

GAT-C Agriculture, Veterinary, Biological & Related Science

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Equanimity	A. Dubiousness B. Resentment C. Excitement D. Duplicity
2	Meagre	A. Extravagant B. Excessive C. Average D. Plentiful
3	Inimical	A. Neutral B. Emotional C. Friendly D. Cheerful
4	Valuable	A. Lowly B. Worthless C. Inferior D. Invaluable
5	Accomplice	A. Escort B. Opponent C. Friend D. Accessory
6	Dim	A. Loud B. Clear C. Bright D. Understandable
7	Confident	A. Reserved B. Shy C. Diffident D. Timid
8	Acquit	A. Punish B. Indict C. Confirm D. Blame
9	Magnanimous	A. Generous B. Small C. Selfish D. Naive
10	Glib	A. Dumb B. Modest C. Unwilling D. Hesitant
11	Auspicious	A. Conspicuous B. Condemnatory C. Spicy D. Unfavourable
12	Arid	A. Humid B. Agreeable C. Plentiful D. Productive
13	Liability	A. Assets B. Property C. Treasure D. Debt
14	Tentative	A. Developed B. Final C. Immediate D. Urgent
15	Dorsal	A. Peripheral B. Central C. Inactive D. Ventral

16	Brazen	A. Delicious B. Helpful C. Respectful D. Innocent
17	Reward	A. Penalty B. Retribution C. Demotion D. Forfeiture
18	Sagacious	A. Foolish B. False C. Casual D. Cunning
19	Repel	A. Attend B. Continue C. Attract D. Concentrate
20	Ostentatious	A. Ignorant B. Unpretentious C. Awkward D. Bankrupt
21	Overwrought	A. Excited B. Calm C. Alert D. Alive
22	Insolent	A. Polite B. Considerate C. Agreeable D. Coward
23	Celibate	A. Extravagant B. Prodigal C. Profligate D. Reprobate
24	Flagitious	A. Vapid B. Innocent C. Frivolous D. Ignorant
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.The passage indicates that it is difficult to returns orangutans to the waldid for which of the following reasons?</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.vi.Which of the following can be inferred about differences between the behaviour of orangutans and that of other ape species?</p>	
<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</p>		

27	<p>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. v. 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>
28	<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. iv. The author of the passage discusses "orangutans taken from poachers" in order to:</p>	<p>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</p>
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30	<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. 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>
31	<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</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</p>

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 ape-like behaviour influenced our ancestors' search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy. The primary purpose of this passage is to:

- D. Show how orangutan behaviour differs from that of other primates
- E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behaviour

32

The Romans--for centuries the masters of war and politics in 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 of vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, crisscrossed Europe and still form 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 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 a useful political tool that serves 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 Tribunes 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 or Colosseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?

- A. The Latin language
- B. Military accomplishments
- C. An extensive system of roads
- D. A democratic system of government
- E. Wide-ranging economic influence

33

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- 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

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. iv. It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution:

35

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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

36

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- 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

37

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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.

prominent features of the Western landscape.i.The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" (lines 9-12) in order to:

38	<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 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:</p>	<p>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</p>
39	<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 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.iv.Explain the phrase gather resolution from danger.</p>	<p>A. Not to lose hope,but fight B. Find courage to face the danger C. Find hope and courage D. A state of utter hopelessness steels one to fight out the danger</p>
40	<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 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.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>
41	<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 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.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>
42	<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 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.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>
43	<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</p>	<p>A. Medicines cannot cure all the diseases B. Medicines can cure all the diseases C. Doctors can cure all tha diseases D. Doctors cannot cure all the</p>

expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. iii. People often believe that:

D. Doctors cannot cure all the diseases

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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:

- A. Can reduce mental illnesses
- B. Cannot cure mental illnesses
- C. Can cure mental illness
- D. Can help treat some symptoms of mental illnesses

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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:

- A. Recognition of the ill-effects of medicine
- B. A misplaced trust in drugs
- C. A distrust of drugs
- D. None of the above