

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	OUTBREAK	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst
4	SOPHIST : TRUTH::	A. Quack : medicine B. Director : plan C. Alarmist : legend D. Actor : shoot
5	<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 measures 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. Weight B. Rhythm C. Size D. Quantity
6	Q: The word "measure" in the context of the passage means	A. Disease: Malaise B. Supercilious: Meek C. Epical :Humerous D. Indigent : Affluent E. Strident: Polite
7	Fresh: New	A. He could keep his cool B. He could get annoyed C. He could not tolerate his nonsense D. He could lose his temper E. He could perform his usual functions easily
8	With great difficulty,_____	A. Urbane B. Exhort C. Sentient D. Prevaricate E. Paroxysm

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.

9	<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>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>
10	<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>
11	TEMPERANCE	<p>A. Miserliness B. Callousness C. Dissipation D. Sloth E. Hospitality</p>
12	AERIE : EAGLE::	<p>A. Venom ; Rattle Snake B. Viper : Reptile C. Hawk : Falcon D. Lair :Wolf</p>
13	DETACH	<p>A. Separate B. Pack C. Bottom line D. Scratch E. Ambulatory</p>
14	When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah given the title of Quaid-e-Azam,?	<p>A. 1928 B. 1938 C. 1948 D. 1940</p>
15	<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>
16	<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: What is the main thrust of the author?</p>
17	TERSE	<p>A. Chattering B. Threelfold C. Lean</p>

D. Miserly
E. Lumped together

16 SWAGGER

A. Drinker
B. Livelier
C. Grovel
D. Actor
E. Vessel

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.

17 Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by customs 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 than orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehominiid primates and how apelike behavior influenced our ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

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

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

18 TAPESTRY : LOOM

A. Emulsion : Wall
B. Inflation : Poor
C. Painting : Easel
D. Plan : Trip
E. Computer : Mouse

19 SUPPLE

A. Cram
B. Rigid
C. Theoretical
D. Lofty
E. Emaciate

20 TEEMING

A. Marble
B. Barren
C. Individual
D. Putting
E. Combustible