

GAT Subject Mathematics Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<u>Doctor</u> is related to <u>Patient</u> in the same way as <u>Lawyer</u> is related to.....	A. Customer B. Accused C. Magistrate D. Client
2	Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase "a far cry" as used in the passage?	A. A reality B. A theoretical suggestion C. Very funny D. Next to impossible
3	Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report, titled "Learning to Be" prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also, these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc. Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word "integral" as used in the passage?	A. Essential B. Independent C. Major D. Minor
4	Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report, titled "Learning to Be" prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also, these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.	A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying

Q: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word "meeting" as used in the passage?

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Q: In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence "The writing is already on the wall"?

- A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
- B. Changes have already taken place.
- C. The signs of change are already visible.
- D. You cannot change the future.

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- A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges
- B. Longer durations for all formal courses
- C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations
- D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding

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- A. as old as traditional education
- B. still in formative stages
- C. in vogue in advanced countries
- D. not practical

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- A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
B. Worker's knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
C. "Learning to Be" defends that there is a terminal point to education.
D. Schools and colleges should open extension services.

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- Q: According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
- A. Duration of the course
B. Competence of the course teachers
C. Diversity of the topics covered
D. Real grasp of matter or skill

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- Q: According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern sequence means?
- A. Develop various programs for adult learners.
B. Open more colleges on traditional lines.
C. Cater to the needs of those who represent "core"
D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities.

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Q: According to the author, educational planning should attempt to

- A. Train the people at the core.
- B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges
- C. Decides a terminal point to education
- D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone

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Q: What should be the major characteristic of the future educational?

- A. Different modules with same function
- B. Same module for different groups
- C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
- D. None of these.

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- A. All people can be educated as per their needs.
- B. Present educational planning is very much practical.
- C. Education is a one time process.
- D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.

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Q: According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?

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Q: Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?

- A. To criticize the present educational system
- B. To strengthen the present educational practices
- C. To support non-conventional educational organizations
- D. To present a pragmatic point of view.

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Q: What is the main thrust of the author?

- A. Traditional systems should be strengthened.
- B. Formal education is more important than non-formal.
- C. One should never cease to learn.
- D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.