

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	ABSTRACT	A. Theoretical B. Confused C. Indefinite D. Unrealistic E. Paintings
2	Abnegation :	A. Indulgence B. Rejection C. Complete D. Final
3	GIDDY	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl E. Withdraw
4	When Pakistan left the CENTO?	A. 1st April 1978 B. March 12, 1979 C. Feb 1980 D. Feb 1981
5	ACRIMONIOUS	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing E. Enervate
6	ANATHEMA	A. Differentiation B. Benediction C. Fortitude D. Extricate E. Rectitude

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.

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).

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 don 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.

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

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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.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the

A. Sense of insecurity

B. Increased dependence

C. Shortage of food grains

D. Decrease in food grains production

destitute, disabled, widows and the old. It is also true that subsides 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.

Q: Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

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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.

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 costums 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 prehominid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?

- A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans
   B. The orangutans need for large
- B. The orangutans need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates
- C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protest itself from them.
- D. The difficulties that orangutansface when compelled to a socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
- E. The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one orangutans encounters another

9	To succeed in a difficult task	A. You need a person of persistent B. One needs to be persistent C. One needs to be persistence D. Persistent is needed E. Persistent is what one needs
10	AVIARY	<ul><li>A. A weighing machine</li><li>B. A birdbath</li><li>C. An old measure of weight</li><li>D. A bird enclosure</li><li>E. Group of birds</li></ul>
11	LAUD	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity E. Move apart
12	ABOLISH	A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject
13	How many sets wre givne to Punjab in first assembly.	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 26
14	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
15	SQUANDER	A. Scale B. Rebuff C. Haunt D. Hoard E. Lessen

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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 subsides 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.

Q: What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?

- 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.

Whichever way you approach the problem

A. It will not solve

B. It will not be solved D. It will not be solve

C. No one will not solve it

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: Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with educational structure would imply

A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges B. Longer durations for all formal courses

C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations

D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding

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19	SUGAR : SACCHARIN::	A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : Collar C. Cotton : Polyester D. Syrup : Molasses
20	ACT : STAGE::	A. Swim: Pool B. Whale: River C. Cat: Dog D. Fish: Trout