

## **SSC GD Constable Exam : Science and Technology Practice Set**

### **Instructions:**

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Basic Science Concepts, Indian Scientific Achievements, and Recent Technological Advancements).

### **Section 1: Basic Science Concepts (Questions 1–40)**

1. What is the primary source of energy for Earth's climate system?  
A) Moon  
B) Sun  
C) Geothermal heat  
D) Wind
2. Which gas is most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?  
A) Oxygen  
B) Carbon dioxide  
C) Nitrogen  
D) Argon
3. The SI unit of force is named after which scientist?  
A) Isaac Newton  
B) Albert Einstein  
C) Nikola Tesla  
D) Galileo Galilei
4. What is the chemical symbol for water?  
A) H<sub>2</sub>O  
B) CO<sub>2</sub>  
C) O<sub>2</sub>  
D) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

5. Which planet is known as the Red Planet due to its reddish appearance?

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

6. The process of converting liquid water into vapor is called what?

- A) Condensation
- B) Evaporation
- C) Sublimation
- D) Freezing

7. Which part of the human body is responsible for pumping blood?

- A) Liver
- B) Heart
- C) Kidney
- D) Lungs

8. What is the main source of energy in a nuclear power plant?

- A) Nuclear fission
- B) Nuclear fusion
- C) Geothermal energy
- D) Solar energy

9. The speed of light in a vacuum is approximately how many kilometers per second?

- A) 300,000
- B) 200,000
- C) 400,000
- D) 100,000

10. Which element is essential for the formation of hemoglobin in blood?

- A) Calcium
- B) Iron
- C) Sodium

D) Potassium

11. The pH value of a neutral substance is what?

- A) 0
- B) 7
- C) 14
- D) 10

12. Which type of energy is stored in a stretched spring?

- A) Kinetic energy
- B) Potential energy
- C) Thermal energy
- D) Chemical energy

13. The unit of electric current is named after which scientist?

- A) Andre-Marie Ampere
- B) Alessandro Volta
- C) Michael Faraday
- D) James Watt

14. Which gas is used in balloons to make them float?

- A) Hydrogen
- B) Helium
- C) Nitrogen
- D) Oxygen

15. What is the process by which plants make their food using sunlight?

- A) Respiration
- B) Photosynthesis
- C) Fermentation
- D) Transpiration

16. The law of gravitation was proposed by which scientist?

- A) Albert Einstein
- B) Isaac Newton

- C) Stephen Hawking
- D) Galileo Galilei

17. Which instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?

- A) Thermometer
- B) Barometer
- C) Hygrometer
- D) Anemometer

18. The chemical formula for table salt is what?

- A) NaCl
- B) KCl
- C) CaCl<sub>2</sub>
- D) MgCl<sub>2</sub>

19. Which type of lens is used to correct nearsightedness?

- A) Convex lens
- B) Concave lens
- C) Bifocal lens
- D) Cylindrical lens

20. The human body's smallest bone is found in which part?

- A) Ear
- B) Foot
- C) Hand
- D) Spine

21. Which gas, discovered on the sun before Earth, is the second most abundant element in the universe?

- A) Hydrogen
- B) Helium
- C) Oxygen
- D) Nitrogen

22. The boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure is what?

- A) 0°C
- B) 100°C
- C) 50°C
- D) 200°C

23. Which scientist is credited with the discovery of the electron?

- A) J.J. Thomson
- B) Ernest Rutherford
- C) Niels Bohr
- D) James Chadwick

24. What is the primary source of energy for Earth's tides?

- A) Sun
- B) Moon
- C) Wind
- D) Geothermal heat

25. The process of splitting a nucleus into smaller fragments is called what?

- A) Nuclear fusion
- B) Nuclear fission
- C) Radioactive decay
- D) Nuclear reaction

26. Which vitamin is essential for blood clotting?

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Vitamin D
- D) Vitamin K

27. The SI unit of power is named after which scientist?

- A) James Watt
- B) Isaac Newton
- C) Michael Faraday
- D) Andre-Marie Ampere

28. Which type of mirror is used in vehicle rear-view mirrors?

- A) Concave mirror
- B) Convex mirror
- C) Plane mirror
- D) Parabolic mirror

29. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by which gas?

