

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Immaculate: Spotless	<p>A. Fastidious: Punctilious</p> <p>B. Careless: Carefree</p> <p>C. Mitigate: Pain</p> <p>D. Alay: Aggravate</p> <p>E. Ally: Lesson</p>
2	PRAISE	<p>A. Forgive</p> <p>B. Criticize</p> <p>C. Deny</p> <p>D. Condemn</p> <p>E. Silent</p>
3	TACTFUL	<p>A. Unbound</p> <p>B. Boorish</p> <p>C. Lazy</p> <p>D. Renowned</p> <p>E. Polished</p>
4	BUTCHER : MEAT::	<p>A. Cobbler : Nail</p> <p>B. Juggler : Feats</p> <p>C. Shoes : Cobbler</p> <p>D. Carpenter : Wood</p>
5	If they share burden alternatively, then	<p>A. Won't get tired</p> <p>B. Will get fatigued</p> <p>C. Can't feel tiring</p> <p>D. Will get tired soon</p> <p>E. Don't get tired</p>
6	<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 then orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehuman primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.</p> <p>Which of the following can be inferred between the behavior of orangutans and that of other ape species?</p>	<p>A. While orangutans spend much of their time on the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground</p> <p>B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species but orgutants are more likely to bond for life</p> <p>C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than average orangutans do</p> <p>D. Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes</p> <p>E. Because of their stringent territoriality orangutans are less likely to elude capture by poachers than are other apes</p>
7	BULK	<p>A. Cheat</p> <p>B. Smallness</p> <p>C. Stalk</p> <p>D. Magnetize</p> <p>E. Eyewitness</p>
8	ANGER : INSULT::	<p>A. Business : Judgment</p> <p>B. Admiration : Happiness</p> <p>C. Conduct : Behavior</p> <p>D. Felicitous : Appreciate</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.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must be 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.

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: How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and developed world?

- A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
- B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
- C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and developing world.
- D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

10	When the Ameer of Kuwait visited Pakistan.	A. Sep 1947 B. Nov 1947 C. Dec 1947 D. None of these
11	Flurry: Confusion	A. Water: Thirst B. Night: Sleep C. Colour: Attraction D. Job: Pay E. Intimidate: Fear
12	Who of the following formed the Awami League?	A. Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rehman B. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi C. Maulana Bhashani D. A.K. Fazal ul Haq
13	An argument _____ between the two friends.	A. Broke out B. Broke in C. Sprang up D. Rose up
14	EVADE ; QUESTION::	A. Shirk : malingerers B. Elicit ; response C. Parry : blow D. Knowledge : thrust
15	I shall not desert him _____ all the world	A. By B. For C. With D. From
16	INCRIMINATE	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate
17	_____ i would not have helped such an ungrateful man.	A. Had i been in your place B. Even after knowing that he was ungrateful C. Had I asked him for his help D. Through he did not deserve any help at all E. If he had shown due respect to me

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.

- 18 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 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 is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?

- A. Mismanagement of food stocks
- B. Absence of proper public distribution system
- C. Production of food is less than the demand
- D. Government's apathy towards the poor

19 WET

- A. Parched
- B. Tempered
- C. Humid
- D. Soak
- E. Dusty

20 Sad: Melancholic

- A. Over: Under
- B. Joy: Ecstasy
- C. Weak: Robust
- D. Book: Writer
- E. Floor: Ceiling