

49. Solomon the ancient King of Israel imported pearls from _____.

A. Thondi

B. Madurai

C. Uvari

D. Poompuhar

Answer: (C)

Explanation: King Solomon of Ancient Israel imported pearls Uvari. Uvari is located near port of Pandian dynasty named as Korkai.

50. _____ is the port city of the Pandiya Dynasty.

A. KorKai

B. Uvari

C. Poompuhar

D. Thondi

Answer: (A)

Description: The port of ancient Pandyan Dynasty is Korkai.

51. Which country coins was presented at Madurai?

A. Israel

B. Roman

C. Chinese

D. Europe

Answer: (B)

Description: Coins were prepared for Roman and other countries at the factory in ancient Madurai. Madurai is a big business city.

52. How will you call the evening market in ancient Madurai?

A. Naalangadi

B. Allangadi

C. Iravangadi

D. Pozhuthangadi

Answer: (B)

Explanation: The city of Madurai is also called 'Thoonga Nagaram' because the shops in Madurai city was not closed in evening and night time. They are working in night time also. These shops are called Allangadi.

53. Which city was mentioned in the book Arthasastra?

- A. Poompuhar
- B. Madurai
- C. Kanchi
- D. Thondi

Answer: (B)

Explanation: Arthasastra was written by Chanakya, Chandragupta's minister and Madurai city was mentioned in this Arthasastra. The fame of Madurai was attested by accounts of the Greek historian Megasthenese.

54. The Chinese traveller Hieun-Tsang, who studied at Nalanda University came Tamilnadu for his higher studies. What is the city name he visited for his studies?

- A. Madurai
- B. Kanchi
- C. Thondi
- D. Poompuhar

Answer: (B)

Description: Hieun-Tsang visit Kanchi for his further studies. Hieun-Tsang visited Kadigai in Kanchi and he remarked that Kanchi can be counted as one among the seven sacred places in India.

55. Who praises Kanchi as "Kalviyil Karaiillatha Kanchi"?

- A. Anaya Nayanar
- B. Thirunavukarasar
- C. Appar
- D. Sundarar

Answer: (B)

Explanation: Tamil poet saint Thirunavukarasar praises Kanchi as 'Kalviyil Karaiillatha Kanchi'. He is one of the primary saint of 63 nayanmars.

56. Scholars like Dharmapalar, Jyotipalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar was born in?

- A. Kanchi
- B. Madurai
- C. Poompuhar
- D. Nagapattinam

Answer: (A)

Description: These scholars were born in Kanchi. Kanchi can be counted as one among the seven sacred places in India like Budh Ghaya and Sanchi.

57. The Pallava king who built the famous Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple?

- A. Mahendravarman
- B. Narasimhavarman
- C. Rajasimha
- D. Nandivarman

Answer: (C)

Description: The Pallava king Rajasimha who built Kanchi Kailasanathar temple. During the Pallava period, large number of cave temples were built.

58. Which planet has less specific gravity than specific gravity of water?

- A. Saturn
- B. Neptune
- C. Pluto
- D. Jupiter

Answer: (A)

Description: Saturn has less specific gravity than water. It would float if we could drop Saturn in large enough Ocean.

59. Which year Uranus was discovered_____.

- A. 1775
- B. 1832
- C. 1781
- D. 1807

Answer: (C)

Description: Uranus was first discovered by astronomer William Hershal in 1781. It is named after Greek god of sky.

60. What is the planet discovered in 1781 by a Astronomer, William Hershal?

- A. Uranus
- B. Neptune
- C. Pluto
- D. Jupiter

Answer: (A)

Description: An astronomer William Hershal discover Uranus in 1781. It is named after Greek god of sky.

61. A light year is a distance traversed by light in a year. What is the velocity of light?

- A. 3 lakh kilometers
- B. 330 meters
- C. 370 meters
- D. 540 meters

Answer: (A)

Description: The velocity of light is 3 lakh kilometers per second.

62. Sound travels at a speed of _____ m per second?

- A. 440 meters
- B. 330 meters
- C. 247 meters
- D. 320 meters

Answer: (B)

Description: The sound travel at the speed of 330 meters per second. It took 21 years to reach Sun at speed of 800 km per hour in a rocket.

63. What are the gases in sun made up of?

- A. Hydrogen and carbon dioxide
- B. Hydrogen and helium
- C. Hydrogen and carbon
- D. Hydrogen and oxide

Answer: (B)

Description: Sun is made up of extremely hot gases hydrogen and helium. The sun is a star and self-luminous.

64. What is the surface temperature of the sun?

- A. 6000 °C
- B. 5500 °C
- C. 6260 °C
- D. 6550 °C

Answer: (A)

Description: Surface temperature of the sun 6000 °C. The sun provides heat and light to the Satellites and the planets in the Solar System.

