NAT IIM Management Science Verbal Hard Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than _____ in his greif	A. Solution B. Consolation C. Freindship D. Kindness E. Happiness
2	There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside D. Oneself E. Tuning
3	Belying has mother's worries, Amir's behavior throughout the function was_____	A. Imaginable B. Imperial C. Immodest D. Impeccable E. Impervious
4	After reaching New York, Azhar will have to _____ himself to the new surroundings.	A. Submit B. Adapt C. Mix D. Develop E. Acquaint
5	Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in _____ marriage	A. Natural B. Bigamous C. Love D. Conventional E. Polygamous
6	Research has also _____ the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.	A. Dispelled B. Discovered C. Accepted D. Observed E. Established
7	Everyone should _____ himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.	A. Brace B. Ensure C. Vaccinate D. Insure E. Inoculate
8	How much did it _____ to reach Bombay by car?	A. Cost B. Estimate C. Charge D. Price E. Pay
9	In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any _____ on people under their custody.	A. Blunder B. Beatings C. Injuries D. Crime E. Excesses
10	The petition before the court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management	A. Posting B. Quashing C. Granting D. Removing E. Dismissing
11	Man power is the _____ means of converting other resource to mankind'd use and benefit	A. Indivisible B. Indispensable C. Insuperable D. Inimitable E. Inequitable
12	I am given to _____ that you are going abroad.	A. Predict B. Understand C. Learn D. Think E. Apprehend
13	_____ by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan	A. Making B. Planned C. Following

D. Going
E. Liked

14	The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a _____ escape when it wsa taking off from the runway	A. Little B. Breif C. Narrow D. Large E. Better
15	He very successfully _____ all the allegations leveled against him	A. Retaliated B. Rebutted C. Extricated D. Eradicated E. Protected
16	A glue produced by bees to _____ their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances	A. Build B. Decorate C. Collect D. Design E. Structure
17	He applied for and was _____ legal aid by the Labour Ministry.	A. Allowed B. Awarded C. Offered D. Granted E. Implemented
18	The defending champion justified his top _____by clinching the title	A. Technique B. Supremacy C. Skill D. Form E. Billing
19	He has_____ people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours	A. Stopped B. Warned C. Curtailed D. Requested E. Forbidden
20	There are _____ views on the issue of getting bonus to the employees.	A. Modest B. Adverse C. Independent D. Divergent E. Valuable
21	The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them	A. From B. To C. By D. About
22	The higher you go, the more difficult it _____ to breathe.	A. Is becoming B. Became C. Has become D. Becomes
23	The children were disappointed because they had hoped _____ with us	A. Would have gone B. To had gone C. To have gone D. To go
24	She stood_____Ahsan, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.	A. About B. Before C. For D. To E. Towards
25	He is the friend _____ I trust most	A. Which B. Who C. Him D. Whom
26	You must dispense _____ his service	A. With B. Of C. In D. At
27	The telephone _____ several times before I answered it	A. Has rung B. Was ranging C. Would ring D. Had rung
28	I shall not desert him _____ all the world	A. By B. For C. With D. From
29	I bought a new car last year, but I _____ my old car yet, so at present I have two cars	A. Have sold B. Did not sell C. Could not sell

C. Could not sell
D. Have not sold

30	No sooner did he go in _____ came out	A. Than B. And C. Then D. When
31	The judge acquitted the prisoner _____ the charge of murder	A. About B. From C. Of D. With
32	An argument_____between the two friends.	A. Broke out B. Broke in C. Sprang up D. Rose up
33	When I was a child, I _____ to school everyday instead of going by cycle	A. Had walked B. Have walked C. Walked D. Have been walked
34	Nobody has come to see us _____ we bought these fierce dogs	A. Since B. For C. When D. Till
35	He ran _____	A. Quickly B. So quickly C. Quick D. So quick
36	In Bush, Saddam was up _____	A. Into B. For C. To D. Against
37	The doctor advised him to go _____ several medical tests.	A. Through B. Into C. Under D. About
38	If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you _____ slander.	A. For B. On C. With D. To
39	The waiter hasn't bought the coffee_____ I've been here an hour already.	A. Up B. Till C. Still D. Yet
40	The modern club is simply a more refined substitute _____ the old fashioned tavern	A. For B. With C. Of D. To
41	If they share burden alternatively, then	A. Won't get tired B. Will get fatigued C. Can't feel tiring D. Will get tired soon E. Don't get tired
42	When I saw him through the window_____	A. I ran out to open the door B. I have run out to open the door C. I should run out to open the door D. I am running out to open the door
43	Every person must learn_____	A. That his time needs a wise use B. Wise ways in his time's use C. That how wisely his time can be used D. To make wise use of his time E. To using his time in a wisely manner
44	The income tax raid was too sudden_____	A. So that the man escaped B. For the man escaping C. Then the man escaped D. For the man to escape
45	Many people have law degrees____	A. But not all of them practice law B. However it isn't practiced by all C. And some of them do have practice also D. But some of them do not practice it E. Yet some are not undergoing practices

