

NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	THEATER : HISTRIONIC::	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Populous C. Number : Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
2	The 1965 Indo-Pak war was fought on which issue?	A. Ran of Kuch Issue B. Independence of Kashmir C. Issue of Pakhtoonistan D. None of above
3	GARRULOUS	A. Barren B. Funnel C. Censored D. Taciturn E. Notable
4	CHEF : RECIPE	A. Celestial : Deferential B. Musician : Score C. People : Band D. Novelist : Puzzle E. Ambivalent : Dexterous

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and polities 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.

5 Many of these major cities lie for 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.

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 Tributes 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.

It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution

- A. Were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
- B. Were similar to the Roman elders
- C. Embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
- D. Overlooked Cicero’s contributions to the theory of democracy
- E. Formed a government based on world-wide democracy

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.

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- A. As old as traditional education
- B. Still in formative stages
- C. In vogue in advanced countries
- D. Not practical

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, the concept of "lifetime education" is

7 Prelude: Symphony

- A. Drama: Epilogue
- B. Epilogue: Prologue
- C. Meal: Dessert
- D. Ticket: Show
- E. Preamble: Constitution

8 TACITURN

- A. Sentimental
- B. Uncommunicative
- C. Diplomatic
- D. Calculating
- E. Bifurcates

9 BIBLIOGRAPHER : LIBRARY

- A. Apple : Shelf
- B. Student : Examination Hall
- C. Goldsmith : Gold
- D. Teacher : Classroom
- E. Preacher : Road

10 The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil _____ very skilyfully in the end

- A. Pulled it up
- B. Pulled it off
- C. Pulled it away
- D. Pulled it out

11 He seized control of the country _____

- A. By using diplomacy and force
- B. By diplomacy and being forceful
- C. By being a diplomat and forceful
- D. Not only because of diplomacy force

12 Who was the third President of Pakistan?

- A. Sikandar Mirza
- B. Zulfikar Ali Butto
- C. Ayub Khan
- D. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan

Through the U.S. prides itself on behing a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a quiet crisis requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the

nation's 12 infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents When taken together, these and other risk factor can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

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The crisis beings in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families had nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are

- A. Between 2 & 3 years
- B. Between 1 & 3 years
- C. Below 1 year
- D. Below 3 years
- E. None of these

increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely the report says. Yet, it is this period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Children falling in which age group are most severely affected by the quite crisis?

14	We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most _____ of public speakers could in a single speech electrify an audience and bring them cheering.	A. Pedestrian B. Accomplished C. Masterful D. Auspicious
15	When Muhammad Ali Bogra presented his formula?	A. Dec 8, 1952 B. Dec 19, 1952 C. Oct 17, 1953 D. None of these

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.

16	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q: What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?</p>	A. To make it target group oriented B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector D. To reduce administrative cost
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17	SCREAM : WHISPER::	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle C. Blaze : Spark D. Repel : Attract
18	Conservative historians who represent a traditional account as ----- because of its age, may be guilty of taking on trust what they should have ----- in a conscientious fashion.	A. Ancient ... established B. False ... reiterated C. Mythical ... fabricated D. Accurate ... examined E. Suspicious ... challenged

A. Miserliness
B. Callousness

19 TEMPERANCE

- C. Dissipation
- D. Sloth
- E. Hospitality

20 HYPOTHETICAL

- A. Methodical
- B. Based on supposition
- C. Double faced
- D. To do with superstition
- E. Mathematical law