- A) Nitrogen
- B) Oxygen
- C) Carbon dioxide
- D) Helium

30. Which organ in the human body is responsible for filtering blood?

- A) Liver
- B) Kidney
- C) Heart
- D) Lungs

31. The unit of frequency is named after which scientist?

- A) Heinrich Hertz
- B) Michael Faraday
- C) James Watt
- D) Nikola Tesla

32. Which type of energy is associated with the motion of an object?

- A) Potential energy
- B) Kinetic energy
- C) Thermal energy
- D) Chemical energy

33. The chemical symbol Au represents which element?

- A) Silver
- B) Gold
- C) Aluminum

D) Copper

34. Which planet is closest to the Sun?

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

35. The process by which a solid changes directly to a gas is called what?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Sublimation
- C) Condensation
- D) Melting

36. Which scientist formulated the theory of relativity?

- A) Isaac Newton
- B) Albert Einstein
- C) Galileo Galilei
- D) Stephen Hawking

37. The human eye's lens is an example of which type of lens?

- A) Concave lens
- B) Convex lens
- C) Plane lens
- D) Cylindrical lens

38. Which gas is essential for human respiration?

- A) Nitrogen
- B) Oxygen
- C) Carbon dioxide
- D) Helium

39. The SI unit of electric charge is named after which scientist?

- A) Alessandro Volta
- B) Charles Coulomb

- C) Michael Faraday
- D) Andre-Marie Ampere

40. What is the main source of energy for Earth's water cycle?

- A) Wind
- B) Sun
- C) Moon
- D) Geothermal heat

### **Section 2: Indian Scientific Achievements (Questions 41–70)**

41. Which Indian satellite was launched to study the Moon's surface in 2008?

- A) Mangalyaan
- B) Chandrayaan-1
- C) INSAT-3A
- D) RISAT-1

42. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in which year?

- A) 1969
- B) 1972
- C) 1962
- D) 1975

43. Which Indian scientist is known as the "Missile Man of India"?

- A) Vikram Sarabhai
- B) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- C) Homi J. Bhabha
- D) C.V. Raman

44. India's first nuclear test, codenamed "Smiling Buddha," was conducted in which year?

- A) 1974
- B) 1964



- C) 1984
- D) 1998

45. Which Indian mission successfully reached Mars orbit in 2014?

- A) Chandrayaan-1
- B) Mangalyaan
- C) Aditya-L1
- D) Astrosat

46. The Raman Effect, discovered by C.V. Raman, is related to which phenomenon?

- A) Scattering of light
- B) Refraction of light
- C) Diffraction of light
- D) Polarization of light

47. Which Indian scientist won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930?

- A) Homi J. Bhabha
- B) C.V. Raman
- C) S. Chandrasekhar
- D) Jagdish Chandra Bose

48. India's first supercomputer, developed by C-DAC, was named what?

- A) Param
- B) SAGA
- C) EKA
- D) Shakti

49. The Pokhran-II nuclear tests were conducted in which year?

- A) 1974
- B) 1988
- C) 1998
- D) 2008

50. Which Indian satellite is dedicated to weather forecasting?

- A) INSAT series
- B) RISAT series
- C) Cartosat series
- D) Oceansat series

51. The Indian scientist Vikram Sarabhai is considered the father of which program?

- A) Nuclear program
- B) Space program
- C) Missile program
- D) Supercomputer program

52. Which Indian mission was launched to study the Sun in 2023?

- A) Chandrayaan-3
- B) Aditya-L1
- C) Mangalyaan-2
- D) Gaganyaan

53. The Bose-Einstein Condensate was co-discovered by which Indian scientist?

- A) S.N. Bose
- B) C.V. Raman
- C) Homi J. Bhabha
- D) Meghnad Saha

54. India's first indigenous aircraft carrier, commissioned in 2022, is named what?

- A) INS Vikramaditya
- B) INS Viraat
- C) INS Vikrant
- D) INS Arihant

55. The DRDO-developed missile Agni-V is what type of missile?

- A) Cruise missile
- B) Ballistic missile

- C) Anti-tank missile
- D) Surface-to-air missile

56. Which Indian scientist is known for the Saha Ionization Equation?

- A) Meghnad Saha
- B) S.N. Bose
- C) C.V. Raman
- D) Homi J. Bhabha

57. India's first nuclear-powered submarine is named what?

- A) INS Arihant
- B) INS Vikrant
- C) INS Chakra
- D) INS Viraat

58. The Chandrayaan-3 mission, which landed on the Moon in 2023, aimed to explore which region?

- A) Lunar equator
- B) Lunar south pole
- C) Lunar north pole
- D) Lunar far side

