

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Man power is the _____ means of converting other resource to mankind'd use and benefit	A. Indivisible B. Indispensable C. Insuperable D. Inimitable E. Inequitable
2	<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 wee 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 measure 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 was 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> <p>Q: As for the war songs and prayers each generations</p>	A. Added something of its own to the stock B. Blinely repeated the songs and prayers C. Composed its own songs and prayers D. Repeated what was handed down to it
3	Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan at the time of Khatm-i-Nabuwat Movement against the Qadianis?	A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Khawaja Nazmi ud Din C. Muhammad Ali Ch D. Muhammad Ali Bogra
4	LINEAL	A. Unconnected B. Isolated C. Directly descended D. Wrinkled E. Circular
5	You must dispense _____ his service	A. With B. Of C. In D. At
6	GLORIFY	A. Rectify B. Appraise C. Extol D. Abase E. Exalt
7	Blemish :	A. Disgrace B. Eccentric C. Young D. Fair
8	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in an part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers</p>	A. Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments D. Contrast the behavior of orangutans with that of other apes

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 prehomnid primates and how apelike behavior influenced our ancestors' search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

orangutans with that of other apes
E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality

The author of the passage discusses orangutans taken from poachers in order to

9	GREGARIOUS	A. Posterior B. Outstanding C. Poisonous D. Reclusive E. Congenital
10	When I was a child, I _____ to school everyday instead of going by cycle	A. Had walked B. Have walked C. Walked D. Have been walked
11	UNDERLING	A. Topcoat B. Yearling C. Chief D. Flying E. Bridging
12	ATTRACT	A. Progress B. Circumlocutes C. Magnetic D. Repel E. Shy
13	BANAL	A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Headless E. Commonplace
14	TEDIOUS : BOREDOM	A. Burglar : Warning B. Witty : Rejuvenation C. Enigmatic : Uncertainty D. Square : Circle E. Cliche : Epigram
15	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
16	VISE : GRIPS::	A. Tempers ; flare B. Kiln : potter C. Spout : geysers D. Calipers : measure
17	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
18	In order to raise the company profit, the employees	A. Decided to raise the cost of raw material B. Requested the management to implement new welfare schemes C. Demanded two additional increments D. Decided to go on paid holidays E. Offered to work over time without any compensation
19	FLURRY : BLIZZARD::	A. Anger : bluster B. Drizzle : downpour C. Draw ; doodle D. Simmer : cook

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental 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 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: How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and developed world?

- A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
- B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
- C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and developing world.
- D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.