

## GAT-A Business and Engineering

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	As the last _____ slice of Arabian coastal plain bordering the continent's vast equatorial rain biologically _____ mosaic of forests, savannas, lagoons, lakes and beaches that, until recently, was virtually unknown to science	A. underdeveloped ..... luxuriant B. uncharted..... broken C. examined.....plentiful D. undeveloped.....rich
2	Despite signs of a truce, the country's dilemma remains, should they let the north country remain _____ or should they _____ it.	A. autonomous . . . . conquer B. free ..... self-governing C. independent . . . separated D. quelled ..... annexed
3	Karachi's teachers received the third largest salary hike in the country last year but still did not move up in national _____ .	A. competition B. readings C. rankings D. ratings
4	NADRA data show that the number of citizens receiving welfare _____ again last year even though an economic slowdown pushed more people into _____ .	A. rescinded... beggary B. reduced... affluence C. jumped... subservience D. declined . . . . . poverty
5	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 enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires 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: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'deeply' as used in the passage?	A. Widely B. Superficially C. Wrongly D. Openly
6	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 enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires 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: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'rest' as used in the passage?	A. Partial B. Remaining C. Relax D. All
7	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 enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires 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: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'rest' as used in the passage?	A. Lateral B. Inadequate C. Peripheral D. Major

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Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage?

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- Q: The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?
- A. Craving for power and possession
  - B. Basic respect for all individuals
  - C. Spiritual development of all individuals
  - D. Spirit of inquiry and knowledge

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- Q: The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by
- A. Devoted individual efforts
  - B. Different political systems
  - C. Purpose and collective human efforts
  - D. Spiritually developed individuals

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- Q: The western renaissance could not make total impact on today's humanity because
- A. It was conceptually weak
  - B. It was against basic principle
  - C. Conscientious men opposed it
  - D. None of these

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- Q: Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?
- A. Money
  - B. Success
  - C. Power
  - D. Understanding

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- Q: The real attainment of any society can be judged by which of the following?
- A. The encouragement for acquisitive tendencies
  - B. Total victimization of conscientious persons
  - C. The degree of freedom for pursuing more and more power
  - D. None of these

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- Q: According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?
- A. He hates and distrusts other human beings
  - B. Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings
  - C. He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power
  - D. He consciously practices spirit of cooperation

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- Q: Which of the following best describes the behavior of modern man?
- A. Imaginative and sympathetic
  - B. Cruel and greedy
  - C. Conscientious and cooperative
  - D. Perceptive and creative

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- Q: The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society?
- A. Capitalistic
  - B. Communist
  - C. Humanistic
  - D. Authoritarian

The past decade has upset many preconceptions about 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 far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural

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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 of research laboratories.

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Neither A nor B
- D. Both A and B

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Q: According to the author, which of the following cannot be viewed as cause of development?

- A. Betterment in population growth
- B. increase in underemployment
- C. Speedy economic growth
- D. Enhancement in technical skills

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Q: Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

- A. Optimum self reliance is the need of the day
- B. We will have bright future by only catching up known technologies
- C. We have to now emphasize aspects of human resource development
- D. Technological competence has to be given due priority over more conventional factors

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- A. Expansion of work force of high quality
- B. Lack of attention and action for protecting environmental wealth
- C. Reduction in growth rate of population
- D. Progressive degradation of technological competence in urban areas

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- A. Increase in capital accumulation
- B. Rapid economic growth
- C. Rate of growth of population
- D. Availability of productive employment

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Q:According to the author, which of the following is a less important factor resulting in environmental stress in rural and urban areas?

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Q:According to the author, which of the following factors support and strengthen his point of view?

A - Necessity of carrying out growth on the basis of our own strength.

B - Increased emphasis on production and coverage targets?

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Either A and B
- D. Both A and B

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- A. Optimum use of available natural resources
- B. Increased number of basic facilities and meeting number targets
- C. Maximum utilization of available finances
- D. Following known technologies

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Q:According to the passage, we have so far placed more emphasis on which of the following?

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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 purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- A. To appreciate the steps taken by our Government in the past and doubts about future.
- B. To show how the policy makers have failed
- C. A review of world affairs with special emphasis on developed countries
- D. Review of the past with a view to evolve positive directions for future

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Q:What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

25

How much environment pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?

- A. <div>There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world</div>  
 B. <div>There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe</div>  
 C. <div>There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world</div>  
 D. <div>The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry</div>

26

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.

Q:The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if

- A. <div>There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world</div>  
 B. <div>Industries based on agriculture are widely developed</div>  
 C. <div>Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.</div>  
 D. <div>There is an assured supply of food and medical care</div>

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Q:There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of

- A. <div>Rigorous operation of the Malthusian</div><div>principle</div>  
 B. <div>Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural</div><div>communities</div>  
 C. <div>Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries</div>  
 D. Large scale deforestation and desertification

28

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- A. <div>Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries</div>  
 B. <div>Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems</div>  
 C. <div>Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental

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Q: Technical know-how developed in the USA

problem of environmental degradation</div>  
D. <div>Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries</div>

29

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Q: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have .

- 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>

30

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: What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?

- A. Resignation
- B. Cautious
- C. Relief
- D. Concern

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Q: According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists

- A. Introspective
- B. Accusative
- C. Arrogant
- D. Optimistic

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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

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Q: Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?

A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering

B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty  
C. If genetic information is not properly hatted, it will create problems  
D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell

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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

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Q: Which of the following, according to the author, are the short-comings of genetics in becoming an exact science?

A. Technicians will not be able to determine the time when genetic disorder will set in  
B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells  
C. Both A and B  
D. Either A or B

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Q: At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it?

A. Yes  
B. No  
C. It can do so only in some cases  
D. It also play role in the ratification of the social evils

