

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Deluge :	A. Flood B. Object C. Annihilate D. Restore
2	With great difficulty, _____	A. He could keep his cool B. He could get annoyed C. He could not tolerate his nonsense D. He could lose his temper E. He could perform his usual functions easily
3	ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
4	BAPTIZE:	A. Christen B. Holy C. Dehumanize D. Something that had been ostracized
5	HOVEL	A. Crowd B. Whisk C. Pudding D. Palace E. Dust
6	Man power is the _____ means of converting other resource to mankind'd use and benefit	A. Indivisible B. Indispensable C. Insuperable D. Inimitable E. Inequitable
7	SUCCINCT	A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish
8	An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous -----, who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college.	A. Hoarder B. Benefactor C. Promoter D. Rich
9	RESOLVE	A. Mull B. Normalize C. Decide D. Unstable E. Involve

Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race, find in the animals behavior hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutans, can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruits simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding his territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in an part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by costumes agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans, like chimpanzees, are more gregarious and resourceful then orangutans, the latter

A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans
B. The orangutans need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates
C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protest itself from them.
D. The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to a socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
E. The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one

provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehuman primates and how apelike behavior influenced our ancestors' search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.
Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?

orangutans encounter another

11	EXACERBATE	A. Prolific B. Inert C. Insane D. Ameliorate E. Bronze
12	ATAVISM	A. Resemblance to remote ancestors B. Ancestor worship C. The science of prolonging human life D. The science of soul E. Survival
13	FODDER : BULL::	A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : Beetle C. Slop : Hog D. Roe : Cupid
14	Conservative historians who represent a traditional account as ----- because of its age, may be guilty of taking on trust what they should have ----- in a conscientious fashion.	A. Ancient ... established B. False ... reiterated C. Mythical ... fabricated D. Accurate ... examined E. Suspicious ... challenged
15	Every person must learn _____	A. That his time needs a wise use B. Wise ways in his time's use C. That how wisely his time can be used D. To make wise use of his time E. To using his time in a wisely manner
16	Immaculate: Spotless	A. Fastidious: Punctilious B. Careless: Carefree C. Mitigate: Pain D. Allay: Aggravate E. Ally: Lesson
17	TORPOR	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor E. Teetotaler
18	ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY::	A. Prohibitionist : Liquor B. Capitalist : Commerce C. Peace : War D. Glass : Jug

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy, a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding about that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability to manipulate tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K., and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.

Q: Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?

- A. Possibility of abuse
- B. It is confronted by ethical problems.
- C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells
- D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies

