

## **NTS GAT General Past Papers**

**Verbal – Exam No. 08**

**Prepared by: GAT Online Tutor**

### **Part – I**

#### **Antonyms**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Append:      | Detach        |
| 2. Summer:      | Winter        |
| 3. Hot:         | Cold          |
| 4. Clandestine: | Open          |
| 5. Precept:     | Insignificant |
| 6. Illusory:    | Genuine       |
| 7. Tractable:   | Obstinate     |
| 8. Dark:        | Light         |
| 9. Fluctuate:   | Steady        |
| 10. Mendacious: | Truthful      |
| 11. Criticize:  | Praise        |

**Part – II**  
**Sentence Correction**

1. Ahmed is \_\_\_\_\_ good boy.  
(A) An  
(B) The  
(C) Of  
(D) **A**
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ firms are having trouble with industrial relations.  
(A) Considerable amount of  
(B) Great deal of  
(C) **Large part of**  
(D) Great many
3. For a few seconds, Sara was \_\_\_\_\_ blinded by the powerful lights of the oncoming car.  
(A) Heavily  
(B) Largely  
(C) Greatly  
(D) Powerfully  
(E) **Totally**
4. Sohail complaint against me \_\_\_\_\_ my father.  
(A) **To**  
(B) With  
(C) Up to  
(D) At
5. The stenographer is very efficient. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to his firm.  
(A) A credit  
(B) A blessing

(C) **An asset**

(D) A boon

6. On account of his advanced age he was disqualified \_\_\_\_\_ competing.

(A) **From**

(B) For

(C) To

(D) With

(E) On

7. He was discharged because there was no proof \_\_\_\_\_ him.

(A) On

(B) **Against**

(C) Of

(D) From

(E) To

8. Brass consists \_\_\_\_\_ copper and zinc.

(A) In

(B) **Of**

(C) On

(D) Off

(E) By

9. His parents are very worried \_\_\_\_\_ his safety.

(A) At

(B) **About**

(C) For

(D) In

(E) On

## 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. Neither one of the twins has been inoculated against polio.
  - (A) **Neither one of the twins has been**
  - (B) Neither one nor the other of the twins has been
  - (C) Neither one or the other twin has been
  - (D) Neither one of the twins have been
  - (E) Neither one of the twins been
2. The day was windy and cold and snowed continuously.
  - (A) windy and cold and snowed continuously.
  - (B) windy and cold, and it snowed continuously.
  - (C) windy, cold, and snowed continuously.
  - (D) windy and therefore cold and snowy.
  - (E) **windy and cold because it snowed continuously.**
3. Gas in Alaska is the most cheapest gas in the world.
  - (A) the most cheapest gas in the world.
  - (B) the cheapest gas in the world.
  - (C) **the cheapest in the world.**
  - (D) the most cheapest in the world.
  - (E) the cheapest gas in world.

## Part – IV

### Analogies

1. Pain : misery

- (A) Disease : poverty
- (B) **Despair : loneliness**
- (C) Ignorance : confusion
- (D) Superstition : peasants
- (E) Ignore : greet

2. Spend : save

- (A) Clock : watch
- (B) **Give : receive**
- (C) Bad : say
- (D) Childish : ask

3. Infinite : limited

- (A) **Valid : illegitimate**
- (B) Restored : renewed
- (C) Destroyed : ruined
- (D) Beloved : admired

4. Energy : dissipate

- (A) Atom : explosion
- (B) Power : generator
- (C) **Money : squander**
- (D) Battery : charge

5. Surgeon : doctor

- (A) Soup : drink
- (B) **Lollipop : candy**
- (C) Animal : bear

- (D) Horse : hut
- (E) Cat : beautiful

6. Siren : alert

- (A) Heart : love
- (B) Flag : wave
- (C) **Truck : transport**
- (D) Stereo : receive
- (E) Drive : car

7. Ruthless : pity

- (A) **Neutral : prejudice**
- (B) Challenged : rivals
- (C) Gullible : truth
- (D) Childish : speech
- (E) Adult : arrogant

## **Part – V**

### **Comprehension Paragraph**

#### **Paragraph – 1:**

Professor: Probability is a curiously unstable concept. Semantically speaking, it is an assumption, a pure artifice, a concept that may or may not be true, but nevertheless facilitates a logical process. It is not a hypothesis because, by its very nature it cannot be proved. Suppose we flip a coin that has a distinguishable head and tail. In our ignorance of the coming result we say that the coin has one chance in two of falling heads up, or that the probability of a head turning up is one to two. Here it must be understood that the one to two is not “true” but is merely a species of the genus probability.

#### **Questions:**

1. The professor assumes that:

- (A) **Nothing about our coin influences its fall in favor of either side or that all influences are counterbalanced by equal and opposite influences**
- (B) Probability can be dealt with or without the use of logic
- (C) An assumption must be plausible
- (D) The probability of the coin's landing on an edge is counterbalanced by the probability of its not landing on the edge
- (E) Probability can be precisely calculated

2. The last sentence implies that:

- (A) Probability is not absolute
- (B) **One to two is merely a guess**
- (C) One to two is worthless ratio
- (D) Truth is not important
- (E) Genus is a category of species

**Paragraph – 2:**

X: Medical research on animals should not be reduced in response to a concern for animals, because results of such research serve to avert human suffering. In such research a trade-off between human and animal welfare is always inevitable, but we should give greater weight to human welfare.

Y: With technology that is currently available, much of the research presently performed on animals could instead be done with computer modeling or human subjects without causing any suffering.

**Question:**

The relationship of Y's response to X's argument is that Y's response:

- (A) **contradicts a premise on which X's argument relies**
- (B) disagrees with X about the weight to be given to animal suffering as opposed to human suffering
- (C) presents a logical consequence of the premises of X's argument
- (D) strengthens X's argument by presenting evidence not mentioned by X's argument
- (E) supplies a premise to X's argument that was not explicitly stated

**Paragraph – 3:**

Self-confidence is a big factor in success. The person who thinks he can will master most of the things he attempts. The person who thinks he can't may not try.

**Question:**

1. The author of these statements would agree that:

- (A) Nothing is impossible
- (B) No task is too large
- (C) Success relies on effort
- (D) **Self-confidence is of utmost importance**
- (E) Trying is half the battle



**Paragraph – 4:**

It takes a good telescope to see the moons of Neptune. I can't see the moons of Neptune with my telescope. Therefore, I do not have a good telescope.

**Question:**

1. Which one of the following most closely parallels the logic of this statement?
  - (A) It takes two to tango. You are doing the tango. Therefore, you have a partner.
  - (B) If you have a surfboard, you can surf. You don't have a surfboard. Therefore, you cannot surf.
  - (C) **You need lemon, sugar and water to make lemonade. You do not have any lemonade. Therefore, you cannot make lemonade.**
  - (D) If you know the area of a circle, you can find its circumference. You cannot figure out the circumference. Therefore, you don't know the area.
  - (E) You can write a letter to your friend with a pencil. You don't have a pencil. Therefore, you cannot write the letter.