

NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<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 than orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehuman primates and how apelike behavior influenced our ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.</p> <p>According to the author, anthropologists study the behavior of orangutans in order to</p>	<p>A. Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching B. Assist customs agents in the relocation of orangutans C. Analyse the causes and consequences of contemporary human behavior D. Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals E. Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution</p>
2	<p>The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: As for the war songs and prayers each generations</p>	<p>A. Added something of its own to the stock B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers C. Composed its own songs and prayers D. Repeated what was handed down to it</p>
3	HYMN : SERENADE::	<p>A. Ballade ; Tango B. Psalm : Love poem C. Encore : Aria D. Rock : Croon</p>
4	The final edition of the Love and Cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small ----- of its full volume has ever been published.	<p>A. Edition B. Volume C. Fraction D. Chapter</p>
5	BULK	<p>A. Cheat B. Smallness C. Stalk D. Magnetize E. Eyewitness</p>
6	ACT : STAGE::	<p>A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout</p>

7	INCRIMINATE	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate
8	BLUNT	A. Euphemistic B. Direct C. Dull D. Insensitive E. Recuperate
9	STIFLE	A. Volley B. Encore C. Triplet D. Promote E. Dapple
10	Prelude: Symphony	A. Drama: Epilogue B. Epilogue: Prologue C. Meal: Dessert D. Ticket: Show E. Preamble: Constitution
11	DEBAUCH	A. Cleanse B. Connive C. Edify D. Malinger E. Provenance
12	MOUNTAIN : TUNNEL	A. Window : Frame B. Door : Handle C. Charcoal : Fire D. River : Bridge E. Wall : Height
13	PUGNACITY	A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Acquiescence E. Domesticity
14	DISCREDITED : REPUTATION:	A. Choleric : heat B. Stronghold : facility C. Stilted : simplicity D. Apprehensive : shyness
15	The green supernova is still ----- cosmetologists, as it had never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature.	A. Admiring for B. Enigmatic to C. Dangerous to D. Exploited by E. Famous among
16	Bawl :	A. Mulberry B. Mutter C. Vociferate D. Daub
17	FLACCID	A. Dark-haried B. Torpid C. Tactile D. Sinewy E. Soapy
18	TEMPT	A. Paramount B. Wish C. Abstemious D. Provoke E. Hoax

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 do 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

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- A. Vigor
 - B. Energy
 - C. Influence
 - D. Capacity

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 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 destitute, disabled, widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies 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: Which of the following words is the same in meaning as "power" as used in the passage?

D. Capacity

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BOTANY : PLANTS::

- A. Land : Shrubs
- B. Astronomy : Stars
- C. Anthropology : Thorn
- D. Philosophy : Encyclopedia