

NAT II Oriental & Islamic Studies Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	UNAFFECTED	A. Defective B. Insincere C. Transparent D. Weird E. Immune
2	BECALMED	A. Generous B. Tranquil C. In motion D. Simulated E. Inquistive
3	_____ was apponted the first commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army.	A. Major General Sikandar Mirza B. General Ayub Khan C. General Gracey D. None of these
4	The art of shehnaz Begum often presents us with an idyllic vision that is subtly ----- by more sinister elements, as if suggesting the ----- beauty of our surroundings.	A. Enhanced ... pristine B. Invaded ... flawed C. Altered ... Unmarred D. redeemed ... hallowed E. devastated ... bland
5	With the current wave of crime, travelers on Lahore route are ----- to make sure their wallet is secure.	A. Banned B. Irreverent C. Illiterate D. Urged E. Permitted
6	DETECTIVE : INFORMER::	A. Author : book B. Architect : draftsman C. Reporter : source D. Vacancy : empty
7	SUPPLE	A. Cram B. Rigid C. Theoretical D. Lofty E. Emaciate
8	If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you _____ slander.	A. For B. On C. With D. To
9	CARPENTER : VISE::	A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : speak D. Angler : Fish
10	WET	A. Parched B. Tempered C. Humid D. Soak E. Dusty
11	The income tax raid was too sudden_____	A. So that the man escaped B. For the man escaping C. Then the man escaped D. For the man to escape
12	Who was the first chief Minister of the West Pakistan.	A. Mumtaz Daultana B. Dr. Khan Sahib C. Sardar Abdul Rab Nashar D. Nawab Muzzafar Ali
13	PERORATION : ADDRESS	A. Preamble : Speech B. Orchestration : Overture C. Score : Finale D. Chapter : Fiction E. Denouement : Novel

Northern Africa and Asia Minor – have often been criticized for producing few original thinker outside the realm of positive. This criticism, while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was, after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects. Two of the great disasters intellectual history – the murder of Archimedes and the burning the Alexandria’s library – both occurred under Rome’s watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.

Engineering is one endeavor in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops of vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, criss-cross Europe and still form the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access prominence to Rome’s economic and political influence.

14 Many of these major cities lie for beyond Rome’s original province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence the popularity of Latin and its off spring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome’s decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely, if only so that such master or rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original.

It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. “Republic” itself is Latin for “the people’s business,” a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome’s class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape.

It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution

- A. Were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
- B. Were similar to the Roman elders
- C. Embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
- D. Overlooked Cicero’s contributions to the theory of democracy
- E. Formed a government based on world-wide democracy

15 He seized control of the country _____

- A. By using diplomacy and force
- B. By diplomacy and being forceful
- C. By being a diplomat and forceful
- D. Not only because of diplomacy force

16 ANIMOSITY

- A. Friendliness
- B. Anxiety
- C. Eagerness
- D. Reliability
- E. Slender

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 orangulants, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

17 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 provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehomimid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

The primary purpose of this passage is to

- A. Describe some behavioral and evolutionary characteristics of organisms
- B. Analyse the reason why early primates left their forest dwellings
- C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by paochers
- D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates
- E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior

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- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. I and III only
- E. II and III only

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According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin languages?

- I. It spread in part due to Rome's military power
- II. It is reflected in modern political concepts
- III. It is spoken today in some part of Europe

19

ALWAYS : NEVER::

- A. Often : Rarely
- B. Frequently : Mostly
- C. Constantly : Subsequently
- D. Intermittently : Causally

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 systems in the world – it has 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 ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is large than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

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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 of 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 wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

- A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector.
- B. It will remove poverty.
- C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost.
- D. It will motivate the target group population to work more.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled, widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence are habit-forming and 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.

Q: What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?
