

NAT II Biological Science Verbal

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Some of the sculptures formerly ----- the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students. | A. Denied by B. Attributed to C. Adapted from D. Submitted to |
| 2 | ABRUPT | A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation |
| 3 | Who was the second Governor General of Pakistan? | A. Sikandar Mirza B. Liaqat Ali Khan C. Khawaja Nazim Uddin D. Malik Ghulam Muhammad |
| 4 | Dormant : | A. Active B. Vigilant C. Warbling D. Inert |
| 5 | Culmination : | A. Nadir B. Apex C. Lenient D. Blast |
| 6 | <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 was 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: The first war-song</p> | A. Was inspired by God B. Developed spontaneously C. Was a song traditionally handed down D. Was composed by leading dancers |
| 7 | SUPPLE | A. Cram B. Rigid C. Theoretical D. Lofty E. Emaciate |
| 8 | RESOLVE | A. Mull B. Normalize C. Decide D. Unstable E. Involve |

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.

- A. Develop various programs for adult learners.
- B. Open more colleges on traditional lines.
- C. cater to the needs of those who represent "core"
- D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities.

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: According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern sequence means?

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

11 BUTCHER : MEAT::

- A. Cobbler : Nail
- B. Juggler : Feats
- C. Shoes : Cobbler
- D. Carpenter : Wood

12 BRACKISH

- A. Backward
- B. Having of foul smell
- C. Salty
- D. Woody
- E. Novelty

- A. Clever : Shroud
- B. Crinaina : Obseaiuous

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 mis-information 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.

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Q: Which of the following, according to the author, could be the short-coming of genetic in becoming an exact science?

- A. There is a lack of advance technology to explore hidden areas of human brain.
 B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells.
 C. Ordinary microscope is unable to observe nerve cells
 D. Genetics is too complex to resolve some useful information

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MACHINE GUN : MUSKET::

- A. Tank : Chain
 B. Frigate : Cruiser
 C. Autumnal : Vernal
 D. Palace : Cottage

16

ACT : STAGE::

- A. Swim : Pool
 B. Whale : River
 C. Cat : Dog
 D. Fish : Trout

17

OUTBREAK

- A. Confined
 B. Smash
 C. Reliability
 D. Tumult
 E. Burst

18

JAUNDICED

- A. Unprejudiced
 B. Servile
 C. Remitted
 D. Discounted Variable

19

Axiom:

- A. Absurdity
 B. Shirk
 C. Elude
 D. Maxim

20

SECULAR

- A. Safe
 B. Worldly
 C. Religious state
 D. Powerful personality