

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous -----, who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college.	A. Hoarder B. Benefactor C. Promoter D. Rich
2	RANKLE	A. Fragrant B. Subordinate C. Linear D. Soothe E. Condone
3	The waiter hasn't bought the coffee _____ I've been here an hour already.	A. Up B. Till C. Still D. Yet
4	<p>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.</p> <p>Q: why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?</p>	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
5	TEMPT	A. Paramount B. Wish C. Abstemious D. Provoke E. Hoax
6	Abdicate :	A. Give up B. Imperious C. Rude D. Dissent
7	Her reaction was not the only _____ one.	A. Workable B. Possible C. Likely D. Good
8	JAUNDICED	A. Unprejudiced B. Servile C. Remitted D. Discounted Variable
9	TAWDRY	A. Marble B. Humidity C. Insolvent D. Elegant E. Awestruck
10	POSTHUMOUS	A. Grand B. Born after father's death

11 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. Freedom of people
- B. Tyranny of the political parties
- C. Powers of the government
- D. Chances of economic inequality

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 advent of science and technology has increased the

12 ABSTRACT

- A. Theoretical
- B. Confused
- C. Indefinite
- D. Unrealistic
- E. Paintings

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and politics 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 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

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

- A. Confined
- B. Smash

14	OUTBREAK	C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst
15	ETHEREAL : EMPHREAL	A. Fetus : Offspring B. Earnest : saccharine C. Novice : Expert D. Obsequious : Sycophantic E. Jargon : Authentic
16	ERASE	A. Purify B. Imprint C. Nip D. Delete E. Eradicate
17	AUTHOR : ROYALTIES::	A. Archive : Presidents B. Writer : Monarch C. Agent : Percentage D. Patron : Patronage
18	ACT : STAGE::	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
19	AUTHOR : INVENTOR::	A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory
20	There is no incentive for America to sign the treaty since there is every reason to _____ no other nation intends to honour its provisions.	A. Regret B. Inform C. Believe D. Occupy