

## NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	SIESTA : NAP::	<p>A. Lariat : rope            B. Farm : plantation            C. Sauerkraut ; cabbage            D. Coin : rug</p>
2	AUTHOR : ROYALTIES::	<p>A. Archive : Presidents            B. Writer : Monarch            C. Agent : Percentage            D. Patron : Patronage</p>
3	Man power is the _____ means of converting other resource to mankind'd use and benefit	<p>A. Indivisible            B. Indispensable            C. Insuperable            D. Inimitable            E. Inequitable</p>
4	BOTANY : PLANTS::	<p>A. Land : Shrubs            B. Astronomy : Stars            C. Anthropology : Thorn            D. Philosophy : Encyclopedia</p>
5	<p>Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government inference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.</p> <p>However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p> <p>Q: A spirit of moderation on the part of economically sound people would make the less privileged</p>	<p>A. Unhappy with the rich people            B. More interested in freedom and security            C. Unhappy with their lot            D. Clamourless for absolute equality</p>
6	SWAGGER	<p>A. Drinker            B. Livelier            C. Grovel            D. Actor            E. Vessel</p>
7	<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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>A. Approaching            B. Contacting            C. Introducing            D. Satisfying</p>

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: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word "meeting" as used in the passage?

8	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!
9	The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a _____ escape when it was taking off from the runway	A. Little B. Brief C. Narrow D. Large E. Better
10	TACTFUL	A. Unbound B. Boorish C. Lazy D. Renowned E. Polished
11	He had the nerve to face the robbers all alone.	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
12	HYPOTHETICAL	A. Methodical B. Based on supposition C. Double faced D. To do with superstition E. Mathematical law
13	<p>Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their government to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.</p> <p>However, with necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, regardless of the political party in power. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government must take on more powers to meet the problems of the nations, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p> <p>Q: "Tolerable state of balance" in the last sentence of the first paragraph may mean</p>	A. An adequate level of police force B. A reasonable level of economic equality C. A reasonable amount of government interference D. A reasonable check on economic power
14	RUNE : ALPHABET	A. Range : Mountain B. Team : Player C. Suspicious : Thief D. Stream : Water E. Star : Constellation
15	The doctor warns him that unless he gives up smoking	A. His health will soon be recovered B. He will not recover C. Will he be able to recover D. He will not suffer

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.

- 16 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: What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?

- A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector.
- B. It will remove poverty.
- C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost.
- D. It will motivate the target group population to work more.

17	In Bush, Saddam was up _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Into</li> <li>B. For</li> <li>C. To</li> <li>D. Against</li> </ul>
18	The Chairmen rejected the proposal of increasing employees salary because:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The company had already gained three thousand crore profit</li> <li>B. The company did not have sufficient funds to afford the rise</li> <li>C. The number of employees in the company was very small</li> <li>D. The employees had been demanding it for a long time</li> <li>E. It was not difficult for the company to bear additional burden</li> </ul>
19	We lost confidence in Salim because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Tired of</li> <li>B. Delivered on</li> <li>C. Retreated from</li> <li>D. Forget about</li> </ul>
20	_____ i would not have helped such an ungrateful man.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Had i been in your place</li> <li>B. Even after knowing that he was ungrateful</li> <li>C. Had I asked him for his help</li> <li>D. Through he did not deserve any help at all</li> <li>E. If he had shown due respect to me</li> </ul>