INDUS RANGERS DEFENCE ACADEMY

4TH Floor Shakumbhari Complex, Chetmani Near: IP Vijaya Mall Bhelupur Varanasi, (U.P.– 221010)

CDS [ENGLISH + GS]
PRACTICE SHEET

Time: 1:30 Hr **M. M.: 400**

General Instructions:

- There are 100 questions
- All questions have 4 marks for correct and –1 mark for wrong answer as a penalty.
- The name, date, and exam must be filled in OMR sheet otherwise the result will not be published.
- OMR fill should be properly.

[ENGLISH]

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. A truly respectable old man is a ripe person.
   A. senior B. mature C. perfect D. seasoned
2. The soldiers repulsed the enemy.
   A. defeated B. destroyed C. rejected D. repelled
3. She deftly masked her feelings.
   A. hid B. flaunted C. oblique D. obscured
4. Vendors must have licence.
   A. One who drives a car B. One who works in a hospital
   C. One who is employed in food serving D. One engaged in selling
5. They will not admit children under fourteen.
   A. avow B. receive C. accept D. concede
6. The jewels have been stolen from her bedroom.
   A. embezzled B. asserted C. yielded D. abdicated
7. The soldier showed an exemplary courage.
   A. flawed B. faulty C. ideal D. boisterous
8. They served fruits after the dinner.
   A. assisted B. obliged C. waited D. offered
9. The committee should recommend his name to the government.
   A. praise B. advise C. counsel D. suggest
10. Can medicines save us from death?
    A. hide B. rescue C. protect D. liberate

Directions: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

11. P: the British manufacturers
    Q: popularity of Indian textiles
    R: were jealous of the
    S: from the very beginning
    The correct sequence should be
    A. P Q R S B. S P Q R C. S P R Q D. Q R S P
12. P: dress fashions changed and light cotton
    Q: of the English
    R: textiles began to replace
    S: the coarse woollens
    The correct sequence should be
    A. P R S Q B. R S P Q C. Q P R S D. S P R Q
13. P: put pressure on their government
    Q: Indian goods in England
    R: the British manufacturers
    S: to restrict and prohibit
    The correct sequence should be
    A. P Q R S B. S P R Q C. R P S Q D. Q R S P
14. P: however
    Q: still held their own in foreign markets
    R: in spite of these laws
    S: Indian silk and cotton textiles
    A. Q P R S B. S P R Q C. S R P Q D. R P S Q
15. P: and it led to rapid economic development
    Q: the Industrial Revolution
    R: transformed the British
    S: society in a fundamental manner
    A. S P R Q B. Q P R S C. Q R S P D. S R P Q
16. P: Muhammad Iqbal
    Q: the philosophical and religious outlook of people through his poetry
    R: profoundly influenced
    S: one of the greatest poets of modern India
    A. Q R S P B. S R Q P C. S R P Q D. S P R Q

17. P: to accept any of the important
    Q: disillusionment
    R: demands of the nationalists produced
    S: the failure of the British government
    A. S P R Q B. P Q R S C. S R Q P D. Q R P S
18. P: showed that a backward
    Q: the rise of
    R: modern Japan after 1868
    S: Asian country could develop itself without Western control
    A. P Q R S B. S R Q P C. P R Q S D. Q R P S
19. P: and the current Hindu emphasis
    Q: and urged the people to imbibe the spirit of free-thinking
    R: on rituals, ceremonies and superstitions
    S: Vivekananda condemned the caste system
    A. P Q R S B. S P R Q C. S P Q R D. R P S Q
20. Mr. John P: who was hardly six months old
    Q: Charles
    R: as his son
    S: adopted
    A. S Q R P B. P S Q R C. R S P Q D. P R S Q

Directions: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words given after the sentence. Select the word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

