

GAT-B Arts, Humanities & Social Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Dim	A. Loud B. Clear C. Bright D. Understandable
2	Confident	A. Reserved B. Shy C. Diffident D. Timid
3	Acquit	A. Punish B. Indict C. Confirm D. Blame
4	Magnanimous	A. Generous B. Small C. Selfish D. Naive
5	Glib	A. Dumb B. Modest C. Unwilling D. Hesitant
6	Auspicious	A. Conspicuous B. Condemnatory C. Spicy D. Unfavourable
7	Arid	A. Humid B. Agreeable C. Plentiful D. Productive
8	Liability	A. Assets B. Property C. Treasure D. Debt
9	Tentative	A. Developed B. Final C. Immediate D. Urgent
10	Dorsal	A. Peripheral B. Central C. Inactive D. Ventral
11	Brazen	A. Delicious B. Helpful C. Respectful D. Innocent
12	Reward	A. Penalty B. Retribution C. Demotion D. Forfeiture
13	Sagacious	A. Foolish B. False C. Casual D. Cunning
14	Repel	A. Attend B. Continue C. Attract D. Concentrate
15	Ostentatious	A. Ignorant B. Unpretentious C. Awkward D. Bankrupt

16	Overwrought	A. Excited B. Calm C. Alert D. Alive
17	Insolent	A. Polite B. Considerate C. Agreeable D. Coward
18	Celibate	A. Extravagant B. Prodigal C. Profligate D. Reprobate
19	Flagitious	A. Vapid B. Innocent C. Frivolous D. Ignorant
20	<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. The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reasons?</p>	<p>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 environment</p>
21	<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. Which of the following can be inferred about differences between the behaviour of orangutans and that of other ape species?</p>	<p>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</p>
22	<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. According to the author anthropologists study the behaviour of orangutans in order to:</p>	<p>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</p>
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24	<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 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 family beneath the forest's canopy.iii.Which of the following are factors that the author indicates to the orangutan's territoriality?</p>	<p>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</p>
25	<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 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 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:</p>	<p>A. Early primates inability to survive in the forest 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</p>
26	<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 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 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>
27	<p>The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe,Northern Africa,and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics.This criticism while in many ways true,is not without its problems.it was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch.Nevertheless,a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable.Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades.Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops,crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities,indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.Many of those major cities lie far beyond rome's original's province,and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations.Again a result of military influence,the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate.During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire</p>	<p>A. The Latin language B. Military accomplishments C. An extensive system of roads D. A democratic system of government E. Wide-ranging economic influence</p>

continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. vi. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?

28

The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor--have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history--the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires. Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities, indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original's province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. v. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- A. Reveal the indifferent attitude taken by the ancient Romans towards the fine arts
- B. Discuss the lasting accomplishments achieved by ancient Romans
- C. Analyse the use of the Latin language by the framers of the Constitution
- D. Show that the construction of roads and aqueducts could not have been accomplished in ancient Greece
- E. Compare the destruction of the library at Alexandria to the murder of Archimedes

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- A. Were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
- B. Were similar to the Roman elders
- C. Embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
- D. Overlooked Cicero's contributions to the theory of democracy
- E. Formed a government based on worldwide democracy

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- A. It spread in part due to Rome's military power
- B. It is reflected in modern political concepts
- C. It is spoken today in some parts of Europe) I only, b) II only, c) I and II only, d) I and III only, e) II and III only

people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexion of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. iii. According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin language?

31 The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor--have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history--the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires. Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities, indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original's province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexion of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. ii. According to the passage, ancient Roman roads?

- A. Connected many major cities in ancient Europe
- B. Are engineering marvels unequalled in modern times
- C. Are similar in some respects to modern highways
- D. Were products of democratic political institutions
- E. Caused the development of modern European cities

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- A. Establish a point directly related to the main argument
- B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate
- C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data
- D. Disprove the claims made by other with a different view
- E. Concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view.

