

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Instructions:

1. Every Questions carries two marks.
2. Paper (BE-01) and Paper (BE-02) carries 100 marks each.

Section: 01
Basics of Science and Engineering (BE-01)

Q. No.	Question			
1	Number of Significant digits in 1.007 is _____			
	A	1	B	2
	C	3	D	4
2	Which of the following is a fundamental quantity?			
	A	Speed	B	Momentum
	C	Acceleration	D	Length
3	What is the least count of a micrometer screw having 1mm pitch and 100 divisions on its circular scale?			
	A	0.1mm	B	0.01mm
	C	1mm	D	0.001mm
4	1 Joule = _____ erg			
	A	10^{-5} erg	B	10^{-7} erg
	C	10^{-11} erg	D	10^7 erg
5	The main scale of the vernier callipers is calibrated in millimeter. There are 20 divisions on the vernier scale. Find out the least count of the instrument.			
	A	0.5 mm	B	0.05 mm
	C	5 mm	D	0.005 mm
6	SI Unit of Electric potential is.....			
	A	Coulomb	B	Ampere
	C	Ohm	D	Volt
7	Which law does give magnitude of force between two static electric charges?			
	A	Coulomb's law	B	Ohm's law
	C	Faraday's law	D	Newton's law
8	According to Ohm's law $V = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	I/R	B	PR
	C	IR	D	I^2R
9	What is unit of Resistance?			
	A	Ohm	B	Volt
	C	Ampere	D	Watt
10	In a _____ circuit, the total resistance is greater than the largest resistance in the circuit.			
	A	Parallel	B	Series
	C	Either series or parallel	D	Neither series nor parallel
11	Equivalent resistance for parallel connection =			
	A	$1/Req. = (1/R_1) + (1/R_2)$	B	$Req. = R_1 + R_2$
	C	$Req. = R_1 \times R_2$	D	$1/Req. = R_1 + R_2$
12	Unit of Electrical Conductivity is.....			
	A	Ohm	B	mho
	C	Watt	D	Ohm-meter
13	What is the frequency of wave with a wavelength of 12 cm?			

	A	2.5 GHz	B	2.4 GHz
	C	2.5 MHz	D	2.5 KHz
14	What is the wavelength of wave with a frequency of 150 MHz?			
	A	2 m	B	2 cm
	C	20 m	D	20 cm
15	The Snell's law is given by			
	A	$N_2 \sin \theta_i = N_1 \sin \theta_r$	B	$N_1 \cos \theta_i = N_2 \cos \theta_r$
	C	$\sin \theta_i = \sin \theta_r$	D	$N_1 \sin \theta_i = N_2 \sin \theta_r$
16	The change in the direction of a wave passing from one medium to another is termed as.....			
	A	Diffraction	B	Interference
	C	Refraction	D	Scattering
17	The property of a conductor due to which it passes current is called			
	A	Resistivity	B	Conductivity
	C	Resistance	D	Conductance
18	A wire of length 2 m and another wire of length 5 m are made up of the same material and have the same area of cross section, which wire has higher resistance?			
	A	Both have equal resistance	B	The 2 m wire has higher resistance
	C	The 5 m wire has higher resistance	D	The value of resistance cannot be determined from the given data
19	Heat can travel from one end to another in a copper rod due to.....			
	A	Heat radiation	B	Heat convection
	C	None of given	D	Heat conduction
20	Temperature of boiling water is _____ °F			
	A	373	B	212
	C	100	D	312
21	By which of the following ways energy of sun reaches to earth?			
	A	Conduction	B	Convection
	C	Radiation	D	All of given
22	101 °F = _____ °C			
	A	38.20°C	B	36.33°C
	C	32.33°C	D	38.33°C
23	_____ is a property of a material that describes its ability to conduct heat.			
	A	Thermal conductivity	B	Specific heat
	C	Heat capacity	D	Emissivity
24	Unit of heat capacity is.....			
	A	°C / Cal	B	Cal
	C	Cal / °C	D	Kelvin
25	Which Newton law gives the value of force?			
	A	First	B	Third
	C	Second	D	None of the above
26	1N = _____ dyne			
	A	10^{-5}	B	10^{-7}
	C	10^5	D	10^7
27	The product of mass and velocity is called.....			
	A	Density	B	Momentum
	C	Force	D	Acceleration
28	What is the unit of impulse of force?			
	A	N m	B	kg m
	C	kg s	D	N s
29	Which force is responsible for keeping an object moving in a circular path?			
	A	Centripetal force	B	Gravitational force