65. The planet which revolves sun in clockwise direction i.e. from east to West?

- A. Neptune
- B. Venus
- C. Mercury
- D. Jupiter

Answer: (B)

Description: Venus revolve sun in the clockwise direction like Uranus. Uranus and Venus were the two planets that revolve around the sun in the clockwise direction opposite to other planets in solar system.

66. Jupiter atmosphere is fully made up of?

- A. Gases
- B. Rocks
- C. Volcanoes
- D. Meteoroids

Answer: (A)

Explanation: Jupiter is filled with gases. It is called gas giant planet. Jupiter atmosphere is made up of Hydrogen and Helium gases like Sun.

67. The planet name in the Solar system which is named after Roman deity, the messenger to the gods?

- A. Earth
- B. Mars
- C. Mercury
- D. Neptune

Answer: (C)

Description: Mercury is the planet named after roman deity. It is the nearest planet of Sun.

68. Which is the hottest planet in the solar family?

- A. Mars
- B. Mercury
- C. Venus
- D. Jupiter

Answer: (C)

Description: The hottest planet in the solar system is Venus. Mercury is the nearest planet, but Venus is hotter than Mercury. Venus also don't have any Satellites.

69. What is the rotation period of Venus?

- A. 243
- B. 247
- C. 251
- D. 248

Answer: (A)

Description: Venus take 243 days for its rotation. It has the longest rotation period among the planets in the solar system.

70. The Planet which named after Roman goddess of love and beauty?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Mars
- D. Earth

Answer: (B)

Description: Venus named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. Venus don't have any natural satellites.

71. The only planet that is not called by the names of the Roman and Greek gods?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Mars
- D. Earth

Answer: (D)

Description: The only planet that is not called by the names of the Roman and Greek gods is Earth. It is called the Blue Planet and Watery Planet.

72. Is the earth around the sun at a speed of _____ per second?

- A. 33 km
- B. 30 km
- C. 38 km
- D. 60 km

Answer: (B)

Description: Earth revolve around the Sun at a speed of 30 km per second. The earth is the one and only planet that is suitable for life because of presence of land, air and water.

73. What is the polar diameter of Earth?

- A. 12,711 km
- B. 12,756 km
- C. 12,714 km
- D. 12,760 km

Answer: (C)

Description: The polar diameter of the earth is 12,714 kilometers. Earth has two pole North and South pole and these poles are surrounded by ice.

74. What is the equatorial diameter of the Earth?

- A. 12,711 km
- B. 12,760 km
- C. 12,714 km
- D. 12,756 km

Answer: (D)

Description: The equatorial diameter of the earth is 12,756 km. The distance between the Sun and the Earth is 150 million km.

75. The planet which is named after Roman god of war?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Mars
- D. Earth

Answer: (C)

Description: Mars is the planet which is named after Roman god of war. It appears red in color due to the presence of Iron oxide in its surface.

76. Mars surface look red because of?

- A. Ferrous oxide
- B. Nitric oxide
- C. Nitrogen peroxide
- D. Nitrogen oxide

Answer: (A)

Description: Mars surface is red because presence of Iron oxide in its surface. Iron oxide is also called Ferrous oxide.

77. In which year Indian Space Research Organization sent a spacecraft called Mangalyan to explore the atmosphere and topography of Mars?

- A. 2015
- B. 2016
- C. 2014
- D. 2017

Answer: (C)

Description: Indian Space Research Organization sent a spacecraft called Mangalyan to explore the atmosphere and topography Mars in 24th Sep 2014, which is ranked fourth on the list of Mars exploration countries.

78. What is the name of the planet named after the king of Roman Gods?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Jupiter
- D. Earth

Answer: (C)

Description: Jupiter is the planet named after the king of Roman Gods. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.

79. Which planet has hydrogen and helium gases in the atmosphere like the sun?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus

- C. Jupiter
- D. Earth

Answer: (C)

Description: Jupiter atmosphere is mostly made up of Hydrogen and Helium gases like the sun. This planet is called gas giant planet.

80. Which planet has satellites like Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto?

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Earth
- D. Jupiter

Answer: (D)

Description: Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto satellites are belongs to Jupiter. Jupiter has 67 satellites.

81. How many known satellites did Jupiter have?

- A. 88
- B. 27
- C. 67
- D. 62

Answer: (C)

Description: There are 67 known Satellites around Jupiter. Jupiter is the fastest spinning planet in solar system.

82. How many days does mercury take to revolve around the sun?

- A. 88
- B. 224.7

C. 365.3

D. 120.4

Answer: (A)

Description: Mercury revolve around the sun in 88 days. Mercury has no satellites and nearest planet to Sun.

