

NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	FLURRY : BLIZZARD::	A. Anger : bluster B. Drizzle : downpour C. Draw ; doodle D. Simmer : cook
2	The Quaid-e-Azam got the degree of Bar at Law at the age of.	A. 16 years B. 20 years C. 18 years D. 24 years
3	CHEF : RECIPE	A. Celestial : Deferential B. Musician : Score C. People : Band D. Novelist : Puzzle E. Ambivalent : Dexterous
4	DEBAUCH	A. Cleanse B. Connive C. Edify D. Malinger E. Provenance
5	Abnegation :	A. Indulgence B. Rejection C. Complete D. Final
6	Bizzare :	A. Normal B. Strange C. Logical D. Tense
7	ANARCHY : ORDER::	A. Adore : Loathe B. Sonnet : Medley C. Tent : Shelter D. Finger : Nail
8	What is the height of Minar-i-Pakistan?	A. 210 Feet B. 196 Feet C. 276 Feet D. 180 Feet
9	Who was the representative of Pakistan in the Boundary commission of Punjab.	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A Rehman C. Din Muhammad D. Even Jinkins
10	OUTBREAK	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst

11 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. 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 vast majority of it

- A. Vigor
- B. Energy
- C. Influence
- D. Capacity

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 words is the same in meaning as "power" as used in the passage?

12	ANIMOSITY	<p>A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability E. Slender</p>
13	The more we looked at the price of modern art _____	<p>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</p>
14	Where was the session of the Muslim League held in which Muhammad Ali Jinnah was conferred the title of Quaid-e-Azam.	<p>A. Agra B. Delhi C. Dhaka D. Patna</p>
15	PALTRY	<p>A. Stallion B. Mastery C. Significant D. Absent E. Enmity</p>
16	The waiter hasn't bought the coffee _____ I've been here an hour already.	<p>A. Up B. Till C. Still D. Yet</p>
17	<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 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 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.</p> <p>Q: At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it so?</p>	<p>A. Yes B. No C. It can do so only in some cases D. Study of genetic disorders is out of scope of genetics.</p>
18	SUCCINCT	<p>A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish</p>
19	PUGNACITY	<p>A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Acquiescence E. Domesticity</p>
20	HORRIBLE	<p>A. Sabotage B. Agreeable C. Dogmatic D. Repulsive E. Appealing</p>