21. In the face of the overwhelming mass of evidence against him, we cannot _____ him of the crime.
    A. punish B. absolve C. release D. ignore
22. I hope that the rain will _____ for our picnic tomorrow.
    A. keep off B. put off C. set back D. stay out
23. After the marathon, some of the competitors felt completely _____.
    A. cut up B. done in C. done out D. run out
24. Scarcely _____ the teacher entered the class when he heard the noise.
    A. did B. has C. had D. will have
25. I do not think he will ever _____ the shock of his wife's death.
    A. get by B. get off C. get through D. get over
26. It is no use in crying over _____.
    A. spoiled milk B. spirited milk C. split milk D. spilt milk
27. You must go to the station now, your brother _____ go just yet as his train leaves after three hours.
    A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. wouldn't D. needn't

28. Every rash driver becomes a _____ killer.
    A. sure B. reckless C. potential D. powerful
29. The country owes a deep debt of _____ for the freedom fighters.
    A. patriotism B. sincerity C. remembrance D. gratitude
30. The whole lot of young men was very enthusiastic but your friend alone was _____.
    A. quarrelsome B. complaining C. a wet blanket D. sleepy

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly.

31. It was a mystery as to where the young girl had acquired such a <u>naive</u> belief.
    A. credulous B. childlike C. wise D. innocent
32. It's the only treatment <u>suitable</u> for cancer.
    A. insufficient B. impertinent C. befitting D. congenial
33. Some of the <u>criticisms</u> which they had to put up were very unfair.
    A. scold B. scorn C. appreciation D. censure
34. I would beg of all friends not to rush to Birla House nor try to dissuade me or be <u>anxious</u> about me.
    A. certain B. composed C. careless D. heedless
35. It could not have been expected that, with such a bent of mind of the people, there should have been much <u>activity</u> for the cultivation of the physical sciences in this part of the world.
    A. dull B. dormant C. indolence D. idle
36. Indian culture has been, from time immemorial, of a <u>peculiar</u> cast and mould.
    A. common B. customary C. natural D. familiar
37. The princess <u>charming</u> was the centre of attraction today.
    A. enchanting B. hypnotic C. repulsive D. fascinating
38. Macbeth is an <u>abominable</u> figure.
    A. abhorrent B. repugnant C. reputable D. attractive
39. Terrorists profess <u>fanatical</u> ideology.
    A. bigoted B. militant C. moderate D. fervid
40. Rakesh is <u>vulnerable</u> to political pressure.
    A. weak B. unguarded C. exposed D. resilient

Directions: In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

41. S1: First and foremost, there are order and safety in our civilization.
    S6: Nobody may come and break into my house and steal my goods.
    P: Thus in disputes between man and man, right has taken the place of might.

Q: If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker.
R: I go to law, and the law will decide fairly between the two of us.
S: Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence.
A. R Q P S B. S R Q P C. Q R P S D. P R S Q

42. S1: In democratic countries, men are equal before the law.
S6: And they live like this not for fun, but because they are too poor to afford another room.
P: While some few people live in luxury, many have not enough to eat, drink and wear.
Q: There are many families of five or six persons who live in a single room.
R: But the sharing-out of money — which means the sharing-out of food and clothing and houses — is still very unfair.
S: In this room they sleep and dress and wash and eat, and in this same room they die.
A. R P Q S B. P R S Q C. Q S P R D. S P R Q

43. S1: Tomorrow it will be a year since we lost our great leader.
S6: Though he is no more with us, the qualities he possessed and the ideals he cherished remain with us.
P. To these he added a feminine sensitiveness to atmosphere.
Q. He was involved in the major events of his time.
R. He participated in them all while maintaining the highest standards of public conduct.
S. He was incomparably the greatest figure in our history — a man of dynamic force, intellectual power and profound vision.
A. P S R Q B. R Q P S C. R P Q S D. S P Q R

