

## GAT-A Business and Engineering Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>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 agaifl inflation. These gains of development have hot 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-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.</p> <p>Q:Which of the following is true of public distribution system?</p>	<p>A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years  <b>B. It has remained effective only in the cities</b>            C. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness            D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country</p>
2	<p>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 agaifl inflation. These gains of development have hot 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</p>	<p>A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies            B. Providing enough food to all the citizens  <b>C. Good standard of living through productive employment</b>            D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society</p>

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-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, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?

3	<p>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 agaifl inflation. These gains of development have hot percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector andlooks 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-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.</p> <p>Q:Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?</p>	<p>A. Mismanagement of food stocks  <b>B. Absence of proper public distribution system</b>  C. Production of food is less than the demand  D. Government's apathy towards the poor</p>
4	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.</p> <p>Q:According to the passage who can write well.</p>	<p>A. &lt;div&gt;One can write well by avoiding dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words&lt;/div&gt;  <b>B. Once can write well if the writes precisely and use short sentences</b>  C. One can write well attending classes for writing English  D. One can write well if he follows style of professional writers</p>
5	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.</p> <p>Q:Which of the following statements is trueabout the main problem of a common student?</p>	<p>A. A common student cannot express his ideas  <b>B. &lt;div&gt;A common student has bulk of ideas to write so he becomes ambiguous in writing&lt;/div&gt;</b>  C. &lt;div&gt;A common student has no clear idea about what to write&lt;/div&gt;  D. &lt;div&gt;A common student faces lack of vocabulary while he writes English&lt;/div&gt;</p>
	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have,</p>	<p><b>A. Unplanned and repetitive expression of an idea</b></p>

6	<p>Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following best expression the redundancy of argument?</p>	<p>B. Ambiguous idea expressed in some writing</p> <p>C. Unplanned structure of writing</p> <p>D. Precise writing style</p>
7	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.</p> <p>Q: What is the main idea of the passage?</p>	<p>A. &lt;div&gt;Pakistani students are unable to write good English&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;div&gt;By avoiding ambiguous thinking, one can develop expressive style in English writing&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;div&gt;Bombastic words are vital for expressive English writing&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;div&gt;Redundancy of arguments should be avoided in written English&lt;/div&gt;</p>
8	<p>Besides many other factors, the nation's health system requires a continual supply of new blood from donors to replenish its stockpiles. Storing blood for long-term use is a delicate, expensive, and time-consuming process; moreover, many doctors believe that the stored blood is unreliable. When stored in a solution of plasma and nutritive dextrose (a sugar), fresh red blood cells can survive and remain viable for transfusion for only six weeks, therefore it cannot be used for long period.</p> <p>Q: According to passage, which of the following can be the closest to the author appeal?</p>	<p>A. Government should provide extra facilities for the storage of blood</p> <p>B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers</p> <p>C. Blood donation should be promoted to the public for continual replenishment of the stockpiles</p> <p>D. There must be a network of donors so that in case of crisis they are to be called for donation</p>
9	<p>The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: Before man invented writing</p>	<p>A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth</p> <p>B. Prayers were considered literature</p> <p>C. Literature was just singing and dancing</p> <p>D. There was no literature</p>
10	<p>At first glance, it may seem trite to maintain that a classroom could be regarded as a network of interrelationships in which group members participate more intensely than they do in the interaction occurring at the same time beyond their classroom doors. On second thought, however, one might recognize that it is indeed a new and initially rather disconcerting way to look at a group of learners and teachers. We are in the habit of thinking of them as a number of individuals, merely gathered together momentarily within a particular room. A class is a group, we might want to insist, or a class represents a room in a school plant. Both these definitions are obvious. Of what possible use is it to confuse the obvious by defining a class as a "system"? But is the concept of "system" really that difficult? We encounter it often in our daily experience. We say that a football team has developed a system of working together in particular ways to foil its opponents. We worry about our digestive system when we suffer from stomach pains. We are familiar with the solar system. We argue about the public transportation system of our city, or the telephone system connecting remote corners of the country. What is common to all these usages is the idea of a pattern of interdependent relationships. A telephone system is characterized not so much by those little boxes scattered across the nation as by the interconnecting communication linkages or pathways that the technology makes possible. A solar system is not merely an aggregate of heavenly bodies; it represents bodies interacting in regular ways, on the basis of certain principles of relationship.</p> <p>Q: According to the passage, which of the following is the best statement representing a system.</p>	<p>A. &lt;div&gt;A collection of people struggling for a&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;common objective&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;div&gt;System is a collection of boxes like telephone that provide means of communication between scattered people&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;div&gt;An aggregate of entities in which individuals do follow their own rules independent of others&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;div&gt;An aggregate of entities connecting the components in a particular way&lt;/div&gt;</p>
11	<p>At first glance, it may seem trite to maintain that a classroom could be regarded as a network of interrelationships in which group members participate more intensely than they do in the interaction occurring at the same time beyond their classroom doors. On second thought, however, one might recognize that it is indeed a new and initially rather disconcerting way to look at a group of learners and teachers. We are in the habit of thinking of them as a number of individuals, merely gathered together momentarily within a particular room. A class is a group, we might want to insist, or a class represents a room in a school plant. Both these definitions are obvious. Of what possible use is it to confuse the obvious by defining a class as a "system"? But is the concept of "system" really that difficult? We encounter it often in our daily experience. We say that a football team has developed a system of working together in particular ways to foil its opponents. We worry about our digestive system when we suffer from stomach pains. We are familiar with the solar system. We argue about the public transportation system of our city, or the telephone system connecting remote corners of the country. What is common to all these usages is the idea of a pattern of interdependent relationships. A telephone system</p>	<p>A. &lt;div&gt;A classroom and a football, match have a common factor that both are based on connected people&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;div&gt;A telephone is a source of connecting scattered entities of various communities&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;div&gt;When we feel stomach pain, we go in separation with other people&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;div&gt;Modern communication</p>

is characterized not so much by those little boxes scattered across the nation as by the interconnecting communication linkages or pathways that the technology makes possible. A solar system is not merely an aggregate of heavenly bodies; it represents bodies interacting in regular ways, on the basis of certain principles of relationship.

