

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	PEREMPTORY	A. Glacis B. Docile C. Convalescence D. Panegyric E. Jaded
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	FLACCID	A. Dark-haried B. Torpid C. Tactile D. Sinewy E. Soapy
4	AGENDA : MEETING::	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman
5	INCRIMINATE	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate
6	DEVOID	A. Liberty B. Innermost C. Faithless D. Replete E. Cosmos
7	CAPTURE	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize E. Dominate
8	DOLLAR : DIME	A. Rupee : Frank B. Saleswoman : Pitch C. Retreat : Victory D. Century : Decade E. Ring : Necklace
9	He seized control of the country _____	A. By using diplomacy and force B. By diplomacy and being forceful C. By being a diplomat and forceful D. Not only because of diplomacy force
10	ELICIT : RESPONSE::	A. Religion : ethics B. Crime : arrest C. Answer : question D. Coax : smile
11	The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody	A. Specious B. Intemperate C. Spurious D. Convincing
12	CORRESPONDENCE : CLERK::	A. Office : Manager B. Secretary : Stenographer C. Proceeds : Accounts D. Records : Archivist
13	PARROT : APE::	A. Curve : Arc B. Wood : Tree C. Crane : Boar D. Alarm : Fire
14	BANE	A. Benefit B. Abundant C. Zenith D. ...

D. Virtuous
E. Undulate

15 GARRULOUS

A. Barren
B. Funnel
C. Censored
D. Taciturn
E. Notable

16 DEBAUCH

A. Cleanse
B. Connive
C. Edify
D. Malinger
E. Provenance

Through the U.S. prides itself on being 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 factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

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The crisis begins 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.

A. Low birth weight babies
B. Unwed mothers
C. Orphaned children
D. Teenage mothers
E. None of these

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.

The main focus of the passage is on the plight of

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He passed the examination in the first class because he _____

A. Worked hardly for it
B. Was hard working for it
C. Was working hard for it
D. Had worked hard for it

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.

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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 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.

A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth
B. Prayers were considered literature
C. Literature was just singing and dancing
D. there was no literature

Q: Before men invented writing,

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TROWEL : MORTAR::

A. Wrench : Twist
B. Hail : Dew
C. Salt : Recipe
D. Spatula : Icing

