

NAT-IIA Arts & Humanities Verbal Hard Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government inference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.</p> <p>However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p> <p>Q: "Tolerable state of balance" in the last sentence of the first paragraph may mean</p>	<p>A. An adequate level of police force B. A reasonable level of economic equality C. A reasonable amount of government interference D. A reasonable check on economic power</p>
2	MENDICANT : BEGGING::	<p>A. Coup : Thunder B. Proponent : Abstained C. Player : Chess D. Charlatan : Deception</p>
3	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount important.</p> <p>Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.</p> <p>Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>Q: The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if</p>	<p>A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world. B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed. C. Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources. D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care.</p>
4	BAPTIZE:	<p>A. Christen B. Holy C. Dehumanize D. Something that had been ostracized</p>
5	ERASE	<p>A. Purify B. Imprint C. Nip D. .</p>

		D. Delete E. Eradicate
6	IRK	A. Broad B. Profound C. Delight D. Lofty E. Shock
7	LECHER : LUST	A. Pith : Herb B. Glutton : Greed C. Business ; Profit D. Showbiz : Fame E. Garrulous : Cottage
8	Don :	A. Doff B. Assume C. Pine D. Blithe
9	Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically- -----.	A. Delicious B. Spicy C. Inedible D. Nourishing
10	Zenith: Nadir	A. Serious: Sober B. Food: Hungry C. Fat: Proteins D. Majestic: Sublime E. Peak: Foot
11	CLARIFY : CONFUSION	A. Cloud : Thunder B. Wish : Success C. Declare : Bankruptcy D. Algorithm : Structure E. Mediate : Altercation
12	AGENDA : MEETING::	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman
13	ALWAYS : NEVER::	A. Often : Rarely B. Frequently : Mostly C. Constantly : Subsequently D. Intermittently : Causally
14	<p>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.</p> <p>Q:What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?</p>	
15	Everyone should _____ himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.	A. Brace B. Ensure C. Vaccinate D. Insure E. Inoculate
16	<p>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</p>	

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.

D. Left to the scientists to decide

Q: According to the passage, the question of abortion is

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must be built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

Q: How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and developed world?

- A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
- B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
- C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and developing world.
- D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

17

18

Her reaction was not the only _____ one.

- A. Workable
- B. Possible
- C. Likely
- D. Good

19

TACTFUL

- A. Unbound
- B. Boorish
- C. Lazy
- D. Renowned
- E. Polished

20

When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah given the title of Quaid-e-Azam,?

- A. 1928
- B. 1938
- C. 1948
- D. 1940

21

IMPAIR

- A. Supplant
- B. Enhance
- C. Extend
- D. Graceful
- E. Singly

22

He is so lazy that he

- A. Can't delay the schedule of completing the work
- B. Can't depend on others for getting his work done
- C. Always extends help to others to complete their work
- D. Can seldom complete his work on time

23

SLURP : SIP::

- A. Watch : minute
- B. Snipe : skirmish
- C. Guffaw : giggle
- D. Tiptoe : stumble

24

Who of the following formed the Awami League?

- A. Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rehman
- B. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi
- C. Maulana Bhashani
- D. A.K. Fazlul Haq

25	EAGLE : AMERICA::	A. Bath : Turkey B. John Bull : England C. Oriole : Baseball D. Statue : Liberty
26	TAPESTRY : LOOM	A. Emulsion : Wall B. Inflation : Poor C. Painting : Easel D. Plan : Trip E. Computer : Mouse
27	RUNE : ALPHABET	A. Range : Mountain B. Team : Player C. Suspicious : Thief D. Stream : Water E. Star : Constellation
28	POSTHUMOUS	A. Grand B. Born after father's death C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working E. Origen
29	He used to regale us with anecdotes.	A. Flatter B. Bore C. Fix D. Entertain

30	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word "feat" as used in the passage?</p>	A. Process B. Focus C. Fact D. Goal
----	--	--

31	TAWDRY	A. Marble B. Humidity C. Insolvent D. Elegant E. Awestruck
----	--------	--

32	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p>	A. To be artistic B. To write was song C. To write literature D. To record and communicate
----	---	---

Q: Man invented writing because he wanted

33	DIAPHANOUS	A. Transitive B. Secular C. Schematic D. Opaque E. Elephantine
34	TRUCK : LORRY::	A. Adobe : Brick B. Crane : Hoist C. Carriage : Pram D. Transport : Support
35	CORRESPONDENCE : CLERK::	A. Office : Manager B. Secretary : Stenographer C. Proceeds : Accounts D. Records : Archivist
36	ALTIMETER : HEIGHT::	A. Speedometer : Speed B. Observatory : Constellation C. Racetrack : Furlong D. Vessel : Knots
37	HORSE : STEED::	A. Offspring : Spawn B. Compass : Bore C. Dampness : Mildew D. Girl : Damsel
38	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: As for the war songs and prayers each generations</p>	<p>A. Added something of its own to the stock B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers C. Composed its own songs and prayers D. Repeated what was handed down to it</p>
39	JAUNDICED	A. Unprejudiced B. Servile C. Remitted D. Discounted Variable
40	Who was behind the formation of azad pakistan party?	A. Sir sikandar hayat B. Malik feroz khan noon C. Mian Iftikhar uddin D. Iftikhar hussain mamdoot
41	To succeed in a difficult task_____	A. You need a person of persistent B. One needs to be persistent C. One needs to be persistence D. Persistent is needed E. Persistent is what one needs
42	BATTER	A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise E. Baking
43	The doctor warns him that unless he gives up smoking	A. His health will soon be recovered B. He will not recover C. Will he be able to recover D. He will not suffer
44	She stood_____Ahsan, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.	A. About B. Before C. For D. To E. Towards
45	RINOCH II ARS : SEE::	A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea

45	DIPOLOARS : GLE..	C. Ear trumpet : Hear D. Camera : Aperture
46	STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN::	A. Microscope : amoeba B. Psychiatrist : couch C. Wrench : plumber D. Bat : baseball
47	As ----- of the Sindh supreme selection board, Allah Bachayo had free ----- to all Government rest houses throughout the country.	A. A scholar - admission B. A survivor - passage C. An organizer - submission D. An institution - advice E. A member - entrance
48	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
49	The driver suddenly applied the braked when he saw a _____ truck ahead of him	A. Stationary B. Moving C. Static D. Immobile
50	CAT : MOUSE::	A. Bird : Worm B. Dog : Tail C. Trap : Attic D. Hide : Seek
51	MACHINE GUN : MUSKET::	A. Tank : Chain B. Frigate : Cruiser C. Autumnal : Vernal D. Palace : Cottage
52	He very successfully _____ all the allegations leveled against him	A. Retaliated B. Rebutted C. Extricated D. Eradicated E. Protected
53	He is believed to be a very industrious worker.	A. Successful B. Sensible C. Punctual D. Diligent
54	We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most_____ of public speakers could in a single speech electrify an audience and bring them cheering.	A. Pedestrian B. Accomplished C. Masterful D. Auspicious
55	ORNATE	A. Monochromatic B. Balding C. Austere D. Severe E. Iconoclast

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.

- 56 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 costums 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.