59. Which Indian scientist won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983 for work on stellar evolution?

- A) C.V. Raman
- B) S. Chandrasekhar
- C) Homi J. Bhabha
- D) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

60. The Indian satellite Astrosat is dedicated to which field?

- A) Weather forecasting
- B) Astronomy
- C) Communication
- D) Navigation

61. Which organization developed India's first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine, Covaxin?

- A) Serum Institute
- B) Bharat Biotech
- C) DRDO
- D) ICMR

62. The GSLV Mark III, used for heavy satellite launches, was developed by which organization?

- A) DRDO
- B) ISRO
- C) BARC
- D) HAL

63. India's first human spaceflight mission is named what?

- A) Chandrayaan
- B) Mangalyaan
- C) Gaganyaan
- D) Aditya

64. The Aadhaar system is based on which type of technology?

- A) Artificial Intelligence
- B) Biometric identification
- C) Blockchain
- D) Quantum computing

65. Which Indian scientist is known for contributions to radio wave propagation?

- A) Jagdish Chandra Bose
- B) C.V. Raman
- C) S.N. Bose
- D) Meghnad Saha

66. The BrahMos missile, a joint venture between India and Russia, is what type of missile?

- A) Ballistic missile
- B) Cruise missile
- C) Anti-tank missile
- D) Surface-to-air missile

67. India's first successful nuclear test was conducted at which location?

- A) Pokhran
- B) Kalpakkam
- C) Tarapur
- D) Trombay

68. The Indian satellite NavIC is used for what purpose?

- A) Weather forecasting
- B) Navigation
- C) Astronomy
- D) Communication

69. Which Indian scientist developed the Raman Spectrometer?

- A) Homi J. Bhabha
- B) C.V. Raman
- C) S.N. Bose
- D) Vikram Sarabhai

70. The National Supercomputing Mission aims to develop what in India?

- A) Supercomputers
- B) Quantum computers
- C) Artificial intelligence
- D) Blockchain technology

### **Section 3: Recent Technological Advancements (Questions 71–100)**

71. The 5G technology in India was commercially launched in which year?

- A) 2020
- B) 2021
- C) 2022

D) 2023

72. Which Indian company developed the Aarogya Setu app for COVID-19 contact tracing?

- A) TCS
- B) NIC
- C) Infosys
- D) Wipro

73. The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is managed by which organization?

- A) Reserve Bank of India
- B) National Payments Corporation of India
- C) State Bank of India
- D) Ministry of Finance

74. India's first quantum computer simulator was developed by which organization?

- A) ISRO
- B) DRDO
- C) IIT Madras
- D) TIFR

75. The Digital India initiative aims to promote which of the following?

- A) Digital payments
- B) E-governance
- C) Broadband connectivity
- D) All of the above

76. Which technology is used in India's BHIM app for digital payments?

- A) Blockchain
- B) UPI
- C) Artificial Intelligence
- D) QR code

77. The PM E-Drive Scheme, launched in 2024, promotes the use of what?

- A) Electric vehicles
- B) Solar panels
- C) Drones
- D) 5G networks

78. India's first indigenous semiconductor fab is being developed by which company?

- A) Tata Electronics
- B) Reliance Industries
- C) Adani Group
- D) Infosys

79. The National Artificial Intelligence Mission was launched in which year?

- A) 2020
- B) 2021
- C) 2022
- D) 2023

80. Which Indian institute developed the Shakti microprocessor?

- A) IIT Bombay
- B) IIT Madras
- C) IISc Bangalore
- D) IIT Delhi

81. The Starlink satellite internet service in India is provided by which company?

- A) SpaceX
- B) ISRO
- C) Reliance Jio
- D) Bharti Airtel

82. India's first 3D-printed rocket engine was developed by which company?

- A) Skyroot Aerospace

- B) Agnikul Cosmos
- C) ISRO
- D) Both A and B

83. The National Hydrogen Mission aims to promote which type of energy?

- A) Solar energy
- B) Green hydrogen
- C) Wind energy
- D) Nuclear energy

84. Which Indian state launched the first blockchain-based land records system?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Karnataka
- C) Telangana
- D) Maharashtra

