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## SOLUTIONS

**Directions : Questions (51-55) :** Read the following passage.

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil and lubricating oils have a common source - crude oil that is found below the Earth's surface and under huge water bodies from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the interior of Earth. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the Earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Crude oil comes to the surface as result of pressure at the source or pumping. Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrel per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42 gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance : thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless their chemical composition is made up of only two elements : Carbon and Hydrogen which form compounds called Hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but in such minute quantities that they are disregarded, The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapours. Light oils such as gasoline, kerosene and distillate oil are the products. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil, and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasolines.

Now answer the following questions.

- 51.** The statement that is not true is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Crude oil is found below land and water.
  - (2) Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface
  - (3) A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.
  - (4) Pumping and pressure, forces crude oil to the surface.

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Crude oil is found below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the interior of Earth.

- 52.** Many thousands of hydrocarbons are possible because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) The petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance.
  - (2) The atoms in the molecule assume many positions.
  - (3) The pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation.
  - (4) Complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure.

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joining of these tow atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

- 53.** The statement that is true is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
  - (2) Heating and condensation products.
  - (3) Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
  - (4) Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Various products are refined by heating and condensing crude oil.

54. The crude oil is brought to the surface through \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Expansion of the hydrocarbons. (2) Pressure and pumping.  
(3) Vacuum created in the drilling pipe. (4) Expansion and the contraction of Earth's surface.

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** As mentioned in the passage, crude oil comes to the surface as a result of pressure at the source or pumping.

55. Which of the following is not listed under light oils ?
- (1) Distillate oil (2) Gasoline (3) Lubricating oil (4) Kerosene

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** All others are light oils, which are products of crude oil.

**Read the following passage.**

When life was rugged and simple, man's needs were few and he could supply them all. As he advanced from lone hunter to farmer and builder and exchanged a solitary existence for greater comfort and security of community life, he realized that he must come to an agreement with his neighbours on a common system of measurement. How can men build a house or a storage hut, or a temple unless all the builders use the same basic measurements ?

The very earliest measurements were for length. The bases for the measures were those most natural - a foot, a palm, a span of the hand. When building alone, man could use his own body. But on community projects, a common standard was required. The leader's measurements were taken and marked off on a stick or a stone. Crude copies were made from the original and passed out for use. Later the foot gradually evolved to become twelve inches long.

Now answer the questions given below.

56. The best title for the article could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Building a hut. (2) Man's early problems.  
(3) Development of a standardized measurement. (4) The growth of communities.

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** The whole passage describes the need and development of a standardized measurement.

57. The advance of man from solitary to common life created \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) a decrease in his needs. (2) the dominance of tribal leaders.  
(3) a great demand for storage huts. (4) a need for standards of measurement.

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** As after starting a community life, man realized a common system of measurement for community projects.

58. Some standardization of measurement occurred \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) as a result of a dispute over the proper size of a hut.  
(2) because everyone's foot used to be almost the same length.  
(3) due to the accidental discovery that a foot equaled twelve inches.  
(4) when the leader's measurements replaced the individuals.

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** Leaders' measurements were taken and marked off on a stick or a stone, hence some standardization of measurement started.

59. The author of the passage develops his point by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) factual explanation (2) comparison and contrast.  
(3) arguments and proof (4) persuasion

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** The author has compared various stages of a man's life to explain the need and development of a standard measurements.

**60.** A person who has a solitary existence lives \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) quietly                      (2) alone                      (3) with others                      (4) in jail

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** 'Solitary' means 'done by a person who is alone'.

**Read the following passage.**

The body of primitive 'man, a faraway and primitive man called Homosapiens, so far as we can reconstruct from the fragmentary evidence we have, was exactly like our own and his brain was as big as that of modern man and quite as complicated in structure. His intelligence and his ability to learn were probably as great as that of the average man today, but he had a very meagre inheritance of knowledge.

The use of tools and weapons of a primitive sort was probably passed on from the subhuman creatures, who had learned how to break stones and use the sharp edged pieces for cutting and scraping and how to use a short, heavy stick for a club and a long pointed one for a spear. The subhuman creatures knew how to make use of fire, when they found it, but they did not know how to make it.

They had probably also discovered the advantages of social living; that several families living together in a tribe could offer each other help and protection and that hunters killed more game if they bonded together and had a leader to direct the hunt. The discovery that social living decreased the odds in favour of survival was, perhaps, primitive man's greatest discovery greater than either the discovery of fire or the invention of the wheel.

**Now answer the following questions.**

**61.** What we know of primitive man is based upon \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) pieces of evidence                      (2) a great deal of evidence  
(3) no evidence                      (4) pictures in caves

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** As mentioned in the passage, we now about the primitive man from the fragmentary evidences we have.

**62.** The first real man \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) was unintelligent                      (2) was incapable of learning  
(3) received very little knowledge from his ancestors                      (4) received a great store of knowledge from his ancestors

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** Given in the passage, the first real man had a very meager inheritance of knowledge however, his ability to learn and intelligence was as great as that of an average man today.

**63.** According to the passage, man became a social being because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) co-operation was necessary for survival.                      (2) in prehistoric times only the strongest survived.  
(3) by nature he is a social being.                      (4) he was compelled to do so.

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** Man had discovered the advantages of social living.

**64.** A direct result of primitive man's discovery of the advantages of social living, was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) family                      (2) tribe                      (3) city                      (4) nation

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Man started living in tribes so that they could offer help to each other.