	C	Centrifugal force	D	Frictional force
30	What type of energy does an object in motion possess?			
	A	Gravitational potential energy	B	Elastic potential energy
	C	Kinetic energy	D	Chemical energy
31	Magnesium ribbon is rubbed before burning because it has a coating of			
	A	basic magnesium carbonate	B	basic magnesium oxide
	C	basic magnesium sulphide	D	basic magnesium chloride
32	Which one of the following salts does not contain water of crystallisation?			
	A	Blue vitriol	B	Baking soda
	C	Washing soda	D	Gypsum
33	Oxidation is a process which involves			
	A	addition of oxygen	B	addition of hydrogen
	C	removal of oxygen	D	removal of hydrogen
34	In terms of acidic strength, which one of the following is in the correct increasing order?			
	A	Water < Acetic acid < Hydrochloric acid	B	Water < Hydrochloric acid < Acetic acid
	C	Acetic acid < Water < Hydrochloric acid	D	Hydrochloric acid < Water < Acetic acid
35	Give the ratio in which hydrogen and oxygen are present in water by volume.			
	A	1:2	B	1:1
	C	2:1	D	1:8
36	What is formed when zinc reacts with sodium hydroxide?			
	A	Zinc hydroxide and sodium	B	Sodium zincate and hydrogen gas
	C	Sodium zinc-oxide and hydrogen gas	D	Sodium zincate and water
37	$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$			
	A	MnCl_2	B	HCl
	C	H_2O	D	MnO_2
38	Tomato is a natural source of which acid?			
	A	Acetic acid	B	Citric acid
	C	Tartaric acid	D	Oxalic acid
39	The most abundant metal in the earth's crust is			
	A	Iron	B	Aluminium
	C	Calcium	D	Sodium
40	Which property of metals is used for making bells and strings of musical instruments like Sitar and Violin?			
	A	Sonorousness	B	Malleability
	C	Ductility	D	Conductivity
41	Ecosystem made by interaction of Biotic components and _____			
	A	Abiotic	B	Lithosphere
	C	Lithosphere	D	Atmosphere
42	Atmosphere is made of _____			
	A	All living things	B	All water Bodies
	C	Mixture of different gases	D	All geographical features
43	How many layers included into the Atmosphere?			
	A	3	B	4
	C	5	D	2
44	Producers produce food by _____ in the presence of sun light?			
	A	Oxidation	B	Recycling
	C	Photosynthesis	D	Ammonification
45	Global warming is represented by _____			
	A	Space station	B	Wooden house
	C	Igloo	D	Green House effect
46	Substance that causes pollution is called _____			

	A	Fuels	B	Pollutants
	C	Bacteria	D	Antimatter
47	The light energy supply to solar cell in the form of _____			
	A	Photons	B	Electrons
	C	Neutrons	D	Carbon
48	The temperature increases in deep below ground level because of which energy?			
	A	Nuclear energy	B	Solar energy
	C	Wind energy	D	Geothermal energy
49	In which energy the organic waste is decomposed?			
	A	Fossil fuel energy	B	Biogas energy
	C	Ocean energy	D	Potential energy
50	PV effect in solar cell converts the solar energy into _____			
	A	Mechanical energy	B	Thermal energy
	C	Electrical energy	D	Hydraulic energy

Section: 02
Aptitude Test (Mathematics & Soft Skill) (BE-02)

1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A	23	B	-23
	C	7	D	-7
2	Order of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____			
	A	3×2	B	3×3
	C	2×2	D	2×3
3	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $A^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	D	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
4	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $\text{adj } A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	D	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
5	Period of $\cos(2x + 7)$ is -----			
	A	2π	B	$2\pi + 7$
	C	π	D	4π
6	$\sin^2 42^\circ + \cos^2 42^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.			
	A	0	A	1
	C	2	C	3
7	$\tan(\pi + \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.			
	A	$\tan\theta$	B	$-\tan\theta$
	C	$\cot\theta$	D	$-\cot\theta$

8	$i \cdot i = \dots\dots$			
	A	0	A	1
	C	2	C	None of these
9	If $\bar{x} = i + 2j + k$, then $ \bar{x} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	1	B	6
	C	$\sqrt{2}$	D	$\sqrt{6}$
10	X – intercept of line $2x + 3y - 4 = 0$ is _____			
	A	$-\frac{1}{2}$	B	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C	-2	D	2
11	Radius of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ is _____			
	A	-5	B	5
	C	± 5	D	None of these
12	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\log_e 5$	B	1
	C	0	D	$\log_5 e$
13	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^5 - 32}{x - 2} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	1	A	16
	C	18	C	80
14	If $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$, then $f(1) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	6	B	0
	C	1	D	4
15	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^x) = \text{_____}$			
	A	$x - \log x$	B	$x + \log x$
	C	$x^x(1 + \log x)$	D	$x \cdot x^{x-1}$
16	$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x+5}) = \text{_____}$			
	A	e^{2x+5}	B	$2e^{2x+5}$
	C	e^{2x}	D	$2xe^{2x+5}$
17	The equation of motion of a particle is $S(t) = t^3 - 5t^2 + 3t + 5$. Then the acceleration of the particle at $t=1$ second is _____ cm/sec ²			
	A	6	B	4
	C	-4	D	-6
18	If $x + y = xy$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{_____}$			
	A	$\frac{y+1}{1+x}$	B	$\frac{y-1}{1-x}$
	C	$\frac{1-y}{1-x}$	D	$\frac{y+1}{1-x}$
19	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \text{_____} + C$			
	A	$\log x $	B	$-\log x$

