

Verbal Test for HEC HAT 2 Management Sciences and Business Education

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>Choose a related pair of words or phrases</p> <p>ELICIT : RESPONSE</p>	<p>A. Religion : ethics B. Crime : arrest C. Answer : question D. Coax : smile</p>
2	<p>Choose the words or phrases that is most opposite in meaning to the word.</p> <p>MAMMOTH</p>	<p>A. Dull B. Weak C. Tiny D. Bright</p>
3	<p>Choose the words or phrases that is most opposite in meaning to the word.</p> <p>ADEQUATE</p>	<p>A. Profuse B. Abounding C. Scanty D. Abundant</p>
4	<p>Choose a related pair of words or phrases</p> <p>SCOWL : SMILE</p>	<p>A. jazz : Harsh B. Acid : Vinegar C. Tendentious : Buck D. Wine : Water E. Despair : Hope</p>
5	<p>Choose a related pair of words or phrases</p> <p>TAPESTRY : LOOM</p>	<p>A. Emulsion : Wall B. inflation : Poor C. Painting : Easel D. Plan : Trip E. Computer : Mouse</p>
6	<p><u>Earth</u> is related to <u>Axis</u> in the same way as <u>Wheel</u> is related to...../</p>	<p>A. Tyre B. Car C. Road D. Hub</p>
7	<p>Select the choice closest in meaning to the main word.</p> <p>REVISE</p>	<p>A. Edit B. Alter C. Connect D. Reconsider</p>
8	<p>Sentence Completion</p> <p>The benefits of the cooperative program are_____ with both companies acquiring new production techniques</p>	<p>A. Challenging B. Exclusive C. Normal D. Mutual</p>
9	<p>Choose the words or phrases that is most opposite in meaning to the word.</p> <p>TURBULENT</p>	<p>A. Turbid B. Violent C. Steady D. Critical</p>
10	<p><u>Hooke</u> is related to <u>Cells</u> in the same way as <u>Mulder</u> is related to.....</p>	<p>A. Carbohydrates B. Minerals C. Vitamins D. Proteins</p>
11	<p>Sentence Completion</p> <p>A rumor that the corporation was close to the_____ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders</p>	<p>A. New venture B. Bankruptcy C. Dividend declaration D. Annual BOD meeting</p>
12	<p><u>Tungstan</u> is related to <u>Filament</u> in the same way as <u>Bronze</u> is related to.....</p>	<p>A. Copper B. Ships C. Tin D. Ornaments</p>

The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern there is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country. Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy however till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such system in the world it has

13	<p>yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess rations cards. The allocation of PDS urgently needs to be streamlined in addition considering the large food grains dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against inflation these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population if one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity the food subsidy is a kind D.A to the poor the self employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy However what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy the major part of it is administrative cost and wastage's a small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the told It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement. b. Technical know-how developed in the USA</p>	<p>A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries</p>
14	<p>Select the choice closest in meaning to the main word.</p> <p>ADMONISH</p>	<p>A. Threaten B. Praise C. Appeal D. Support</p>
15	<p>Choose the words or phrases that is most opposite in meaning to the word.</p> <p>SYMPATHY</p>	<p>A. Enmity B. Cruelty C. Abhorrence D. Apathy</p>
16	<p>Choose the words or phrases that is most opposite in meaning to the word.</p> <p>KEEN</p>	<p>A. Dull B. Rogue C. Ardent D. Shrewd</p>
17	<p>Sentence Completion</p> <p>Producers of Punjabi films have long decried the _____ of the Lahore movie critics whose reviews can determine the fate of a film in a month</p>	<p>A. Fallacy B. Poverty C. Cruelty D. Power E. Absent mindedness</p>
18	<p>Choose a related pair of words or phrases</p> <p>FISH : SCHOOL</p>	<p>A. Puppy : Dog B. Novel : Story C. Cocks : Pride D. Ear : Nose</p>
19	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report, titled "Learning to Be" prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also, these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc. Q: According to the author, the concept of "lifetime education" is</p>	<p>A. as old as traditional education B. still in formative stages C. in vogue in advanced countries D. not practical</p>
20	<p>Choose the words or phrases that is most opposite in meaning to the word.</p> <p>SELDOM</p>	<p>A. Rarely B. Daily C. Often D. Never</p>