means provide medium to connect people</div>

Q:All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT

- 12 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. Nuclear power 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.

- A. Nuclear Engineering is an unattractive career  
B. Nuclear energy is cheap source of energy and poor countries must acquire nuclear energy plants  
C. Abandoned power plants should safely be bored to ground under deep sea, so that it does not cause radiation pollution  
D. Nuclear plants should be banned throughout the world

Q:Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?

- 13 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. Nuclear power 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.

- A. The life of nuclear plant is about 30 years  
B. The radiation leakage cannot be prevented during the normal operation of a nuclear plant  
C. Radiation pollution by demolished nuclear plants lasts for centuries  
D. The workers in nuclear plant are not safe from the radiation

Q: The author's indication about the actual threat that a nuclear power plant offers, can be best described by which of the following statement?

- 14 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. Nuclear power 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.

- 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

Q: What is the main idea of the passage expressed by the author?

- 15 The accused \_\_\_\_\_ having made any statement.

- A. Refused  
B. Denied  
C. Rejected  
D. Declaimed

- 16 She is so \_\_\_\_\_ that she easily catches cold.

- A. Sensible  
B. Sincere  
C. Sensitive  
D. Sober

- 17 The salaries and perks of the employees were not in \_\_\_\_\_ with their status in this industry.

- A. Value  
B. Conformity  
C. Accordance  
D. Capacity  
E. Possession

- 18 The government should provide attractive tax \_\_\_\_\_ to create the market of quality goods.

- A. Revenues  
B. Structures  
C. Resources  
D. Incentives  
E. Controls

As the market becomes \_\_\_\_\_ competitive, some companies will make large and

- A. Well  
B. Good



19	As the market becomes _____ competitive, some companies will make large and larger profits.	C. More D. Fully E. Mainly
20	The person who is looking for sympathy talks _____.	A. Glibly B. Didactically C. Ominously D. Plaintively E. Disparagingly
21	A great literary or artistic work is known as a _____.	A. Pot pourri B. Par excellence C. Bete noire D. Pécadillo E. Magnum opus
22	The assassination of the Archduke was followed by _____ throughout the whole European continent.	A. Repercussions B. Concatenations C. Reprisals D. Consternations E. Enervations
23	_____ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.	A. Dislettante B. Connoisseur C. Philistine D. Chauvinist E. Epicurean
24	Inference or conclusion, that does not follow from the facts as stated is known as _____.	A. Quis separabit B. Res angust domini C. Respite finem D. Non-sequitur E. Pour Pendreconge
25	Discontented wives, dejected lovers, frustrated politicians, all these tend to be _____.	A. Specious B. Abstemious C. Euphemistic D. Persiflage E. Querulous
26	Some parents make their commands so _____ that they antagonise their children.	A. Perfunctory B. Peremptory C. Acrimonious D. Spasmodic E. Sporadic
27	The speaker painted a _____ picture of hunger in parts of country.	A. Chimical B. Passionate C. Parsimonious D. Poignant
28	Sometimes it is necessary for an author to know what is going on in the minds of his characters. This is called _____.	A. Omnipresence B. Omniscience C. Omnipotence D. Truculence E. Introversion
29	It was through the Second World War, the Russia _____ herself increased _____ in power and wealth and prestige.	A. Saw; Abundantly B. Noticed; glibly C. Witnessed; Prodigiously D. None of above
30	Even more than beauty, youth attracts me and with _____ appeal.	A. An ineluctable B. An irresistible C. An incomprehensible D. A delectable E. A sententious
31	There were reduced to skeletons for they had long been _____ for food.	A. Impinging B. Snarling C. Craving D. Longing E. Famishing
32	Charles Lamb's prose is richly _____ with literary ornaments like similes, metaphors, alliterations, transferred epithets etc.	A. Emblamed B. Saturated C. Embellished D. Embroidered E. Embroided
33	Nothing is so _____ to a nation as an extreme of self-partiality, and the total want of _____ of what others will naturally hope or fear.	A. Repugnant; Sense B. Delusionary, Methodly C. Fatal, Consideration D. Unethical, Discretion E. Detrimental, Concern
34	For nations conscious of the _____ of modern war, peace must be the goal of their _____.	A. Perils B. Incidence C. Incidents

34

foreign policies.

- C. Prudence
- D. Redundancies
- E. Potentialities

35

Diplomacy is the best means of \_\_\_\_\_ which a society of sovereign nations has to offer, but, especially under the conditions of \_\_\_\_\_ world politics and of contemporary war, it is not good enough.

- A. Maintaining, Today's
- B. Presenting, Contemporary
- C. Retaining, Present
- D. Promoting, Modern
- E. Evolving, Self-centred