85. The Gaganyaan mission aims to send Indian astronauts to space by which year?

- A) 2024
- B) 2025
- C) 2026
- D) 2027

86. India's first indigenous mRNA vaccine was developed for which disease?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) COVID-19
- C) Malaria
- D) Dengue

87. The BharatNet project aims to provide what to rural areas?

- A) Electricity
- B) Broadband connectivity
- C) Clean water



D) Housing

88. Which Indian startup developed the reusable rocket Vikram-I?

- A) Agnikul Cosmos
- B) Skyroot Aerospace
- C) Bellatrix Aerospace
- D) Pixxel

89. The National Quantum Mission, launched in 2023, aims to develop what?

- A) Quantum computing
- B) Artificial intelligence
- C) Blockchain technology
- D) 5G networks

90. India's first private space launch site was established in which state?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Karnataka
- D) Gujarat

91. The LiDAR technology used in India's smart cities is primarily for what?

- A) Weather forecasting
- B) Urban mapping
- C) Internet connectivity
- D) Healthcare

92. Which Indian company partnered with ISRO for satellite launches in 2024?

- A) Skyroot Aerospace
- B) Agnikul Cosmos
- C) IN-SPACe
- D) Both A and B

93. The National Drone Policy 2021 liberalized rules for which technology?

- A) Drones
- B) Electric vehicles
- C) Artificial intelligence
- D) Blockchain

94. India's first indigenous aircraft engine, Kaveri, was developed by which organization?

- A) ISRO
- B) DRDO
- C) HAL
- D) BARC

95. The PM Suryodaya Yojana promotes the use of what in households?

- A) LED bulbs
- B) Solar panels
- C) Electric vehicles
- D) Drones

96. Which technology powers India's FASTag system for toll collection?

- A) RFID
- B) GPS
- C) Blockchain
- D) AI

97. India's first indigenous 5G network equipment was developed by which company?

- A) Reliance Jio
- B) TCS
- C) Nokia India
- D) Airtel

98. The National Mission on Transformative Mobility focuses on which area?

- A) Electric mobility
- B) Digital payments

- C) Renewable energy
- D) Healthcare

99. Which Indian institute developed the Covishield vaccine in collaboration with AstraZeneca?

- A) Bharat Biotech
- B) Serum Institute
- C) ICMR
- D) AIIMS

100. The Indian government's PLI scheme supports which sector?

- A) Agriculture
- B) Manufacturing
- C) Education
- D) Healthcare

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### **SSC GD Constable Exam: Science and Technology Practice Set - Answers and Explanations**

#### **Section 1: Basic Science Concepts**

1. Answer: B

Explanation: The Sun is the primary source of energy for Earth's climate system, driving weather patterns.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: Nitrogen constitutes about 78% of Earth's atmosphere, making it the most abundant gas.

3. Answer: A

Explanation: The SI unit of force, Newton, is named after Sir Isaac Newton.

4. Answer: A

Explanation: The chemical symbol for water is  $H_2O$ , representing two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

5. Answer: B

Explanation: Mars is called the Red Planet due to its iron-rich dust, giving it a reddish appearance.

6. Answer: B

Explanation: Evaporation is the process of converting liquid water into vapor using heat.

7. Answer: B

Explanation: The heart pumps blood throughout the human body via the circulatory system.

8. Answer: A

Explanation: Nuclear fission, the splitting of atomic nuclei, is the main energy source in nuclear power plants.

9. Answer: A

Explanation: The speed of light in a vacuum is approximately 300,000 km/s.

10. Answer: B

Explanation: Iron is essential for hemoglobin formation, enabling oxygen transport in blood.

11. Answer: B

Explanation: A neutral substance has a pH value of 7, neither acidic nor basic.

12. Answer: B

Explanation: A stretched spring stores potential energy due to its elastic deformation.

13. Answer: A

Explanation: The SI unit of electric current, Ampere, is named after Andre-Marie Ampere.

14. Answer: B

Explanation: Helium, being lighter than air, is used in balloons to make them float.

15. Answer: B

Explanation: Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use sunlight to produce food.