**65.** According to the passage, we can say that the author is of the opinion that man's discovery of the advantages of social living is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) significant                      (2) of great significance  
(3) insignificant                      (4) well known

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** As the author believes that the discovery of primitive man is the greatest, greater than either the discovery of fire or invention of the wheel.

**Directions :** In the following passage, there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank from the given options.

The postal service is the government agency 66 handles the mail. Its job is 67 letters and packages to people and businesses all over the world. Its 68 is to see that your mail gets to its destination 69 possible. People 70 the postal service to deliver important letters and even valuables 71 time to the right person.

**66.** (1) the fact that (2) whether (3) of which (4) that

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** The most appropriate relative pronoun.

**67.** (1) being delivered (2) to be delivered (3) having delivered (4) to deliver

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** 'To infinitive' is used to express purpose.

**68.** (1) idea (2) goal (3) plan (4) demand

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** This sentence explains the main aim of the government agency, hence 'goal' is the most appropriate word.

**69.** (1) less quickly (2) too quickly (3) so quickly that (4) as quickly as

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** Best completes the contextual meaning of the given sentence.

**70.** (1) back out (2) check out (3) rely on (4) figure out

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** 'Rely on' is used to indicate the trust to deliver the important letters.

**71.** (1) to (2) for (3) by (4) on

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** The most appropriate preposition to form a phrasal verb 'on time' which means 'punctually'.

**Questions (72 & 73) :** The following sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last parts/sentences are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences/parts (PQR) should appear to complete the paragraph.

**72.** S<sub>1</sub> Of the many questions

S<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

S<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

S<sub>4</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

S<sub>5</sub> than any others.

P interviewers over the last ten years.

Q that I have been asked by.

R two have recurred more frequently.

Choose from the options given below.

(1) QRP (2) PRQ (3) QPR (4) RQP

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** This is the correct sequence that forms a meaningful sentence.

**73.** S<sub>1</sub> A woman lives alone with her little daughter.

S<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

S<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

S<sub>4</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

S<sub>5</sub> presents given by the patients when they get discharged.

P and she often brings home for her daughter.

Q the woman works as charwoman at a hospital.

R whom she. loves very much.

Choose from the options given below.

(1) QRP (2) RQP (3) PRQ (4) RPQ

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** This is the correct sequence that forms a meaningful sentence.

**Directions : Questions (74 to 77) :** For each of the following groups of four words, find the incorrectly spelt word.

**74.** (1) mercenary (2) machinery (3) missionary (4) visionary

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** The correct spelling is 'missionary'.

**75.** (1) quintessence (2) inquisitive (3) falsehood (4) reliable

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** The correct spelling is 'quintessence'.

**76.** (1) occasionally (2) quarantine (3) reminiscence (4) withdrawel

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** The correct spelling is 'withdrawal'.

**77.** (1) implement (2) laboratory (3) flourescent (4) lieutenant

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** The correct spelling is 'fluorescent'.

**Directions : Questions (78 - 85) :** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks from the given alternatives.

**78.** I am writing this essay \_\_\_\_\_ blue ink.

(1) in (2) with (3) from (4) on

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** It is a strong collocation of preposition + noun (ink).

**79.** Rahul thinks that his car is \_\_\_\_\_ than my car.

(1) expensiver (2) more expensiver (3) most expensive (4) more expensive

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** The sentence indicates comparison between the two cars, hence a comparative degree of adjective 'expensive' is used.

**80.** Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ abroad ?

(1) went (2) been (3) go (4) to

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** In a perfect tense, participle form of the verb is used and 'been' is participle form of the verb 'to be' meaning to stay in a particular place or condition.

**81.** Anandan has been told he will have to pay the fine \_\_\_\_\_ his high rank in the military.

(1) even if (2) further more (3) on grounds that (4) despite

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** 'Despite' is used in a sense to indicate 'in spite of'.

**82.** Robert Fulton \_\_\_\_\_ the steam boat. He displayed his new invention on the banks of the Hudson river.

(1) discovered (2) invented (3) covered (4) drove

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** 'Invent' means 'to create or design something that has not existed before', hence this is the most appropriate word.

**83.** Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is \_\_\_\_\_ known Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

(1) poorly (2) famous (3) popularly (4) popular

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** The appropriate adverb which completes the contextual meaning of the sentence.



**94.** complacent  
(1) discontent (2) apprehensive (3) annoyed (4) self satisfied

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** 'Complacent' means 'Showing uncritical satisfaction with oneself'.

**95.** malicious  
(1) benevolent (2) harmful (3) kind hearted (4) gracious

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** 'Malicious' means intended to do harm'.

**Directions : Questions (96-100) :** Select the word which means the opposite of the given words.

**96.** rescue  
(1) redeem (2) release (3) harm (4) liberate

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** 'Rescue' means 'to save from danger', hence 'harm' is the antonym of the given word.

**97.** flimsy  
(1) weak (2) sturdy (3) feeble (4) frail

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** 'Flimsy' means 'Something easily damaged', so 'sturdy' which means 'strongly built' is the antonym out of the given options.

**98.** unleash  
(1) restrain (2) let loose (3) vent (4) unbind

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** 'Unleash' means 'to set loose', hence 'restrain' meaning 'to deprive freedom of movement' is the correct antonym. All other options are synonymous to the given word.

**99.** collide  
(1) adjust (2) bump (3) strike (4) crash

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** All other options are synonymous to the given word. 'Adjust' means 'to alter or move to achieve the desired result'.

**100.** brawl  
(1) riot (2) wrangle (3) peace (4) dispute

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** 'Brawl' means 'to fight or quarrel'. Other options are synonyms of the given word and thus 'peace' is the only antonym.