44. S1: It would be possible to adduce many examples showing what could be done with the limited means at our ancestor's disposal in the way of making life comfortable.
S6: I hope, in this essay, to make that connection manifest.
P: What have comfort and cleanliness to do with politics, morals, and religion?
Q: But look more closely and you will discover that there exists the closest connection between the recent growth of comfort and the recent history of ideas.
R: They show that if they lived in filth and discomfort, it was because filth and discomfort fitted in with their principles, political, moral and religious.
S: At a first glance one would say that there could be no causal connection between arm chairs and democracies, sofas and the family system, hot baths and religious orthodoxy.
A. P R Q S B. R P S Q C. Q S R P D. Q S P R

45. S1: To most people, the term technology conjures up images of mills or machines.
S6: It includes ways to make chemical reactions occur, ways to breed fish, plant forests or teach history.

P: The classic symbol of technology is still the assembly line created by Henry Ford half a century ago.
Q: The invention of the horse collar in the Middle Ages led to changes in agricultural methods and was as such a technological advance.
R: Moreover, technology includes techniques, as well as the machines that may or may not be necessary to apply them.
S: This symbol, however, has always been inadequate, for technology has always been more than factories and machines.

A. S P R Q B. P S Q R C. R S P Q D. Q S R P

46. S1: I was the secretary of the Philosophical Society of the Patna College.
S6: I have been to Kolkata many times since, but never has it been more pleasant than that first visit.
P: It was my first visit to the city and its impression on my mind was indelible.
Q: In that capacity, I once led a trip to Kolkata.
R: I felt I had landed in the midst of a beautiful dream world of a fairy land.
S: I saw the roads, the trams, the skyscrapers and the magnificent shops at the Chowranghee lane.

A. Q P S R B. P S Q R C. S R P Q D. S Q R P

47. S1: Union finance ministry announced a series of concessions to trade and industry last month.
S6: Manufacturers feel that prices of certain components may not be brought down because of the imposition of a 30 per cent duty where there was none earlier.
P: Together, these will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 100 crore to the exchequer.
Q: Earlier, these were attracting customs duty varying from zero to 100 per cent.
R: The chunk of the relief of Rs. 60 crore has gone to the electronics industry.
S: Raw materials and piece parts now carry customs duty of 30 per cent and 40 per cent ad valorem respectively.

A. R S Q P B. P R S Q C. S Q P R D. Q P R S

48. S1: At four O'clock this morning, Hitler attacked and invaded Russia.
S6: Under its cloak of false confidence, the German armies drew up in immense strength along a line which stretches from the White Sea to the Black Sea.
P: No complaint had been made by Germany of its non-fulfilment.
Q: All his usual formalities of perfidy were observed with scrupulous technique.
R: No one could have expected that Hitler would do it.
S: A non-aggression treaty had been solemnly signed and was in force between the two countries.

A. R Q S P B. R S Q P C. P S Q R D. Q P S R

49. S1: Roderick Usher has always been a quiet person who talked little of himself.
    S6: In the part of the country where he lived, the “House of Usher” had come to mean both the family and its ancestral mansion.
    P: Many of his ancestors had been famous for their artistic and musical abilities.
    Q: Others were known for their exceptional generosity and charity.
    R: Yet I did know that his family was an old one.
    S: So I did not know too much about him.
    A. P Q R S B. S R Q P C. S P R Q D. S R P Q

50. S1: Mass production has increased the tendency to view things as useful rather than delightful.
    S6: Indeed a lowering of quality usually results when mass production is substituted for more primitive methods.
    P: These various things share nothing with the buttons except money value.
    Q: All the rest you wish to exchange for food, shelter, and many other things.
    R: Suppose you are a manufacturer of buttons; however excellent your buttons may be, you do not want more than a few for your own use.
    S: And it is not even the money value of the buttons that is important to you; what is important is profit which may be increased by lowering their quality.
    A. P Q R S B. R Q P S C. S P Q R D. Q R P S

Directions: In this section you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

Passage

Over-population is the most pressing of India’s numerous and multi-faceted problems. In fact it has caused equally complex problems such as poverty, under-nourishment, unemployment and excessive fragmentation of land. Indisputably, this country has been facing a population explosion of crisis dimensions. It has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress that the nation has made during the last four decades or so. The entire battle against poverty is thwarted by the rapid increase in the population. The tragedy is that while over-population accentuates poverty, the country’s stark poverty itself is in many areas a major cause of over-population.

