

## NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	LIKELY : PROBABILITY::	A. Sailor : Mutineer B. Bright : Radiance C. Funereal : Eulogy D. Defying : Enemy
2	BROOM : SWEEP::	A. Rack : Leaves B. Attic : Basement C. Dove : Peace D. Admire : Disdain
3	INEXORABLE	A. Repetitive B. Tractable C. Garish D. Brackish E. Mnemonics
4	Usually your work very hard _____	A. You are not being successful B. You will not be successful C. You ought to be successful D. You be not successful
5	THEATER : HISTRIONIC::	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Populous C. Number : Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
6	<p>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 were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q: Man invented writing because he wanted</p>	A. To be artistic B. To write was song C. To write literature D. To record and communicate
7	UNDERLING	A. Topcoat B. Yearling C. Chief D. Flying E. Bridging
8	STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN::	A. Microscope : amoeba B. Psychiatrist : couch C. Wrench : plumber D. Bat : baseball
9	LOATHING	A. Acrimous B. Impact C. Elevation D. Craving E. Flirt
10	LUGUBRIOUS : DOLEFUL	A. Banal : Insipid B. Tractable : Recalcitrant C. Pensive : Vacuous D. Profligate : Miserly E. Tangible : Illusory
		A. Anger : bluster

11	FLURRY : BLIZZARD::	B. Drizzle : downpour C. Draw ; doodle D. Simmer : cook
12	SIESTA : NAP::	A. Lariat : rope B. Farm : plantation C. Sauerkraut ; cabbage D. Coin : rug
13	Normally an individual thunderstorm _____ about 45 minutes	A. Lasts B. Ends C. Remains D. Continues
14	<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 growth of government is necessitated to</p>	A. Make the rich and the poor happy B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands C. Monitor science and technology D. Deploy the police force wisely
15	<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: Which of the following, according to the author, could be the short-coming of genetic in becoming an exact science?</p>	A. There is a lack of advance technology to explore hidden areas of human brain. B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells. C. Ordinary microscope is unable to observe nerve cells D. Genetics is too complex to resolve some useful information
16	APPEARANCE : SUBPOENA::	A. Death : fight B. Payment : bill C. Health : game D. Applause : encore
17	The telephone _____ several times before I answered it	A. Has rung B. Was ranging C. Would ring D. Had rung
18	ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY::	A. Prohibitionist : Liquor B. Capitalist : Commerce C. Peace : War D. Glass : Jug
19	MEAGER	A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover E. Flexible
20	PILFER : ROB::	A. Doctor : Treatment B. Taste : Eat C. Affirm : Intimate D. Innuendo : Desperado

