

**18 GAT GENERAL
PAST PAPER
Comprehension
Paragraphs**

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Comprehension Paragraph-1**

The Acacia, a genus of trees and shrubs of the mimosa family that originated in Australia, has long been used there in building simple mud and stick structures. The Acacia is called a wattle in Australia, and the structures are said to be made of daub and wattle. The Acacia is actually related to the family of plants known as legumes that includes peas, beans, lentils, peanuts, and pods with beanlike seeds. Some Acacia actually produce edible crops. Other Acacia varieties are valued for the sticky resin, called gum Arabic or perfumes, for the dark dense wood prized for making pianos, or for the bark, rich in tannin, a dark, acidic substance used to cure the hides of animals, transforming them into leather.

Nearly five hundred species of Acacia have been analyzed, identified, categorized, and proven capable of survival in hot and generally arid parts of the world; **however, only a dozen of the three hundred Australian varieties thrive in the southern United States.** Most acacia imports are low spreading trees, but of these, only three flower, including the Bailey Acacia with fernlike silver leaves and small, fragrant flowers arranged in rounded clusters, **the Silver Wattle, similar to the Bailey Acacia, which grows twice as high,** and the squat Sidney Golden Wattle, bushy with broad, flat leaves, showy bright yellow blossoms, and sharp spined twigs. Another variety, the Black Acacia, also called the Blackwood, has dark green foliage and **unobtrusive blossoms.** Besides being a popular ornamental tree, the Black Acacia is considered valuable for its dark wood, **which is used in making furniture,** as well as highly prized musical instruments.

The Acacia's unusual custom of blossoming in February has been commonly attributed to its Australian origins, as if the date and not the quality of light made the difference for a tree in its flowering cycle. In the Southern Hemisphere, the seasons are reversed, and February, which is wintertime in the United States, is summertime in Australia. Actually, however, the pale, yellow blossoms appear in August in Australia. Whether growing in the lovely acacia blossoms in winter.

The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following topics?

- A. The black Acacia
- **Characteristics and varieties of the Acacia**
- Australian varieties of the acacia
- The use of Acacia wood in ornamental furniture

How many species of Acacia grow well in the southern united states?

- Five hundred
- Three hundred
- **Twelve**
- three

Which of the following Acacias has the least colorful blossoms?

- Bailey acacia
- B. Sidney golden wattle
- C. Silver wattle
- **D. Black acacia**

- Which of the following would most probably be made from a black acacia tree?
- A. A flower arrangement
- **B. A table**
- C. A pie
- D. Paper

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Comprehension Paragraph-2

The protozoans, minute **aquatic creature**, each of which consists of a single cell of protoplasm, constitute a classification of the most primitive forms of animal life. The very name protozoan indicates the scientific understanding of the animals. Proto- means first or primitive, and zoa refers to animals. They are fantastically diverse, but three major groups may be identified on the basis of their motility. The Mastigophora have one or more long tail that they use to propel themselves forward. The Ciliata which use the same basic means for locomotion as the Mastigophora, have a larger number of short tails. The **Sarcodina**, which include amoebae, float and row themselves about on their crusted bodies.

In addition to their form of movement, several other features discriminate among the three groups of protozoans. For example, at least two nuclei per cell have been identified in the Ciliata, usually a large nucleus that regulates growth but decomposes during reproduction, and a smaller one that contains the genetic code necessary to generate the large nucleus.

Chlorophyl, which is the green substance encountered in plants, is found in the bodies of some protozoans, enabling them to make some of their own food from water and carbon dioxide. **Protozoans are not considered plants but animals, because unlike pigmented plants to which some protozoans are otherwise almost identical, they do not live on simple organic compounds.** Their cell demonstrates all of the major characteristics of the cells of higher animals, such as eating, breathing, and reproducing.

Many species of protozoans collect into colonies, physically connected to one another are responding uniformly to outside stimulate. Current research into this phenomenon along with investigations carried out with advanced microscopes may necessitate a redefinition of what constitutes protozoans, even calling into question the basic premise that they have only one cell. Nevertheless, with the current data available, almost 40,000 species of protozoans have been identified. No doubt, as technology improves methods of observation, better models of classification of these simple single cells will be proposed.

