NAT II Biological Science Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	INCIDENCE	A. Stubbornness B. The range of occurrence C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion E. Drastic
2	As ---------- of the Sindh supreme selection board, Allah Bachayo had free --------- to all Government rest houses throughout the country.	A. A scholar - admission B. A survivor - passage C. An organizer - submission D. An institution - advice E. A member - entrance
3	FRAGILE:	A. Strong B. Grave C. Weak D. Showy
4	PORTLY	A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely E. Empty
5	SCREAM : WHISPER::	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle C. Blaze : Spark D. Repel : Attract
6	DISPARAGE	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage E. Regroup
7	INCRIMINATE	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate
8	He is believed to be a very industrious worker.	A. Successful B. Sensible C. Punctual D. Diligent
9	SOPHIST : TRUTH::	A. Quack : medicine B. Director : plan C. Alarmist : legend D. Actor : shoot
10	Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than ____ in his greif	A. Solution B. Consolation C. Freindship D. Kindness E. Happiness
11	DOUR	A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal E. Spotted
12	Nobody has come to see us _____ we bought these fierce dogs	A. Since B. For C. When D. Till
13	CAT : FELINE::	A. Fate : fortune B. Puppet : statue C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion
14	There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside

		D. Oneself E. Tuning
15	He is so lazy that he	A. Cant delay the schedule of completing the work B. Cant depend on others for getting his work done C. Always extends help to others to complete their work D. Can seldom complete his work on time
16	GARRULOUS	A. Barren B. Funnel C. Censored D. Taciturn E. Notable
17	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 is most nearly the same in meaning as the word "meeting" as used in the passage?	A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying
18	IMPAIR	A. Supplant B. Enhance C. Extend D. Graceful E. Singly
19	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	A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years. B. It has remained effective only in the cities. C. It is unique in the world because

	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 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: Which of the following is true of public distribution system?	of its effectiveness. D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
20	CONSEQUENCE	A. Effective B. Plan C. Cause D. Retaliation E. Shame