According to the author, anthropologists study the behavior of orangutans in order to

- A. Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching
B. Assist customs agents in the relocation of orangutans
C. Analyse the causes and consequences of contemporary human behavior
D. Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals
E. Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution

57	LAUD	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity E. Move apart
58	HYPOTHETICAL	A. Methodical B. Based on supposition C. Double faced D. To do with superstition E. Mathematical law
59	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
60	SLICE : SCALPEL::	A. Knit : Gloves B. Signal : Flare C. Yarn : Fiber D. Air : Tube
61	CONFIDANT	A. Silt B. Confession C. Enemy D. Acquaintance E. Reliable
62	VESSEL : FLEET	A. Forest : Clearing B. Squadron : Rank C. Hound : Pack D. Wide : Trunk E. Lion : Lair
63	GENEROUS	A. Cruel B. Noble C. Selfish D. Lavish E. Intellectual
64	OUTBREAK	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst
65	VIABLE	A. Feasible B. Motionless C. Corrective D. Unworkable E. Nomadic
66	STRIKING	A. Inconspicuous B. Vibrating C. Straight D. Symmetric E. Harmonious
67	UNDERLING	A. Topcoat B. Yearling C. Chief D. Flying E. Bridging
68	AUSPICIOUS	A. Pictorial B. Ill-starred C. Trusting D. Blunt E. Scions
69	GIDDY	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl E. Withdraw
70	As----- as she is original, Tahira has created songs for theaters, classical concerts, and Pakistani movies.	A. Versatile B. Old fashioned C. Sophisticated D. Solo

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

71	<p>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.</p> <p>Q: At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it so?</p>	<p>A. Yes B. No C. It can do so only in some cases D. Study of genetic disorders is out of scope of genetics.</p>
72	Knowledge is like a deep well fed by _____ springs and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it	<p>A. External B. Perennial C. Immortal D. Inexhaustible</p>
73	In Bush, Saddam was up _____	<p>A. Into B. For C. To D. Against</p>
74	GROAN : SCREAM::	<p>A. Stroll : Amble B. Clown : Crone C. Strained : Wit D. Grin : Guffaw</p>
75	LUGUBRIOUS : DOLEFUL	<p>A. Banal : Insipid B. Tractable : Recalcitrant C. Pensive : Vacuous D. Profligate : Miserly E. Tangible : Illusory</p>
76	Crestfallen :	<p>A. Humiliated B. Hard C. Elite D. Frustrated</p>
77	SWAGGER	<p>A. Drinker B. Livelier C. Grovel D. Actor E. Vessel</p>
78	In order to raise the company profit, the employees	<p>A. Decided to raise the cost of raw material B. Requested the management to implement new welfare schemes C. Demanded two additional increments D. Decided to go on paid holidays E. Offered to work over time without any compensation</p>
79	Bizzare :	<p>A. Normal B. Strange C. Logical D. Tense</p>
80	Pistol: Shoot	<p>A. Stone: Throw B. Catechism: Church C. Ball: Goal D. Shaft: Fling E. Sword: Cut</p>
81	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>A. Fallacy B. Poverty C. Cruelty D. Power E. Absent mindedness</p>
82	LINEAL	<p>A. Unconnected B. Isolated C. Directly descended D. Wrinkled E. Circular</p>
83	AVIARY	<p>A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bird enclosure E. Group of birds</p>
84	SLIPPHOD : ORGANIZATION::	<p>A. Clever : Shroud B. Cringing : Obsequious C. Predial : Generosity</p>

C. Frugal : Generosity
D. Phlegmatic : Emotion

85	OBSOLETE	A. Ilyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount E. Hesitant
86	FODDER : BULL::	A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : Beetle C. Slop : Hog D. Roe : Cupid
87	CONSEQUENCE	A. Effective B. Plan C. Cause D. Retaliation E. Shame
88	HORRIBLE	A. Sabotage B. Agreeable C. Dogmatic D. Repulsive E. Appealing
89	Whichever way you approach the problem	A. It will not solve B. It will not be solved C. No one will not solve it D. It will not be solve
90	Normally an individual thunderstorm _____ about 45 minutes	A. Lasts B. Ends C. Remains D. Continues
91	Flurry: Confusion	A. Water: Thirst B. Night: Sleep C. Colour: Attraction D. Job: Pay E. Intimidate: Fear
92	DIET : ANOREXIA::	A. Teasing : Provocation B. Laughter : Irrepressible C. Appraisal : Army D. Revolutionaries : Intrigue
93	WANE:	A. Decline B. Tired C. Dead D. Shine
94	CAPRICIOUS	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady E. Piteous
95	TEDIOUS : BOREDOM	A. Burglar : Warning B. Witty : Rejuvenation C. Enigmatic : Uncertainty D. Square : Circle E. Cliche : Epigram
96	RANKLE	A. Fragrant B. Subordinate C. Linear D. Soothe E. Condone
97	PRECIOUS	A. Honor B. Treasured C. Paltry D. Jewel E. Valuable
98	Abhor :	A. Crave B. Reconcile C. Detest D. Rude
99	TORPOR	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor E. Teetotaler
		A. Acid B. Bitter

100	ACRIMONIOUS	C. Clever D. Soothing E. Enervate
101	The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world, it is ----- encountered by divers.	A. Rarely B. Successfully C. Anxiously D. Constantly
102	<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 professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?</p>	A. To criticize the present educational system B. To strengthen the present educational practices C. To support non-conventional educational organizations D. To present a pragmatic point of view.
103	TEMPT	A. Paramount B. Wish C. Abstemious D. Provoke E. Hoax
104	Who of the following formed the Jinnah Muslim League??	A. Muzafar Ali Qazalbash B. Malik feroz khan noon C. Mian Iftikhar uddin D. Iftikhar hussain mamdoot
105	CARPENTER : VISE::	A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : speak D. Angler : Fish
106	When the last session of the All India Muslim League working committee was held?	A. Aug 13, 1947 B. Sep, 11, 1947 C. Dec 13, 1947 D. 1st July, 1948
107	Who was the representative of Pakistan in the Boundary commission of Punjab.	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A Rehman C. Din Muhammad D. Even Jinkins
108	Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated other, the company's financial records were entirely	A. Hidden B. Spurious C. Transparent D. Taxable
109	CREDULOUS	A. Gullible B. Skeptical C. Unrewarded D. Humorous E. Endebted
110	BRAZEN	A. Red-handed B. Ironic C. Modest D. Trespass E. Fireplace

111	BULK	A. Cheat B. Smallness C. Stalk D. Magnetize E. Eyewitness
112	Belying his mother's worries, Amir's behavior throughout the function was _____	A. Imaginable B. Imperial C. Immodest D. Impeccable E. Impervious
113	<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 professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?</p>	A. All people can be educated as per their needs. B. Present educational planning is very much practical. C. Education is a one time process. D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.
114	SCREAM : WHISPER::	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle C. Blaze : Spark D. Repel : Attract
115	He had the nerve to face the robbers all alone.	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
116	The green supernova is still ----- cosmologists, as it had never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature.	A. Admiring for B. Enigmatic to C. Dangerous to D. Exploited by E. Famous among
117	<p>Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government inference</p> <p>depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.</p> <p>However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p>	A. Make the rich and the poor happy B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands C. Monitor science and technology D. Deploy the police force wisely

Q: The growth of government is necessitated to

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.

- 118 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.

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, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?

- A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
- B. Providing enough food to all the citizens
- C. Good standard of living through productive employment
- D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society

- 119 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

- 120 EVADE ; QUESTION::

- A. Shirk : malingers
- B. Elicit ; response
- C. Parry : blow
- D. Knowledge : thrust

- 121 Ali _____ force himself to work on till late in the night

- A. Would
- B. Would be
- C. Could
- D. Used to

Through the U.S. prides itself on being 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 factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis begins 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 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 period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S?

- A. Illiteracy of parents
- B. Lack of parental care
- C. Poverty

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. Both A & C
- E. Both B & C

122

123

Fever: Flush

- A. Malaria: Shiver
- B. Wings: Flap
- C. Rehearsal: Drama
- D. Cough: Cough
- E. Liquid: Gas

124

CRAVAT : NECK::

- A. Artist : Smock
- B. Bib : Dinner
- C. Muzzle : Biting
- D. Spats : Ankles

125

ARCHITECT : BLUE PRINT::

- A. Mason : Wall
- B. Knight : Rider
- C. High : Low
- D. Pugilist : Victory

126

WET

- A. Parched
- B. Tempered
- C. Humid
- D. Soak
- E. Dusty

The Romans – for centuries the masters of war and politics across Europe, Northern Africa and Asia Minor – have often been criticized for producing few original thinkers 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 in intellectual history – the murder of Archimedes and the burning of 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 and prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.

Many of these major cities lie far 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 offspring 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 orators 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 a useful political tool that serves the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business," a

- A. The Latin languages
- B. Military accomplishments
- C. An extensive system of roads
- D. A democratic system of governments
- E. Wide-ranging economic influence

127

notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tribunes 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.

Which of the following is Not described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?

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.

128

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.

