

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

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Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	Who was the representative of Pakistan in the Boundary commission of Punjab.	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A Rehman C. Din Muhammad D. Even Jinkins
3	OBSOLETE	A. llyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount E. Hesitant
4	VALID	A. Laud B. Unsound C. Due D. Dump E. Cogent
5	ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
6	Who was the third President of Pakistan?	A. Sikandar Mirza B. Zulfiqar Ali Butto C. Ayub Khan D. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
7	Normally an individual thunderstorm about 45 minutes	A. Lasts B. Ends C. Remains D. Continues
8	PRAISE	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent
9	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	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
10	Knowledge is like a deep well fed by springs and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it	A. External B. Perennial C. Immortal

		D. Inenaustible
11	His moral decadence was marked by his from the ways of integrity and honesty.	A. Obsession B. Declivity C. Departure D. Opprobrium
12	If they share burden alternatively, then	A. Won't get tiredB. Will get fatiguedC. Can't feel tiringD. Will get tired soonE. Don't get tired
13	There is no doubt that one has to keep with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside D. Oneself E. Tuning
14	VIABLE	A. Feasible B. Motionless C. Corrective D. Unworkable E. Nomadic
15	PLAINTIVE	A. Pithy B. Quaint C. Accuser D. Merry E. Hardened
16	RECALCITRANT	A. Submissive B. Maladroit C. Audacious D. Travail E. Divert
17	With great difficulty,	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
18	COMPLACET	A. Notorious B. Normalized C. Extemporaneous D. Distressed E. Mammalian
19	From where the Quaid-e-Azam started his political activities during his studies.	A. London B. Bombay C. Delhi D. Kolkatta
20	IMPETUOUS	A. Defensive B. Ardent C. Hobbyist D. Wary E. Squeal