

NAT II Oriental & Islamic Studies Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The cheerful, lively sound of folk music ----- almost everyone.	A. Expired B. Consoled C. Revived D. Accustomed E. Bared
2	DRAMA : STAGE::	A. Disease : relapse B. Commercial : program C. Eclipse : gulf D. Movie : cinema
3	The benefits of the cooperative program are -----, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.	A. Challenging B. Exclusive C. Normal D. Mutual
4	GARRULOUS	A. Barren B. Funnel C. Censored D. Taciturn E. Notable
5	ADMONISH	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold E. Prepare
6	TROWEL : MORTAR::	A. Wrench : Twist B. Hail : Dew C. Salt : Recipe D. Spatula : Icing
7	Wheel: Hub	A. Sea: Island B. Body: Heart C. Ruling Part: Cabinet D. Life: Happiness E. Watch: Needle
8	The unruly behavior of the children _____ their parents	A. Aggrieved B. Impeached C. Incensed D. Tempered
9	AVIARY	A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bird enclosure E. Group of birds
10	Who was the representative of Pakistan in the Boundary commission of Punjab.	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A Rehman C. Din Muhammad D. Even Jinkins

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.

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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: Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

- A. Sense of insecurity
- B. Increased dependence
- C. Shortage of food grains
- D. Decrease in food grains production

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BATTER

- A. To improve
- B. To beat
- C. To finish
- D. To rise
- E. Baking

13

AUSPICIOUS

- A. Pictorial
- B. Ill-starred
- C. Trusting
- D. Blunt
- E. Scions

14

He has _____ people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours

- A. Stopped
- B. Warned
- C. Curtailed
- D. Requested
- E. Forbidden

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.

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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: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have

- A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region
- B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour
- C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development
- D. Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation.

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THEATER : HISTRIONIC::

- A. Slyness : Stupid
- B. Hamlet : Populous
- C. Number : Numerology

17 Cupidity :
A. Extravagance
B. Sherwd
C. Compainsant
D. Avarice

18 DEVOID
A. Liberty
B. Innermost
C. Faithless
D. Replete
E. Cosmos

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.

19 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. A reality
B. A theoretical suggestion
C. Very funny
D. Next to impossible

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: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase "a far cry" as used in the passage?

20 TAWDRY
A. Marble
B. Humidity
C. Insolvent
D. Elegant
E. Awestruck