

NAT II Physical Science Verbal

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Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	FOIBLE	A. Feasible B. Gull C. Luxurious D. Forte E. Powerful
2	TORPOR	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor E. Teetotaler
3	ELEVATED	A. Suspended B. Moody C. Subterranean D. Grounded E. Excited
4	He applied for and was legal aid by the Labour Ministry.	A. Allowed B. Awarded C. Offered D. Granted E. Implemented
5	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
6	The history of literature can be traced to the earliest forms of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed, prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and wee repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing due to three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to safeguard one's property by making appropriate tools and taking protective measure in a distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write, purely for utilitarian reasons, he used this new method for preserving his was songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only few could read what was written. Q: Before men invented writing,	A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth B. Prayers were considered literature C. Literature was just singing and dancing D. there was no literature
7	ENERGIZE : ACTIVE::	A. Gourmet : Curry B. Sever : Reckless C. Antiseptic : Infection D. Hone : Sharp
8	ELICIT : RESPONSE::	A. Religion : ethics B. Crime : arrest C. Answer : question D. Coax : smile
9	GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
10	RIDDLE : SPHINX:	A. Luxury : Limousine B. Love : loathe C. Fire : Prometheus
		D. Scylla : ore

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A. Contined

B. Free

C. Apprehend

D. Seize

F. Dominate

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.

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.

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 in not true in context of the given passage?

A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept.

B. Worker's knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
C. "Learning to Be" defends that there is a terminal point to education.

D. Schools and colleges should open extension services.

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Q: According to the author, educational planning should attempt to

A. Train the people at the core. B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges

C. Decide a terminal point to education

D. Fulfill the education needs of everyone

Misrepresentative graphs and drawings ------ the real data and encourage readers to accept ----- arguments.

A. Obscure ... legitimate

B. Distort ... spurious

C. Illustrate ... controversial

D. Complement ... unresolved

E. Replace ... esteemed

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Through the U.S. prides itself on behing a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its you mast and most wilnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant

mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a quiet crisis requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents When taken together, these and other risk factor can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis beings in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families had nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

The main focus of the passage is on the plight of

A. Low birth weight babies

- B. Unwed mothers
- C. Orphaned children
- D. Teenage mothers
- E. None of these

16	Oasis: Desert	A. Lunch : Desert B. Inveigh: Inveigle C. Forest : Jungle D. Ocean : Bay E. Affluence: Poverty
17	Liaqat Ali Khan was murdered by	A. Muhammad Ahmed B. Sayyad Akbar C. Akbar khan D. Saeed Ahmed
18	HYPOTHETICAL	A. MethodicalB. Based on suppositionC. Double facedD. To do with superstitionE. Mathematical law
19	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 don 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

A. It has been able to develop confidence in the people at large.
B. It has bot been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available.
C. It has effectively channelized the food grains to all sectors.

 D. It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society.

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years, the histing rood substay is insignificant to the point of mequity. The rood substay 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 subsides 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, is the main concern about the PDS?