

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When the Butto Government put a ban on NAP?	A. Feb 1970 B. March 1974 C. Feb 1975 D. Dec 1976
2	The author monotonously numerates the points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might the reader's interest.	A. week sell to B. Trivial boost C. Stylistic irritate D. Essential limit
3	If they share burden alternatively, then	A. Won't get tired B. Will get fatigued C. Can't feel tiring D. Will get tired soon E. Don't get tired
4	AGENDA: MEETING::	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman
5	Thin: Sparse	A. Tract: Tome B. Prologue: Epilogue C. Preface: Book D. Tree: Tall E. Corpulent: Obese
6	There is no doubt that one has to keep with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside D. Oneself E. Tuning
7	BARREN	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom E. Concave
8	BUTCHER : MEAT::	A. Cobbler : Nail B. Juggler : Feats C. Shoes : Cobbler D. Carpenter : Wood
9	ANGER: INSULT::	A. Business : Judgment B. Admiration : Happiness C. Conduct : Behavior D. Felicitous : Appreciate
10	ABSTRACT	A. Theoretical B. Confused C. Indefinite D. Unrealistic E. Paintings
11	UNCOUTH	A. Urbane B. Exhort C. Sentient D. Prevaricate E. Paroxysm
12	VACILLATE	A. Vibrating B. Reach a firm decision C. To make alliance D. Profligate E. Make vulnerable
13	ACT : STAGE::	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
14	MACHINE GUN : MUSKET::	A. Tank : Chain B. Frigate : Cruiser C. Autumnal : Vernal

Through the U.S. prides itself on behing a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a quiet crisis requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents When taken together, these and other risk factor can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis beings in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families had nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely the report says. Yet, it is this periodfrom infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

The main focus of the passage is on the plight of

## A. Low birth weight babies

- B. Unwed mothers
- C. Orphaned children
- D. Teenage mothers
- E. None of these

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A. Benefit

B. Abundant

C. Zenith

D. Virtuous E. Undulate

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 tis 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 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: At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it so?

A. Yes

B. No

C. It can do so only in some cases

D. Study of genetic disorders is out of scope of genetics.

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