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 should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

- A. To make it target group oriented
- B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
- C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector
- D. To reduce administrative cost

129

DISCONCERT

- A. Sing in harmony
- B. Pretend
- C. Cancel program
- D. Confuse
- E. Interrupt

130

Bequeath:

- A. Alienate
- B. stab
- C. Obstruct
- D. Dispose of

131

BIBLIOGRAPHER : LIBRARY

- A. Apple : Shelf
- B. Student : Examination Hall
- C. Goldsmith : Gold
- D. Teacher : Classroom
- E. Preacher : Road

132

A glue produced by bees to ____ their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances

- A. Build
- B. Decorate
- C. Collect
- D. Design
- E. Structure

133	SQUANDER	A. Scale B. Rebuff C. Haunt D. Hoard E. Lessen
134	IMMATURE	A. Callow B. Transit C. Juvenile D. Intelligent E. Developed
135	<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 professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern sequence means?</p>	A. Develop various programs for adult learners. B. Open more colleges on traditional lines. C. cater to the needs of those who represent "core" D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities.
136	SYBARITE	A. Childless B. Vascular C. Ascetic D. Imposter E. Veteran
137	Although I had pledged not to tell anyone of the previous evening trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became _____	A. Preposterous B. Overwhelming C. Impassive D. Irresistible
138	GARRULOUS	A. Barren B. Funnel C. Censored D. Taciturn E. Notable
139	<p>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 why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries.</p>	A. The cost involved is very high. B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior. C. Both A and B D. Neither A nor B

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: why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?

140	BEWILDERED	A. Confused B. Dedeveled C. Discarded D. Neglected E. Sabotage
141	SYNCHRONIZED	A. Arhythmic B. Resonating C. Harmonized D. Bough E. Chronological
142	How much did it _____ to reach Bombay by car?	A. Cost B. Estimate C. Charge D. Price E. Pay

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 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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?

144	ATAVISM	A. Resemblance to remote ancestors B. Ancestor workshop C. The science of prolonging human life D. The science of soul E. Survival
145	NYMPH	A. Clinch B. Flinch C. Airy D. Fairy E. Cheery
146	Thin: Sparse	A. Tract: Tome B. Prologue: Epilogue C. Preface: Book D. Tree: Tall E. Corpulent: Obese
147	PRICE : EXORBITANT::	A. Listening : boredom B. Motion : distance C. Fire : overshoot D. Fatigue : exhaustion E. Defective

148	UNAFFECTED	<div>B. Insincere</div> <div>C. Transparent</div> <div>D. Weird</div> <div>E. Immune</div>
149	FICKLE	<div>A. Entertain</div> <div>B. Resolute</div> <div>C. Compress</div> <div>D. Turn aside</div> <div>E. Resemble</div>
150	Awami Muslim League was formed in which of the following provinces?	<div>A. East Bengal</div> <div>B. Frontier Province</div> <div>C. Baluchistan</div> <div>D. Punjab</div>
151	BROOM : SWEEP::	<div>A. Rack : Leaves</div> <div>B. Attic : Basement</div> <div>C. Dove : Peace</div> <div>D. Admire : Disdain</div>
152	LOOM : YARN::	<div>A. Vanish : Tale</div> <div>B. Wool : Sweater</div> <div>C. Smithy : Iron</div> <div>D. Admire : Disdain</div>
153	SERRATED	<div>A. Oily</div> <div>B. Joined</div> <div>C. Smooth</div> <div>D. Greeted</div> <div>E. Indecisive</div>
154	_____ was apponted the first commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army.	<div>A. Major General Sikandar Mirza</div> <div>B. General Ayub Khan</div> <div>C. General Gracey</div> <div>D. None of these</div>
155	Virus: Disease	<div>A. Discussion: Fight</div> <div>B. Desire: Success</div> <div>C. Suggestion: Acceptance</div> <div>D. Bombardment: Destruction</div> <div>E. Clothes: Gentleman</div>
156	<p>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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?</p>	<div>A. Possibility of abuse</div> <div>B. It is confronted by ethical problems.</div> <div>C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells</div> <div>D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies</div>
157	GROVEL : SERVILE	<div>A. Elevator : Skyscraper</div> <div>B. Neglect : fortuitous</div> <div>C. Summary : Narration</div> <div>D. Foresee : Prescient</div> <div>E. Risk : Indiscriminate</div>
158	PROFUSION	<div>A. Penetration</div> <div>B. Abundance</div> <div>C. Scarcity</div> <div>D. Ordinance</div> <div>E. Audacity</div>
159	At the inception of Pakistan the portfolio of the governor of Sindh was given to.	<div>A. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah</div> <div>B. Justice Din Muhammad</div> <div>C. Muhammad Ayub Khor</div> <div>D. Pri Illahi Buksh</div>

		<p>A. Preamble : Speech B. Orchestration : Overture C. Score : Finale D. Chapter : Fiction E. Denouement : Novel</p>
160	PERORATION : ADDRESS	
161	When the Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the state Bank of Pakistan?	<p>A. 1st Sep 1947 B. Nov 1947 C. 1st July 1948 D. Jan 5, 1949</p>
162	AUTHOR : INVENTOR::	<p>A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory</p>
163	There is no incentive for America to sign the treaty since there is every reason to _____ no other nation intends to honour its provisions.	<p>A. Regret B. Inform C. Believe D. Occupy</p>
164	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word "squarely" as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Rigidly B. Firmly C. Directly D. At right angle</p>
165	SUPPLE	<p>A. Cram B. Rigid C. Theoretical D. Lofty E. Emaciate</p>
166	UPBRAID	<p>A. Hurdle B. Praise C. Downcast D. Dishevel E. Clump</p>
167	Research has also _____ the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.	<p>A. Dispelled B. Discovered C. Accepted D. Observed E. Established</p>
168	ATHEIST	<p>A. Hypnotic B. Bane C. Believer D. Theorist E. Alarmist</p>
169	Work: Tired	<p>A. Player: Field B. Swim : Pool C. Race: Fatigue D. Book: Knowledge E. Cook: Eat</p>
170	Where was the session of the Muslim League held in which Muhammad Ali Jinnah was conferred the title of Quaid-e-Azam.	<p>A. Agra B. Delhi C. Dhaka D. Patna</p>
171	AFFLUENT : LUCKY::	<p>A. Greedy : Money B. Charitable : Stingy C. Unsuccessful : Lazy D. Rely : Retort</p>
172	When India exploded its first nuclear test?	<p>A. Feb 16, 1974 B. April 14, 1975 C. June 16 1976</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 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.

173 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.

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?

- 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.

174	DOLLAR : DIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Rupee : Frank B. Saleswoman : Pitch C. Retreat : Victory D. Century : Decade E. Ring : Necklace
175	TACITURN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Sentimental B. Uncommunicative C. Diplomatic D. Calculating E. Bifurcates
176	TEEMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Marble B. Barren C. Individual D. Putting E. Combustible
177	Although officials claimed that its hull was -----, the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Iron made B. Impenetrable C. Prominent D. Oval
178	What is the height of Minar-i-Pakistan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 210 Feet B. 196 Feet C. 276 Feet D. 180 Feet
179	The final edition of the Love and Cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small ---- of its full volume has ever been published.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Edition B. Volume C. Fraction

Through the U.S. prides itself on being 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 factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

180 The crisis begins 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 period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Which of the following does not constitute the quiet crisis in the U.S. as per the task force report?

