

NAT II Oriental & Islamic Studies Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	ABHOR : DISLIKE::	A. Calcify: Petrify B. Rebuke: Ridicule C. Torture: Discomfort D. Fodder: Cattle
2	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 wee repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. 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. Q: Man invented writing because he wanted	A. To be artistic B. To write was song C. To write literature D. To record and communicate
3	PUERILE	A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Signify E. Juvenile
4	The driver suddenly applied the braked when he saw a truck ahead of him	A. Stationary B. Moving C. Static D. Immoble
5	was apponted the first commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army.	A. Major General Sikandar Mirza B. General Ayub Khan C. General Gracey D. None of these
6	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 orangulants, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single offspring. 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 costums 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 prehominid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.	A. Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments D. Contrast the behavior of orangutans with that of other apes E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality

The author of the passage discusses orangutans taken from poachers in order to

7	HAPHAZARD	A. Systematic B. Ecstasy C. Linear D. Follower E. Dangerous
8	When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah given the title of Quaid-e-Azam,?	A. 1928 B. 1938 C. 1948 D. 1940

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 emprises.

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 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.

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.

According to the passage, ancient Roman Roads

A. Connected many major cities in ancient Europe

B. Are engineering marvels unequaled in modern times C. Are similar in some respects to modern highways D. Were products of democratic political institutions E. Caused the development of

modern European cities

It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While

A. Aug 13, 1947 B. Sep, 11, 1947 C. Dec 13, 1947 D. 1st July, 1948

10 When the last session of the All India Muslim League working committee was held?

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Q: The first war-song

A. Was inspired by God

B. Developed spontaneously

C. Was a song traditionally handed

D. Was composed by leading dancers

A. Cheat

B. Smallness

C. Stalk

D. Magnetize

12

11

9

		E. Eyewitness
13	GENEROUS	A. Cruel B. Noble C. Selfish D. Lavish E. Intellectual
14	Her reaction was not the only one.	A. Workable B. Possible C. Likely D. Good
15	MUMBLE : SHOUT::	A. Tickle : poke B. Hunger : lunch C. Provoke : tease D. Flipper : swim
16	He very successfully all the allegations leveled against him	A. Retaliated B. Rebutted C. Extricated D. Eradicated E. Protected
17	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 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.
18	ICE: SWELL::	A. Escape : Manacles B. Cramp : Stress C. Antiseptic : Infect D. Regicide : Ruler
19	DETECTIVE : INFORMER::	A. Author: book B. Architect: draftsman C. Reporter: source D. Vacancy: empty
20	Who was behind the formation of azad pakistan party?	A. Sir sikandar hayat B. Malik feroz khan noon C. Mian Iftikhar uddin D. Iftikhar hussain mamdoot