

NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The higher you go, the more difficult it to breathe.	A. Is becoming B. Became C. Has become D. Becomes
2	He had the nerve to suggest that I was cheating.	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
3	THEATER: HISTRIONIC::	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Populous C. Number : Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
4	DIET : ANOREXIA::	A. Teasing: Provocation B. Laughter: Irrepressible C. Appraisal: Army D. Revolutionaries: Intrigue
5	CAPRICIOUS	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady E. Piteous
6	SLURP : SIP::	A. Watch: minute B. Snipe: skirmish C. Guffaw; giggle D. Tiptoe: stumble
7	TACTFUL	A. Unbound B. Boorish C. Lazy D. Renowned E. Polished
8	SECULAR	A. Safe B. Worldly C. Religious state D. Powerful personality
9	The modern club is simply a more refined substitute the old fashioned tavern	A. For B. With C. Of D. To
10	Fresh: New	A. Disease: Malaise B. Supercilious: Meek C. Epical :Homorous D. Indigent : Affluent E. Strident: Polite

Through the U.S. prides itself on behing 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.

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

A. In the US the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million B. Only 20 percent of all the pregnancies in the U.S are planned C. The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that of four decades ago D. The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased

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.

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.

Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage?

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E. About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems.

A. Banal : Insipid

B. Tractable : Recalcitrant C. Pensive : Vacuous D. Profligate : Miserly E. Tangible : Illusory

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 tis 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. Insulted

B. Talked about

C. Killed

D. Misused

Q: In the passage, "abused" means

LUGUBRIOUS: DOLEFUL

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 is most opposite in meaning to the word "integral" as used in the passage?

A. Essential

B. Independent

C. Major

D. Minor

15 BANE

12

13

14

A. Benefit

B. Abundant

C. Zenith D. Virtuous

E. Undulate

16 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

A. Generous

17	BENEFUL	C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous
18	PUERILE	A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Signify E. Juvenile
19	Who was the first Muslim Governor of Punjab.	A. I.I. Chandrigar B. A.R.Nishtar C. Mushtaq gormani D. Mian abdul bari

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 sprirt 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 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

20

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