46	He passed the examination in the first class because he_____	A. Worked hardly for it B. Was hard working for it C. Was working hard for it D. Had worked hard for it
47	Where are my spectacles?	A. There are they, on your nose! B. There they are, on your nose! C. Here are they, on your nose! D. Here they are, on your nose!
48	With great difficulty,_____	A. He could keep his cool B. He could get annoyed C. He could not tolerate his nonsense D. He could lose his temper E. He could perform his usual functions easily
49	He always stammers in public meetings, but his today's speech____	A. Was not liked by the audience B. Was not received satisfactorily C. Was surprisingly fluent D. Was fairly audible to everyone present in the hall E. Could not be understood properly
50	The Chairmen rejected the proposal of increasing employees salary because:	A. The company had already gained three thousand crore profit B. The company did not have sufficient funds to afford the rise C. The number of employees in the company was very small D. The employees had been demanding it for a long time E. It was not difficult for the company to bear additional burden
51	To succeed in a difficult task_____	A. You need a person of persistent B. One needs to be persistent C. One needs to be persistence D. Persistent is needed E. Persistent is what one needs
52	I shall not be late for dinner_____	A. Unless the train will be late B. Unless the train will not be late C. If the train is late D. Unless the train is late
53	_____ i would not have helped such an ungrateful man.	A. Had i been in your place B. Even after knowing that he was ungrateful C. Had I asked him for his help D. Through he did not deserve any help at all E. If he had shown due respect to me
54	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
55	The more we looked at the price of modern art_____	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
56	In order to raise the company profit, the employees	A. Decided to raise the cost of raw material B. Requested the management to implement new welfare schemes C. Demanded two additional increments D. Decided to go on paid holidays E. Offered to work over time without any compension
57	He seized control of the country _____	A. By using diplomacy and force B. By diplomacy and being forceful C. By being a diplomat and forceful D. Not only because of diplomacy force
58	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
		A. It will not solve B. It will not be solved

59	Whichever way you approach the problem	B. It will not be solved
		C. No one will not solve it
		D. It will not be solve

60	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

61	We lost confidence in Salim because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made	A. Tired of
		B. Delivered on
		C. Retreated from
		D. Forget about

62	The driver suddenly applied the braked when he saw a _____ truck ahead of him	A. Stationary
		B. Moving
		C. Static
		D. Immoble

63	Knowledge is like a deep well fed by _____ springs and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it	A. External
		B. Perennial
		C. Immortal
		D. Inehaustible

64	Salma is much too _____ to have anything to do with that abnoxious affair.	A. Noble
		B. Proud
		C. Happy
		D. Difficult

65	There is no incentive for America to sign the treaty since there is every reason to _____ no other nation intends to honour its provisions.	A. Regret
		B. Inform
		C. Believe
		D. Occupy

66	A legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their clients funds	A. Defalcate
		B. Devastate
		C. Devour
		D. Embezzle

67	Normally an individual thunderstorm _____ about 45 minutes	A. Lasts
		B. Ends
		C. Remains
		D. Continues

68	The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil _____ very skilyfully in the end	A. Pulled it up
		B. Pulled it off
		C. Pulled it away
		D. Pulled it out

69	The unruly behavior of the children _____ their parents	A. Aggrieved
		B. Impeached
		C. Incensed
		D. Tempered

70	We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most_____ of public speakers could in a single speech electrify an audience and bring them cheering.	A. Pedestrian
		B. Accomplished
		C. Masterful
		D. Auspicious

71	The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely _____ students	A. Entertain
		B. Absorb
		C. Enthrall
		D. Alienate

72	Ali _____ force himself to work on till late in the night	A. Would
		B. Would be
		C. Could
		D. Used to

73	The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were _____ by the conquered natives.	A. Destroyed
		B. Endangered
		C. Enhanced
		D. Irritated

74	His moral decadence was marked by his _____ from the ways of integrity and honesty.	A. Obsession
		B. Declivity
		C. Departure
		D. Opprobrium

75	Her reaction was not the only _____ one.	A. Workable
		B. Possible
		C. Likely
		D. Good

		A. Insuring

76	After a period of protracted disuse a muscle will atrophy _____both its strength and the ability to perform its function	B. Regaining C. Sustaining D. Losing
77	True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.	A. Interwined B. Tied up C. Bound up D. Inter-related
78	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
79	Although I had pledged not to tell anyone of the previous evening trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became _____	A. Preposterous B. Overwhelming C. Impassive D. Irresistible
80	The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody	A. Specious B. Intemperate C. Spurious D. Convincing
81	Oasis: Desert	A. Lunch : Desert B. Inveigh: Inveigle C. Forest : Jungle D. Ocean : Bay E. Affluence: Poverty
82	Sad : Morose	A. Robust: Weak B. Ingress: Egress C. Grass: Food D. Glad: Happy
83	Work: Tired	A. Player: Field B. Swim : Pool C. Race: Fatigue D. Book: Knowledge E. Cook: Eat
84	Thin: Sparse	A. Tract: Tome B. Prologue: Epilogue C. Preface: Book D. Tree: Tall E. Corpulent: Obese
85	Sad: Melancholic	A. Over: Under B. Joy: Ecstasy C. Weak: Robust D. Book: Writer E. Floor: Ceiling
86	Flurry: Confusion	A. Water: Thrist B. Night: Sleep C. Colour: Attraction D. Job: Pay E. Intimidate: Fear
87	Turbid: Muddy	A. River: Lake B. Tree: Darkness C. Bell: Ring D. Huge: Colossal E. Deep: Shallow
88	Fresh: New	A. Disease: Malaise B. Supercilious: Meek C. Epical :Homorous D. Indigent : Affluent E. Strident: Polite
89	Wheel: Hub	A. Sea: Island B. Body: Heart C. Ruling Part: Cabinet D. Life: Happiness E. Watch: Needle
90	Speech: Peroration	A. Dinner: Desert B. Country: Boundary C. Argument: Conclusion D. Style: Debate E. Money: House
91	Death: Lament	A. Impose: Fine B. Cast: Vote C. Make: Furniture D. Celebrate: Centenary E. Learn: Lesson

