1. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was born in Mymensingh, East Bengal (presently in Bangladesh). When was he born?
   a. 30th November 1858
   b. 20th October 1856
   c. 10th September 1858
   d. 12th August 1859

2. Acharya’s father was one of the earliest products of English education, was recruited by the British Government as a deputy Magistrate. What was Acharya’s father’s name?
   a. Anando Mohan Bose
   b. Ramanando Bose
   c. Gurudas Bose
   d. Bhagwan Chandra Bose

3. His early education started under Bamasundori Devi’s (mother) supervision in a village pathsala, Bikrampur, Bangladesh. From which school his formal English education started?
   a. Hindu school
   b. St Xavier’s school
   c. Scottish Church school
   d. Fort William School

4. At sixteen Jagadish Chandra passed from the school to St. Xavier’s college. After that for his higher studies, he went to London to pursue a career in...
   a. Medicine
   b. Physics
   c. Botany
   d. Civil service

5. Jagadish Chandra was unable to continue his medical study due to illness and shifted to natural science. From which college of London he completed his higher study?
   a. Trinity college, London
   b. Christ’s College, Cambridge
   c. Oxford University, Oxford
   d. St George’s College, London

6. After completion of his education in London Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose returned back to India in 1885 and joined a prestigious institution as officiating professor. The name of the institution was...
   a. St. Andrews college,
   b. St Xavier’s College
   c. Scottish church College
   d. Presidency College

7. In the year 1887, Sir J.C Bose got married to the second daughter of a renowned social activist Durgamohan Das. The name of his wife was...
   a. Abala Bose
   b. Ramala Bose
   c. Anandi Bose
   d. Bimala Bose

8. Sir J.C Bose communicated his first paper of microwave research in May 1895 in which journal?
   a. Asiatic Society of Bengal
   b. Royal Society of London
   c. Nature
   d. The Electrician

9. He invented a very compact device (could be carried in a small box) to produce and receive microwave signals. It’s frequency range of detection was about...
   a. 50GHz
   b. 120GHz
   c. 60GHz
   d. 80GHz

10. The remarkable part of his microwave research was that he was the first scientist who reduced the waves into millimeter level. What was the wavelength used by him?
    a. 60 mm
    b. 0.2 mm
    c. 9 mm
    d. 5 mm
11. In a public lecture in Town Hall, Kolkata, J. C. Bose demonstrated the ability of his electric waves to travel from the lecture room, through an intervening room and passage to a third room 75 meters away from the radiation source. The experiment was famous as...

a. To fire a gun using microwaves  
b. To ring a bell using microwaves  
c. To play a flute using microwaves  
d. To hit a target using microwaves

12. In the year 1920, Acharya J. C. Bose was honored as the first Indian scientist of a prestigious award. What was the name of the honor?

a. Fellow of the Royal society of Australia  
b. Fellow of the Royal society of London  
c. Fellow of the National Academy of Science  
d. Fellow of the Royal society of Sweden

13. To record plant response he developed an instrument “Crescograph”. For what purpose the “Crescograph” instrument was used?

a. To magnify small movements of the plant million times  
b. To see the plant’s reaction towards light  
c. To observe the nervous response of the plants  
d. To study the effect of radiation on plants

14. J.C. Bose in his plant physiological investigation compared the mechanism of response to stimulation between plants and animals. He was the first scientist to tell that...

a. Like animals, plants also have elementary sense organs  
b. Plants communicate between themselves  
c. Plant has same kind of nervous response as animal  
d. All the above

15. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose retired from the Presidency College in 1915 as emeritus professor. Who were his famous students?

a. Meghnad Saha  
b. Satyendra Nath Bose  
c. D. M. Bose  
d. All the above

16. After his retirement, Acharya established the Bose Institute with the help of the Government and his admirers for advancement of science. In which year was it inaugurated?

a. November 30, 1917  
b. November 30, 1923  
c. November 23, 1917  
d. November 23, 1923

17. Thunderbolt is the emblem of the Bose Institute. Who designed this emblem?

a. Abanindranath Tagore  
b. Sister Nivedita  
c. Nandalal Bose  
d. Rabindranath Tagore

18. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose presided over the 14th session of the Indian Science Congress as President at Lahore in 1927. What was the title of his presidential address?

a. Unity of life  
b. Living and Non Living  
c. Invisible light  
d. From the voiced to the unvoiced

19. On 23 November 1937, Acharya J. C. Bose passed away quietly due to heart failure. Where did he die?

a. Kolkata, West Bengal  
b. Santiniketan, West Bengal  
c. Mumbai, Maharashtra  
d. Giridih, Bihar

20. On 14 September 2012, Acharya J. C. Bose’s experimental work in millimeter-band radio was recognized as an IEEE Milestone in Electrical and Computer Engineering, the first such recognition of a discovery in India. In which place the plaque was placed?

a. Presidency College, Kolkata  
b. Bose Institute, Kolkata  
c. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore  
d. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Answers:

1. a  2. d  3. b  4. a  5. b  6. d  7. a  
15. d  16. a  17. b  18. a  19. d  20. a

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