51. What is the irony behind the over-population of India?
    A. Over-population gives birth to poverty, which (poverty) itself is the cause of over-population
    B. Under nourishment and unemployment are outcomes of flawed economic progress

C. Fragmentation of land is leading to over-population
D. Fruits of the remarkable economic progress are trickling down to the poor

52. What is the general tone of the passage?
A. funny / humorous B. sombre C. didactic D. tragic

53. What, in the author's view, severely affects the economic growth of our country?
A. poverty B. illiteracy
C. over-population D. None of the above

54. What, according to the author, is the biggest reason behind over-population?
A. under-nourishment B. unemployment
C. excessive fragmentation of land D. poverty

55. "It has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress". Find antonym of the underlined word.
A. coalesced B. compounded
C. cheapened D. consolidated

Passage

I have always opposed the idea of dividing the world into the Orient and the Occident. It is, however, the tremendous industrial growth that has made the West what it is. I think the difference, say, between India and Europe in the 12th or 13th century would not have been very great. Differences have been intensified by this process of industrialization which has promoted material well-being tremendously and which is destroying the life of the mind, which is in a process of deterioration, chiefly because the environment that has been created by it does not give time or opportunity to individuals to think. If the life of the mind is not encouraged, then inevitably civilization collapses.

56. The words "the Orient and the Occident" mean
A. the West and the East respectively
B. the East and the West respectively
C. the North and the South respectively
D. the South and the North respectively

57. The author believes that the difference between India and Europe in the 12th or 13th century was not very great because
A. Indians and Europeans mixed freely
B. Indians imitated the European way of living
C. Europeans imitated the Indian way of living
D. Industrialization had not yet taken place

58. In the opinion of the author, Industrialization is
A. an absolute blessing
B. an absolute curse
C. neither a blessing nor a curse
D. more of a curse than a blessing

59. The author says that the mental life of the world is in a process of deterioration because the modern generation is
    A. endowed with low mental powers
    B. too lazy to exert its mental powers
    C. taught that physical activities are more important than mental
    D. brought up in an environment unfavourable to the growth of the mental life
60. The title that best expresses the central idea of the passage is
    A. difference between the Occident and the Orient
    B. impact of Industrialization on our civilization
    C. advantages of Industrialization
    D. disadvantages of Industrialization

[GS]

61. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahajanapadas:

    (a) All Mahajanapadas were monarchies.

    (b) Vajji was a republican state.

    (c) Assaka was located south of the Vindhyas.

    Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

    A. (a) and (b) only
    B. (b) and (c) only
    C. (a) and (c) only
    D. (a), (b) and (c)

62. Which one of the following Mahajanapadas had its capital at Kaushambi?

    A. Avanti
    B. Vatsa
    C. Kashi
    D. Gandhara

63. Consider the following statements:

    (a) Anguttara Nikaya contains the list of sixteen Mahajanapadas.

    (b) Mahajanapadas emerged during the Later Vedic Age.

    (c) Punch-marked coins became common during this period.

    Which of the above statements are correct?

    A. (a) and (b) only
    B. (b) and (c) only
    C. (a) and (c) only
    D. (a), (b) and (c)

64. Which among the following was the most important factor behind the rise of Magadha?

    A. Availability of fertile alluvial soil
    B. Rich iron deposits near Rajgir
    C. Strategic location near river routes
    D. All of the above

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Vajji Confederacy:

(a) It was one of the most powerful republican states of ancient India.

(b) The Licchavis were an important clan of the Vajji Confederacy.

