

NAT II Oriental & Islamic Studies Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.	<p>A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside D. Oneself E. Tuning</p>
2	How many sets were given to Punjab in first assembly.	<p>A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 26</p>
3	<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 orangutans, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single offspring.</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 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.</p> <p>Which of the following can be inferred between the behavior of orangutans and that of other ape species?</p>	<p>A. While orangutans spend much of their time on the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species but orangutans are more likely to bond for life C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than average orangutans do D. Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes E. Because of their stringent territoriality orangutans are less likely to elude capture by poachers than are other apes</p>
4	Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan.	<p>A. Sardar Abdul Rasheed B. I.I. Chandrigar C. Ayub Khan D. Liaqat Ali Khan</p>
5	PATHOLOGICAL	<p>A. Sick B. Healthy C. Unrealizable D. Selective E. Chemicals</p>
6	SHORTAGE	<p>A. Paucity B. Niggardly C. Wastage D. Hostage E. Foliage</p>

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

A. Duration of the course

- 7 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.
- B. Competence of the course teachers
C. Diversity of the topics covered
D. Real grasp of matter or skill

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, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?

- 8 The more we looked at the price of modern art _____
- A. We liked it less
B. The less we liked it
C. it looked better
D. The more we like it
E. Better we liked it

- 9 Blemish :
- A. Disgrace
B. Eccentric
C. Young
D. Fair

- 10 The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely _____ students
- A. Entertain
B. Absorb
C. Enthral
D. Alienate

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.

- 11 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.
- 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

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

- 12 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy, a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding about that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability to manipulate tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present
- A. Ignored
B. Hotly debated
C. Unanswered
D. Left to the scientists to decide

genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K., and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.

Q: According to the passage, the question of abortion is

13	If they share burden alternatively, then	A. Won't get tired B. Will get fatigued C. Can't feel tiring D. Will get tired soon E. Don't get tired
14	The doctor advised him to go _____ several medical tests.	A. Through B. Into C. Under D. About
15	ESOTERIC:	A. Fair B. Popular C. Alluring D. Private
16	WET	A. Parched B. Tempered C. Humid D. Soak E. Dusty
17	SIESTA : NAP::	A. Lariat : rope B. Farm : plantation C. Sauerkraut ; cabbage D. Coin : rug
18	MUMBLE : SHOUT::	A. Tickle : poke B. Hunger : lunch C. Provoke : tease D. Flipper : swim
19	CHURCH : SPIRE::	A. Temple : Shrine B. Opera : Stage C. Courtroom : Bench D. Mosque : Minaret
20	Who inaugurated the National Bank of Pakistan.	A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah C. Shoaib Quraishi D. Sikandar Mirza