- A. Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
- B. Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunization
- C. Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
- D. Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
- E. Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 181 | BENEFUL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous |
| 182 | GREGARIOUS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Posterior B. Outstanding C. Poisonous D. Reclusive E. Congenital |
| 183 | PARCHMENT : PAPER:: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pity : feeling B. Book : paging C. Trees : lumber D. Quill : pen |
| 184 | The Quaid-e-Azam got the degree of Bar at Law at the age of. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 16 years B. 20 years C. 18 years D. 24 years |
| 185 | ANIMOSITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability E. Slender |
| 186 | The modern club is simply a more refined substitute _____ the old fashioned tavern | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. For B. With C. Of D. To |
| 187 | Mohatma Fatima Jinnah contested the election against. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Zulfikar Ali Butto B. Ayub Khan C. Liaqat Ali Khan D. Yahya Khan |
| 188 | MANACLE : MALEFACTOR:: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Juvenile : Delinquent B. Suave : Maniac C. Muzzle : Dog D. Pinto : Tether |
| 189 | An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous -----, who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Hoarder B. Benefactor C. Promoter |

	million rupees and several priceless books to the college.	C. Promoter D. Rich
190	BANAL	A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Headless E. Commonplace
191	Muslim alchemists tried to attain wealth by ----- copper and other base metals into gold.	A. Placing B. Coin aging C. Melting D. Transforming
192	Cumberstone :	A. Awkward B. Analyse C. Decay D. Grow
193	I am given to _____ that you are going abroad.	A. Predict B. Understand C. Learn D. Think E. Apprehend
194	DRAMA : STAGE::	A. Disease : relapse B. Commercial : program C. Eclipse : gulf D. Movie : cinema
195	GLORIFY	A. Rectify B. Appraise C. Extol D. Abase E. Exalt
196	DEBAUCH	A. Cleanse B. Connive C. Edify D. Malinger E. Provenance
197	VACILLATE	A. Vibrating B. Reach a firm decision C. To make alliance D. Profligate E. Make vulnerable
198	AUTHOR : ROYALTIES::	A. Archive : Presidents B. Writer : Monarch C. Agent : Percentage D. Patron : Patronage
199	The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were _____ by the conquered natives.	A. Destroyed B. Endangered C. Enhanced D. Irritated
200	Who was the third President of Pakistan?	A. Sikandar Mirza B. Zulfikar Ali Butto C. Ayub Khan D. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
201	ELECTRON : NUCLEUS::	A. Electric : exciting B. Earth : Sun C. Magnet : pole D. Cell : membrane
202	ARGUMENT : DEBATE::	A. Violence : Peace B. Fight : Contest C. Challenge : Opponent D. Doe : Stag
203	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
204	Abdicate :	A. Give up B. Imperious C. Rude D. Dissent
205	Quaid-e-Azam spend the last days of his life at which of the following places.	A. Karachi B. Lahore C. Ziarat D. Quetta

A. About

206	The judge acquitted the prisoner _____ the charge of murder	A. About B. From C. Of D. With
207	RIDDLE : SPHINX::	A. Luxury : Limousine B. Love : loathe C. Fire : Prometheus D. Scylla : ore
208	A legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their clients funds	A. Defalcate B. Devastate C. Devour D. Embezzle
209	Working ----- under time pressure, Shamim didn't her ----- mistake.	A. Continually - simple B. Meticulously - stupid C. Hastily - Careless D. Continuously - abnormal E. Leisurely - inevitable
210	The incident of Fall of Dhakka took place in.	A. 1970 B. 1972 C. 1971 D. 1973
211	When the Ameer of Kuwait visited Pakistan.	A. Sep 1947 B. Nov 1947 C. Dec 1947 D. None of these
212	Foot : Toe	A. Body: Legs B. Belly: Intestines C. Nail: Fingers D. Hand: Fingers E. Leaves: Tree
213	VOLUBLE	A. Fat B. Loud C. Talkative D. Rambling E. Adore
214	ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY::	A. Prohibitionist : Liquor B. Capitalist : Commerce C. Peace : War D. Glass : Jug
215	_____ by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan	A. Making B. Planned C. Following D. Going E. Liked
216	His ----- painting style made it siddicult to follow his thought processes - no surprise to his contemporaries, who were familiar with his ----- manner of talking.	A. Hypnotic ... attractive B. Complex ... affected C. Laborious ... tedious D. Convoluted ... circumlocutory E. Precise ... arcane
217	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and wee repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his was songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: The word "measure" in the context of the passage means</p>	A. Weight B. Rhythm C. Size D. Quantity

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

218	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?</p>	<p>A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses. B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity. C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research. D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information</p>
219	<p>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.</p>	<p>A. Ancient ... established B. False ... reiterated C. Mythical ... fabricated D. Accurate ... examined E. Suspicious ... challenged</p>
220	CHAOTIC	<p>A. Immersive B. Orderly C. Hectic D. Nervous E. Embarrassing</p>
221	SUCCINCT	<p>A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish</p>
222	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: In the passage, "abused" means</p>	<p>A. Insulted B. Talked about C. Killed D. Misused</p>
223	BEHOLD	<p>A. To hold B. To heat C. To see D. To speak E. Sigh</p>
224	MEAGER	<p>A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover E. Flexible</p>
225	Who was the first Muslim Governor of Punjab.	<p>A. I.I. Chandrigar B. A.R.Nishtar C. Mushtaq aormani</p>

	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p>	
226	<p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his was songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: Before men invented writing,</p>	<p>A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth B. Prayers were considered literature C. Literature was just singing and dancing D. there was no literature</p>
227	<p>APPEARANCE : SUBPOENA::</p>	<p>A. Death : fight B. Payment : bill C. Health : game D. Applause : encore</p>
228	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his was songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: The war song evolved out of</p>	<p>A. Creative inspiration B. Necessity for protective measures C. Artistic urge D. Yelling and shouting</p>
229	<p>PAUCITY</p>	<p>A. Treachery B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture E. Envious</p>
230	<p>Sad: Melancholic</p>	<p>A. Over: Under B. Joy: Ecstasy C. Weak: Robust D. Book: Writer E. Floor: Ceiling</p>
231	<p>True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.</p>	<p>A. Interwined B. Tied up C. Bound up D. Inter-related</p>
232	<p>Usually your work very hard _____</p>	<p>A. You are not being successful B. You will not be successful C. You ought to be successful D. You be not successful</p>
233	<p>FASTIDIOUS : VULGARITY::</p>	<p>A. Vacillating : action B. Fade : intensity C. Security : mob D. Speeding : bourgeois</p>
234	<p>AERIE : EAGLE::</p>	<p>A. Venom ; Rattle Snake B. Viper : Reptile C. Hawk : Falcon D. Lair :Wolf</p>

235	Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan.	A. Sardar Abdul Rasheed B. I.I. Chandrigar C. Ayub Khan D. Liaqat Ali Khan
236	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word "charged" as used in the passage?</p>	A. Calm B. Disturbed C. Discharged D. Acquittal
237	LARVA : ADULT	A. Adam : Eve B. Cub : Deer C. Tadpole : Frog D. Grasshopper : Insect E. Snake : Reptile
238	TEAR	A. Rectify B. Lacerate C. Rupture D. Lancelets E. Procrastinate
239	SOOTHE	A. Simmer B. Eat greedily C. Excite D. Purify E. Vibrate
240	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
241	ICE : SWELL::	A. Escape : Manacles B. Cramp : Stress C. Antiseptic : Infect D. Regicide : Ruler
242	LISTLESS	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic E. Precious
243	EBULLIENT	A. Feminine B. Dull C. Oily D. Salient E. Bulwark

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference

A. Time of prosperity

244	<p>consolidated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.</p> <p>However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p> <p>Q: 'Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to</p>	<p>A. Time of prosperity B. Time of adversity C. time without government D. Time of police atrocities</p>
245	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 prehuman primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.</p> <p>Which of the following can be inferred between the behavior of orangutans and that of other ape species?</p>	<p>A. While orangutans spend much of their time on the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species but orgutans are more likely to bond for life C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than average orangutans do D. Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes E. Because of their stringent territoriality orangutans are less likely to elude capture by poachers than are other apes</p>
246	<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 professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with educational structure would imply</p>	<p>A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges B. Longer durations for all formal courses C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding</p>
247	<p>When I was a child, I _____ to school everyday instead of going by cycle</p>	<p>A. Had walked B. Have walked C. Walked D. Have been walked</p>

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and politics across Europe, 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.

248 Many of these major cities lie far 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 Tribunes 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

249	PALTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Stallion B. Mastery C. Significant D. Absent E. Enmity
250	The more we looked at the price of modern art _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. We liked it less B. The less we liked it C. it looked better D. The more we like it E. Better we liked it
251	I shall not be late for dinner _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Unless the train will be late B. Unless the train will not be late C. If the train is late D. Unless the train is late
252	He always stammers in public meetings, but his today's speech _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Was not liked by the audience B. Was not received satisfactorily C. Was surprisingly fluent D. Was fairly audible to everyone present in the hall E. Could not be understood properly
253	BRISK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Engrossed B. Occupied C. Diligent D. Swift E. Listless
254	IMPETUOUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Defensive B. Ardent C. Hobbyist D. Wary E. Squeal
255	After reaching New York, Azhar will have to _____ himself to the new surroundings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Submit B. Adapt C. Mix D. Develop E. Acquaint
256	After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself ----- tired.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Surprisingly B. More C. Slowly D. Unceasingly E. Incessantly

		E. Insecurity
257	PRAISE	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent
258	BENEDICTION:	A. Rise B. Blessing C. Curse D. Prayer
259	Many people have law degrees_____	A. But not all of them practice law B. However it isn't practiced by all C. And some of them do have practice also D. But some of them do not practice it E. Yet some are not undergoing practices
260	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase "holding out" as used in the passage?</p>	A. Catching B. Hoping C. Sustaining D. Restraining
261	Some of the sculptures formerly ----- the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students.	A. Denied by B. Attributed to C. Adapted from D. Submitted to
262	Chains: Clang	A. Leaves: Twigs B. Coins: Jangle C. Door: Lock D. Wolf: Roar E. Wire: Snap
263	LUMBER : WALK::	A. Splinter : Fly B. Flounder ; Swim C. Seed : Rind D. Coal : Asphalt
264	Bawl :	A. Mulberry B. Mutter C. Vociferate D. Daub

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

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.

