

NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Who was the Chairman of the Punjab Boundary commission .	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A. Rehman C. Even Jinkins D. Rede;off
2	<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 primary purpose of this passage is to</p>	A. Describe some behavioral and evolutionary characteristics of organisms B. Analyse the reason why early primates left their forest dwellings C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by paochers D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior
3	The final edition of the Love and Cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small ---- of its full volume has ever been published.	A. Edition B. Volume C. Fraction D. Chapter
4	Culmination :	A. Nadir B. Apex C. Lenient D. Blast
5	Giggle: Chortle	A. Smile: Grin B. Melancholy:Antipathy C. Emancipation: Bondage D. Insipid: Charming E. Edifice: Fecade
6	INITIATE : END	A. Enthusiasm : Euphemism B. Sum : Difference C. Malignant : Cancer D. Attend : Ignore E. Start : Begin
7	ADMONISH	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold E. Prepare
8	<p>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 tis 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</p>	A. Resignation B. Cautious C. Relief D. Concert

issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present 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:What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?

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: 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

10 CORRESPONDENCE : CLERK::

- A. Office : Manager
- B. Secretary : Stenographer
- C. Proceeds : Accounts
- D. Records : Archivist

11 COMPLACET

- A. Notorious
- B. Normalized
- C. Extemporaneous
- D. Distressed
- E. Mammalian

12 UNDERLING

- A. Topcoat
- B. Yearling
- C. Chief
- D. Flying
- E. Bridging

13 Immaculate: Spotless

- A. Fastidious: Punctilious
- B. Careless: Carefree
- C. Mitigate: Pain
- D. Allay: Aggravate
- E. Ally: Lesson

14 GLORIFY

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

15 Where are my spectacles?

- A. There are they, on your nose!
- B. There they are, on your nose!
- C. Here are they, on your nose!
- D. Here they are, on your nose!

16 TORPOR

- A. Rankle
- B. Impeach
- C. Commentator
- D. Vigor
- E. Teetotaler

17 Bawl :

- A. Mulberry
- B. Mutter
- C. Vociferate
- D. Daub

A. Treachery

18	PAUCITY	<p>B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture E. Envious</p>
19	He had the nerve to face the robbers all alone.	<p>A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage</p>

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: Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

- A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
- B. It has remained effective only in the cities.
- C. It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
- D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country.