#	Question	Options
92	Virus: Disease	A. Discussion: Fight B. Desire: Success C. Suggestion: Acceptance D. Bombardment: Destruction E. Clothes: Gentleman
93	Foot : Toe	A. Body: Legs B. Belly: Intestines C. Nail: Fingers D. Hand: Fingers E. Leaves: Tree
94	Zenith: Nadir	A. Serious: Sober B. Food: Hungry C. Fat: Protiens D. Majestic: Sublime E. Peak: Foot
95	Giggle: Chortle	A. Smile: Grin B. Melancholy:Antipathy C. Emancipation: Bondage D. Insipid: Charming E. Edifice: Fecade
96	Immaculate: Spotless	A. Fastidious: Punctilious B. Careless: Carefree C. Mitigate: Pain D. Allay: Aggravate E. Ally: Lesson
97	Fever: Flush	A. Malaria: Shiver B. Wings: Flap C. Rehearsal: Drama D. Cough: Cough E. Liquid: Gas
98	Pistol: Shoot	A. Stone: Throw B. Catechism: Church C. Ball: Goal D. Shaft: Fling E. Sword: Cut
99	Prelude: Symphony	A. Drama: Epilogue B. Epilogue: Prologue C. Meal: Dessert D. Ticket: Show E. Preamble: Constitution
100	Chains: Clang	A. Leaves: Twings B. Coins:Jangle C. Door: Lock D. Wolf: Roar E. Wire: Snap
101	Abandon:	A. Vacate B. Foil C. Lose D. Gain
102	Abdicate :	A. Give up B. Imperious C. Rude D. Dissent
103	Abhor :	A. Crave B. Reconcile C. Detest D. Rude
104	Abnegation :	A. Indulgence B. Rejection C. Complete D. Final
105	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
106	Bloated :	A. Privileged B. Emaciated C. Swollen D. Rapture
107	Blemish :	A. Disgrace B. Eccentric C. Young D. Fair

108	Bizzare :	A. Normal B. Strange C. Logical D. Tense
109	Bawl :	A. Mulberry B. Mutter C. Vociferate D. Daub
110	Bequeath:	A. Alienate B. stab C. Obstruct D. Dispose of
111	Cataclysm :	A. Reverse B. Upheavel C. Pungent D. Trash
112	Cupidity :	A. Estravagance B. Sherwd C. Compainsant D. Avarice
113	Cumberstone :	A. Awkward B. Analyse C. Decay D. Grow
114	Culmination :	A. Nadir B. Apex C. Lenient D. Blast
115	Crestfallen :	A. Humiliated B. Hard C. Elite D. Frustrated
116	Deluge :	A. Flood B. Object C. Annihilate D. Restore
117	Dereliction :	A. Attention B. Neglect C. Divorce D. Restore
118	Derogate:	A. Exaggerate B. Calm C. Deflenerate D. Ordain
119	Dormant :	A. Active B. Vigilant C. Warbling D. Inert
120	Don :	A. Doff B. Assume C. Pine D. Blithe

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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.

121 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

A. Establish a point directly related to the main argument
B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate
C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data
D. Disprove the claims made by other with a different view

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

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The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" in order to

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A. Connected many major cities in ancient Europe
B. Are engineering marvels unequaled in modern times
C. Are similar in some respects to modern highways
D. Were products of democratic political institutions
E. Caused the development of modern European cities

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According to the passage, ancient Roman Roads

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A. I only
B. II only
C. I and II only
D. I and III only

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According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin languages?

I. It spread in part due to Rome's military power

II. It is reflected in modern political concepts

III. It is spoken today in some part of Europe

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It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution

A. Were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
B. Were similar to the Roman elders
C. Embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
D. Overlooked Cicero's contributions to the theory of democracy
E. Formed a government based on world-wide democracy

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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

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

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

Archimedes

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Which of the following is Not described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?

A. The Latin languages
B. Military accomplishments
C. An extensive system of roads
D. A democratic system of governments
E. Wide-ranging economic influence

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Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race, find in the animals behavior hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutans, can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruits simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding his territoriality are the breeding habits of orangulants, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in an part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by costums agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans, like chimpanzees, are more gregarious and resourceful then orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehominid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

The primary purpose of this passage is to

A. Describe some behavioral and evolutionary characteristics of organisms
B. Analyse the reason why early primates left their forest dwellings
C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by paochers
D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates
E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior

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The author of the passage discusses orangutans taken from poachers in order to

A. Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species
B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching
C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments
D. Contrast the behavior of orangutans with that of other apes
E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality

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129   The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reason?
A. The threat posed by new comers to other orangutans territory
B. The conflict between males over available females
C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutan environment

A. A only
B. A and B only
C. A and C only
D. B and C only
E. A , B and C only

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Which of the following can be inferred between the behavior of orangutans and that of other ape species?