(c) Its capital was located at Rajagriha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (b) only

C. (a) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

66. Which one of the following Mahajanapadas had its capital at Ujjayini?

A. Vatsa B. Avanti C. Kosala D. Matsya

67. Consider the following statements regarding Bimbisara:

(a) He belonged to the Haryanka dynasty.

(b) He annexed Anga into Magadha.

(c) He shifted the capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (b) and (c) only

` C. (a) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

68. Which one of the following rulers is associated with the war against the Vajji Confederacy?

A. Udayin B. Mahapadma Nanda

C. Ajatashatru D. Kalashoka

69. Consider the following statements regarding Ajatashatru:

(a) He strengthened the military power of Magadha.

(b) He is believed to have used war machines during battles.

(c) He convened the Fourth Buddhist Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) only B. (a) and (b) only

C. (b) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Nanda dynasty:

(a) Mahapadma Nanda is sometimes described as the “destroyer of Kshatriyas”.

(b) The Nandas maintained a large standing army.

(c) The Nandas were defeated by Samudragupta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) only B. (b) and (c) only

C. (a) and (b) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

71. Which one of the following Mahajanapadas was famous for its association with Prasenajit?

A. Kosala B. Avanti C. Anga D. Chedi

72. Consider the following statements regarding Mahajanapadas:

(a) The political structure of Mahajanapadas marked a transition from tribal polities to territorial states.

(b) Tax collection became more organised during this period.

(c) Buddhism and Jainism emerged against the background of socio-economic changes during this age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (b) and (c) only

C. (a) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

73. Which one of the following sequences correctly represents the dynasties that ruled Magadha before the Mauryas?

A. Nanda → Haryanka → Shishunaga

B. Haryanka → Nanda → Shishunaga

C. Haryanka → Shishunaga → Nanda

D. Shishunaga → Haryanka → Nanda

74. Consider the following statements:

(a) Greek writers described the immense military strength of the Nandas.

(b) Megasthenes visited India during the reign of Dhana Nanda.

(c) Alexander's soldiers reportedly refused to advance towards Magadha due to fear of the Nanda army.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (c) only
B. (b) only
C. (a) and (b) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

75. Which one of the following correctly matches the Buddhist Council with the ruler associated with it?

A. First Buddhist Council — Mahapadma Nanda
B. Second Buddhist Council — Kalashoka
C. Third Buddhist Council — Bimbisara
D. Fourth Buddhist Council — Ajatashatru

76. Which one of the following factors contributed most significantly to the Second Urbanization in the Gangetic plains?

A. Decline of agriculture
B. Extensive use of iron technology
C. Decrease in trade activities
D. Isolation of settlements

77. Which one among the following Mahajanapadas in ancient India was an oligarchy?

A. Vajji B. Kosala C. Gandhara D. Magadha

78. Consider the following statements regarding Kalashoka:

(a) Kalashoka belonged to the Shishunaga dynasty.

(b) He shifted the capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra.

(c) The Second Buddhist Council was held during his reign.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (b) and (c) only
C. (a) and (c) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

79. Which one of the following war machines is associated with Ajatashatru?

A. Agneyastra
B. Rathamusala
C. Sudarshan Chakra
D. Brahmastra

80. Which one of the following personalities is most closely associated with the overthrow of the Nanda dynasty?

A. Megasthenes B. Chanakya

C. Pushyamitra Shunga D. Bindusara

81. Consider the following statements regarding Chanakya:

(a) He is also known as Kautilya and Vishnugupta.

(b) He is traditionally regarded as the author of the Arthashastra.

(c) He served as the chief advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (b) and (c) only

C. (a) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

82. The atomicity of phosphorus molecule is:

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

83. Consider the following statements about laws of chemical combination:

(a) Law of conservation of mass was proposed by Lavoisier.

(b) Mass can neither be created nor destroyed in a chemical reaction.

(c) Law of constant proportions was proposed by Dalton.

