

NAT II Physical Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	ARCHITECT : BLUE PRINT::	A. Mason : Wall B. Knight : Rider C. High : Low D. Pugilist : Victory
2	If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understated, tentative for	A. Passionate B. Authoritative C. Restrained D. Argumentative
3	BECALMED	A. Generous B. Tranquil C. In motion D. Simulated E. Inquistive

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

The Romans - for centuries is the masters of war and polities across Europe, Northern Africa and Asia Minor - have often been criticized for producing few original thinker outside the realm of positive. This criticism, while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was, after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects. Two of the great disasters intellectual history – the murder of Archimedes and the burning the Alexandria's library – both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient emprises. Engineering is one endeavor in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops of vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, criss-cross Europe and still form the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of these major cities lie for beyond Rome's original province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence the popularity of Latin and its off spring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely, if only so that such master or rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business," a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. The primary purpose of the package is to

- A. Reveal the indifferent attitude taken by the ancient Romans towards the fine arts
- B. Discuss the lasting accomplishments achieved by ancient Romans
- C. Analyse the use of the Latin language by the framers of the Constitution
- D. Show that the construction of roads and aqueducts could not have been accomplished in ancient Greece.
- E. Compare the destruction of the library at Alaxandria to the murder of Archimedes

A. Feb 16, 1974 B. April 14, 1975 C. June 16, 1976 D. May 18, 1974

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7	ABHOR : DISLIKE::	B. Rebuke : Ridicule C. Torture : Discomfort D. Fodder : Cattle
8	The higher you go, the more difficult it to breathe.	A. Is becoming B. Became C. Has become D. Becomes
9	Salma is much too to have anything to do with that abnoxious affair.	A. Noble B. Proud C. Happy D. Difficult
10	SHORTAGE	A. Paucity B. Niggardly C. Wastage D. Hostage E. Foliage
11	MENTOR	A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy D. Curator E. Compiler
12	RUNE: ALPHABET	A. Range: Mountain B. Team: Player C. Suspicious: Thief D. Stream: Water E. Star: Constellation
13	Abandon:	A. Vacate B. Foil C. Lose D. Gain
14	BENEFUL	A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous
15	Although officials claimed that its hull was the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.	A. Iron made B. Impenetrable C. Prominent D. Oval
16	AUTHOR: INVENTOR::	A. Copy right: Patent B. Plot: Machine C. Technology: Gadget D. Book: Factory
17	HYMN: SERENADE::	A. Ballade ; Tango B. Psalm : Love poem C. Encore : Aria D. Rock : Croon
18	He used to regale us with anecdotes.	A. Flatter B. Bore C. Fix D. Entertain
19	ANIMOSITY	A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability E. Slender
20	INDETERMINATE	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished
		E. Excavated