A. While orangutans spend much of their time on the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground
B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species but orgutants are more likely to bond for life
C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than average orangutans do
D. Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes
E. Because of their stringent territoriality orangutans are less likely to elude capture by poachers than are other apes

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According to the author, anthropologists study the behavior of orangutans in order to

A. Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching
B. Assist customs agents in the relocation of orangutans
C. Analyse the causes and consequences of contemporary human behavior
D. Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals
E. Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution

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Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?

A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans
B. The orangutans need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates
C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protest itself from them.
D. The difficulties that orangutansface when compelled to a socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
E. The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one orangutans encounters another

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 youngest and most vulnerable 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.

133   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

A. Between 2 & 3 years
B. Between 1 & 3 years
C. Below 1 year
D. Below 3 years
E. None of these

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Children falling in which age group are most severely affected by the quite crisis?

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A. Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
B. Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunization
C. Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
D. Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
E. Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced

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Which of the following does not constitute the quite crisis in the U.S as per the task force report?

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A. In the US the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million
B. Only 20 percent of all the pregnancies in the U.S are planned
C. The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that of four decades ago
D. The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991
E. About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems.

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Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage?

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The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?

A. 3 times
B. 3.5 times
C. 1.5 times
D. 2 times
E. Not mentioned in the passage

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A. They are mostly malnourished
B. They are less likely to receive parental care
C. They are raised by single parents
D. Their parents are mostly poor
E. Their parents are emotionally immature

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Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because

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Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S?

A.Illiteracy of parents

B. Lack of parental care

C. Poverty

A. Only A
B. Only B
C. Only C
D. Both A & C
E. Both B & C

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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

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A. Added something of its own to the

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Q: As for the war songs and prayers each generations

stock
B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers
C. Composed its own songs and prayers
D. Repeated what was handed down to it

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Q: The first war-song

A. Was inspired by God
B. Developed spontaneously
C. Was a song traditionally handed down
D. Was composed by leading dancers

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Q: The war song evolved out of

A. Creative inspiration
B. Necessity for protective measures
C. Artistic urge
D. Yelling and shouting

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Q: Man invented writing because he wanted

A. To be artistic
B. To write was song
C. To write literature
D. To record and communicate

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Q: The word "measure" in the context of the passage means

A. Weight
B. Rhythm
C. Size
D. Quantity

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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 sprirt 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.

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.

Q: The advent of science and technology has increased the

A. Freedom of people
B. Tyranny of the political parties
C. Powers of the government
D. Chances of economic inequality

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Q: A spirit of moderation on the part of economically sound people would make the less privileged

A. Unhappy with the rich people
B. More interested in freedom and security
C. Unhappy with their lot
D. Clamourless for absolute equality

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Q: The growth of government is necessitated to

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

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Q: 'Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to

A. Time of prosperity
B. Time of adversity
C. time without govenment
D. Time of police atrocities

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Q: "Tolerable state of balance" in the last sentence of the first paragraph may mean

A. An adequate level of police force
B. A reasonable level of economic equality
C. A reasonable amount of government interference
D. A reasonable check on economic power

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A. Traditional systems should be strengthened.
B. Formal education is more important than non-formal.
C. One should never cease to learn.

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Q: What is the main thrust of the author?

D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.

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Q: Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?

A. To criticize the present educational system
B. To strengthen the present educational practices
C. To support non-conventional educational organizations
D. To present a pragmatic point of view.

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Q: According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?

A. All people can be educated as per their needs.
B. Present educational planning is very much practical.
C. Education is a one time process.
D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.

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Q: What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?

A. Different modules with same function
B. Same module for different groups
C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
D. None of these.

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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

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Q: According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern sequence means?

A. Develop various programs for adult learners.
B. Open more colleges on traditional lines.
C. cater to the needs of those who represent "core"
D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities.

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Q: According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?

A. Duration of the course
B. Competence of the course teachers
C. Diversity of the topics covered
D. Real grasp of matter or skill

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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.

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?

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Q: According to the author, the concept of "lifetime education" is

A. As old as traditional education
B. Still in formative stages
C. In vogue in advanced coutries
D. Not practical

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Q: Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with educational structure would imply

A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges
B. Longer durations for all formal courses
C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations
D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding

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Q: In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence "The writing is already on the wall"?

A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
B. changes have already taken place.
C. The signs of change are already visible.
D. You cannot change the future.

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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

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A. Essential
B. Independent
C. Major
D. Minor

organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word "integral" as used in the passage?

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A. A reality
B. A theoretical suggestion
C. Very funny
D. Next to impossible

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Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase "a far cry" as used in the passage?

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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 tis 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.

A. Catching
B. Hoping
C. Sustaining
D. Restraining

Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as he phrase "holding out" as used in the passage?

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A. Ignored
B. Hotly debated
C. Unanswered
D. Left to the scientists to decide

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Q: According to the passage, the question of abortion is

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Q: Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?

A. It has become popular to abort female feetuses.
B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity.
C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research.
D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information

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Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word "obliterate" as used in the passage?

A. Wipe off
B. Eradicate
C. Give birth to
D. Wipe out

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A. Calm

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Q: Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word "charged" as used in the passage?

B. Disturbed
C. Discharged
D. Acquittal

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Q: Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?

A. Possibility of abuse
B. It is confronted by ethical problems.
C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells
D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies

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Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word "feat" as used in the passage?

A. Process
B. Focus
C. Fact
D. Goal

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Q: why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?