	C	$\frac{-1}{x^2}$	D	$\frac{1}{x^2}$
20	$\int x^4 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C$			
	A	$\frac{x^5}{5}$	B	$4x^3$
	C	$\frac{x^3}{3}$	D	$4 \log x$
21	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C$			
	A	$\sin^{-1} x$	B	$\cos^{-1} x$
	C	$\tan^{-1} x$	D	$\cot^{-1} x$
22	$\int x \cdot e^x dx = \dots + c$			
	A	$e^x(x-1)$	B	$e^x(x+1)$
	C	$-e^x(x+1)$	D	$-e^x(x-1)$
23	$\log_2 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A	4	B	3
	C	16	D	8
24	$\log_{15} 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A	1	B	0
	C	15	D	Not Defined
25	For the data 12,11,14,13,15 mean is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.			
	A	11	B	12
	C	62	D	13
<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: (26-30)</p> <p>Winter is cold in some places. Many plants do not grow during winter. Some plants die. Snow and ice may cover the ground. It can be hard for animals to find food during winter. Animals get through this time in many ways. Birds and butterflies can fly. Many of them do not stick around for the winter. They leave. They go to a place with nice weather. Then they come home in the spring. We call this migration. Migrating is a good way to avoid the cold. Another good way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. Their bodies slow down. They save their energy. They do not eat. They live off of their fat. They do this until food returns. We call this hibernation. Snakes, frogs, and bears hibernate. Some animals store food in their homes. They do not sleep all winter, but they do much less. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. This is what squirrels, beavers, and raccoons do. Skunks do this too. Other animals tough it out. They do not leave. They do not hide. They must survive. Sometimes nature helps them out. Some animals grow thicker coats in the winter. Other animals change colour. The arctic fox is brown in the summer. His coat turns white in the winter. Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on the trees. But it is dangerous too. People are also at risk. You can get frost bitten or worse. How do you beat the winter? Do you wear a thick coat? Do you stay inside? Or do you live somewhere warm?</p>				
26	Which of these animals migrates during the winter?			
	A	foxes	B	snakes
	C	bears	D	butterflies
27	Why is winter a difficult season in some places?			
	A	There is less food.	B	It is colder.
	C	Snow and ice cover the ground.	D	All of these
28	Which of these animals survive winter by eating stored food?			
	A	bears	B	raccoons
	C	frogs	D	birds

29	What does it mean to migrate?			
	A	To grow a thicker coat	B	To move somewhere warmer for a season
	C	To enter a long sleep and survive off of body fat	D	To change colours
30	Which title would best describe this text?			
	A	Winter: A Time to Migrate	B	Hibernation: Sleeping it off
	C	Survive: How Animals Beat the Winter	D	Birds and Butterflies: Nature's Movers and Shakers
31	The message may be misinterpreted because of _____.			
	A	barriers	B	distraction
	C	depression	D	diversification
32	A circular is a form of _____ communication.			
	A	oral	B	Written
	C	visual	D	Face to face
33	Communication through newspapers and television are known as _____.			
	A	Group communication	B	Interpersonal communication
	C	Mass communication	D	none of these
34	The communication cycle does not include _____.			
	A	sender	B	message
	C	receiver	D	programming
35	Pointing finger to something is an example of _____.			
	A	expression	B	gesture
	C	body-language	D	para-language
36	In a letter where is 'enclosure'?			
	A	At first	B	Everywhere
	C	At last	D	In middle
37	The correct salutation is _____.			
	A	Dear Sir,	B	dear Sir,
	C	Dear Sir	D	Dear sir,
38	What strengthens the letter?			
	A	A good date	B	A good signature
	C	Good references	D	A good salutation
39	The ideal letter has _____ paragraphs.			
	A	two	B	many
	C	three	D	four
40	The _____ has to be there in the letter.			
	A	signature	B	reference
	C	enclosure	D	date
41	Listen, what the teacher _____.			
	A	teaching	B	is teaching
	C	teach	D	teaches
42	Time and Tide _____ for no man.			
	A	wait	B	waits

	C	waiting	D	are waiting
43	Mr Mehta ____ in this office since 2010.			
	A	Has worked	B	Has been working
	C	Had worked	D	Worked
44	Each of the boxes ____ twenty kilograms			
	A	Weigh	B	Will weigh
	C	Weighs	D	Can weigh
45	The number of tigers ____ decreasing in India.			
	A	Are	B	Is
	C	Have	D	Has
46	Ashok along with his friends ____ going on the picnic.			
	A	Are	B	Is
	C	Did	D	Were
47	Find out the correct spelling.			
	A	Apprentice	B	Apprintice
	C	Aprentice	D	Apprentece
48	Find out the correct spelling.			
	A	Accommodate	B	Eccomodate
	C	Acommodate	D	Ecomodate
49	“Indians are thin-skinned people.” Here, ‘thin-skinned’ means ____.			
	A	sensitive	B	practical
	C	open-minded	D	conservative
50	Vigil means?			
	A	looseness	B	shocked
	C	wakefulness	D	victim