

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	EAGLE : AMERICA::	A. Bath : Turkey B. John Bull : England C. Oriole : Baseball D. Statue : Liberty
2	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
3	Research has also _____ the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.	A. Dispelled B. Discovered C. Accepted D. Observed E. Established
4	AUSPICIOUS	A. Pictorial B. Ill-starred C. Trusting D. Blunt E. Scions
5	<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 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.</p> <p>Which of the following is Not described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?</p>	A. The Latin languages B. Military accomplishments C. An extensive system of roads D. A democratic system of governments E. Wide-ranging economic influence
6	Where are my spectacles?	A. There are they, on your nose! B. There they are, on your nose! C. Here are they, on your nose! D. Here they are, on your nose!
7	Who was the third President of Pakistan?	A. Sikandar Mirza B. Zulfikar Ali Butto C. Ayub Khan D. Yousaf Raza Gillani

8	FRAGILE:	A. Strong B. Grave C. Weak D. Showy
9	GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
10	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
11	The cheerful, lively sound of folk music ----- almost everyone.	A. Expired B. Consoled C. Revived D. Accustomed E. Bared
12	Immaculate: Spotless	A. Fastidious: Punctilious B. Careless: Carefree C. Mitigate: Pain D. Alay: Aggravate E. Ally: Lesson
13	<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.</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>The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" in order to</p>	<p>A. Establish a point directly related to the main argument</p> <p>B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate</p> <p>C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data</p> <p>D. Disprove the claims made by other with a different views</p> <p>E. Concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view</p>
14	BINOCULARS : SEE::	A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : Hear D. Camera : Aperture
15	The petition before the court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management	A. Posting B. Quashing C. Granting D. Removing E. Dismissing
16	GAUCHE : POLISHED::	A. Grow : Dindle B. Warden : Tower C. Moat : Water D. Thickness : Gauge

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: Technical know-how developed in the USA

- A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries
- B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems
- C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation
- D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries

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BARREN

- A. Fertile
- B. Rejecting
- C. Crater
- D. Lacking freedom
- E. Concave

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: Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?

- 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.

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The Chairmen rejected the proposal of increasing employees salary because:

- 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