A. The cost involved is very high.
B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior.
C. Both A and B
D. Neither A nor B

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Q: In the passage, "abused" means

A. Insulted
B. Talked about
C. Killed
D. Misused

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Q: At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it so?

A. Yes
B. No
C. It can do so only in some cases
D. Study of genetic disorders is out of scope of genetics.

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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

will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.
Q: Which of the following, according to the author, could be the short-coming of genetic in becoming an exact science?

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Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word "squarely" as used in the passage?

A. Rigidly
B. Firmly
C. Directly
D. At right angle

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Q: Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?

A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering.
B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty.
C. If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems.
D. Manipulation of genes is presently does only in tissue cell.

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A. Introspective
B. Accusative
C. Arrogant
D. Optimistic

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A. Resignation
B. Cautious
C. Relief
D. Concert

will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.

Q:What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?

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.

180 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 the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?

A. Mismanagement of food stocks
B. Absence of proper public distribution system
C. Production of food is less than the demand
D. Govenment's apathy towards the poor

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A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
B. Providing enough food to all the citizens
C. Good standard of living through productive employment

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Q: What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?

D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society

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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 of its effectiveness.
D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country.

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Q: Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

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A. Rich
B. Sumptuous
C. Sufficient
D. Quality

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Q: The word "square" as used in the passage means

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

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Q: What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?

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.

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.

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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

A. To make it target group oriented
B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector
D. To reduce administrative cost

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 should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

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A. Food for work program
B. Unemployment allowance
C. Food subsidy
D. Procurement price of food grains

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A. Sense of insecurity
B. Increased dependence
C. Shortage of food grains
D. Decrease in food grains production

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Q: Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

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Q: What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?

A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector.
B. It will remove poverty.
C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost.
D. It will motivate the target group population to work more.

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environment degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of government to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount important.

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Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must built upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to U.S. assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological system in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on its severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region
B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour
C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development
D. Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

Q: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have

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Q: Technical know-how developed in the USA

A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries
B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems
C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation
D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries

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Q: There has been pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of

A. Resources being out-stripped by population growth
B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities
C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries
D. Large scale deforestation and desertification

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Q: The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if

A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.
B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed.
C. Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.
D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care.

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Q: How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and developed world?

A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and developing world.
D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

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195 Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically------------.

A. Delicious
B. Spicy
C. Inedible
D. Nourishing

---

196 Until its defeat by Ireland, Pakistan team won most of its test matches by innings and had achieved an ----------- series of wins.

A. Defeated
B. Unbroken
C. Difficult
D. Aggressive

---

197 The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world, it is ---------- encountered by divers.

A. Rarely
B. Successfully
C. Anxiously
D. Constantly

---

198 Some of the sculptures formerly ---------- the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students.

A. Denied by
B. Attributed to
C. Adapted from
D. Submitted to

---

199 Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated other, the company's financial records were entirely

A. Hidden
B. Spurious
C. Transparent
D. Taxable

---

200 As---------- as she is original, Tahira has created songs for theaters, classical concerts, and Pakistani movies.

A. Versatile
B. Old fashioned
C. Sophisticated
D. Solo

201	The benefits of the cooperative program are --------, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.	A. Challenging B. Exclusive C. Normal D. Mutual
202	The author monotonously numerates the ------------ points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might ----------- the reader's interest.	A. week ... sell to B. Trivial ... boost C. Stylistic ... irritate D. Essential ... limit
203	The final edition of the Love and Cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small ------------ of its full volume has ever been published.	A. Edition B. Volume C. Fraction D. Chapter
204	Muslim alchemists tried to attain wealth by ------------ copper and other base metals into gold.	A. Placing B. Coin aging C. Melting D. Transforming
205	An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous ----------. who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college.	A. Hoarder B. Benefactor C. Promoter D. Rich
206	Although officials claimed that its hull was -----------. the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.	A. Iron made B. Impenetrable C. Prominent D. Oval
207	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
208	Conservative historians who represent a traditional account as --------- because of its age, may be guilty of taking on trust what they should have ------ in a conscientious fashion.	A. Ancient ... established B. False ... reiterated C. Mythical ... fabricated D. Accurate ... examined E. Suspicious ... challenged
209	The art of shehnaz Begum often presents us with an idyllic vision that is subtly ----------- by more sinister elements, as if suggesting the ------------ beauty of our surroundings.	A. Enhanced ... pristine B. Invaded ... flawed C. Altered ... Unmarred D. redeemed ... hallowed E. devastated ... bland
210	The ------------ workshop had not been used in years	A. Orphan B. Advanced C. Decorated D. Renovated E. Derelict
211	Producers of Punjabi films have long decried the ---------- of the Lahore movie critics, whose reviews can determine the fate of a film in a month.	A. Fallacy B. Poverty C. Cruelty D. Power E. Absent mindedness
212	With the current wave of crime, travelers on Lahore route are ---------- to make sure their wallet is secure.	A. Banned B. Irreverent C. Illiterate D. Urged E. Permitted
213	Working --------- under time pressure, Shamim didn't her --------- mistake.	A. Continually - simple B. Meticulously - stupid C. Hastily - Careless D. Continuously - abnormal E. Leisurely - inevitable
214	The cheerful, lively sound of folk music --------- almost everyone.	A. Expired B. Consoled C. Revived D. Accustomed E. Bared
215	The --------- manner in which the trainee manager candidate addressed the board of selection committee was basic reason for his rejection; the board members agreed that enthusiasm is an essential is an essential quality in a manager.	A. Imaginative B. Superior C. Timorous D. Perfunctory E. Suspicious
216	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