265

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.

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: The word "square" as used in the passage means

- A. Rich
- B. Sumptuous
- C. Sufficient
- D. Quality

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.

266

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 period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?

- A. 3 times
- B. 3.5 times
- C. 1.5 times
- D. 2 times
- E. Not mentioned in the passage

267

No sooner did he go in _____ came out

- A. Than
- B. And
- C. Then
- D. When

268

When the First constitution of Pakistan was passed?

- A. 1953
- B. 1954
- C. 1955
- D. 1956

269	ANGER : INSULT::	A. Business : Judgment B. Admiration : Happiness C. Conduct : Behavior D. Felicitous : Appreciate
270	There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside D. Oneself E. Tuning
271	SOPHIST : TRUTH::	A. Quack : medicine B. Director : plan C. Alarmist : legend D. Actor : shoot
272	The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely _____ students	A. Entertain B. Absorb C. Enthrall D. Alienate
273	Deluge :	A. Flood B. Object C. Annihilate D. Restore
274	COMPLACET	A. Notorious B. Normalized C. Extemporaneous D. Distressed E. Mammalian
275	Who was the Chairman of the Punjab Boundary commission .	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A. Rehman C. Even Jenkins D. Rede;off
276	SUGAR : SACCHARIN::	A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : Collar C. Cotton : Polyester D. Syrup : Molasses
277	PATHOLOGICAL	A. Sick B. Healthy C. Unrealizable D. Selective E. Chemicals
278	TEMPERANCE	A. Miserliness B. Callousness C. Dissipation D. Sloth E. Hospitality
279	From where the Quaid-e-Azam started his political activities during his studies.	A. London B. Bombay C. Delhi D. Kolkatta
280	MOUNTAIN : TUNNEL	A. Window : Frame B. Door : Handle C. Charcoal : Fire D. River : Bridge E. Wall : Height
281	The waiter hasn't bought the coffee_____ I've been here an hour already.	A. Up B. Till C. Still D. Yet
282	The Movement against the Qadianis was started from a procession in Karachi held on.	A. May 18 ,1952 B. Sep 27 ,1952 C. March 10 ,1953 D. April 15, 1953
283	DISCREDITED : REPUTATION::	A. Choleric : heat B. Stronghold : facility C. Stilted : simplicity D. Apprehensive : shyness
284	Bloated :	A. Privileged B. Emaciated C. Swollen D. Rapture
285	SPATTER : SOAK::	A. Alarm : Whistle B. Desert : Sahara C. Bubble : Ball D. Whisper : Shout

286	CHURCH : SPIRE::	A. Temple : Shrine B. Opera : Stage C. Courtroom : Bench D. Mosque : Minaret
287	BOMBASTIC	A. Creative B. Selfish C. Artistic D. Polite E. Overbearing
288	ANARCHY : ORDER::	A. Adore : Loathe B. Sonnet : Medley C. Tent : Shelter D. Finger : Nail
289	Blemish :	A. Disgrace B. Eccentric C. Young D. Fair
290	The China got the membership of the United Nations?	A. Aug 14, 1970 B. Oct 24 ,1970 C. Oct 26, 1971 D. None of these

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 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.

291

- A. A reality
B. A theoretical suggestion
C. Very funny
D. Next to impossible

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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase "a far cry" as used in the passage?

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 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

292

- A. Wipe off
B. Eradicate
C. Give birth to
D. Wipe out

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 the same in meaning as the word "obliterate" as used in the passage?

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.

- A. Sense of insecurity
- B. Increased dependence
- C. Shortage of food grains
- D. Decrease in food grains production

293

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.

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: Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

294

ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT::

- A. Democracy : Republic
- B. Penury : Wealth
- C. Verbosity : Words
- D. Socialism : Custom

295

CAMERA : SIGHT::

- A. Pictures : anthology
- B. Type : touch
- C. Headphone : hearing
- D. Thirst : water

296

Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan at the time of Khatm-i-Nabuwat Movement against the Qadianis?

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Khawaja Nazmi ud Din
- C. Muhammad Ali Ch
- D. Muhammad Ali Bogra

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).

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.

- 297 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.

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: Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?

- A. Mismanagement of food stocks
- B. Absence of proper public distribution system
- C. Production of food is less than the demand
- D. Government's apathy towards the poor

- 298 The defending champion justified his top _____ by clinching the title

- A. Technique
- B. Supremacy
- C. Skill
- D. Form
- E. Billing

Through the U.S. prides itself on being 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.

- 299 The crisis begins 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 period-from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because

- A. They are mostly malnourished
- B. They are less likely to receive parental care
- C. They are raised by single parents
- D. Their parents are mostly poor
- E. Their parents are emotionally immature

300	DOUR	A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal E. Spotted
301	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
302	<p>The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and polities across Europe, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Tribunes 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.</p> <p>According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin languages?</p> <p>I. It spread in part due to Rome’s military power</p> <p>II. It is reflected in modern political concepts</p> <p>III. It is spoken today in some part of Europe</p>	A. I only B. II only C. I and II only D. I and III only E. II and III only
303	You must dispense _____ his service	A. With B. Of C. In D. At
304	When Pakistan left the CENTO?	A. 1st April 1978 B. March 12, 1979 C. Feb 1980 D. Feb 1981
305	How many sets wre givne to Punjab in first assembly.	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 26
306	Sad : Morose	A. Robust: Weak B. Ingress: Egress C. Grass: Food D. Glad: Happy
307	After a period of protracted disuse a muscle will atrophy _____both its strength and the ability to perform its function	A. Insuring B. Regaining C. Sustaining D. Losing

A. Curve : Arc

308	PARROT : APE::	B. Wood : Tree C. Crane : Boar D. Alarm : Fire
309	RECALCITRANT	A. Submissive B. Maladroit C. Audacious D. Travail E. Divert
310	Wheel: Hub	A. Sea: Island B. Body: Heart C. Ruling Part: Cabinet D. Life: Happiness E. Watch: Needle
311	BOTANY : PLANTS::	A. Land : Shrubs B. Astronomy : Stars C. Anthropology : Thorn D. Philosophy : Encyclopedia
312	Giggle: Chortle	A. Smile: Grin B. Melancholy:Antipathy C. Emancipation: Bondage D. Insipid: Charming E. Edifice: Fecade
313	When the elections wre held in East Bengal during the Bogra Govt?	A. Feb 1953 B. April ,1955 C. March 1954 D. May 1955
314	<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 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 don 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.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.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: Which of the following words is the same in meaning as "power" as used in the passage?</p>	
315	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount important.</p> <p>Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now</p>	
		A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development D. Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation.

including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

Q: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have

316

BECALMED

- A. Generous
- B. Tranquil
- C. In motion
- D. Simulated
- E. Inquisitive

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.

317

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 prehuman 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 poachers

D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates

E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior

Through the U.S. prides itself on being 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.

318

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 period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage?

- A. In the US the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million
- B. Only 20 percent of all the pregnancies in the U.S are planned
- C. The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that of four decades ago
- D. The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991
- E. About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems.

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 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, according to the author, could be the short-coming of genetic in becoming an exact science?

