

## NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
2	GAUCHE : POLISHED::	A. Grow : Dindle B. Warden : Tower C. Moat : Water D. Thickness : Gauge
3	BRACKISH	A. Backward B. Having of foul smell C. Salty D. Woody E. Novelty
4	TEMPERANCE	A. Miserliness B. Callousness C. Dissipation D. Sloth E. Hospitality
5	BENEFUL	A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous
6	SIESTA : NAP::	A. Lariat : rope B. Farm : plantation C. Sauerkraut ; cabbage D. Coin : rug
7	From where the Quaid-e-Azam started his political activities during his studies.	A. London B. Bombay C. Delhi D. Kolkatta

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, the concept of "lifetime education" is

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

9	OBLIVION	A. Remembrance B. Bounced C. Slaughter D. Sentimentality E. Whirlpool
10	PRAISE	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent
11	GIDDY	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl E. Withdraw
12	TAPESTRY : LOOM	A. Emulsion : Wall B. Inflation : Poor C. Painting : Easel D. Plan : Trip E. Computer : Mouse
13	CAT : FELINE::	A. Fate : fortune B. Puppet : statue C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion
14	The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them	A. From B. To C. By D. About
15	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
16	Abandon:	A. Vacate B. Foil C. Lose D. Gain

- 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 misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K., and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.

- 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

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

- 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 retrain, or renew their profession. 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

- A. Essential  
B. Independent  
C. Major  
D. Minor

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 word "integral" as used in the passage?

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.

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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 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.

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We lost confidence in Salim because he never \_\_\_\_\_ the grandiose promises he had made

- A. Tired of
- B. Delivered on
- C. Retreated from
- D. Forget about