

## GAT-B Arts, Humanities & Social Science

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Is this work of incessant and feverish activity. men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problem will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on men's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past but unfortunately it is seldom remembered. v. The word 'vitiates' used in the second paragraph means:	A. Tarnish B. Destroy C. Negate <b>D. Debase</b>
2	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Artificial:	A. Solid B. Truthful C. Authentic <b>D. Natural</b> E. Beautiful
3	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Solicitude:	A. Solitary B. Company <b>C. Nonchalant</b> D. Seriousness E. None of these
4	<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: Technical know-how developed in the USA</p>	A. <div>Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries</div> <b>B. &lt;div&gt;Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems&lt;/div&gt;</b> C. <div>Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation</div> D. <div>Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries</div>
5	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Incarcerate:	A. Mobilize B. Impersonate C. Treat <b>D. Liberate</b> E. Impress
6	Complete Sentence I have no ..... motive in offering this advice; I seek no personal advantage.	<b>A. Utterior</b> B. Nominal C. Disinterested D. Incongruous
7	Although I had pledged not tell anyone of the previous evening's trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became .....	A. Overwhelming <b>B. Irresistible</b> C. Impassive D. Preponderous E. Indomitable
8	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Zealot:	A. Devotee <b>B. Bigot</b> C. Moderate D. Pliant E. Fanatic

9	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Retentive:	A. Retainable B. Grasp C. Spoiled D. Amazing E. Forgetful
10	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pejorative:	A. Critical B. Downgraded C. Decorated D. Meliorate E. Militant
11	My finger is still ----- where I caught it in the door yesterday.	A. Bruised B. Injured C. Sore D. Wounded
12	Complete Sentence When I was a child, I ..... to school everyday instead of going by cycle.	A. Had walked B. Have walked C. Walked D. Have been walking
13	Complete Sentence The charming girl was the ..... of all eyes.	A. Cynosure B. Aim C. Target D. Ambition
14	Complete Sentence The children were disappointed because they had hoped ..... with us.	A. Would have gone B. To had gone C. To have gone D. To go
15	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Restoration:	A. Lexicon B. Balm C. Hoarding D. Depredation E. Eradication
16	Complete Sentence This state is a colony, however, in most matters, it is ..... and receives no order from the mother country.	A. Distant B. Autonomous C. Submissive D. Amorphous
17	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Benevolent:	A. Malevolent B. Hard C. Feeble D. Philanthropist E. Generous
18	ELECTRON : NUCLEUS	A. Electric : Exciting B. Earth : Sun C. Magnet : Pole D. Cell : Membrane

- 19 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-
- A. To make it target group oriented  
B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card  
C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector  
D. To reduce administrative cost

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 should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

20

Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning  
Minor:

- A. Heavy
- B. Tall
- C. Major
- D. Big
- E. Negligible