- A. There is a lack of advance technology to explore hidden areas of human brain.
- B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells.
- C. Ordinary microscope is unable to observe nerve cells
- D. Genetics is too complex to resolve some useful information

320 ELICIT : RESPONSE::

- A. Religion : ethics
- B. Crime : arrest
- C. Answer : question
- D. Coax : smile

321 EXACERBATE

- A. Prolific
- B. Inert
- C. Insane
- D. Ameliorate
- E. Bronze

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government inference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

- A. Unhappy with the rich people
- B. More interested in freedom and security
- C. Unhappy with their lot
- D. Clamorous for absolute equality

However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

Q: A spirit of moderation on the part of economically sound people would make the less privileged

323 FOIBLE

- A. Feasible
- B. Gull
- C. Luxurious
- D. Forte
- E. Powerful

324 DETACH

- A. Separate
- B. Pack
- C. Bottom line
- D. Scratch
- E. Ambulatory

325 INCRIMINATE

- A. Exculpate
- B. Sporadic
- C. Appropriate
- D. Exhume
- E. Subjugate

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 professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

326	<p>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.</p> <p>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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: According to the author, educational planning should attempt to</p>	<p>A. Train the people at the core. B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges C. Decide a terminal point to education D. Fulfill the education needs of everyone</p>
327	<p>APATHY</p>	<p>A. Enemy B. Love C. Noble D. Temptation E. Lucrative</p>
328	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?</p>	<p>A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering. B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty. C. If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems. D. Manipulation of genes is presently does only in tissue cell.</p>
329	<p>The Chairmen rejected the proposal of increasing employees salary because:</p>	<p>A. The company had already gained three thousand crore profit B. The company did not have sufficient funds to afford the rise C. The number of employees in the company was very small D. The employees had been demanding it for a long time E. It was not difficult for the company to bear additional burden</p>
330	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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 orangutans encounters another</p>

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.

Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?

331 Speech: Peroration

- A. Dinner: Desert
- B. Country: Boundary
- C. Argument: Conclusion
- D. Style: Debate
- E. Money: House

332 TERSE

- A. Chattering
- B. Threefold
- C. Lean
- D. Miserly
- E. Lumped together

333 INANE

- A. Bawdy
- B. Serious
- C. Mature
- D. Anonymous
- E. Opposite

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.

334 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 author of the passage discusses orangutans taken from poachers in order to

- A. Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species
- B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching
- C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments
- D. Contrast the behavior of orangutans with that of other apes
- E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality

335 What was the portfolio of Muhammad Ali gogra before becoming the prime minister?

- A. Commerce minister
- B. Member of Parliament
- C. Ambassador in Bruma
- D. Ambassador in America

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.

336 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.

- A. Between 2 & 3 years
- B. Between 1 & 3 years
- C. Below 1 year
- D. Below 3 years
- E. None of these

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 period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Children falling in which age group are most severely affected by the quite crisis?

337	When I saw him through the window _____	<p>A. I ran out to open the door</p> <p>B. I have run out to open the door</p> <p>C. I should run out to open the door</p> <p>D. I am running out to open the door</p>
338	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount important.</p> <p>Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.</p> <p>Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>Q: Technical know-how developed in the USA</p>	<p>A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries</p> <p>B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems</p> <p>C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation</p> <p>D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries</p>
339	ETHEREAL : EMPHREAL	<p>A. Fetus : Offspring</p> <p>B. Earnest : saccharine</p> <p>C. Novice : Expert</p> <p>D. Obsequious : Sycophantic</p> <p>E. Jargon : Authentic</p>
340	When Mahatma Gandhi visited Kashmir?	<p>A. aug 14, 1947</p> <p>B. 1st Aug 1947</p> <p>C. Oct 16, 1947</p> <p>D. Nov 15, 1948</p>
341	I bought a new car last year, but I _____ my old car yet, so at present I have two cars	<p>A. Have sold</p> <p>B. Did not sell</p> <p>C. Could not sell</p> <p>D. Have not sold</p>
342	REDUNDANT	<p>A. Insufficient</p> <p>B. Expanded</p> <p>C. Profound</p> <p>D. Numerous</p> <p>E. Verbose</p>
343	The ----- manner in which the trainee manager candidate addressed the board of selection committee was basic reason for his rejection; the board members agreed that enthusiasm is an essential is an essential quality in a manager.	<p>A. Imaginative</p> <p>B. Superior</p> <p>C. Timorous</p> <p>D. Perfunctory</p> <p>E. Suspicious</p>
344	FLACCID	<p>A. Dark-haried</p> <p>B. Torpid</p> <p>C. Tactile</p> <p>D. Sinewy</p> <p>E. Soapy</p>
345	If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you _____ slander.	<p>A. For</p> <p>B. On</p> <p>C. With</p> <p>- _</p>

346	Prelude: Symphony	A. Drama: Epilogue B. Epilogue: Prologue C. Meal: Dessert D. Ticket: Show E. Preamble: Constitution
347	EQUILIBRIUM	A. Parallel B. Tranquillizer C. Membrane D. Imbalance E. Overseer
348	PILFER : ROB::	A. Doctor : Treatment B. Taste : Eat C. Affirm : Intimate D. Innuendo : Desperado
349	ESOTERIC:	A. Fair B. Popular C. Alluring D. Private
350	When Muhammad Ali Bogra presented his formula?	A. Dec 8, 1952 B. Dec 19, 1952 C. Oct 17, 1953 D. None of these
351	ADAPT	A. Approve B. Applaud C. Shed D. Reject E. Fit
352	He ran _____	A. Quickly B. So quickly C. Quick D. So quick
353	CHEF : RECIPE	A. Celestial : Deferential B. Musician : Score C. People : Band D. Novelist : Puzzle E. Ambivalent : Dexterous
354	RESOLVE	A. Mull B. Normalize C. Decide D. Unstable E. Involve
355	Nobody has come to see us _____ we bought these fierce dogs	A. Since B. For C. When D. Till

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 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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal

- A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
B. Worker's knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
C. "Learning to Be" defends that there is a terminal point to education.
D. Schools and colleges should open extension services.

356

recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?

357	An argument _____ between the two friends.	A. Broke out B. Broke in C. Sprang up D. Rose up
358	Cataclysm :	A. Reverse B. Upheaval C. Pungent D. Trash
359	<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 professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word "meeting" as used in the passage?</p>	A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying
360	The doctor advised him to go _____ several medical tests.	A. Through B. Into C. Under D. About
361	The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a _____ escape when it was taking off from the runway	A. Little B. Brief C. Narrow D. Large E. Better
362	Dereliction :	A. Attention B. Neglect C. Divorce D. Restore
363	BUTCHER : MEAT::	A. Cobbler : Nail B. Juggler : Feats C. Shoes : Cobbler D. Carpenter : Wood
364	ILLICIT	A. Enlighten B. Illusive C. Legal D. Cover up E. Reflect
365	The ----- workshop had not been used in years	A. Orphan B. Advanced C. Decorated D. Renovated E. Derelict
366	HYMN : SERENADE::	A. Ballade ; Tango B. Psalm : Love poem C. Encore : Aria D. ...

367	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Q: According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists</p>	<p>A. Introspective B. Accusative C. Arrogant D. Optimistic</p>
368	<p>The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reason?</p> <p>A. The threat posed by new comers to other orangutans territory B. The conflict between males over available females C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutan environment</p>	<p>A. A only B. A and B only C. A and C only D. B and C only E. A , B and C only</p>
369	Fresh: New	<p>A. Disease: Malaise B. Supercilious: Meek C. Epical :Homorous D. Indigent : Affluent E. Strident: Polite</p>
370	PORTLY	<p>A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely E. Empty</p>
371	<p>The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and politics across Europe, 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. 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. The primary purpose of the passage is to</p>	<p>A. Reveal the indifferent attitude taken by the ancient Romans towards the fine arts B. Discuss the lasting accomplishments achieved by ancient Romans C. Analyse the use of the Latin language by the framers of the Constitution D. Show that the construction of roads and aqueducts could not have been accomplished in ancient Greece. E. Compare the destruction of the library at Alaxandria to the murder of Archimedes</p>
372	The children were disappointed because they had hoped _____ with us	<p>A. Would have gone B. To had gone C. To have gone D. To go</p>
373	If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understated, tentative for _____	<p>A. Passionate B. Authoritative C. Restrained D. Argumentative</p>
374	We lost confidence in Salim because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made	<p>A. Tired of B. Delivered on C. Retreated from D. Forget about</p>
375	LOATHING	<p>A. Acrimonious B. Impact C. Elevation D. Craving</p>

		E. Flirt
376	INDETERMINATE	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished E. Excavated
377	PUGNACITY	A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Acquiescence E. Domesticity
378	How many sets were given to East Bengal in fist assembly?	A. 40 B. 41 C. 44 D. 47
379	BALEFUL	A. Doubtful B. Virtual C. Deadly D. Headless E. Virtuous
380	The water dispute with India was resolved in .	A. 1959 B. 1960 C. 1961 D. 1962
381	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
382	DEVOID	A. Liberty B. Innermost C. Faithless D. Replete E. Cosmos
383	INDULGENT	A. Active B. Agile C. Squanders D. Oppressive E. Discrete
384	LIKELY : PROBABILITY::	A. Sailor : Mutineer B. Bright : Radiance C. Funereal : Eulogy D. Defying : Enemy

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and polities across Europe, 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.

