

NTS GAT General Past Papers

Verbal – Exam No. 01

Prepared by: GAT Online Tutor

Part – I

Antonyms

1. Hostile:

- (A) **Cordial**
- (B) Arrogant
- (C) Unfriendly
- (D) Volatile

2. Harmony:

- (A) **Strife**
- (B) Annoyance
- (C) Cruelty
- (D) Mischief

3. Dismal:

- (A) Compel
- (B) **Bright**
- (C) Reject
- (D) Light

4. Deny:

- (A) **Acknowledge**
- (B) Disown
- (C) Profound
- (D) Hate

5. Capricious:

- (A) **Unchanging**
- (B) Concentrated
- (C) Yielding
- (D) Heavy

6. Despicable:

- (A) **Admirable**
- (B) Contemptible
- (C) Earn
- (D) Purity

7. Dishonesty:

- (A) Blunder
- (B) Error
- (C) Abandon
- (D) **Honesty**

8. Insert:

- (A) Introduce
- (B) Study
- (C) **Delete**
- (D) Solve

9. Longing:

- (A) Craving
- (B) **Hatred**
- (C) Sadness
- (D) Analyze

10. Gallant:

- (A) Bold
- (B) Fine
- (C) Frolic
- (D) Cowardly**

11. Aggrieve:

- (A) Hamper
- (B) Encourage
- (C) Repulse
- (D) Rejoice**

Part – II

Sentence Correction

1. A good tree _____ good fruit.
(A) **Brings forth**
(B) Brings in
(C) Brings out
(D) Brings away
2. All jobs are respectable _____ of their nature.
(A) Irrelevant
(B) Immaterial
(C) Irresponsible
(D) **Irrespective**
3. The orator was so soporific that the audience became _____.
(A) Elated
(B) **Drowsy**
(C) Affable
(D) Riotous
4. "That is very kind _____ you", I thanked him.
(A) **Of**
(B) For
(C) In
(D) At
5. The two friends settled it _____ themselves.
(A) **Between**
(B) For
(C) In
(D) Among

6. The statue was so _____ that people stared at it in horror.

- (A) **Grotesque**
- (B) Exquisite
- (C) Beatific
- (D) Cumbersome

7. He is indebted _____ his friend for a large sum.

- (A) **To**
- (B) For
- (C) By
- (D) With
- (E) On

8. He was indifferent to all the good counsels of his parents and so got _____ trouble.

- (A) With
- (B) By
- (C) **In**
- (D) On
- (E) At

9. I saw a man on the roadside _____ looked like my uncle.

- (A) That
- (B) **Who**
- (C) Whom
- (D) Which
- (E) With

10. He is so impatient with good advice that I despair _____ making any impression on him.

- (A) **On**

- (B) Off
- (C) In
- (D) Of**
- (E) At

Part – III

Tenses

Each of the following questions consists of a sentence with all or part of the sentence underline. Following the requirement of standard written English, select (A) if the original is the best; otherwise choose the best phrase from the options:

1. Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much if you have access to a state-of-the-art microcomputer.
 - (A) If you have access to
 - (B) **If he has access to**
 - (C) If access is available to
 - (D) By access to
 - (E) From access to
2. Although I calculate that he will be here any minute, I cannot wait much longer for him.
 - (A) Although I calculate that he will be here
 - (B) **Although I reckon that he will be here**
 - (C) Because I calculate that he will be here
 - (D) Although I think that he will be here
 - (E) Because I am confident that he will be here
3. The principal asked me that I should not enter his office without permission.
 - (A) That I should not enter
 - (B) Don't enter
 - (C) **Not to enter**
 - (D) Not entering

Part – IV

Analogies

1. Animal : young

Examples: Horse : pony
Dog : puppy
Hen : chicken
Lion : cub
Duck : duckling

Cow : calf
Cat : kitten
Sheep : lamb
Butterfly : caterpillar
Insect : larva

2. Male : female

Examples: Horse : mare
Drone : bee
Gentleman : lady
Nephew : niece
Tiger : tigress

Dog : bitch
Stag : doe
Son : daughter
Lion : lioness
Host : hostess

3. Worker : tool

Examples: Carpenter : saw
Tailor : needle
Soldier : gun
Mason : plumb-line
Doctor : stethoscope
Author : pen
Gardener : harrow
Blacksmith : anvil

Woodcutter : axe
laborer : spade
Sculptor : chisel
Chef : knife
Farmer : plough
Surgeon : scalpel
Warrior : sword

4. Product : raw material

Examples: Butter : milk
Furniture : wood
Pullover : wool

Wall : brick
Shoes : leather
Metal : ore

Rubber : latex

Prism : glass

Fabric : yarn

Road : asphalt

Sack : jute

Jewelry : gold

Oil : seed

Jiggery : sugarcane

Wine : grapes

Cloth : fiber

Book : paper

Omelet : egg

Linen : flax

Paper : pulp

Part – V

Comprehension Paragraph

Tips and Tricks:

1. Do not read the passage first. Read the 1st question and then come back to passage to find the answer; and so on.
2. Improve reading speed. Don't move your lips while reading.
3. Do not try to memorize the passage.
4. Do not rely on trigger words e.g., but, however.
5. Don't panic from the length of the paragraph. Longer paragraphs are easier to solve as compared to shorter ones.
6. Do not think the correct option would come from outside the passage.
7. Opening and Closing paragraphs require extra focus.
8. Topic of the paragraph lies in starting 1-2 lines of the passage.
9. Do not over-emphasize trivialities (explanations and theories behind any statement).
10. Apply excluding rule. Answer the questions by eliminating the wrong options.
11. Read the passage at a comfortable speed.
12. Stay engaged with the passage thoroughly.
13. Read the options properly before filling circle. A small additional word can change the meaning of the option completely.
14. Avoid those options which are conveying the intent with strong language.