

GAT-B Arts, Humanities & Social Science

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Parallelism:	A. Obliquity B. Contrast C. Disparity D. Divergence E. Acceptance
2	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Urban:	A. Rustic B. Rural C. Civil D. Domestic E. Civic
3	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nonchalant:	A. Excited B. Cool C. Exclaim D. Loud E. Typical
4	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Matin:	A. Matron B. Velvet C. Sunny D. Shady E. Vesper
5	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to 'stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever-expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition, and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance, which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID handed a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development</p> <p>Q: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have .</p>	A. <div>Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region</div> B. <div>Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavor.</div> C. <div>Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development</div> D. <div>Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation</div>
6	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Germinate:	A. Shoot B. Sprout C. Alien D. Decay E. Develop
7	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Provocation:	A. Destruction B. Peace C. Pacification D. Vocation E. Incitement
8	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jittery:	A. Confused B. Bold C. Strong D. Hardy E. Timid
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Display B. Flexible

9 Pageant:

C. Drabness

D. Heavy

E. Spectacle

10

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

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Complete Sentence

He tames animals because he:

A. Is fond of them

B. Hates them

C. Seldom loves them

D. Is afraid of them

E. Wants to set them free

12

Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning

Unwitting:

A. International

B. Internal

C. Transparent

D. Brave

E. Emotional

13

Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning

Salubrious:

A. Bitter

B. Chronic

C. Recovery

D. Cunning

E. Miasmic

14

Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning

Divine:

A. Ungodly

B. Faithful

C. Atheist

D. Irreligious

E. Sacred

15

Insolent

A. Polite

B. Considerate

C. Agreeable

D. Coward

16

Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning

Judicious:

A. Prudent

B. Sensible

C. Timely

D. Accused

E. Unwise

17

Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning

Magnate:

A. Metal

B. Poor

C. Daub

D. Attract

E. Repel

18

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfolding of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfolding requires

A. Craving for power and possession

B. Basic respect for all individuals

C. Spiritual development of all individuals

D. Spirit of inquiry and knowledge

understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.

Q: The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?

19

Complete Sentence

Any system is likely to for of support from the public.

A. Fail, want

B. Finish, failure

C. Survive, lack

D. Succeed, reason
E. Launch, paucity

20 Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning
Effete:

A. Courageous
B. Bold
C. Strong
D. Large
E. Weak