16. Answer: B

Explanation: Isaac Newton proposed the law of universal gravitation in the 17th century.

17. Answer: B

Explanation: A barometer is used to measure atmospheric pressure.

18. Answer: A

Explanation: The chemical formula for table salt is NaCl (sodium chloride).

19. Answer: B

Explanation: Concave lenses are used to correct nearsightedness (myopia).

20. Answer: A

Explanation: The stapes, located in the ear, is the smallest bone in the human body.

21. Answer: B

Explanation: Helium, discovered on the Sun via spectroscopy, is the second most abundant element in the universe.

22. Answer: B

Explanation: The boiling point of water at standard pressure is 100°C.

23. Answer: A

Explanation: J.J. Thomson discovered the electron in 1897 through cathode ray experiments.

24. Answer: B

Explanation: The Moon's gravitational pull is the primary source of energy for Earth's tides.

25. Answer: B

Explanation: Nuclear fission involves splitting a nucleus into smaller fragments, releasing energy.

26. Answer: D

Explanation: Vitamin K is essential for blood clotting, aiding in wound healing.

27. Answer: A

Explanation: The SI unit of power, Watt, is named after James Watt.

28. Answer: B

Explanation: Convex mirrors, which provide a wider field of view, are used in vehicle rear-view mirrors.

29. Answer: C

Explanation: Carbon dioxide is a primary greenhouse gas, trapping heat in the atmosphere.

30. Answer: B

Explanation: The kidneys filter blood to remove waste and regulate fluid balance.

31. Answer: A

Explanation: The unit of frequency, Hertz, is named after Heinrich Hertz.

32. Answer: B

Explanation: Kinetic energy is associated with the motion of an object.

33. Answer: B

Explanation: The chemical symbol Au represents gold on the periodic table.

34. Answer: B

Explanation: Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun in our solar system.

35. Answer: B

Explanation: Sublimation is the process of a solid changing directly to a gas without becoming liquid.

36. Answer: B

Explanation: Albert Einstein formulated the theory of relativity, including  $E=mc^2$ .

37. Answer: B

Explanation: The human eye's lens is a convex lens, focusing light onto the retina.

38. Answer: B

Explanation: Oxygen is essential for human respiration, enabling cellular energy production.

39. Answer: B

Explanation: The SI unit of electric charge, Coulomb, is named after Charles Coulomb.

40. Answer: B

Explanation: The Sun provides the energy that drives Earth's water cycle through evaporation.

## **Section 2: Indian Scientific Achievements**

41. Answer: B

Explanation: Chandrayaan-1, launched in 2008, was India's first lunar mission to study the Moon's surface.

42. Answer: A

Explanation: ISRO was established in 1969 to advance India's space research.

43. Answer: B

Explanation: A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, known as the "Missile Man," led India's missile and space programs.

44. Answer: A

Explanation: India's first nuclear test, "Smiling Buddha," was conducted in 1974 at Pokhran.

45. Answer: B

Explanation: Mangalyaan, or Mars Orbiter Mission, reached Mars orbit in 2014, a major ISRO achievement.

46. Answer: A

Explanation: The Raman Effect, discovered by C.V. Raman, involves the scattering of light by molecules.

47. Answer: B

Explanation: C.V. Raman won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for the Raman Effect.

48. Answer: A



Explanation: Param, developed by C-DAC, was India's first supercomputer.

49. Answer: C

Explanation: Pokhran-II, a series of nuclear tests, was conducted in 1998.

50. Answer: A

Explanation: The INSAT series of satellites is dedicated to weather forecasting and communication.

51. Answer: B

Explanation: Vikram Sarabhai is considered the father of India's space program.

52. Answer: B

Explanation: Aditya-L1, launched in 2023, is India's first mission to study the Sun.

53. Answer: A

Explanation: S.N. Bose co-discovered the Bose-Einstein Condensate, a state of matter.

54. Answer: C

Explanation: INS Vikrant, commissioned in 2022, is India's first indigenous aircraft carrier.

55. Answer: B

Explanation: Agni-V, developed by DRDO, is a long-range ballistic missile.

56. Answer: A

Explanation: Meghnad Saha developed the Saha Ionization Equation, used in astrophysics.

57. Answer: A

Explanation: INS Arihant is India's first nuclear-powered submarine, commissioned in 2016.