217	His ------------ painting style made it siddicult to follow his thought processes - no surprise to his contemporaries, who were familiar with his ----------- manner of talking.	A. Hypnotic ... attractive B. Complex ... affected C. Laborious ... tedious D. Convoluted ... circumlocutory E. Precise ... arcane
218	After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself -------- tired.	A. Surprisingly B. More C. Slowly D. Unceasingly E. Incessantly
219	The green supernova is still ------------- cosmetologists, as it had never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature.	A. Admiring for B. Enigmatic to C. Dangerous to D. Exploited by E. Famous among
220	GROAN : SCREAM::	A. Stroll : Amble B. Clown : Crone C. Strained : Wit D. Grin : Guffaw
221	BINOCULARS : SEE::	A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : Hear D. Camera : Aperture
222	ANARCHY : ORDER::	A. Adore : Loathe B. Sonnet : Medley C. Tent : Shelter D. Finger : Nail
223	SUGAR : SACCHARIN::	A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : Collar C. Cotton : Polyester D. Syrup : Molasses
224	EAGLE : AMERICA::	A. Bath : Turkey B. John Bull : England C. Oriole : Baseball D. Statue : Liberty
225	AFFLUENT : LUCKY::	A. Greedy : Money B. Charitable : Stingy C. Unsuccessful : Lazy D. Rely : Retort
226	FODDER : BULL::	A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : Beetle C. Slop : Hog D. Roe : Cupid
227	ACT : STAGE::	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
228	PILFER : ROB::	A. Doctor : Treatment B. Taste : Eat C. Affirm : Intimate D. Innuendo : Desperado
229	ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND::	A. Peninsula : Strait B. Cluster : Stars C. Border : Desert D. Sun : Planet
230	AGENDA : MEETING::	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman
231	MANACLE : MALEFACTOR::	A. Juvenile : Delinquent B. Suave : Maniac C. Muzzle : Dog D. Pinto : Tether
232	AERIE : EAGLE::	A. Venom ; Rattle Snake B. Viper : Reptile C. Hawk : Falcon D. Lair :Wolf
233	ALTIMERTER : HEIGHT::	A. Speedometer : Speed B. Observatory : Constellation C. Racetrack : Furlong

		D. Vessel : Knots
234	SLIPHOD : ORGANIZATION::	A. Clever : Shroud B. Cringing : Obsequious C. Prodigal : Generosity D. Phelgmatic : Emotion
235	CRAVAT : NECK::	A. Artist : Smock B. Bib : Dinner C. Muzzle : Biting D. Spats : Ankles
236	DIET : ANOREXIA::	A. Teasing : Provocation B. Laughter : Irrepressible C. Appraisal : Army D. Revolutionaries : Intrigue
237	ARCHITECT : BLUE PRINT::	A. Mason : Wall B. Knight : Rider C. High : Low D. Pugilist : Victory
238	ALWAYS : NEVER::	A. Often : Rarely B. Frequently : Mostly C. Constantly : Subsequently D. Intermittently : Causally
239	ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT::	A. Democracy : Republic B. Penury : Wealth C. Verbosity : Words D. Socialism : Custom
240	ABHOR : DISLIKE::	A. Calcify : Petrify B. Rebuke : Ridicule C. Torture : Discomfort D. Fodder : Cattle
241	ARGUMENT : DEBATE::	A. Violence : Peace B. Fight : Contest C. Challenge : Opponent D. Doe : Stag
242	ANGER : INSULT::	A. Business : Judgment B. Admiration : Happiness C. Conduct : Behavior D. Felicitous : Appreciate
243	AUTHOR : INVENTOR::	A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory
244	ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY::	A. Prohibitionist : Liquor B. Capitalist : Commerce C. Peace : War D. Glass : Jug
245	HORSE : STEED::	A. Offspring : Spawn B. Compass : Bore C. Dampness : Mildew D. Girl : Damsel
246	BROOM : SWEEP::	A. Rack : Leaves B. Attic : Basement C. Dove : Peace D. Admire : Disdain
247	LOOM : YARN::	A. Vanish : Tale B. Wool : Sweater C. Smithy : Iron D. Admire : Disdain
248	AUTHOR : ROYALTIES::	A. Archive : Presidents B. Writer : Monarch C. Agent : Percentage D. Patron : Patronage
249	TRUCK : LORRY::	A. Adobe : Brick B. Crane : Hoist C. Carriage : Pram D. Transport : Support
250	BUTCHER : MEAT::	A. Cobbler : Nail B. Juggler : Feats C. Shoes : Cobbler D. Carpenter : Wood
251	GAUCHE : POLISHED::	A. Grow : Dindle B. Warden : Tower C. Meat : Water

