

NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>ANTIPATHY</p> <p>The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.</p> <p>Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment, leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS).</p> <p>Although the PDS is extensive – it is one of the largest such systems in the world – it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is large than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.</p> <p>The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.</p> <p>It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled, widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence are habit-forming and killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited, the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.</p> <p>Q: What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?</p>	<p>A. Liking B. Pathetic C. Provocation D. Bluntness E. Venom</p> <p>A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector. B. It will remove poverty. C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost. D. It will motivate the target group population to work more.</p>
3	<p>Zenith: Nadir</p>	<p>A. Serious: Sober B. Food: Hungry C. Fat: Protiens D. Majestic: Sublime E. Peak: Foot</p>
4	<p>The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them</p>	<p>A. From B. To C. By D. About</p>
5	<p>DISPARAGE</p>	<p>A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim</p>

D. Peerage
E. Regroup

6 I bought a new car last year, but I _____ my old car yet, so at present I have two cars

A. Have sold
B. Did not sell
C. Could not sell
D. Have not sold

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 spirit 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.

7

A. Make the rich and the poor happy
B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
C. Monitor science and technology
D. Deploy the police force wisely

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: The growth of government is necessitated to

8 GREGARIOUS

A. Posterior
B. Outstanding
C. Poisonous
D. Reclusive
E. Congenital

9 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

10 Pistol: Shoot

A. Stone: Throw
B. Catechism: Church
C. Ball: Goal
D. Shaft: Fling
E. Sword: Cut

11 Ali _____ force himself to work on till late in the night

A. Would
B. Would be
C. Could
D. Used to

12 DEVOID

A. Liberty
B. Innermost
C. Faithless
D. Replete
E. Cosmos

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 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 orangulants, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

13

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 by costumes 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 then orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehuman primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

A. Describe some behavioral and evolutionary characteristics of organisms

B. Analyse the reason why early primates left their forest dwellings
C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by poachers
D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates
E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior

The primary purpose of this passage is to

14 SCOWL : SMILE

- A. Jazz : Harsh
- B. Acid : Vinegar
- C. Tendentious : Buck
- D. Wine : Water
- E. Despair : Hope

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 factor can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

15 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.

- 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

16 STIFLE

- A. Volley
- B. Encore
- C. Triplet
- D. Promote
- E. Dapple

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- A. Time of prosperity
- B. Time of adversity
- C. time without government
- D. Time of police atrocities

Q: 'Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to

18 Everyone should _____ himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.

- A. Brace
- B. Ensure
- C. Vaccinate
- D. Insure
- E. Inoculate

- A. Smile: Grin
- R. Melancholy: Antinathv

19 Giggle: Chortle

- D. Melancholy: Impunity
- C. Emancipation: Bondage
- D. Insipid: Charming
- E. Edifice: Fecade

20 ELICIT : RESPONSE::

- A. Religion : ethics
- B. Crime : arrest
- C. Answer : question
- D. Coax : smile