58. Answer: B

Explanation: Chandrayaan-3 landed on the lunar south pole in 2023 to explore water ice deposits.

59. Answer: B

Explanation: S. Chandrasekhar won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983 for work on stellar evolution.

60. Answer: B

Explanation: Astrosat, launched in 2015, is India's first dedicated astronomy satellite.

61. Answer: B

Explanation: Bharat Biotech developed Covaxin, India's first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine.

62. Answer: B

Explanation: GSLV Mark III, a heavy-lift rocket, was developed by ISRO.

63. Answer: C

Explanation: Gaganyaan is India's first human spaceflight mission, planned for 2026.

64. Answer: B

Explanation: Aadhaar uses biometric identification, including fingerprints and iris scans.

65. Answer: A

Explanation: Jagdish Chandra Bose made significant contributions to radio wave propagation.

66. Answer: B

Explanation: BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile, a joint venture between India and Russia.

67. Answer: A

Explanation: India's first nuclear test was conducted at Pokhran, Rajasthan, in 1974.

68. Answer: B

Explanation: NavIC is India's regional navigation satellite system, similar to GPS.

69. Answer: B

Explanation: C.V. Raman developed the Raman Spectrometer for studying light scattering.

70. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Supercomputing Mission aims to develop supercomputers in India.

### **Section 3: Recent Technological Advancements**

71. Answer: C

Explanation: 5G technology was commercially launched in India in October 2022.

72. Answer: B

Explanation: Aarogya Setu was developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC).

73. Answer: B

Explanation: UPI is managed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

74. Answer: C

Explanation: IIT Madras developed India's first quantum computer simulator in 2023.

75. Answer: D

Explanation: Digital India promotes digital payments, e-governance, and broadband connectivity.

76. Answer: B

Explanation: BHIM app uses UPI technology for seamless digital payments.

77. Answer: A

Explanation: PM E-Drive Scheme, launched in 2024, promotes electric vehicle adoption.

78. Answer: A

Explanation: Tata Electronics is developing India's first indigenous semiconductor fab.

79. Answer: B

Explanation: The National Artificial Intelligence Mission was launched in 2021.

80. Answer: B

Explanation: IIT Madras developed the Shakti microprocessor, India's first indigenous chip.

81. Answer: A

Explanation: Starlink, provided by SpaceX, offers satellite internet services in India.

82. Answer: D

Explanation: Both Skyroot Aerospace and Agnikul Cosmos developed 3D-printed rocket engines.

83. Answer: B

Explanation: The National Hydrogen Mission promotes green hydrogen as a clean energy source.

84. Answer: A

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh launched India's first blockchain-based land records system.

85. Answer: B

Explanation: Gaganyaan aims to send Indian astronauts to space by 2025, with delays pushing it to 2026.

86. Answer: B

Explanation: India's first indigenous mRNA vaccine was developed for COVID-19 by Gennova Biopharmaceuticals.

87. Answer: B

Explanation: BharatNet provides broadband connectivity to rural areas.

88. Answer: B

Explanation: Skyroot Aerospace developed the Vikram-I, India's first privately built rocket.

89. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Quantum Mission, launched in 2023, aims to advance quantum computing.

90. Answer: B

Explanation: India's first private space launch site was established in Tamil Nadu by Agnikul Cosmos.

91. Answer: B

Explanation: LiDAR technology is used for urban mapping in India's smart cities.

92. Answer: D

Explanation: Both Skyroot Aerospace and Agnikul Cosmos partnered with ISRO for satellite launches in 2024.

93. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Drone Policy 2021 liberalized rules for drone usage.

94. Answer: C

Explanation: The Kaveri engine was developed by HAL for fighter aircraft.

95. Answer: B

Explanation: PM Suryodaya Yojana promotes solar panel installation in households.

96. Answer: A

Explanation: FASTag uses RFID technology for automated toll collection.

97. Answer: A

Explanation: Reliance Jio developed India's first indigenous 5G network equipment.

98. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Mission on Transformative Mobility focuses on electric mobility.

99. Answer: B

Explanation: Covishield was developed by the Serum Institute in collaboration with AstraZeneca.

100. Answer: B

Explanation: The PLI scheme supports manufacturing in sectors like electronics and pharmaceuticals.

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