- 385 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 Tribunes 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

- A. Establish a point directly related to the main argument
B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate
C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data
D. Disprove the claims made by other with a different views
E. Concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view

the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape.

The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" in order to

386	SIESTA : NAP::	<p>A. Lariat : rope</p> <p>B. Farm : plantation</p> <p>C. Sauerkraut ; cabbage</p> <p>D. Coin : rug</p>
387	<p>Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government inference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.</p> <p>However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p> <p>Q: The advent of science and technology has increased the</p>	<p>A. Freedom of people</p> <p>B. Tyranny of the political parties</p> <p>C. Powers of the government</p> <p>D. Chances of economic inequality</p>
388	FRAGILE:	<p>A. Strong</p> <p>B. Grave</p> <p>C. Weak</p> <p>D. Showy</p>
389	Where are my spectacles?	<p>A. There are they, on your nose!</p> <p>B. There they are, on your nose!</p> <p>C. Here are they, on your nose!</p> <p>D. Here they are, on your nose!</p>
390	ENERGIZE : ACTIVE::	<p>A. Gourmet : Curry</p> <p>B. Sever : Reckless</p> <p>C. Antiseptic : Infection</p> <p>D. Hone : Sharp</p>
391	There are _____ views on the issue of getting bonus to the employees.	<p>A. Modest</p> <p>B. Adverse</p> <p>C. Independent</p> <p>D. Divergent</p> <p>E. Valuable</p>
392	He had the nerve to suggest that I was cheating.	<p>A. Strength</p> <p>B. Capacity</p> <p>C. Audacity</p> <p>D. Courage</p>
393	With great difficulty, _____	<p>A. He could keep his cool</p> <p>B. He could get annoyed</p> <p>C. He could not tolerate his nonsense</p> <p>D. He could lose his temper</p> <p>E. He could perform his usual functions easily</p>
394	The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody	<p>A. Specious</p> <p>B. Intemperate</p> <p>C. Spurious</p> <p>D. Convincing</p>
395	Immaculate: Spotless	<p>A. Fastidious: Punctilious</p> <p>B. Careless: Carefree</p> <p>C. Mitigate: Pain</p> <p>D. Allay: Aggravate</p> <p>E. Ally: Lesson</p>
396	The unruly behavior of the children _____ their parents	<p>A. Aggrieved</p> <p>B. Impeached</p> <p>C. Incensed</p> <p>D. Tempered</p>
397	Misrepresentative graphs and drawings ----- the real data and encourage readers to	<p>A. Obscure ... legitimate</p> <p>B. Distort ... spurious</p>

accept ----- arguments.

- C. Illustrate ... controversial
- D. Complement ... unresolved
- E. Replace ... esteemed

398

SCOWL : SMILE

- A. Jazz : Harsh
- B. Acid : Vinegar
- C. Tendentious : Buck
- D. Wine : Water
- E. Despair : Hope

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 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.

399

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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

- A. Traditional systems should be strengthened.
- B. Formal education is more important than non-formal.
- C. One should never cease to learn.
- D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.

Q: What is the main thrust of the author?

Through the U.S. prides itself on being 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.

400

The crisis begins 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.

- A. Low birth weight babies
- B. Unwed mothers
- C. Orphaned children
- D. Teenage mothers
- E. None of these

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 period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

The main focus of the passage is on the plight of

401

In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any _____ on

- A. Blunder
- B. Beatings
- C. Injuries

	people under their custody.	C. Anger D. Crime E. Excesses
402	Dormant :	A. Active B. Vigilant C. Warbling D. Inert
403	<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 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. 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. 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: Which of the following, according to the passage, is compared with dearness allowance?</p>	A. Food for work program B. Unemployment allowance C. Food subsidy D. Procurement price of food grains
404	ABOLISH	A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject
405	ABHOR : DISLIKE::	A. Calcify : Petrify B. Rebuke : Ridicule C. Torture : Discomfort D. Fodder : Cattle
406	UNCOUTH	A. Urbane B. Exhort C. Sentient D. Prevaricate E. Paroxysm
407	<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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years. B. It has remained effective only in the cities. C. It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness. D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country.

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.

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: Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

408	DISPARAGE	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage E. Regroup
409	TEDIOUS	A. Plainspoken B. Refreshing C. Coarse D. Appropriate E. Hygienic
410	OSSIFY : BONE	A. Embezzle : Account B. Refine : Crude Oil C. Pulverize : Dust D. Filter : Water E. Euphoria : Hydrophobia
411	BLITHE	A. Despondent B. Mutinous C. Angelic D. Rigid E. Opaque
412	BLUNT	A. Euphemistic B. Direct C. Dull D. Insensitive E. Recuperate
413	BIZARRE	A. Fair B. Lottery C. Muddled D. Ordinary E. Lull
414	Who was the second Governor General of Pakistan?	A. Sikandar Mirza B. Liaqat Ali Khan C. Khawaja Nazim Uddin D. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
415	CAT : FELINE::	A. Fate : fortune B. Puppet : statue C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and politics across Europe, 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.

- A. Connected many major cities in ancient Europe
- B. Are engineering marvels

416 Many of these major cities lie far 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.

B. New engineering methods
unequaled in modern times
C. Are similar in some respects to modern highways
D. Were products of democratic political institutions
E. Caused the development of modern European cities

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 Tribunes 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.

According to the passage, ancient Roman Roads

417 NOVICE

A. Deletion
B. Beatitude
C. Volley
D. Veteran
E. Democrat

418 Salma is much too _____ to have anything to do with that abnoxious affair.

A. Noble
B. Proud
C. Happy
D. Difficult

419 MUMBLE : SHOUT::

A. Tickle : poke
B. Hunger : lunch
C. Provoke : tease
D. Flipper : swim

420 OBLIVION

A. Remembrance
B. Bounced
C. Slaughter
D. Sentimentality
E. Whirlpool

421 TROWEL : MORTAR::

A. Wrench : Twist
B. Hail : Dew
C. Salt : Recipe
D. Spatula : Icing

422 Turbid: Muddy

A. River: Lake
B. Tree: Darkness
C. Bell: Ring
D. Huge: Colossal
E. Deep: Shallow

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 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.