- With what topics is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A. Colonies of protozoans
 - B. Mastigophora
 - C. Motility in protozoans
 - D. Characteristic of protozoans***

- Where do Protozoans primarily live?
- **Water**
- Sand
- Land
- Air

- To which class of protozoans do the amoebae belong?
 - A. Mastigophora
 - B. Ciliata
 - C. ***Sarcodina***
 - D. Motility

- What is protoplasm?
 - A. A class of protozoan
 - B. The substance that forms the cell of a protozoan***
 - C. A primitive animal similar to a protozoan
 - D. An animal that develop from a protozoan

- Why are protozoans classified as animals?
A. They do not live on simple organic compounds.
B. They collect in colonies.
C. They respond uniformly to outside stimulate.
D. They may have more than one cell.

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Comprehension Paragraph-3

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, track 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 practically be 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 physical barriers and arterial streets should be used as route boundaries wherever possible to avoid lost tune 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 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

According to the passage, the 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

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

- Amount of waste; traffic conditions
- Speed of loading; amount of waste
- Speed of truck; distance between stops
- **Traffic conditions; speed of truck**

3. According to the 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:

- An arterial street as a rout boundary
- **Any routes near the disposal area**
- The routes overlap a little
- The routes run in the same direction

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

- Collecting from streets after street in order
- **Numbering Streets one after the other**
- crew assignments
- Using logic as a basis for assignment of crews

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**Comprehension
Paragraph-4**

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings. For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use and costs.

Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution. There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a savings of more than 50% on your When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer. Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Caulk old windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replace in gold windows. Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.

- Which one of the organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?
- A. persuasion
- B. **cause and effect**
- C. narration
- D. compare and contrast

2. Which of the following ideas is not included in this passage?

- A. You can reduce your \$130 monthly lighting costs to \$65 by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent
- B. Double –paned windows can cut energy costs.
- **C. Your local energy company will need an energy auditor at your request.**
- D. Some appliances have energy – saving settings.

3. Which of the following best expressed the main idea of this passage?

- **A. There are many things a homeowner or renter can do to save energy and money.**
- B. Hiring an energy auditor will save energy and money.
- C. Homeowners and renters don't know what they can do to save energy and money.
- D. Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost.

4. According to the passage, which of the following would an energy auditor NOT do?

- A. check for construction flaws.
- B. Look for problems with heat distribution.
- C. offer solutions to lower your energy costs.
- D. Locate a variety of flaws that may result in energy inefficiency and fix them.**

5. According the passage, double –paned windows.....

A. are energy efficient.

B. should only be used as replacement windows.

C. should only be used in a new additions to homes.

D. will lower your heating costs by 50%..

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Comprehension Paragraph-5

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects.

Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such unfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human; an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised; a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

- 1. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is nonhuman?
- **a)He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.**
- b)He consciously practises spirit of co-operation.
- c)Non-humans have refused co-operation to human beings
- d)He hates and distrusts other human beings

- Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?
- Imaginative and sympathetic.
- **Cruel and greedy.**
- Conscientious and co-operative.
- Perceiving and creative.

- Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in a man?
- (a) Money
- (b) Success
- (c) Power
- **(d) Understanding**

- Do the modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?
- (a) **Craving for power and possession**
- (b) Basic respect for all individuals
- (c) Spiritual development of all individuals
- (d) Spirit of inquiry and knowledge

- Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage?
- (a) Lateral (b) Inadequate
- (c) **Peripheral** (d) Major

- The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society?
- (a) Capitalistic
- (b) Communist
- (c) **Humanistic**
- (d) Authoritarian

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Comprehension Paragraph-6

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton Motorcycle which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploits their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at their low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of other people's ideas churned out of a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

1. it is evident from the passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon

- A. original research
- B. international cooperation
- C. **dedicated workforce**
- D. electronic development

2.The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers to

- A. the inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British
- B. the inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese
- C. the lack of variety in Japanese inventions
- D. **the poorer marketing ability of British**

3. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon

- A. productivity
- B. inventiveness
- C. **marketing ability**
- D. official patronage

4. The TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter etc. are the symbols of

- A. Japanese success
- B. **British failure**
- C. British success
- D. Japanese failure

5. The main theme of this passage is

- A. electronic industry in Japan
- B. industrial comparison between Japan and Britain
- C. **the role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity**
- D. the importance of original research in industry

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Comprehension Paragraph-7

No actual black hole has yet been located or studied, but the concept has provided endless imaginative fodder for science fiction writers and endless theoretical fodder for physicists and astrophysicists.

