

NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q: What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?</p>	<p>A. To make it target group oriented B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector D. To reduce administrative cost</p>
2	SLURP : SIP::	<p>A. Watch : minute B. Snipe : skirmish C. Guffaw : giggle D. Tiptoe : stumble</p>
3	WANE:	<p>A. Decline B. Tired C. Dead D. Shine</p>
4	BUTCHER : MEAT::	<p>A. Cobbler : Nail B. Juggler : Feats C. Shoes : Cobbler D. Carpenter : Wood</p>
5	INCRIMINATE	<p>A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate</p>

6	INEXORABLE	<p>A. Repetitive B. Tractable C. Garish D. Brackish E. Mnemonics</p>
7	WET	<p>A. Parched B. Tempered C. Humid D. Soak E. Dusty</p>
8	<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: The advent of science and technology has increased the</p>	<p>A. Freedom of people B. Tyranny of the political parties C. Powers of the government D. Chances of economic inequality</p>
9	The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil _____ very skilyfully in the end	<p>A. Pulled it up B. Pulled it off C. Pulled it away D. Pulled it out</p>
10	GLORIFY	<p>A. Rectify B. Appraise C. Extol D. Abase E. Exalt</p>
11	STRIKING	<p>A. Inconspicuous B. Vibrating C. Straight D. Symmetric E. Harmonious</p>
12	I shall not desert him _____ all the world	<p>A. By B. For C. With D. From</p>
13	<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</p> <p>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. 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.</p>	<p>A. Food for work program B. Unemployment allowance C. Food subsidy D. Procurement price of food grains</p>

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, according to the passage, is compared with dearness allowance?

14	ATTRACT	A. Progress B. Circummutates C. Magnetic D. Repel E. Shy
15	GENEROUS	A. Cruel B. Noble C. Selfish D. Lavish E. Intellectual
16	TORPOR	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor E. Teetotaler
17	The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were _____ by the conquered natives.	A. Destroyed B. Endangered C. Enhanced D. Irritated
18	REDUNDANT	A. Insufficient B. Expanded C. Profound D. Numerous E. Verbose
19	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
20	Speech: Peroration	A. Dinner: Desert B. Country: Boundary C. Argument: Conclusion D. Style: Debate E. Money: House