

NTS GAT General Past Papers

Verbal – Exam No. 02

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Part – I

Antonyms

1. Shallow:

- (A) **Deep**
- (B) Low
- (C) Hidden
- (D) Tall

2. Regard:

- (A) **Disrespect**
- (B) Indifference
- (C) Inference
- (D) Discount

3. Mystify:

- (A) Mystery
- (B) **Lighten**
- (C) Frighten
- (D) Explain

4. Opposite:

- (A) **Similar**
- (B) Contrary
- (C) Basic
- (D) Rare

5. Violent:

- (A) Conflicting
- (B) Peaceful**
- (C) Testimonial
- (D) Grateful

6. Renounce:

- (A) Reject
- (B) Accept**
- (C) Disperse
- (D) Turn aside

7. Appointment:

- (A) Disappointment
- (B) Suspension
- (C) Dismissal**
- (D) Discharge

8. Cowardly:

- (A) Casual
- (B) Arrogant
- (C) Bad-tempered
- (D) Bold**

9. Connect:

- (A) Involve
- (B) Hinted
- (C) Separate**
- (D) Lazy

10.Listless:

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Apathetic
- (C) Active**
- (D) Gobble

11.Blatant:

- (A) Clamorous
- (B) Eccentric
- (C) Furtive
- (D) Captivate**

Part – II

Sentence Correction

1. There being no evidence against him, he was acquitted _____ the charge.
(A) Of
(B) **Off**
(C) For
(D) With
2. The counter clerk was busy and _____ not pay any _____ to Ahmad's request.
(A) **Did ... attention**
(B) Had ... cash
(C) Could ... respect
(D) Can ... help
(E) Certainly ... acceptance
3. Your behavior is not compatible _____ the rules.
(A) **With**
(B) To
(C) On
(D) About
4. Only in extremely dangerous situations _____ stopped.
(A) Will be the printing presses
(B) **The printing presses will be**
(C) That the printing presses will be
(D) Will the printing presses be
5. He is so bad-tempered that he has _____ friends.
(A) Few
(B) **A few**
(C) Lot of

(D) A lot of

6. This paper intends to fearlessly _____ all forms of corruption and falsehood in public life.

(A) **Expose**

(B) Present

(C) Uncover

(D) Influence

7. She could not arrive _____ any conclusion.

(A) **At**

(B) On

(C) In

(D) Upon

(E) By

8. We are accountable _____ God for our actions.

(A) In

(B) **To**

(C) With

(D) On

(E) At

9. I am sick _____ heart.

(A) By

(B) To

(C) In

(D) **At**

(E) With

10. His thirst _____ knowledge left him no leisure for anything else.

(A) In

- (B) With
- (C) **For**
- (D) Over
- (E) By

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. Hardcover books usually last longer than paperbacks; of course, paperbacks usually are less expensive to purchase.
 - (A) Than paperbacks; of course,
 - (B) Then paperbacks of course,
 - (C) Then paperbacks. of course,
 - (D) **Than paperbacks, of course,**
 - (E) Than paperbacks, of course
2. The computer has the capability for processing all the relevant data within half an hour.
 - (A) **Has the capability for processing**
 - (B) Has the capacity for processing
 - (C) Has the capability in processing
 - (D) Can process
 - (E) Processes
3. Perched on the roof like a fantastic mechanical bird, electricity is generated by the windmill to light the classroom building.
 - (A) Electricity is generated by the windmill to light the classroom building.
 - (B) The classroom building is lit by electricity generated by the windmill.
 - (C) The windmill's electricity is generated to light the classroom building.

- (D) The windmill generates electricity and lights the classroom building.
- (E) **The windmill generates electricity to light the classroom building.**

Part – IV

Analogies

1. Individual : group

Examples: Cattle : herd
Grapes : bunch
Sheep : flock
Bees : swarm
Fish : shoal
Nomads : horde
Sailors : crew

Flowers : Bouquet
Singer : chorus
Riders : cavalcade
Man : crowd
Soldiers : army
Artist : troupe

2. Individual : dwelling place

Examples: Dog : kennel
Cattle : shed
Monk : monastery
Birds : aviary
Horse : stable

Bee : apiary
Fish : aquarium
Lion : den
Poultry : farm

3. Worker : working place

Examples: Farmer : field
Engineer : site
Teacher : school
Clerk : office
Pilot : cockpit
Artist : theatre
Mechanic : garage
Scientist : laboratory
Grocer : shop
Waiter : restaurant

Warrior : battle field
Sailor : ship
Doctor : hospital
Servant : house
Beautician : parlor
Actor : stage
Lawyer : court
Driver : cabin
Painter : gallery
Worker : factory

Umpire : pitch

Needle : sew

Gambler : casino

4. Word : increasing intensity

Examples: Anger : rage

Kindle : bird

Quarrel : war

Famous : renowned

Refuse : deny

Moist : drench

Wish : desire

Sink : drown

Error : blunder

Unhappy : sad

Crime : sin

Part – V

Comprehension Paragraph

The size of each collection route will be determined by the amount of waste per stop, distance between stops, speed of loading, speed of truck, traffic conditions during loading time, etc.

Basically, the route should consist of a proper amount of work for a crew for the daily working period. The crew should service all properties eligible for this service in their area. Routes should, whenever practical, be compact, with a logical progression through the area. Unnecessary travel should be avoided. Traffic conditions on the route should be thoroughly studied to prevent lost time in loading, to reduce hazards to employees, and to minimize tying up of regular traffic movements by collection forces. Natural and physical barriers and arterial streets should be used as route boundaries wherever possible to avoid lost time in travel.

Routes within a districts should be laid out so that the crews start at the point farthest from the disposal area and, as the day progresses, move toward that area, thus reducing the length of the haul. When possible, the work of the crews in a district should be parallel as they progress throughout the day, with routes finishing up within a short distance of each other. This enables the supervisor to be present when crews are completing their work and enables him to shift crews to trouble spots to complete the day's work.

Questions:

1. Based on the above passage, an advantage of having collection routes end near one another is that:
 - (A) Routes can be made more compact
 - (B) **Unnecessary travel is avoided, saving manpower**
 - (C) The length of the haul is reduced
 - (D) The supervisor can exercise better manpower control

2. Of the factors mentioned above which affect the size of a collection route, the two over which the sanitation forces have LEAST control are:

- (A) Amount of waste; traffic conditions
- (B) Speed of loading; amount of waste
- (C) Speed of truck; distance between stops
- (D) Traffic conditions; speed of truck**

3. According to the above passage, the size of a collection route is probably good if:

- (A) It is a fair day's work for a normal crew**
- (B) It is not necessary for the trucks to travel too fast
- (C) The amount of waste collected can be handled properly
- (D) The distance between stops is approximately equal

4. Based on the above passage, it is reasonable to assume that a sanitation officer laying out collection routes should NOT try to have:

- (A) An arterial street as a route boundary
- (B) Any routes near the disposal area**
- (C) The routes overlap a little
- (D) The routes run in the same direction

5. The term "logical progression" as used in the second paragraph of the passage refers most nearly to:

- (A) Collecting from streets after street in order
- (B) Numbering streets one after the other**
- (C) Rotating crew assignments
- (D) Using logic as a basis for assignment of crews