Black holes are one of the more exotic theoretical manifestations of general relativity. The standard model for the formation of a black hole involves the collapse of a large star. For extremely massive stars that are four to five times the mass of our sun, the exclusion principle—the resistance between the molecular particles within the star as they are compressed—will not be strong enough to offset the gravity generated by the star's own mass. The star's increasing density will overwhelm the exclusion principle. What follows is runaway gravitational collapse. With no internal force to stop it, the star will simply continue to collapse in on itself, until it reaches a point of infinite density and zero volume, a phenomenon known as a singularity.

The star now disappears from the perceivable universe, like a cartoon character who jumps into a hole and pulls the hole in after him. What this process leaves behind is a different kind of hole—a profound disturbance in space time, a region where gravity is so intense that nothing, not even light, can escape from it. Any object falling within the boundary of a black hole will be sucked in and will disappear from our universe forever.

What would happen to an object, such as an astronaut, as it vanished into the black hole? Physicists have been amusing themselves with this question for years. Most believe that the astronaut would be destroyed by the intense gravitational forces within the black hole, or would explode in a flash of gamma rays as he or she approached the singularity at the hole's core. Theoretically, an astronaut who managed to survive the passage would experience some very strange things, including acute time distortion, which would enable him or her to know, in a few brief seconds, the entire future of the universe in all its detail.

- **1. The word “fodder” is closest in meaning to**
 - A. material**
 - B. stories
 - C. support
 - D. problems

- **2. The opposing force between the molecular particles inside a star is called**
 - A. general relativity
 - B. the exclusion principle**
 - C. infinite density
 - D. a singularity
- **3. The word “offset” could best be replaced by**
 - A. carry
 - B. arrange
 - C. overflow
 - D. counteract**

- **4. It can be concluded from paragraph 3 that light**
 - A. destroys a black hole
 - B. can barely reveal a black hole
 - C. does not exist near a black hole**
 - D. originates in spacetime
- **5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the possible fate of an astronaut who falls into a black hole?**
 - A. Experience of amusement**
 - B. Death by gamma rays
 - C. Knowledge of the universe
 - D. Destruction by gravity

- **6. It can be inferred from the passage that black holes are**
 - A. soon to be located and studied
 - B. a scientific impossibility
 - C. the key to the entire future of the universe
 - D. a source of inspiration and entertainment**

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Comprehension Paragraph-8

As far as industrial pollution is concerned, while a commendable job has been done by the department of environment in making environmental impact assessment studies and ensuring that new big industries have built-in systems for pollution abatement and control, the problem of controlling pollution caused by small new units and existing plants has so far eluded solution

The 1986 Act has undoubtedly given greater legal powers to State Pollution Boards and other concerned authorities to penalize offenders. However, it must be recognized that punitive action alone will not suffice. If we are really serious about controlling industrial pollution, the carrot must be used along with the stick.

1.The problem of controlling industrial pollution remains unsolved because

- (a) offenders are not punished.
- (b) State Pollution Boards and other concerned authorities haven't got sufficient legal powers to deal with the offenders.
- (c) the problem has not been dealt with in a comprehensive manner.**
- (d) the industrialists are not cooperating with the government.

2. On the whole, industrial pollution can be controlled only when:

- A) State Pollution Board and other concerned authorities are given more legal powers to deal with the offenders
- B) The policy of reward and punishment is introduced**
- c) No small units are allowed to come up
- D) Existing plants Without pollution abatement and control systems are closed down

3. In order to control industrial pollution

(a) existing plants without pollution abatement and control systems should be closed down.

(b) no new small units should be allowed to come up.

(c) no new big industries should be allowed to come up.

(d) only such new big industries should be allowed to come up that have built-in-systems for pollution control.

4-The author feels that the 1986 Act

(a) is of immense help in controlling industrial pollution

(b) deters offenders

(c) is not of much help industrial pollution

(d) gives more legal powers to State Pollution Boards and other concerned authorities.