		C. Moat : Water
		D. Thickness : Gauge
252	HYMN : SERENADE::	A. Ballade ; Tango
		B. Psalm : Love poem
		C. Encore : Aria
		D. Rock : Croon
253	CAT : MOUSE::	A. Bird : Worm
		B. Dog : Tail
		C. Trap : Attic
		D. Hide : Seek
254	SPATTER : SOAK::	A. Alarm : Whistle
		B. Desert : Sahara
		C. Bubble : Ball
		D. Whisper : Shout
255	TROWEL : MORTAR::	A. Wrench : Twist
		B. Hail : Dew
		C. Salt : Recipe
		D. Spatula : Icing
256	LUMBER : WALK::	A. Splinter : Fly
		B. Flounder ; Swim
		C. Seed : Rind
		D. Coal : Asphalt
257	PARROT : APE::	A. Curve : Arc
		B. Wood : Tree
		C. Crane : Boar
		D. Alarm : Fire
258	SLICE : SCALPEL::	A. Knit : Gloves
		B. Signal : Flare
		C. Yarn : Fiber
		D. Air : Tube
259	STAGE : DIRECTOR::	A. Choir : Soprano
		B. Judge : Lawyer
		C. Band : Clarinet
		D. Meeting : Chairman
260	SCREAM : WHISPER::	A. Staircase : Elevator
		B. Pedal : Bicycle
		C. Blaze : Spark
		D. Repel : Attract
261	BEEF : COW::	A. Venison : Buffalo
		B. Sheep : Mutton
		C. Mutton : Sheep
		D. Pork : Goat
262	ENERGIZE : ACTIVE::	A. Gourmet : Curry
		B. Sever : Reckless
		C. Antiseptic : Infection
		D. Hone : Sharp
263	MENDICANT : BEGGING::	A. Coup : Thunder
		B. Proponent : Abstained
		C. Player : Chess
		D. Charlatan : Deception
264	BOTANY : PLANTS::	A. Land : Shrubs
		B. Astronomy : Stars
		C. Anthropology : Thorn
		D. Philosophy : Encyclopedia
265	CHURCH : SPIRE::	A. Temple : Shrine
		B. Opera : Stage
		C. Courtroom : Bench
		D. Mosque : Minaret
266	MACHINE GUN : MUSKET::	A. Tank : Chain
		B. Frigate : Cruiser
		C. Autumnal : Vernal
		D. Palace : Cottage
267	LIKELY : PROBABILITY::	A. Sailor : Mutineer
		B. Bright : Radiance
		C. Funereal : Eulogy
		D. Defying : Enemy
268	ICE : SWELL::	A. Escape : Manacles
		B. Cramp : Stress
		C. Antiseptic : Infect
		D. Regicide : Ruler
		A. Slyness : Stupid

269	THEATER : HISTRIONIC::	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Populous C. Number : Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
270	VISE : GRIPS::	A. Tempers ; flare B. Kiln : potter C. Spout : geysers D. Calipers : measure
271	CAMERA : SIGHT::	A. Pictures : anthology B. Type : touch C. Headphone : hearing D. Thirst : water
272	PARCHMENT : PAPER::	A. Pity : feeling B. Book : paging C. Trees : lumber D. Quill : pen
273	DETECTIVE : INFORMER::	A. Author : book B. Architect : draftsman C. Reporter : source D. Vacancy : empty
274	EVADE ; QUESTION::	A. Shirk : malingerers B. Elicit ; response C. Parry : blow D. Knowledge : thrust
275	RIDDLE : SPHINX::	A. Luxury : Limousine B. Love : loathe C. Fire : Prometheus D. Scylla : ore
276	FLURRY : BLIZZARD::	A. Anger : bluster B. Drizzle : downpour C. Draw ; doodle D. Simmer : cook
277	ELECTRON : NUCLEUS::	A. Electric : exciting B. Earth : Sun C. Magnet : pole D. Cell : membrane
278	ELICIT : RESPONSE::	A. Religion : ethics B. Crime : arrest C. Answer : question D. Coax : smile
279	FASTIDIOUS : VULGARITY::	A. Vacillating : action B. Fade : intensity C. Security : mob D. Speeding : bourgeois
280	APPEARANCE : SUBPOENA::	A. Death : fight B. Payment : bill C. Health : game D. Applause : encore
281	CARPENTER : VISE::	A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : speak D. Angler : Fish
282	DRAMA : STAGE::	A. Disease : relapse B. Commercial : program C. Eclipse : gulf D. Movie : cinema
283	CALIBER : RIFLE::	A. Army : ammunition B. Compass : bore C. Quality : shoot D. Gauge : rails
284	MUMBLE : SHOUT::	A. Tickle : poke B. Hunger : lunch C. Provoke : tease D. Flipper : swim
285	CORRESPONDENCE : CLERK::	A. Office : Manager B. Secretary : Stenographer C. Proceeds : Accounts D. Records : Archivist
286	STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN::	A. Microscope : amoeba B. Psychiatrist : couch C. Wrench : plumber D. Bat : baseball