33 When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beigns. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme perill, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement them; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. v. The author feels happy in the recollection of danger faced and overcome because:

- A. He survived his ordeal
- B. He was lucky to be alive
- C. They brought him a new experience
- D. They brought him a new experience, and lifted him above himself for a time

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- A. Not to lose hope, but fight
- B. Find courage to face the danger

34	<p>common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement them; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. iv. Explain the phrase gather resolution from danger.</p>	<p>C. Find hope and courage D. A state of utter hopelessness steels one to fight out the danger</p>
35	<p>When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement them; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. iii. The distinction between inferior animals and rational beings is that;</p>	<p>A. The latter are stronger B. The latter are capable of reasoning things out whereas the former cannot do so C. The former are incapable of fighting D. The latter are clever</p>
36	<p>When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement them; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. ii. The author names three different ways in which a man react to sudden danger. What are they?</p>	<p>A. He may be paralysed with fear or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage and face the danger B. He may be paralysed with fear, run away or fight C. He may flee in panic or fight back or stand still D. He may be paralysed with fear, seized with panic or act like an inferior animal</p>
37	<p>When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement them; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. i. An appropriate title for the above passage would be:</p>	<p>A. The change of nature B. Courage and public C. The will to fight D. The miracle of confronting danger</p>
38	<p>In the past thirty years drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them: and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. iii. People often believe that:</p>	<p>A. Medicines cannot cure all the diseases B. Medicines can cure all the diseases C. Doctors can cure all the diseases D. Doctors cannot cure all the diseases</p>
39	<p>In the past thirty years drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them: and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. ii. According to the passage, the medicines that have been discovered in recent times:</p>	<p>A. Can reduce mental illnesses B. Cannot cure mental illnesses C. Can cure mental illness D. Can help treat some symptoms of mental illnesses</p>
40	<p>In the past thirty years drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them: and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. i. According to the author, in recent years there has been:</p>	<p>A. Recognition of the ill-effects of medicine B. A misplaced trust in drugs C. A distrust of drugs D. None of the above</p>
	<p>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 next generation produced some great men, but so a</p>	<p>A. Tarnish</p>

41	<p>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:</p>	<p>B. Destroy C. Negate D. Debase</p>
42	<p>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. iv. According to the writer the adoption of wrong means even for the right end would:</p>	<p>A. Impede our progress B. Deflect us from the right path C. Not let us attain our goal D. Bring us dishonour</p>
43	<p>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. iii. The two world wars are the price that man paid due to:</p>	<p>A. His ignoring the ideals and objectives of life B. His excessive involvement in feverish activities C. The absence of wisdom and sagacity D. His not caring to consider the life's problems</p>
44	<p>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. ii. The burden of life's problems in the fourth sentence refers to:</p>	<p>A. The onerous duties of life B. The sorrows and sufferings C. The incessant and feverish activities D. The burden of family responsibilities</p>
45	<p>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. i. People have little time to consider ideals and objectives because:</p>	<p>A. They have no inclination for such things B. They are excessively engaged in their routine activities C. They consider these ideals meaningless D. They do not want to burden themselves with such ideas</p>
46	<p>After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself. It was bound to be profitable, he felt. v. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because:</p>	<p>A. Cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly B. A cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers C. Cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit D. Any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers</p>
47	<p>After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco</p>	<p>A. There was no hope of finding a job B. He saw the possibility of self-employment C. The thought of having to look for</p>

felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt. iv. Albert decided not to look for a new job because:

a job greatly distressed him
D. He did not want to work at all

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After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt. iii. There was no cigarette shop on that road because:

A. It was a very narrow road
B. Cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit
C. Smoking is banned in that area
D. Just by chance nobody had opened one on that road

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After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt. ii. Albert was sad and depressed because:

A. He was not able to buy cigarettes
B. He was worried about finding a job
C. He had no money for the train journey
D. He had to walk on a long road

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After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt. i. After submitting his resignation Albert came out worried about:

A. A job
B. The next available train
C. A shelter
D. Cigarettes