

NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Work: Tired	A. Player: Field B. Swim: Pool C. Race: Fatigue D. Book: Knowledge E. Cook: Eat
2	BIZARRE	A. Fair B. Lottery C. Muddled D. Ordinary E. Lull

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.

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

The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" in order to

- A. Establish a point directly related to the main argument
- B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate
- C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data
- D. Disprove the claims made by other with a different views
- E. Concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view

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

A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.

B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.

C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in

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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: How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and developed world?

the developed and developing world. D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

5	SCOWL : SMILE	A. Jazz : Harsh B. Acid : Vinegar C. Tendentious : Buck D. Wine : Water E. Despair : Hope
6	LUGUBRIOUS : DOLEFUL	A. Banal : Insipid B. Tractable : Recalcitrant C. Pensive : Vacuous D. Profligate : Miserly E. Tangible : Illusory
7	ATHEIST	A. Hypnotic B. Bane C. Believer D. Theorist E. Alarmist
8	CORRESPONDENCE : CLERK::	A. Office: Manager B. Secretary: Stenographer C. Proceeds: Accounts D. Records: Archivist
9	Normally an individual thunderstorm about 45 minutes	A. Lasts B. Ends C. Remains D. Continues
10	FRAGILE:	A. Strong B. Grave C. Weak D. Showy
11	Crestfallen :	A. Humiliated B. Hard C. Elite D. Frustrated
12	When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah given the title of Quaid-e-Azam,?	A. 1928 B. 1938 C. 1948 D. 1940
13	The higher you go, the more difficult it to breathe.	A. Is becoming B. Became C. Has become D. Becomes
14	INCIDENCE	A. Stubbornness B. The range of occurrence C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion E. Drastic
15	To succeed in a difficult task	 A. You need a person of persistent B. One needs to be persistent C. One needs to be persistence D. Persistent is needed E. Persistent is what one needs
16	by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan	A. Making B. Planned C. Following D. Going E. Liked
17	MOUNTAIN: TUNNEL	A. Window: Frame B. Door: Handle C. Charcoal: Fire D. River: Bridge E. Wall: Height

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 misinformation 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 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.

A. Insulted

B. Talked about

C. Killed

D. Misused

Q: In the passage, "abused" means

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A. Process

B. Focus

C. Fact D. Goal

Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word "feat" as used in the passage?

A. Disgrace

B. Eccentric

C. Young

D. Fair

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20 Blemish: