

## GAT-A Business and Engineering

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Forbid	A. Celebrate B. Permit C. Provoke D. Appreciate
2	Subservient	A. Straight forward B. Supercilious C. Aggressive D. Dominant
3	Agony	A. Ecstasy B. Fear C. Pleasure D. Bliss
4	Destiny	A. Self-dependence B. Flate C. Vulnerability D. Chance
5	Beguile	A. Flatter B. Smile C. Persuade D. Cheat
6	Equanimity	A. Dubiousness B. Resentment C. Excitement D. Duplicity
7	Meagre	A. Extravagant B. Excessive C. Average D. Plentiful
8	Inimical	A. Neutral B. Emotional C. Friendly D. Cheerful
9	Valuable	A. Lowly B. Worthless C. Inferior D. Invaluable
10	Accomplice	A. Escort B. Opponent C. Friend D. Accessory
11	Dim	A. Loud B. Clear C. Bright D. Understandable
12	Confident	A. Reserved B. Shy C. Diffident D. Timid
13	Acquit	A. Punish B. Indict C. Confirm D. Blame
14	Magnanimous	A. Generous B. Small C. Selfish D. Naive
15	Glib	A. Dumb B. Modest C. Unwilling D. Hesitant

16	Auspicious	A. Conspicuous B. Condemnatory C. Spicy D. Unfavourable
17	Arid	A. Humid B. Agreeable C. Plentiful D. Productive
18	Liability	A. Assets B. Property C. Treasure D. Debt
19	Tentative	A. Developed B. Final C. Immediate D. Urgent
20	Dorsal	A. Peripheral B. Central C. Inactive D. Ventral
21	Brazen	A. Delicious B. Helpful C. Respectful D. Innocent
22	Reward	A. Penalty B. Retribution C. Demotion D. Forfeiture
23	Sagacious	A. Foolish B. False C. Casual D. Cunning
24	Repel	A. Attend B. Continue C. Attract D. Concentrate
25	Ostentatious	A. Ignorant B. Unpretentious C. Awkward D. Bankrupt
26	Overwrought	A. Excited B. Calm C. Alert D. Alive
27	Insolent	A. Polite B. Considerate C. Agreeable D. Coward
28	Celibate	A. Extravagant B. Prodigal C. Profligate D. Reprobate
29	Flagitious	A. Vapid B. Innocent C. Frivolous D. Ignorant

- 30 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 excepts 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 out ancestors search for the food and familv beneath the forest's canopy.The passage indicates that it is
- A. The threat posed by newcomers to other orangutans territory  
B. The conflict between males over available females  
C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutans enviroment

difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reasons?

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- A. While orangutans spend much of their time in the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground  
B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species, but orangutans are more likely to bond for life  
C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than the average orangutans do  
D. Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes

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- A. Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching  
B. Assist customs agents in the relocation of orangutans  
C. Analyse the cause and consequences of contemporary human behaviour  
D. Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals  
E. Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution

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- A. Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species  
B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching  
C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments  
D. Contrast the behaviour of orangutans with that of other apes  
E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality

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- A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans  
B. The orangutan's need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates  
C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protect itself from them  
D. The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to socialize with other species such as chimpanzees

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- A. Early primates' inability to survive in the forest

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 taken 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. ii. It can be inferred from the passage that one development responsible for the evolution of distinct ape species was:

B. The shrinking of the available primitive forest

C. The growth of human and chimpanzee communities

D. The orangutan's eventual dominance of the treetops

E. The encroachment of other species into the primitive forest