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Comprehension Paragraph-9

The dog is a faithful animal. It is liked by man for its loyalty. It wags its tail to give a welcome to its master. It licks his feet to show his love for him. It puts its life in danger to defend the master. It follows him through thick and thin. Sometimes the nearest relatives of a man desert him but the dog does not do so. It remains loyal to its master till the last.

There is a very interesting story about the loyalty of a dog. Once there lived a blind beggar in a city of Rome-This blind beggar was helped by the dog. The dog was very clever. It did its duty with honesty. The dog knew all the proper streets in the city. It led its master through the streets everyday. While the blind beggar was knocking at the door and asking for alms, the dog lay down to rest. As soon as the alms have been refused or given, the dog rose and moved to the next house. When a half penny was thrown from a window the dog always took up the coin, in its mouth. It put the coin into the blind master's hat

Why a dog is liked by man?

- a) For its shape
- b) For its bravery
- c) For its greed
- d) For its loyalty**

Why does a dog put his life in danger?

- a) To save its food
- b) To search for new master
- c) To defend its master**

Who helped the blind beggar?

- a) Parrot
- b) Rabbit
- c) Dog**

How would a dog show his love for master?

- a) by biting him
- b) By leaving him
- c) **By licking his feet**

How did the dog do his duty?

- a) **Honestly**
- b) Cunningly
- c) Slowly

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-10

Healthy food gives us energy. Healthy food helps us grow and make our body strong. Our body needs meat and rice. The fresh and cooked vegetables in daily food make our skin fresh. Eggs, meat, chicken and fish help us grow tall. Milk, yogurt and cheese make our brain strong

Fruits give sugar to our body. Beans and pulses make us active. Nuts, oil and sweets in small quantity are good. All this food with exercise and games make us fit, strong and active. On the other hand, junk food is harmful to our health. It makes us sick and overweight

Why healthy food is useful for us?

- A. It gives us energy
- B. It makes our body strong
- C. It makes our skin fresh
- D. All of the above**

Which things help us grow tall?

- A. Fried and oily things
- B. Junk food
- C. Eggs, meat, chicken and fish**
- D. Nuts, oil and sweets

What does fruit give to our body?

- A. Enzymes
- B. Sugar**
- C. Sickness
- D. Overweight

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-11

Sibi is one of the hottest and famous cities of Balochistan. Sibi mela is one of the famous festivals in Pakistan. It is an old festival and has become part of our culture. In Sibi mela, thousands of tribesman from all over Balochistan gather along with their animals in mid February

The mela lasts for one week. Sibi mela is famous for horse and cattle show, folk dances, cultural shows, camel race, handicrafts, local dresses, musical show and circus

It is also a market place where people sell and buy animals and other things. It is a national event. People from all over Pakistan come to see Sibi mela

What is Sibi famous for?

A. Being the hottest city

B. Sibbi mela

C. Its bazzars

D. Both A and B

What is Sibi mela famous for?

A. Horse and cattle show

B. Folk dances

C. Camel race

D .All of the above

For how long does Sibi mela lasts?

A. One day

B. 10 days

C. One year

D . One week

Sibi mela is an event of ?

A. Logical level

B. Regional level

C. International level

D . National level

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-12

Hay fever is a seasonal allergy to pollens; the term "hay fever," however, is a less than adequate description since an attack of this allergy does not incur fever and since such an attack can be brought on by sources other than hay-producing grasses. Hay fever is generally caused by air-borne tree pollens, particularly ragweed pollen. The amount of pollen in the air is largely dependent on geographical location, weather, and season.

In the eastern section of the United States, for example, there are generally three periods when pollen from various sources can cause intense hay fever suffering: in the springtime months of March and April when pollen from trees is prevalent, in the summer months of June and July when grass pollen fills the air, and at the end of August when ragweed pollen is at its most concentrated levels.

- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. The Relationship between Season and Allergies
- B. **Misconceptions and Facts about Hay Fever**
- C. Hay Fever in the Eastern United States
- D. How Ragweed Causes Hay Fever

- According to the passage, which of the following helps to explain why the term “hay fever” is somewhat of a misnomer?
- A. A strong fever occurs after an attack.
- B. The amount of pollen in the air depends on geographical location.
- C. **Hay fever is often caused by ragweed pollen.**
- D. Grass pollen is prevalent in June and July

- **Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage as a determining factor of the amount of pollen in the air?**
- Place
- Climate
- Time of year
- **Altitude**

- Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hay fever?
- **A. A high fever**
- B. A runny nose
- C. Red eyes
- D. Persistent sneezing

- Which of the following is NOT true about hay fever in the eastern United States?
- A. **Suffering from hay fever is equally severe year-round.**
- B. Pollen from trees causes hay fever suffering in the spring.
- C. Grass pollen fills the air earlier in the year than ragweed pollen.
- D. Ragweed pollen is most prevalent at the end of the summer.

