

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	FRAGILE:	A. Strong B. Grave C. Weak D. Showy
2	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
3	<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 "obliterate" as used in the passage?</p>	A. Wipe off B. Eradicate C. Give birth to D. Wipe out
4	OSSIFY : BONE	A. Embezzle : Account B. Refine : Crude Oil C. Pulverize : Dust D. Filter : Water E. Euphoria : Hydrophobia
5	<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</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.

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

6	He had the nerve to suggest that I was cheating.	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
7	The benefits of the cooperative program are -----, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.	A. Challenging B. Exclusive C. Normal D. Mutual
8	LUMBER : WALK::	A. Splinter : Fly B. Flounder ; Swim C. Seed : Rind D. Coal : Asphalt
9	SECULAR	A. Safe B. Worldly C. Religious state D. Powerful personality
10	CHAOTIC	A. Immersive B. Orderly C. Hectic D. Nervous E. Embarrassing
11	TEDIOUS	A. Plainspoken B. Refreshing C. Coarse D. Appropriate E. Hygienic
12	When Mahatma Gandhi visited Kashmir?	A. aug 14, 1947 B. 1st Aug 1947 C. Oct 16, 1947 D. Nov 15, 1948
13	BANAL	A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Headless E. Commonplace
14	The author monotonously numerates the ----- points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might ----- the reader's interest.	A. week ... sell to B. Trivial ... boost C. Stylistic ... irritate D. Essential ... limit
15	She stood _____Ahsan, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.	A. About B. Before C. For D. To E. Towards
16	Usually your work very hard _____	A. You are not being successful B. You will not be successful C. You ought to be successful D. You be not successful
17	ACCUMULATE	A. Proliferate B. Abuse C. Congress D. Rally E. Board
18	TACITURN	A. Sentimental B. Uncommunicative C. Diplomatic D. Calculating E. Bifurcates

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.

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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: The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if

- 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.

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INCIDENCE

- A. Stubbornness
- B. The range of occurrence
- C. Anecdotes
- D. Conclusion
- E. Drastic