83. Which planet named after the Roman god of Agriculture?

A. Mercury

B. Venus

C. Jupiter

D. Saturn

Answer: (D)

Description: Saturn is the planet which is named after the Roman god of agriculture. This is the second largest in the solar system.

84. How many natural satellites Saturn has?

A. 62

B. 67

C. 27

D. 14

Answer: (A)

Description: Saturn has 62 satellites around it. Saturn's largest moon is called Titan.

85. The only satellite in the solar system that has clouds and dense atmosphere composed with nitrogen and methane gases?

A. Ganymede

B. Titan

C. Europa

D. Io

Answer: (B)

Description: Titan is the only satellite that surrounds the clouds and atmosphere composed with nitrogen and methane gases. It is the largest moon around Saturn.

86. The planet which is named after the Greek god of sky?

A. Uranus

B. Venus

C. Jupiter

D. Saturn

Answer: (A)

Description: Greek astronaut William Hershal discovered Uranus in 1781 and this is named after the Greek god of sky.

87. Why Uranus appears green in solar system?

A. Nitrogen gas

B. Methane gas

C. Helium gas

D. Hydrogen and helium gas

Answer: (B)

Description: Uranus appears green because presence of methane gas in its surface. It rotates clockwise on its axis like Venus.

88. How many percentage the Sun mass shared solar system total mass?

A. 97

B. 95

C. 90

D. 99.8

Answer: (D)

Description: The total mass of the sun is 99.8 percent of entire solar system because Sun is too huge. The sun is made up of hot gases such as hydrogen and helium.

89. What is the total number of natural satellites in Uranus?

A. 62

B. 67

C. 27

D. 14

Answer: (C)

Description: Uranus has total 27 natural satellites. The largest satellite of Uranus is Titania satellite.

90. What is the largest satellite around Uranus?

A. Titan

B. Titania

C. Triton

D. Europa

Answer: (B)

Description: The biggest satellite around Uranus is Titania. Uranus has 27 natural satellites.

91. Planet which rotate clockwise i.e east to west on its axis like Venus?

A. Jupiter

B. Venus

C. Uranus

D. Saturn

Answer: (C)

Description: Uranus rotate clockwise on its axis like Venus. Clockwise means East to West. Its axis is tilted so much that, it appears to orbit the Sun on its sides like a rolling ball.

92. Planet Named after the Roman god of Sea?

A. Jupiter

B. Neptune

C. Uranus

D. Saturn

Answer: (B)

Description: Neptune is named after the Roman god of Sea. This is coldest planet in the solar system.

93. What is the largest satellite around Neptune?

A. Titan

B. Titanium

C. Triton

D. Europa

Answer: (C)

Description: There are 14 satellites around Neptune. The largest satellite is Triton.

94. How many Satellites are there around Neptune?

A. 14

B. 62

C. 67

D. 27

Answer: (A)

Description: There are 14 satellites around the Neptune. The largest satellite is Triton.

95. What is the name of celestial bodies found beyond Neptune?

- A. Satellites
- B. Stars
- C. Dwarf Planets
- D. Comets

Answer: (C)

Description: Small celestial bodies found beyond Neptune are known as Dwarf planets. They are extremely cold and dark.

96. Which of these following are Dwarf planets?

- A. Pluto
- B. Ceres and Eris
- C. Makemake and Haumea
- D. All of these

Answer: (D)

Description: Pluto, Ceres, Eris, Makemake and Haumea are called as Dwarf planets. Pluto is removed from the list of planets recently by scientist and added to the list of Dwarf Planets.

97. How long the Moon revolve around the Earth?

- A. 27 Days 8 hours
- B. 27 Days 6 hours
- C. 27 Days 7 hours
- D. 27 Days 4 hours

Answer: (A)

Description: It revolves around the Earth 27 days and 8 hours. The moon is the only natural satellite of the Earth.

98. What is the distance between moon and The Earth?

- A. 3 Lakhs 84 thousand 400 km
- B. 3 lakhs 85 thousand 739 km
- C. 3 lakhs 75 thousand 739 km
- D. 3 Lakhs 75 thousand 800 km

Answer: (A)

Description: The distance between moon and Earth is 3 lakhs 84 thousand 400 kilometers. The size of the moon is one-quarter of the Earth.

99. When did Chandrayaan-1 was launched by ISRO to explore Moon?

- A. 2014
- B. 2008
- C. 2009
- D. 2011

Answer: (B)

Description: In the year 2008 Chandrayaan – 1 was launched to Moon to explore the Moon. Moon is the only celestial body where humans have landed.

100. The small objects that move around the Sun. They are found as a belt between Mars and Jupiter. How these objects are called?

- A. Dwarf Planets
- B. Asteroids
- C. Satellites
- D. Comet stars

Answer: (B)

Description: The belt between Mars and Jupiter is known as Asteroids. These are the small objects that moves around the sun.