

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When the First constitution of Pakistan was passed?	A. 1953 B. 1954 C. 1955 D. 1956
2	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q: Technical know-how developed in the USA</p>	<p>A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries</p> <p>B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems</p> <p>C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation</p> <p>D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries</p>
3	BALEFUL	A. Doubtful B. Virtual C. Deadly D. Headless E. Virtuous
4	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>A. To criticize the present educational system</p> <p>B. To strengthen the present educational practices</p> <p>C. To support non-conventional educational organizations</p> <p>D. To present a pragmatic point of view.</p>

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?

5	ALWAYS : NEVER::	A. Often : Rarely B. Frequently : Mostly C. Constantly : Subsequently D. Intermittently : Causally
6	DISPARAGE	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage E. Regroup
7	Who inaugurated the National Bank of Pakistan.	A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah C. Shoaib Quraishi D. Sikandar Mirza
8	ABOLISH	A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject
9	ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
10	POSTHUMOUS	A. Grand B. Born after father's death C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working E. Origen
11	REDUNDANT	A. Insufficient B. Expanded C. Profound D. Numerous E. Verbose
12	The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them	A. From B. To C. By D. About
13	The telephone _____ several times before I answered it	A. Has rung B. Was ranging C. Would ring D. Had rung
14	Flurry: Confusion	A. Water: Thrust B. Night: Sleep C. Colour: Attraction D. Job: Pay E. Intimidate: Fear
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	Quaid-e-Azam spend the last days of his life at which of the following places.	A. Karachi B. LahoreZ C. Ziarat D. Quetta
17	He used to regale us with anecdotes.	A. Flatter B. Bore C. Fix D. Entertain
18	Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan.	A. Sardar Abdul Rasheed B. I.I. Chandrigar C. Ayub Khan D. Liaqat Ali Khan
19	Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically- -----.	A. Delicious B. Spicy C. Inedible D. Nourishing

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.

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

- 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