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-13

Culture is not merely learning. It is discrimination, understanding of life. Liberal education aims at producing moral gifts as well as the intellectual, sweetness of temper as much as the sanity of outlook. Into the art of living, the cultured man carries a certain grace, a certain refinement, a certain distinction which redeems him from the sterile futility of aimless struggle.

Culture is not a pose of intellect or a code of convention, but an attitude of life which finds nothing human, alien, common or unclean. An education that brings up a young man in entire indifference to the misery and poverty surrounding him, to the general stringency of life, to the dumb pangs of tortured bodies and the lives submerged in the shadows, is essentially a failure. If we do not realize the solidarity of the human community, nor have human relations with those whom the world passes by as the lowly and the lost, we are not cultured

- **1. Which of the following statements best expresses the theme of the passage?**
- **(a) Culture lends grace and sanity to man.**
- (b) Culture and education are complementary to each other.
- (c) Liberal education makes man cultured.
- (d) Education brings man closer to life.

According to the writer, the function of liberal education is to

- (a) change the outlook of a person
- (b) increase intellectual powers
- (c) improve a person morally
- (d) **develop sensitivity to human dignity**

- **3. Consider the following :**

- 1. Brotherhood of man
- 2. Understanding pain and suffering
- 3. Better human relations
- 4. Sweetness of temper
- Which of the above expressions describes proper education?
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 2,3 and 4 **(d) All the four**

- **Culture redeems a person from the sterile futility of aimless struggle because**
- (a) it makes a man learned.
- (b) it makes a man more intelligent.
- **(c) it brings about a better understanding of life.**
- (d) it prepares man for the struggle.

Education is sometimes a failure. Which one of the following is the most likely reason for this?

- (a) It improves the intellect only.
- (b) It does not prepare a man for the struggle.
- (c) It does not make man refined.
- **(d) It carries a man away from life around him.**

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-14

- one of the most potentially dangerous international problems is that of mass tourism. Of more than six billion people in the world, an increasing number of them are determined to travel. Annually a huge number of tour hungry tourists traipse around the globe, and thousands of perfect beaches, attractive villages, historic cities, and regions of exquisite natural beauty have fallen under the developer's building schemes. Attempts to accommodate these people have led to the destructions of the very attractions that they have come to enjoy and have made daily living almost impossible for the local residents

1. The effects of tourism include
 - A. Collapse of regions of natural beauty due to building schemes
 - B. Destructions of the attractions of tourists due to over adjustments
 - C. Almost impossible daily for local residents
 - D. All of the above**

- The phrase 'these people' in the passage refers to
 - A. People in the world
 - B. Tourists**
 - C. Developers
 - D. Residents

3. The phrase ' mass tourism' means
- a. **Large amount of people travelling around the globe**
 - b. Frequent visit of villagers to zoos
 - c. The number of people hired to entertain tourists

4. More than six billion people is the
- a. **Population of the world**
 - b. Number of tourists
 - c. Number of locals being effected by tourism
 - d. Number of develops

5. Which of the following is not the meaning of word “traipse” in the passage

- a. **Sleep**
- b. Trudge
- c. Stroll
- d. Trek

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-15

The renaissance began in Italy; its one of the city like Rome is full of old buildings and other objects that inspired the rebirth of culture. The reason behind renaissance to start the work in Italy as there are wealthy families who pay hefty amount for their work. The artists who lived in Italy made this one of the most stunning creative period in history. For the first time since classical period artists felt free to show beauty of the human body.

The old Greek ideas of proportion and perspective and the new search on how human body worked, Michelangelo showed deep knowledge of the movement of muscles, sinews and bones through nude sculptures. Almost all medieval art had depicted religious subjects. Renaissance artists began to paint other things such as landscapes, scenes of gods and goddess from mythology. They also painted portraits of their patrons and of themselves- which expressed human emotions more openly. The great artist and engineer Leonardo di Vinci was determined to find a way of making people fly, an idea they came from birds. Throughout his life, he invented flying machines, but he wasn't successful but way ahead of his time

- 1. Why were artists interested to make sculptures?

