

NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Sad: Melancholic	A. Over: Under B. Joy: Ecstasy C. Weak: Robust D. Book: Writer E. Floor: Ceiling
2	<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 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 offspring.</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 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 prehomimid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.</p> <p>The author of the passage discusses orangutans taken from poachers in order to</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 E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality
3	<p>The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reason?</p> <p>A. The threat posed by new comers to other orangutans territory B. The conflict between males over available females C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutan environment</p>	A. A only B. A and B only C. A and C only D. B and C only E. A , B and C only
4	<p>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 sprit 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q: A spirit of moderation on the part of economically sound people would make the less privileged</p>	A. Unhappy with the rich people B. More interested in freedom and security C. Unhappy with their lot D. Clamourless for absolute equality
	<p>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</p>	

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 empires.

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 far 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.

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. I and III only
- E. II and III only

5

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 Tribunes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape.

According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin languages?

- I. It spread in part due to Rome’s military power
- II. It is reflected in modern political concepts
- III. It is spoken today in some part of Europe

6

PUGNACITY

- A. Adhesion
- B. Inimical
- C. Influx
- D. Acquiescence
- E. Domesticity

7

CHEF : RECIPE

- A. Celestial : Deferential
- B. Musician : Score
- C. People : Band
- D. Novelist : Puzzle
- E. Ambivalent : Dexterous

8

HORSE : STEED::

- A. Offspring : Spawn
- B. Compass : Bore
- C. Dampness : Mildew
- D. Girl : Damsel

9

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.

- 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

10	When the Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the state Bank of Pakistan?	A. 1st Sep 1947 B. Nov 1947 C. 1st July 1948 D. Jan 5, 1949
11	ANATHEMA	A. Differentiation B. Benediction C. Fortitude D. Extricate E. Rectitude
12	LIKELY : PROBABILITY::	A. Sailor : Mutineer B. Bright : Radiance C. Funereal : Eulogy D. Defying : Enemy
13	I shall not desert him ____ all the world	A. By B. For C. With D. From
14	In Bush, Saddam was up _____	A. Into B. For C. To D. Against
15	Who of the following formed the Awami League?	A. Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rehman B. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi C. Maulana Bhashani D. A.K. Fazal ul Haq
16	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
17	SUCCINCT	A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish
18	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
19	DRAMA : STAGE::	A. Disease : relapse B. Commercial : program C. Eclipse : gulf D. Movie : cinema

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20 Many of these major cities lie far 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.

- A. The Latin languages
- B. Military accomplishments
- C. An extensive system of roads
- D. A democratic system of governments
- E. Wide-ranging economic influence

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privileges from the senatorial class. The vote was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape.

Which of the following is Not described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?
