

## NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	CAPRICIOUS	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady E. Piteous
2	The cheerful, lively sound of folk music ----- almost everyone.	A. Expired B. Consoled C. Revived D. Accustomed E. Bared
3	ELICIT : RESPONSE::	A. Religion : ethics B. Crime : arrest C. Answer : question D. Coax : smile
4	IMMATURE	A. Callow B. Transit C. Juvenile D. Intelligent E. Developed
5	ILLICIT	A. Enlighten B. Illusive C. Legal D. Cover up E. Reflect
6	REDUNDANT	A. Insufficient B. Expanded C. Profound D. Numerous E. Verbose
7	Zenith: Nadir	A. Serious: Sober B. Food: Hungry C. Fat: Protiens D. Majestic: Sublime E. Peak: Foot
8	Culmination :	A. Nadir B. Apex C. Lenient D. Blast
9	RECALCITRANT	A. Submissive B. Maladroit C. Audacious D. Travail E. Divert
10	We lost confidence in Salim because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made	A. Tired of B. Delivered on C. Retreated from D. Forget about
11	CARPENTER : VISE::	A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : speak D. Angler : Fish
12	Nobody has come to see us _____ we bought these fierce dogs	A. Since B. For C. When D. Till

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 propotion of low birth weight babies, a smaller propotion 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 factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

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The crisis begins 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 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 born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because

- A. They are mostly malnourished
- B. They are less likely to receive parental care
- C. They are raised by single parents
- D. Their parents are mostly poor
- E. Their parents are emotionally immature

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SHORTAGE

- A. Paucity
- B. Niggardly
- C. Wastage
- D. Hostage
- E. Foliage

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RIDDLE : SPHINX:

- A. Luxury : Limousine
- B. Love : loathe
- C. Fire : Prometheus
- D. Scylla : ore

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LECHER : LUST

- A. Pith : Herb
- B. Glutton : Greed
- C. Business ; Profit
- D. Showbiz : Fame
- E. Garrulous : Cottage

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 off-spring.

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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.

Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?

- A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans
- B. The orangutans need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates
- C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protest itself from them.
- D. The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to a socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
- E. The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one orangutans encounters another

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OCCULT

- A. Intelligible
- B. Crooked
- C. Sectary
- D. Medieval
- E. Society

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GLORIFY

- A. Rectify
- B. Appraise
- C. Extol
- D. Abase

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 importance.

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: Technical know-how developed in the USA

A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries

B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems

C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation

D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries