

VERBAL REASONING

Complete the sentences by choosing the best option, from the given lettered choices (A to D) below each.

1. Air passengers usually _____ much luggage.

- A. don't have
- B. have
- C. have not
- D. not have

2. Someone must deal with the situation _____ the spot.

- A. beside
- B. by
- C. of
- D. on

Four lettered pairs (A to D) follow a related pair of words given in the question. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair in capital letters.

3. SLEEP: AWAKE::

- A. expect: hope
- B. rise: fall
- C. waste: left-over
- D. watch: see

4. HEAD: HAIR::

- A. brain: mind
- B. eye: see
- C. fingers: nails
- D. leg: calf

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is MOST NEARLY OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in capital letters.

5. He is a SHREWD fellow and not _____.

- A. cooperative
- B. cruel
- C. dull
- D. honest

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is MOST NEARLY SIMILAR in meaning to the word in capital letters.

6. If something DEVELOPS it _____.

- A. falls
- B. grows
- C. performs
- D. stops

Questions 7-8 are based on the following paragraph.

Primitive human beings who were hunter-gatherers had no money. Each band hunted gathered and manufactured almost everything it required, from meat to medicine, from sandals to sorcery. Different band members may have specialized in different tasks, but they shared their goods and services through an economy of favors and obligations. A piece of meat given for free would carry with it the assumption of reciprocity – say, free medical assistance. The band was economically independent; only a rare few item that could not be found locally had to be obtained from strangers. This could usually be done by simple barter: ‘We’ll give you apples you’ll give us oranges.’

Little of this changed with the onset of the Agricultural Revolution. Most people continued to live in small, intimate communities. Much like a hunter-gatherer band, each village was a self-sufficient economic unit, maintained by mutual favors and obligations plus a little barter with outsiders. One villager may have been particularly adept at making shoes, another on dispensing medical care, so villagers knew where to turn when barefoot or sick. But villages were small, and their economies limited, so there could be no full-time shoemakers and doctors.

The rise of cities and kingdoms and the improvement in transport

infrastructure brought new opportunities for specialization. Densely populated cities provided full-time employment not just for professional shoemakers and doctors, but also for carpenters, priests, soldiers and lawyers. Villages that gained a reputation for producing really good dairy cloth or ceramics discovered that it was worth their while to specialize nearly exclusively in that product and trade it with other settlements for all the other goods they needed. This made a lot of sense. Climates and soils differ, so why drink mediocre tea from your backyard if you can buy a better variety from a place whose soil and climate is much better suited to tea plantation? If the clay in your backyard makes stronger and prettier pots, then you can make an exchange. Furthermore, fulltime specialist weavers and potters, not to mention doctors and lawyers, can hone their expertise to the benefit of all.

7. The hunter-gather societies had _____ economy.

- A. global
- B. industrial
- C. simple
- D. traditional

8. The societies formed soon after the arrival of Agriculture Revolution had economies similar to those of _____.

- A. hunter-gatherers
- B. industrial age
- C. kingdoms
- D. villages

QUANTITATIVE REASONING

9. Which of the following is a whole number?

- A. -10
- B. -3.5
- C. 0
- D. $5/7$

10. What is the angle between the hands of a clock at 6 O'clock?

- A. 90°
- B. 120°
- C. 150°
- D. 180°

**11. What is the volume of sphere whose radius is 10.5cm?
(Take $\pi = 22/7$)**

- A. 4651 cm^3
- B. 4851 cm^3
- C. 5055 cm^3
- D. 38808 cm^3

12. The linear equation $3x = 10$ represents a _____ line.

- A. horizontal
- B. oblique
- C. vertical
- D. y-axis

13. If the cost of 2 hens and 3 goats is Rs. 47000 and cost of 5 hens and 1 goat is Rs. 20000. What is the cost of a hen?

- A. Rs. 1000
- B. Rs. 15000
- C. Rs. 16000
- D. Rs. 20000

14. Two dice are rolled. What is the probability of getting same faces on top?

- A. $5/36$
- B. $1/6$
- C. $7/36$
- D. 1

ISLAMIAT/ETHICS

15. Shab-e-Qadar (Night of Value) falls in the month of _____.

- A. Rabi-ul-Awal
- B. Rajab
- C. Ramzan
- D. Shaban

16. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) declared _____ a key to paradise.

- A. fasting
- B. hajj
- C. jihad
- D. salat

17. The foremost right of parents is to _____.

- A. give them proper time
- B. keep them smiling
- C. support them
- D. treat them kindly

PAKISTAN STUDIES

18. Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points in response to _____.

- A. Khilafat Movement**
- B. Lucknow Pact**
- C. Nehru Report**
- D. Simon Commission**

19. Geographically Pakistan is located in _____.

- A. Central Asia**
- B. Middle East**
- C. South Asia**
- D. Southeast Asia**

20. The basis of our national unity is _____.

- A. All India Muslim League**
- B. Geography**
- C. History**
- D. Islam**

SAMPLE PAPER-USAT-ARTS & HUMANITIES

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

21. In human body blood and wastes are filtered by _____.

- A. stomach
- B. heart
- C. kidneys
- D. lungs

22. Capital city of China is _____.

- A. Beijing
- B. Shanghai
- C. Tianjin
- D. Wuhan

23. Leo Messi is a professional _____ belongs to Argentina.

- A. boxer
- B. cricketer
- C. footballer
- D. swimmer

ANSWER KEY

1	A	7	C	13	A	19	C
2	D	8	A	14	B	20	D
3	B	9	C	15	C	21	C
4	C	10	D	16	D	22	A
5	D	11	B	17	D	23	C
6	B	12	C	18	C		