Which statements are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (b) and (c) only

C. (a) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

84. Consider the following statements regarding atomic mass:

(a) Atomic mass of an element is the weighted average of all naturally occurring isotopes.

(b) Isotopes of an element have different atomic numbers.

(c) Chlorine has fractional atomic mass due to isotopic abundance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (a) and (c) only

C. (b) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

85. Consider the following statements:

(a) One mole of carbon dioxide contains three moles of atoms.

(b) One mole of methane contains five moles of atoms.

(c) One mole of water contains Avogadro number of oxygen atoms.

Which statements are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only B. (b) and (c) only

C. (a) and (c) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

86. Which of the following has tetratomic molecules?

A. Hydrogen B. Phosphorus

C. Sulphur D. Chlorine

87. The maximum number of electrons that can be accommodated in K-shell is:

A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32

88. Which one of the following represents an isotope pair?

A. ^{14}C and ^{14}N B. ^{35}Cl and ^{37}Cl

C. ^{23}Na and ^{24}Mg D. ^{40}Ar and ^{40}Ca

89. Consider the following statements regarding atomic number and mass number:

(a) Atomic number determines the identity and chemical nature of an element.

(b) Mass number is always equal to twice the atomic number for stable atoms.

(c) Atoms of different elements may possess the same mass number but different atomic numbers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. (a) and (c) only B. (b) only

C. (a) only D. (a), (b) and (c)

90. Consider the following statements regarding cathode ray experiments conducted by J.J. Thomson:

(a) Cathode rays travel in straight lines and cast shadows when obstacles are placed in their path.

(b) Cathode rays are deflected towards the positive plate in an electric field, proving that they carry negative charge.

(c) The nature of cathode rays depends upon the type of gas present inside the discharge tube.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (b) and (c) only
C. (a) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

91. Consider the following statements regarding neutrons:

(a) Neutrons are electrically neutral particles discovered by James Chadwick.

(b) Presence of neutrons in the nucleus contributes significantly to the mass of the atom.

(c) Number of neutrons in an atom is always equal to the number of protons.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (b) only
C. (a) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

92. Consider the following statements regarding gamma radiations:

(a) Gamma rays are electromagnetic radiations having no mass and no charge.

(b) Gamma rays possess very high penetrating power compared to alpha and beta particles.

(c) Gamma rays are deflected towards the positive plate in an electric field.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (a) only
C. (b) and (c) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

93. Consider the following statements regarding antiparticles:

(a) Every fundamental particle is believed to have a corresponding antiparticle with opposite charge.

(b) The antiparticle of an electron is called positron.

(c) Antiparticles possess exactly the same mass as their corresponding particles.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (b) and (c) only
C. (a) and (c) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

94. Consider the following statements regarding quarks:

(a) Quarks are fundamental constituents of hadrons such as protons and neutrons.

(b) Quarks possess fractional electric charges.

(c) Free quarks can normally exist independently under ordinary conditions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (b) only
C. (a) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

95. In which year was Dalton's Atomic Theory proposed?

A. 1803
B. 1897
C. 1911
D. 1932

96. Who discovered canal rays?

A. Goldstein
B. Bohr
C. Millikan
D. Moseley

97. Who measured the charge on electron using oil drop experiment?

A. Millikan
B. Bohr
C. Rutherford
D. Chadwick

98. Who discovered radioactivity?

A. Curie
B. Becquerel
C. Rutherford
D. Moseley

99. Consider the following statements regarding Thomson's Plum Pudding Model of atom:

(a) The atom was considered as a sphere of positive charge with electrons embedded in it.

(b) Total positive charge was assumed to be uniformly distributed throughout the atom.

(c) The model successfully explained the results of Rutherford's alpha particle scattering experiment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. (a) and (b) only
B. (b) only
C. (a) only
D. (a), (b) and (c)

100. Who discovered X-rays?

A. Roentgen
B. Becquerel
C. Curie
D. Moseley