

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	ABHOR : DISLIKE::	A. Calcify : Petrify B. Rebuke : Ridicule C. Torture : Discomfort D. Fodder : Cattle
2	SLURP : SIP::	A. Watch : minute B. Snipe : skirmish C. Guffaw : giggle D. Tiptoe : stumble
3	<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 consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>Q: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have</p>	<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.</p>
4	ENERGIZE : ACTIVE::	A. Gourmet : Curry B. Sever : Reckless C. Antiseptic : Infection D. Hone : Sharp
5	URBANE	A. Loitering B. Rustic C. Churlish D. Misguided E. Square
6	Turbid: Muddy	A. River: Lake B. Tree: Darkness C. Bell: Ring D. Huge: Colossal E. Deep: Shallow
7	OUTBREAK	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst

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 passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?

- A. All people can be educated as per their needs.
- B. Present educational planning is very much practical.
- C. Education is a one time process.
- D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.

Through the U.S. prides itself on behing 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.

The crisis beings 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.

Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because

- A. They are mostly malnourished
- B. They are less likely to receive parental care
- C. They are raised by single parents
- D. Their parents are mostly poor
- E. Their parents are emotionally immature

Giggle: Chortle

- A. Smile: Grin
- B. Melancholy: Antipathy
- C. Emancipation: Bondage
- D. Insipid: Charming
- E. Edifice: Fecade

ATAVISM

- A. Resemblance to remote ancestors
- B. Ancestor workshop
- C. The science of prolonging human life
- D. The science of soul
- E. Survival

_____ by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan

- A. Making
- B. Planned
- C. Following
- D. Going
- E. Liked

13	TEAR	A. Rectify B. Lacerate C. Rupture D. Lancelets E. Procrastinate	
14	Foot : Toe	A. Body: Legs B. Belly: Intestines C. Nail: Fingers D. Hand: Fingers E. Leaves: Tree	
15	PUGNACITY	A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Acquiescence E. Domesticity	
16	Who was the first chief Minister of the West Pakistan.	A. Mumtaz Daultana B. Dr. Khan Sahib C. Sardar Abdul Rab Nashar D. Nawab Muzzafar Ali	
17	<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 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 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: According to the passage, the question of abortion is</p>		A. Ignored B. Hotly debated C. Unanswered D. Left to the scientists to decide
18	ICE : SWELL::	A. Escape : Manacles B. Cramp : Stress C. Antiseptic : Infect D. Regicide : Ruler	
19	BEHOLD	A. To hold B. To heat C. To see D. To speak E. Sigh	
20	If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you _____ slander.	A. For B. On C. With D. To	