423

A. As old as traditional education
B. Still in formative stages
C. In vogue in advanced countries
D. Not practical

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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal

recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: According to the author, the concept of "lifetime education" is

424	<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 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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word "integral" as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Essential B. Independent C. Major D. Minor</p>
425	Cupidity :	<p>A. Extravagance B. Sherwd C. Compainsant D. Avarice</p>
426	ANTIPATHY	<p>A. Liking B. Pathetic C. Provocation D. Bluntness E. Venom</p>
427	HAPHAZARD	<p>A. Systematic B. Ecstasy C. Linear D. Follower E. Dangerous</p>
428	Abnegation :	<p>A. Indulgence B. Rejection C. Complete D. Final</p>
429	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his was songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: The first war-song</p>	<p>A. Was inspired by God B. Developed spontaneously C. Was a song traditionally handed down D. Was composed by leading dancers</p>
430	DETECTIVE : INFORMER::	<p>A. Author : book B. Architect : draftsman C. Reporter : source D. Vacancy : empty</p>
431	LOUTISH	<p>A. Dejected B. Vast C. Urbane D. Pitiful E. Silent</p>
432	CALIBER : RIFLE	<p>A. Army : ammunition B. Compass : bore</p>

432	CALIBER : RIFLE::	C. Quality : shoot D. Gauge : rails
433	The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them	A. From B. To C. By D. About
434	THEATER : HISTRIONIC::	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Populous C. Number : Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
435	ADMONISH	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold E. Prepare
436	MAUDLIN : DISPASSION	A. Dauntless : Trepidation B. Mawkish : Sentiment C. Vociferous : Predilection D. Avuncular : Kinship E. Perfunctory : Laxity
437	The benefits of the cooperative program are -----, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.	A. Challenging B. Exclusive C. Normal D. Mutual
438	The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil _____ very skilyfully in the end	A. Pulled it up B. Pulled it off C. Pulled it away D. Pulled it out
439	Culmination :	A. Nadir B. Apex C. Lenient D. Blast
440	ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND::	A. Peninsula : Strait B. Cluster : Stars C. Border : Desert D. Sun : Planet
441	ATTRACT	A. Progress B. Circummutates C. Magnetic D. Repel E. Shy
442	The petition before the court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management	A. Posting B. Quashing C. Granting D. Removing E. Dismissing
443	He has_____ people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours	A. Stopped B. Warned C. Curtailed D. Requested E. Forbidden
444	BARREN	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom E. Concave
445	ESCHEW	A. Pursue B. Swallow C. Bolt D. Cocoon E. Smooth
446	Until its defeat by Ireland, Pakistan team won most of its test matches by innings and had achieved an ----- series of wins.	A. Defeated B. Unbroken C. Difficult D. Aggressive
447	BANE	A. Benefit B. Abundant C. Zenith D. Virtuous E. Undulate
448	SECULAR	A. Safe B. Worldly C. Religious state

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 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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence "The writing is already on the wall"?

- A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
- B. changes have already taken place.
- C. The signs of change are already visible.
- D. You cannot change the future.

449

450

PEREMPTORY

- A. Glacis
- B. Docile
- C. Convalescence
- D. Panegyric
- E. Jaded

451

The 1965 Indo-Pak war was fought on which issue?

- A. Ran of Kuch Issue
- B. Independence of Kashmir
- C. Issue of Pakhtoonistan
- D. None of above

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 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 numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?

- A. Different modules with same function
- B. Same module for different groups
- C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
- D. None of these.

452

453	Oasis: Desert	A. Lament : Desert B. Inveigh: Inveigle C. Forest : Jungle D. Ocean : Bay E. Affluence: Poverty
454	Death: Lament	A. Impose: Fine B. Cast: Vote C. Make: Furniture D. Celebrate: Centenary E. Learn: Lesson
455	GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
456	He applied for and was _____ legal aid by the Labour Ministry.	A. Allowed B. Awarded C. Offered D. Granted E. Implemented
457	When the first Constitution Making Assembly was dissolved?	A. 1953 B. 1954 C. 1958 D. 1962
458	ACT : STAGE::	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
459	He is the friend _____ I trust most	A. Which B. Who C. Him D. Whom
460	ABSTRACT	A. Theoretical B. Confused C. Indefinite D. Unrealistic E. Paintings
461	INEXORABLE	A. Repetitive B. Tractable C. Garish D. Brackish E. Mnemonics
462	ELEVATED	A. Suspended B. Moody C. Subterranean D. Grounded E. Excited
463	The telephone _____ several times before I answered it	A. Has rung B. Was ranging C. Would ring D. Had rung
464	When the Butto Government put a ban on NAP?	A. Feb 1970 B. March 1974 C. Feb 1975 D. Dec 1976
465	MOAT : CASTLE	A. Bridge : River B. Propel : Ship C. Archer : Bow D. Cumberbund : Waist E. Shoe : Foot
466	Derogate:	A. Exaggerate B. Calm C. Deflenerate D. Ordain
467	His moral decadence was marked by his _____ from the ways of integrity and honesty.	A. Obsession B. Declivity C. Departure D. Opprobrium
468	Liaqat Ali Khan was murdered by	A. Muhammad Ahmed B. Sayyad Akbar C. Akbar khan D. Saeed Ahmed

469	FLURRY : BLIZZARD::	A. Anger : bluster B. Drizzle : downpour C. Draw ; doodle D. Simmer : cook
470	STIFLE	A. Volley B. Encore C. Triplet D. Promote E. Dapple
471	INCIDENCE	A. Stubbornness B. The range of occurrence C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion E. Drastic
472	BRACKISH	A. Backward B. Having of foul smell C. Salty D. Woody E. Novelty
473	RETICENT : PRATTLE::	A. Hedonist : war B. Phlegmatic : emote C. Ascetic : austerity D. Chasten : chide
474	BEEF : COW::	A. Venison : Buffalo B. Sheep : Mutton C. Mutton : Sheep D. Pork : Goat
475	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
476	SHORTAGE	A. Paucity B. Niggardly C. Wastage D. Hostage E. Foliage
477	_____ i would not have helped such an ungrateful man.	A. Had i been in your place B. Even after knowing that he was ungrateful C. Had I asked him for his help D. Through he did not deserve any help at all E. If he had shown due respect to me
478	CANT	A. Singing through the nose B. A temporary catchword C. Begging D. A penny whistle E. Affected manner of speech
479	Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than ____ in his greif	A. Solution B. Consolation C. Freindship D. Kindness E. Happiness
480	ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
481	Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in _____ marriage	A. Natural B. Bigamous C. Love D. Conventional E. Polygamous
482	GAUCHE : POLISHED::	A. Grow : Dindle B. Warden : Tower C. Moat : Water D. Thickness : Gauge
483	The second Islamic Conference of the heads of states took place in which city of Pakistan.	A. Lahore B. Islamabad C. Karachi D. None of these
		A. Laud B. Unsound

484	VALID	<p>C. Due D. Dump E. Cogent</p>
485	Abandon:	<p>A. Vacate B. Foil C. Lose D. Gain</p>
486	WISE : GRIPS::	<p>A. Tempers ; flare B. Kiln : potter C. Spout : geysers D. Calipers : measure</p>
487	The author monotonously numerates the ----- points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might ----- the reader's interest.	<p>A. week ... sell to B. Trivial ... boost C. Stylistic ... irritate D. Essential ... limit</p>
488	ANATHEMA	<p>A. Differentiation B. Benediction C. Fortitude D. Extricate E. Rectitude</p>
489	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount important.</p> <p>Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.</p> <p>Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>Q: There has been pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of</p>	<p>A. Resources being out-stripped by population growth B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries D. Large scale deforestation and desertification</p>
490	PLAINTIVE	<p>A. Pithy B. Quaint C. Accuser D. Merry E. Hardened</p>
491	He passed the examination in the first class because he _____	<p>A. Worked hardly for it B. Was hard working for it C. Was working hard for it D. Had worked hard for it</p>
492	The cheerful, lively sound of folk music ----- almost everyone.	<p>A. Expired B. Consoled C. Revived D. Accustomed E. Bared</p>
493	HOVEL	<p>A. Crowd B. Whisk C. Pudding D. Palace E. Dust</p>
494	PUERILE	<p>A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Signify E. Juvenile</p>

495	I shall not desert him ____ all the world	A. By B. For C. With D. From
496	MENTOR	A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy D. Curator E. Compiler
497	Who inaugurated the National Bank of Pakistan.	A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah C. Shoaib Quraishi D. Sikandar Mirza
498	URBANE	A. Loitering B. Rustic C. Churlish D. Misguided E. Square
499	SIMULATED	A. Sequential B. Authentic C. Discouraged D. Mixed E. Depressed
500	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
501	STAGE : DIRECTOR::	A. Choir : Soprano B. Judge : Lawyer C. Band : Clarinet D. Meeting : Chairman
502	OCCULT	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval E. Society

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.

- 503 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 has been able to develop confidence in the people at large.
B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available.
C. It has effectively channelized the food grains to all sectors.
D. It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society.

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

and highest 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, is the main concern about the PDS?

504	The higher you go, the more difficult it _____ to breathe.	A. Is becoming B. Became C. Has become D. Becomes
505	CAPTURE	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize E. Dominate
506	INITIATE : END	A. Enthusiasm : Euphemism B. Sum : Difference C. Malignant : Cancer D. Attend : Ignore E. Start : Begin
507	ACCUMULATE	A. Proliferate B. Abuse C. Congress D. Rally E. Board