

UNTIL YOU
SPREAD YOUR WINGS
YOU WILL HAVE NO IDEA
HOW FAR YOU CAN FLY

ADMISSIONS 2013

QUESTION PAPER

TIME	: 90 MINUTES
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	: 100
SECTIONS	: 04

Please open the Question Paper only when you are instructed to do so.

Rough work may be done in the margin of the Question Paper only.

Answer Sheet is provided separately.

Please use HB pencil to blacken your choice of answer.

The Question Paper has to be returned with the Answer Sheet attached.

**This paper carries 4 sections.
The number of questions in each section are:**

SECTION - 1	GENERAL STUDIES	40 QUESTIONS
SECTION - 2	VERBAL ABILITY	20 QUESTIONS
SECTION - 3	QUANTITATIVE ABILITY	20 QUESTIONS
SECTION - 4	LOGICAL REASONING	20 QUESTIONS

TIME : 90 MINUTES

SECTION 1

GENERAL STUDIES

1. Name the Chief Minister who doesn't speak his own state language(s).
A. Naveen Patnaik B. K. Siddaramaiah C. Tarun Kumar Gogoi D. Prithviraj Chavan
2. The popular mobile phone brand 'Nokia' is from which country?
A. Japan B. South Korea C. Italy D. Finland
3. The headquarters of the United Nations is
A. Paris B. New York C. Amsterdam D. London
4. The currency of Indonesia is –
A. Dinar B. Ringgit C. Takka D. Rupiah
5. Which among the following country is the host of 2018 Commonwealth Games?
A. Canada B. England C. Australia D. New Zealand
6. When a wave goes from one place to another, it transports
A. Matter B. Energy C. Mass D. None of these
7. The World's highest mountain is in
A. India B. China C. Nepal D. Bhutan
8. Which of the following river flows through a 'rift' valley?
A. Ganga B. Brahmaputra C. Narmada D. Krishna
9. The headquarters of Red Cross is in
A. Geneva B. Tegucigalpa C. Rome D. Washington D.C.
10. Maastricht treaty led to the formation of
A. AU B. SCO C. SAPTA D. EU

11. Name the place where Gautam Buddha was born.

- A. Bodh Gaya B. Lumbini C. Kushinagar D. Rajgrih

12. The 1st network that initiated the Internet was?

- A. Vnet B. Inet C. ARPANET D. NSF Net

13. Chanakya was the prime minister of

- A. Chandra Gupta B. Chandra Gupta II
C. Chandra Gupta Maurya D. Ashoka

14. Hockey was introduced in the Asian Games in

- A. 1958 in Tokyo B. 1962 in Jakarta C. 1966 in Bangkok D. 1970 in Bangkok

15. The headquarter of R.B.I. is situated at?

- A. Delhi B. Kolkata C. Mumbai D. Chennai

16. Which is the headquarters of Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

- A. Naroli B. Kothar C. Silvassa D. Kabarati

17. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

- A. Govinda Ranade B. Dayanand Saraswati
C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy D. Swami Vivekananda

18. In whose reign was brought out the Fatawa-i-Alamgiri the greatest digest of Muslim Law in India?

- A. Akbar B. Aurangzeb C. Mohd. Bin Tughlaq D. Babur

19. Name the founder of the whistleblower website Wikileaks.

- A. Julian Assange B. Navi Pillay C. Phillip Adams D. Ben Laurie

20. Where is 'Interview Island' located?

- A. Maldives Islands B. Kuril Islands C. Andaman Islands D. Lakshadweep Islands

31. Who is the president of China?

- A. Hu Jintao B. Xi Jinping C. Li Keqiang D. None of these

32. Who own Australian Grand Slam, 2013, in male category?

- A. Novak Djokovic B. Andy Murray C. Rafael Nadal D. David Ferrer

33. The Cathode, Anode, Ion and Electrode was coined by

- A. Michael Faraday B. Einstein C. Hovel D. Malvelly

34. Who was the president of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- A. B. R. Ambedkar B. Jawaharlal Nehru C. Rajendra Prasad D. Zakir Hussein

35. Which state government is in trouble today on the issue of shifting of tigers?

- A. Orissa B. Gujarat C. Jharkhand D. Maharashtra

36. The Constitution of India was adopted in

- A. 1948 B. 1949 C. 1950 D. 1951

37. As per Economic Survey, 2012-13, GDP growth in India is

- A. 4% B. 7% C. 6% D. 5%

38. What is the unit of Sound?

- A. Newton B. Joule C. Calorie D. Decibel

39. Which Zone wins Deodhar Trophy, 2013?

- A. North Zone B. South Zone C. West Zone D. East Zone

40. The gas usually filled in the electric bulb

- A. Nitrogen B. Hydrogen C. Oxygen D. Carbon dioxide

SECTION 2

VERBAL ABILITY

Reading Passage - I
Sleep

The nature of sleep and the role it plays in our lives has long fascinated science and been the focus of many studies and a great deal of research.

- A. The benefit of receiving sleep is essential to our inner well-being. Not enough sleep, however, means that we lack the opportunity to restore ourselves physiologically, emotionally and cognitively. It affects our mood and can result in behaviour and performance problems. When we sleep, our bodies rest but our brains are active. Sleep lays the groundwork for a productive day ahead. Although most people benefit the most from eight hours of sleep each night, this is not always what they manage to achieve. Men get slightly less sleep than women during the week (6.7 hours/night vs. 7.0 hours/night), but have fewer sleep problems, according to recent Sleep in America polls conducted annually by the National Sleep Foundation (NSF).
- B. According to current scientific thought, the human body is pre-programmed for sleep. At nightfall, cells in the retina (a light sensitive membrane connected to the eye by the optic nerve) send a sleep signal to a cluster of nerve cells in the brain. These nerve cells are connected together in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) and are located in the part of the brain called the hypothalamus which helps regulate body temperature. The SCN is also known as the circadian clock. This biological "clock" relays the message to other parts of the brain which then signals the body that it is time to sleep. For instance, the pineal gland, also located in the hypothalamus, produces a substance called melatonin, which lowers body temperature, and causes drowsiness.
- C. A great deal of the information we now know about sleep and the physiological changes it causes in the brain can be traced back to the invention of the electroencephalogram in the 1950s. This machine allowed scientists to record the feeble electric currents generated on the brain without opening the skull and to depict them graphically onto a strip of paper. Brain-wave function could be examined and scientists could thereby observe sleep from moment to moment. In the 1970s it became possible for scientists to make assumptions about the role that correct breathing plays during sleep with the development of the technology to measure respiration. It was here that science really began to understand the nature of sleep and the role it plays in people's lives.
- D. As well as uncovering the physiological changes occurring during sleep, The New England Journal of Medicine reported that sleep concerns were a public threat as serious as smoking and in the years since, medical researchers have linked sleep disorders with many life-threatening diseases. Even though more than 70 million Americans have a sleeping problem, most cases go undiagnosed and untreated, so the true economic and sociological damage caused by these disorders is unknown although, the economic cost is conservatively estimated to be billions of dollars a year in health-care costs and lost productivity. Breathing problems during sleep represent by far the greatest proportion of sleep disorders and cause the most concern, with studies showing that between 50% and 80% of stroke and heart failure patients have breathing problems during sleep.
- E. Scientific studies have found that children who are identified as snorers or those who have poor sleeping patterns at around the age of four or five, scored lower than average in Intelligent Quotient (IQ) tests, not only during the sleep deprivation period but subsequent to that. There are also suggestions that ongoing sleep deprivation in adults can cause permanent damage.