A) Knowledge of human muscles

B) Only for female body

C) To show their work to people

2. Most important reason that renaissance started work in Italy

- A) Money**
- B) Home town
- C) Force by rulers

3. The primitive art portrait

- A) Landscapes
- B) Human sculptures**
- C) religious themes
- D) Machines

4. The idea came to which artist to express knowledge of human body

- A) Lorenzo
- B) Michelangelo**
- C) Leonardo
- D) Pallido

4. Why artists were given so importance by wealthy people

- A) Make cities in religious setup
- B) Revival of culture**
- C) To further earn money

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-16

A tornado undergoes considerable changes in shape, size and behavior during the life cycle. A tornado usually develops within a cumulonimbus cloud and subsequently extends towards the ground. We see this stage as a rotating funnel cloud that descends from the cloud base. When the rotating column of air reaches the ground, it becomes a tornado by definition. Sometimes dust and debris begin whirling on the ground before the funnel actually touches down. In weak tornadoes, mainly in dry climates, the ground level dust may be visible before the funnel cloud

During the tornado's mature age, the funnel reaches its greatest width. It is usually near vertical and most of the time touching the ground, though skipping may occur along a lengthy path. At this stage, the tornado causes severe damage to whatever it encounters. During the tornado's shrinking stage, the funnel narrows and tilts away from its vertical position. Now the path of damage becomes smaller. As the tornado decays, the funnel stretches into a rope shape, and the visible portion becomes contorted and finally dissipates. The stage is often called the rope stage because of its appearance

1. According to the passage, the rotating funnel cloud is defined as a tornado when
- A) Develops into a cumulonimbus cloud
 - B) Is observed by humans
 - C) Touches the ground**
 - D) Causes dirt and debris to begin swirling

2. During which stage is tornado most dangerous

- A) The formation stage
- B) The mature stage**
- C) The shrinking stage
- D) The rope stage

3. In the final stage, a Tornado resembles

- A) A rope**
- B) A dust whirl
- C) A Funnel
- D) A vertical cloud

4. The passage discussed all of the following, EXCEPT
- A) Life cycle of tornado
 - B) Appearance of tornado
 - C) How to recognize tornado
 - D) How to avoid tornado**

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-17

According to news paper reports, the government of Punjab as well as Federal government have served notices to the number of NGOs for not conforming to their requirements of the relevant laws under which their activities are regulated. NGOs operate in small towns, in remotes areas of the country with the mission ostensibly to create social awareness and sense among the women of the areas. The allegations against them are however their activities are prejudicial to the interest of the society and security of the state. But details about the precise nature of these activities and concern of the administration about them are not fully available. It is undeniable fact that there has been a mushrooming of NGOs across the country. The amount and resource of their funding and how and where these are spent is in most cases a mystery

1. One of the objective of NGO in the remote areas is
 - A) Social reforms
 - B) Replacing government activities
 - C) Realization of women empowerment**

2. The word mushrooming means

- A) Escalating**
- B) Eating
- C) Slowing
- D) Bribery

GAT GENERAL PAST PAPER

Comprehension Paragraph-18

Self contained diving suits have made it possible for a diver to explore the depths without the local authorities' knowing very much about it. Should he be lucky enough to discover a wreck, a diver can recover the less cumbersome fragments, bronzes, marble, or bits of statuary, without attracting official attention. Today one can indulge in a secret treasure hunt right down to the seabed with the added advantage that it is far harder to keep a watch on sunken treasure than it is to protect excavations on shore. So the modern despoiler is as great a pest to the serious archaeologist at sea as he is on land. In Egypt and Syria, he has deprived us of invaluable data. He nearly always ransacks his objective to take away some portable trophy which he thinks valuable, he keeps his treasure house a secret; and we must blame him for the appearance of various objects impossible to date or catalog.

The passage suggests the author is

- A) Opposed to excavations on shore
- B) Sympathetic to the officials
- C) Sympathetic to the drivers
- D) Opposed to investigations in Syria and Egypt
- E) Opposed to despoiler's cataloging their finds**