

GAT-A Business and Engineering Verbal

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Complete Sentence In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any on people under their custody. | A. Blunder B. Beatings C. Injuries D. Crime E. Excesses |
| 2 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Daring: | A. Bold B. Confronting C. Timid D. Clear E. Gallant |
| 3 | Complete Sentence Sometimes, it is necessary for an author to know what is going on in the minds of his characters. this is called | A. Omniscience B. Omnipotence C. Truclence D. Omnipresence |
| 4 | Complete Sentence With great difficulty, | A. He could keep his cool B. He could get annoyed C. He could not tolerate his nonsense D. He could lose his temper E. He could perform his usual functions |
| 5 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fierce: | A. Wild B. Docile C. Calm D. Timid E. Violent |
| 6 | Complete Sentence He was so convinced that people were driven by motives that he believed there was no such thing as a purely act. | A. Altruistic, praiseworthy B. Ulterior, selfless C. Personal, anti-social D. Personal, eternal E. Sentimental, divine |
| 7 | FERTILIZER : CROP | A. Milk : Infant B. Pebbles : Crow C. Powder : Spices D. Wisdom : Brain |
| 8 | EXACERBATE: | A. Prolific B. Inert C. Insane D. Soothe |
| 9 | Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase Fish: SHOAL | A. Shark: School B. Whale: Herd C. Elephant: Flock D. Audience: Theatre |
| 10 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gluttony: | A. Voracity B. Fragility C. Garb D. Devoid E. Abundance |
| 11 | TEAR: | A. Rectify B. Lacerate C. Rupture D. Lancelets |

The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe,Northern Africa,and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics.This criticism while in many ways true,is not without its problems.it was after all the

conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch.Nevertheless,a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable.Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades.Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops,crisscross Europe and still form the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access

A. The Latin language

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| 12 | <p>between many major European and African cities, indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tools that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tribunes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or Coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. vi. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?</p> | <p>A. The Latin language B. Military accomplishments C. An extensive system of roads D. A democratic system of government E. Wide-ranging economic influence</p> |
| 13 | <p>Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ENGINE: COMPARTMENT</p> | <p>A. Gear: Car B. Heart: Lungs C. Needle: Thread D. Pen: Write</p> |
| 14 | <p>Humera's gift for script writing seemed to be _____; both his mother and grandfather before him had been famed novelists.</p> | <p>A. prodigious B. innate C. conceptual D. attractive</p> |
| 15 | <p>The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Ethiopia has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in the country. Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive - it is one of the largest such systems in the world - it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement. Q: What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?</p> | <p>A. It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available C. It has effectively developed channels for the supply of food grains to all sectors D. It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society</p> |
| 16 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bitter:</p> | <p>A. Biting B. Stinging C. Unfavourable D. Harsh E. Mild</p> |
| 17 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Exclude:</p> | <p>A. Prohibit B. Exhibit C. Preclude D. Demolish E. Permit</p> |
| 18 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Disdain:</p> | <p>A. Haughtiness B. Erroneous C. Respect D. Contempt E. Despise</p> |

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| 19 | Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase IMPLICATE: INCRIMINATE | A. Involvement: Malpractice B. Exonerate: Acquit C. Embezzlement: Charge D. Perjury: Fraud |
| 20 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cosset: | A. Forget B. Remember C. Neglect D. Reject E. Agree |