

## GAT Subject Mathematics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.n. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase-a far cry as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. A reality B. A theoretical suggestion C. Very funny D. Next to impossible</p>
2	<p>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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.m. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word integral as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Essential B. Independent C. Major D. Minor</p>
3	<p>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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.l. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word meeting as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying</p>
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5	<p>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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.j. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply</p>	<p>A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges  B. Longer duration's for all formal courses  C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations  D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding</p>
6	<p>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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.i. According to the author the concept of lifetime education is</p>	<p>A. As old as traditional education  B. Still in formative stages  C. In vogue in advanced countries  D. Not practical</p>
7	<p>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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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</p>	<p>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</p>

libraries museums municipal recreational programs health services etc.h. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?

8 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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.g. According to the author what should be the basis for a 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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- 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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- A. Train the people at the core
- B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges
- C. Decide a terminal point to education
- D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone

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- 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

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 such 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.d. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational systems

- 12 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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.c. According to the passage the present education structures assume which of the following
- 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

- 13 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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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.b. Which of the
- 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

- 14 following best describes the purpose of the author  
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 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 entitled Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various form 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 such 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. 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

- 15 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong no era good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth on the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands the required degree of government interference depends
- A. An adequate level of police force
  - B. A reasonable level of economic equality
  - C. A reasonable amount of

mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance. However with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidable increased whichever political party may be in office the growth of government is necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problem there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful. e. Tolerable state of balance in the last sentence may mean

C. A tolerable amount of government interference

D. A reasonable check on economic power