

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	UNCOUTH	A. Urbane B. Exhort C. Sentient D. Prevaricate E. Paroxysm
2	RUNE : ALPHABET	A. Range : Mountain B. Team : Player C. Suspicious : Thief D. Stream : Water E. Star : Constellation
3	_____ by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan	A. Making B. Planned C. Following D. Going E. Liked
4	No sooner did he go in _____ came out	A. Than B. And C. Then D. When

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.

5 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.

The primary purpose of this passage is to

- 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 paochers
- D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates
- E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior

6	LARVA : ADULT	A. Adam : Eve B. Cub : Deer C. Tadpole : Frog D. Grasshopper : Insect E. Snake : Reptile
---	---------------	--

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.

However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the

- A. Unhappy with the rich people
- B. More interested in freedom and security
- C. Unhappy with their lot
- D. Clamourless for absolute equality

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: A spirit of moderation on the part of economically sound people would make the less privileged

- 8 DISCREDITED : REPUTATION: A. Choleric : heat  
B. Stronghold : facility  
C. Stilted : simplicity  
D. Apprehensive : shyness

- 9 Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in \_\_\_\_\_ marriage A. Natural  
B. Bigamous  
C. Love  
D. Conventional  
E. Polygamous

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount important.

- 10 Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.
- A. Resources being out-stripped by population growth  
B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities  
C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries  
D. Large scale deforestation and desertification

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

Q: There has been pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of

- 11 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy, a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding about that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability to manipulate tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K., and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.
- A. The cost involved is very high.  
B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior.  
C. Both A and B  
D. Neither A nor B

Q: why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?

- 12 ETHEREAL : EMPHREAL A. Fetus : Offspring  
B. Earnest : saccharine  
C. Novice : Expert

		D. Obsequious : Sycophantic E. Jargon : Authentic
13	EQUILIBRIUM	A. Parallel B. Tranquilizer C. Membrane D. Imbalance E. Overseer
14	RIDDLE : SPHINX::	A. Luxury : Limousine B. Love : loathe C. Fire : Prometheus D. Scylla : ore
15	I shall not be late for dinner _____	A. Unless the train will be late B. Unless the train will not be late C. If the train is late D. Unless the train is late
16	OBSOLETE	A. Ilyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount E. Hesitant
17	UNAFFECTED	A. Defective B. Insincere C. Transparent D. Weird E. Immune

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: Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?

18		A. To criticize the present educational system B. To strengthen the present educational practices C. To support non-conventional educational organizations D. To present a pragmatic point of view.
19	INCRIMINATE	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate
20	DIET : ANOREXIA::	A. Teasing : Provocation B. Laughter : Irrepressible C. Appraisal : Army D. Revolutionaries : Intrigue