

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	PARROT : APE::	A. Curve : Arc B. Wood : Tree C. Crane : Boar D. Alarm : Fire
2	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
3	The Quaid-e-Azam got the degree of Bar at Law at the age of.	A. 16 years B. 20 years C. 18 years D. 24 years
4	He applied for and was legal aid by the Labour Ministry.	A. Allowed B. Awarded C. Offered D. Granted E. Implemented
5	CAPRICIOUS	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady E. Piteous
6	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 sprirt 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. 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: 'Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to	A. Time of prosperity B. Time of adversity C. time without govenment D. Time of police atrocities
7	BALEFUL	A. Doubtful B. Virtual C. Deadly D. Headless E. Virtuous
	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	
8	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	A. Resignation B. Cautious C. Relief D. Concort

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 D. Concert

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:What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?

9	POSTHUMOUS	A. Grand B. Born after father's dealth C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working E. Origen
10	BRAZEN	A. Red-handed B. Ironic C. Modest D. Trespass E. Fireplace
11	RANKLE	A. Fragrant B. Subordinate C. Linear D. Soothe E. Condone

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 emprises.

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.

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

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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 emprises. 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

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

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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 package is to

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?

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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

15	MUMBLE : SHOUT::	A. Tickle : poke B. Hunger : lunch C. Provoke : tease D. Flipper : swim
16	The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely students	A. Entertain B. Absorb C. Enthrall D. Alienate
17	DISPARAGE	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage E. Regroup
18	After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself tired.	A. Surprisingly B. More C. Slowly D. Unceasingly E. Incessantly
19	LAUD	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity E. Move apart
20	TAPESTRY: LOOM	A. Emulsion: Wall B. Inflation: Poor C. Painting: Easel D. Plan: Trip E. Computer: Mouse