GAT-B Arts, Humanities & Social Science

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	He deals ---------- foreign goods only, but our firm deals ---------- several leading merchants who trade ---------- a variety ---------- goods.	A. In, in, with, of B. With, with, with, of C. With, in, of, with D. In, with, in, of
2	Unfortunately, nuclear power isn't a good answer to our need to get loose from our Middle East oil dependency. For all its chrome-plated promise, nuclear power has fallen flat on its face and the worst is yet to come. Nucleafpower plants are now facing a challenge that their designers never anticipated, though they should have-what to do with the power plants after their useful lives are over. Nuclear power plants last 30 years or less. After 30 years, a reactor's pressure vessel becomes brittle and subject to breakage, simply as a result of constant bombardment by nuclear particles. In addition, after 30 years or so, the radioactivity in pipes and valves has accumulated to a point where maintenance workers are receiving unacceptable doses of radioactivity, so more maintenance crews must come in (to reduce the time any one worker spends getting zapped), which makes maintenance expensive. Old nuclear plants cannot simply be abandoned, or demolished with a wrecking ball. They are full of radioactivity, all of which must be kept away from living things. Much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it. Q: What is the main idea of the passage expressed by the author?	A. Nuclear energy is not a good replacement of energy derived from petroleum B. Nuclear energy is a hazardous for mankind C. Nuclear energy is costlier than any other energy source D. The life of a nuclear plant is too short
3	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Satiety:	A. Coolness B. Pleasure C. Emptiness D. Warmth E. Confusion
4	This legend has been ---------- from father to son.	A. Handed in B. Handed out C. Handed over D. Handed down
5	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Triumph:	A. Defeat B. Surrender C. Give up D. Retreat E. Victory
6	Bano's prize-wining novel Raja Gidh exemplifies the intrinsic strength of a person; the protagonist tells her own experiences so effectively that any additional commentary would be _____ .	A. appreciable B. controversial C. superfluous D. subjective
7	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ROOM: HOUSE	A. Bedroom: Kitchen B. Cabin: Ship C. Chair: Room D. Sitting room: Drawing room
8	Complete Sentence Despite the millions of rupees spent on improvements, the telephone system in Pakistan remains	A. Suspicious B. Primitive C. Outdated D. Impartial
9	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dogged:	A. Dogma B. Imperious C. Docile D. Dismal E. Tenacious
10	Complete Sentence Children are more ..... than adults, it is ..... their quickness in learning a new language.	A. Conservative, seen in B. Susceptible, demonstrated in C. Intelligent, disproved by D. Adaptable, reflected in E. Resourceful, proportionate to
11	_____ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.	A. Dislettante B. Connoisseur C. Philistine D. Chauvinist E. Epicurean
12	We felt as if the ground were ---------- beneath our feet.	A. Bursting B. Sinking

		C. Slipping D. Smashing
13	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Moist:	A. Dry B. Crisp C. Wet D. Brittle E. Muggy
14	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frigid:	A. Sexy B. Fried C. Border D. Cooling machine E. Lovable
15	ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT	A. Monarchy : Republic B. Penury : Wealth C. Verbosity : Words D. Socialism : Custom
16	Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc. Q:Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?	A. To criticize the present educational system B. To strengthen the present educational practices C. To support non-conventional educational organizations D. To present a pragmatic point of view
17	The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a tar larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources. Q: What seems to be the approach of the author regarding present status of research? A - He desires that more research establishments should come up. B - Application of new technologies in factories and field is more vital than setting up	A. Only A B. Only B C. Neither A nor B D. Both A and B

	of research laboratories.	
18	Complete Sentence Just ..... the files on my table.	A. Let B. Leaves C. Stay D. Leave
19	BEEF : JERKY	A. Corn : Flake B. Venison : Deer C. Grape : Raisin D. Meat : Sausage
20	Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem .At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world. Q:Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'squarely' as used in the passage?	A. Rigidly B. Firmly C. Directly D. At right angle