

GAT-A Business and Engineering Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unwitting:	A. International B. Internal C. Transparent D. Brave E. Emotional
2	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Arid:	A. Dry B. Wet C. Humid D. Pleasant E. Parched
3	He ordered his servant -----.	A. If he could bring a glass of water B. That bring a glass of water C. To bring a glass of water D. That he should bring a glass of water
4	VAGUE : NEBULOUS	A. spectaculaire : legitimate B. mundane : commonplace C. magical : impressive D. steep : shallow
5	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Trumpery:	A. Wastage B. Treasury C. Defeat D. Vague E. Worthless
6	The accused was released on ----- pending hearing of his case.	A. Bale B. Bail C. Bond D. Deposit
7	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase EXAMINATION: DEGREE	A. Doctor: Ph.D B. Music: Instrument C. Interview: Selection D. Sports: Medal
8	Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically	A. delicious B. spicy C. Inedible D. nourishing
9	ARGUMENT : DEBATE	A. Violence : Peace B. Fight : Contest C. Challenge : Opponent D. Doe : Stag
10	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pageant:	A. Display B. Flexible C. Drabness D. Heavy E. Spectacle
11	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Proclivity:	A. Favouritism B. Joining C. Insult D. Acclivity E. None of these
12	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Equilibrium:	A. Stability B. Symmetry C. Supply D. Demand E. Imbalance
13	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Circumscribed:	A. Unrestricted B. Unconfined C. Open D. Free E. Confined
..	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning (A. Straightforward B. Easy

14	Onerous:	C. Complex D. Plain E. Arduous
15	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sanguine:	A. Optimistic B. Hopeful C. Pessimistic D. Secluded E. Praise
16	Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor. Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and, like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring. Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced our ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy. iii. Which of the following are factors that the author indicates to the orangutan's territoriality?	A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans B. The orangutan's need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protect itself from them D. The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
17	A judgement made before all the facts are known must be called _____ .	A. harsh B. deliberate C. sensible D. premature
18	PRECIOUS:	A. honor B. treasured C. paltry D. jewel
19	There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town: they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their success and though they might feel dispirited they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miserables who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp—persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the downward bridge did not mind who saw him so and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before. i. The two bridges were known:	A. For attaching dejected people to them B. For being equidistant from town C. For being haunted places D. For their similar design
20	We must explore ----- sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been ----- --.	A. Natural, Exhausted B. Sufficient, Increased C. Alternate, Depleted D. Guaranteed, Over E. Innovative, Augmented