

GAT-C Agriculture, Veterinary, Biological & Related Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prophylactic:	A. Causing Disease B. Causing health C. Dangerous D. Useful E. Divine
2	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Valor:	A. Bravery B. Heroism C. Valuable D. Cheap E. Cowardice
3	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Transient:	A. Permanent B. Passing C. Truthful D. Forceful E. Momentary
4	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ulterior:	A. Tipped B. Sparkling C. Stated D. Rampaging E. Concealed
5	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obvious:	A. Obscure B. Explicit C. Plain D. Clear E. Evident
6	OSSIFY : BONE	A. Embezzle : Account B. Refine : Crude Oil C. Pulverize : Dust D. Filter : Water
7	Jamil was so good at mathematics that his friends considered him to be a -----.	A. Profligate B. Prodigy C. Prodigal D. Primeval E. Protocular
8	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Preeminent:	A. Superior B. Dominant C. Peerless D. Foremost E. Inferior
9	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Solitude:	A. Solitary B. Company C. Nonchalant D. Seriousness E. None of these
10	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Avant-garde:	A. Up-to-date B. Old fashioned C. Grave diggers D. Boasting E. Rise-up
11	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Main:	A. Lame B. Substance C. Gloom D. Restore E. Foremost

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

12	<p>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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying</p>
13	<p>Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TEDIOUS: BORING</p>	<p>A. Boor: Oafish B. Pressing: Crushing C. Poor: Poverty D. Indefatigable: Untiring</p>
14	<p>Complete Sentence It is irritating to try to keep a commitment that you know you are not going to</p>	<p>A. Honour B. Decorate C. Glorify D. Dignify</p>
15	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Urbane:</p>	<p>A. Polite B. Disturbed C. Discourteous D. Raise E. Polished</p>
16	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fallacy:</p>	<p>A. Blunder B. Error C. Abandon D. Truth E. Elusion</p>
17	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Esoteric:</p>	<p>A. External B. Familiar C. Native D. Pleasant E. Concentric</p>
18	<p>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. i. The primary purpose of this passage is to:</p>	<p>A. Describe some behavioural and evolutionary characteristics of orangutans B. Analyse the reasons why early primates left their forest dwellings C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by poachers D. Show how orangutan behaviour differs from that of other primates E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behaviour</p>
19	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Imprint:</p>	<p>A. Remove B. Erase C. Extinguish D. Refute E. Embose</p>
20	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Glib:</p>	<p>A. Deaf B. Handicapped C. Dumb D. Hesitant E. Facile</p>