

NAT II Oriental & Islamic Studies Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	LARVA : ADULT	A. Adam : Eve B. Cub : Deer C. Tadpole : Frog D. Grasshopper : Insect E. Snake : Reptile
2	Thin: Sparse	A. Tract: Tome B. Prologue: Epilogue C. Preface: Book D. Tree: Tall E. Corpulent: Obese
3	Man power is the _____ means of converting other resource to mankind'd use and benefit	A. Indivisible B. Indispensable C. Insuperable D. Inimitable E. Inequitable
4	BENEFUL	A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous
5	COMPLACET	A. Notorious B. Normalized C. Extemporaneous D. Distressed E. Mammalian
6	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
7	_____ 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

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.

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: What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?

- A. Different modules with same function
- B. Same module for different groups
- C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
- D. None of these.

9	Don :	A. Doff B. Assume C. Pine D. Blithe
10	GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
11	Liaqat Ali Khan was murdered by	A. Muhammad Ahmed B. Sayyad Akbar C. Akbar khan D. Saeed Ahmed
12	AERIE : EAGLE::	A. Venom ; Rattle Snake B. Viper : Reptile C. Hawk : Falcon D. Lair :Wolf
13	I shall not desert him _____ all the world	A. By B. For C. With D. From
14	AVIARY	A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bird enclosure E. Group of birds
15	SLURP : SIP::	A. Watch : minute B. Snipe : skirmish C. Guffaw ; giggle D. Tiptoe : stumble
16	<p>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 off-spring.</p> <p>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 then orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehomimid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.</p> <p>The author of the passage discusses orangutans taken from poachers in order to</p>	<p>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</p>
17	EBULLIENT	A. Feminine B. Dull C. Oily D. Salient E. Bulwark
18	After reaching New York, Azhar will have to _____ himself to the new surroundings.	A. Submit B. Adapt C. Mix D. Develop E. Acquaint
19	PARCHMENT : PAPER::	A. Pity : feeling B. Book : paging C. Trees : lumber D. Quill : pen

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.

20

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 prehomimid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out 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 protect itself from them.
- D. The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
- E. The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one orangutan encounters another