287	SIESTA : NAP::	A. Lariat : rope B. Farm : plantation C. Sauerkraut ; cabbage D. Coin : rug
288	SLURP : SIP::	A. Watch : minute B. Snipe : skirmish C. Guffaw ; giggle D. Tiptoe : stumble
289	SOPHIST : TRUTH::	A. Quack : medicine B. Director : plan C. Alarmist : legend D. Actor : shoot
290	CAT : FELINE::	A. Fate : fortune B. Puppet : statue C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion
291	PRICE : EXORBITANT::	A. Listening : boredom B. Motion : distance C. Fire : overshoot D. Fatigue : exhaustion
292	RETICENT : PRATTLE::	A. Hedonist : war B. Phlegmatic : emote C. Ascetic : austerity D. Chasten : chide
293	DISCREDITED : REPUTATION::	A. Choleric : heat B. Stronghold : facility C. Stilted : simplicity D. Apprehensive : shyness
294	LARVA : ADULT	A. Adam : Eve B. Cub : Deer C. Tadpole : Frog D. Grasshopper : Insect E. Snake : Reptile
295	MOUNTAIN : TUNNEL	A. Window : Frame B. Door : Handle C. Charcoal : Fire D. River : Bridge E. Wall : Height
296	INITIATE : END	A. Enthusiasm : Euphemism B. Sum : Difference C. Malignant : Cancer D. Attend : Ignore E. Start : Begin
297	MAUDLIN : DISPASSION	A. Dauntless : Trepidation B. Mawkish : Sentiment C. Vociferous : Predilection D. Avuncular : Kinship E. Perfunctory : Laxity
298	BIBLIOGRAPHER : LIBRARY	A. Apple : Shelf B. Student : Examination Hall C. Goldsmith : Gold D. Teacher : Classroom E. Preacher : Road
299	TAPESTRY : LOOM	A. Emulsion : Wall B. Inflation : Poor C. Painting : Easel D. Plan : Trip E. Computer : Mouse
300	PERORATION : ADDRESS	A. Preamble : Speech B. Orchestration : Overture C. Score : Finale D. Chapter : Fiction E. Denouement : Novel
301	RUNE : ALPHABET	A. Range : Mountain B. Team : Player C. Suspicious : Thief D. Stream : Water E. Star : Constellation
302	VESSEL : FLEET	A. Forest : Clearing B. Squadron : Rank C. Hound : Pack D. Wide : Trunk E. Lion : Lair

303	TEDIOUS : BOREDOM	A. Burglar : Warning B. Witty : Rejuvenation C. Enigmatic : Uncertainty D. Square : Circle E. Cliche : Epigram
304	SCOWL : SMILE	A. Jazz : Harsh B. Acid : Vinegar C. Tendentious : Buck D. Wine : Water E. Despair : Hope
305	LECHER : LUST	A. Pith : Herb B. Glutton : Greed C. Business ; Profit D. Showbiz : Fame E. Garrulous : Cottage
306	LUGUBRIOUS : DOLEFUL	A. Banal : Insipid B. Tractable : Recalcitrant C. Pensive : Vacuous D. Profligate : Miserly E. Tangible : Illusory
307	GROVEL : SERVILE	A. Elevator : Skyscraper B. Neglect : fortuitous C. Summary : Narration D. Foresee : Prescient E. Risk : Indiscriminate
308	CLARIFY : CONFUSION	A. Cloud : Thunder B. Wish : Success C. Declare : Bankruptcy D. Algorithm : Structure E. Mediate : Altercation
309	ETHEREAL : EMPHREAL	A. Fetus : Offspring B. Earnest : saccharine C. Novice : Expert D. Obsequious : Sycophantic E. Jargon : Authentic
310	MOAT : CASTLE	A. Bridge : River B. Propel : Ship C. Archer : Bow D. Cummerbund : Waist E. Shoe : Foot
311	DOLLAR : DIME	A. Rupee : Frank B. Saleswoman : Pitch C. Retreat : Victory D. Century : Decade E. Ring : Necklace
312	CHEF : RECIPE	A. Celestial : Deferential B. Musician : Score C. People : Band D. Novelist : Puzzle E. Ambivalent : Dexterous
313	OSSIFY : BONE	A. Embezzle : Account B. Refine : Crude Oil C. Pulverize : Dust D. Filter : Water E. Euphoria : Hydrophobia
314	PATHOLOGICAL	A. Sick B. Healthy C. Unrealizable D. Selective E. Chemicals
315	DETACH	A. Separate B. Pack C. Bottom line D. Scratch E. Ambulatory
316	SYNCHRONIZED	A. Arthythmic B. Resonating C. Harmonized D. Bough E. Chronological
317	CHAOTIC	A. Immersive B. Orderly C. Hectic D. Nervous E. Embarrassing

318	BOMBASTIC	A. Creative B. Selfish C. Artistic D. Polite E. Overbearing
319	GARRULOUS	A. Barren B. Funnel C. Censored D. Taciturn E. Notable
320	ELEVATED	A. Suspended B. Moody C. Subterranean D. Grounded E. Excited
321	REDUNDANT	A. Insufficient B. Expanded C. Profound D. Numerous E. Verbose
322	INANE	A. Bawdy B. Serious C. Mature D. Anonymous E. Opposite
323	CONFIDANT	A. Silt B. Confession C. Enemy D. Acquaintance E. Reliable
324	ACRIMONIOUS	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing E. Enervate
325	BARREN	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom E. Concave
326	APATHY	A. Enemy B. Love C. Noble D. Temptation E. Lucrative
327	OUTBREAK	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst
328	INDULGENT	A. Active B. Agile C. Squanders D. Oppressive E. Discrete
329	PRECIOUS	A. Honor B. Treasured C. Paltry D. Jewel E. Valuable
330	LISTLESS	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic E. Precious
331	INDETERMINATE	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished E. Excavated
332	FOIBLE	A. Feasible B. Gull C. Luxurious D. Forte

		D. Forte
		E. Powerful
333	ATTRACT	A. Progress B. Circummutates C. Magnetic D. Repel E. Shy
334	ADMONISH	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold E. Prepare
335	ANIMOSITY	A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability E. Slender
336	PORTLY	A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely E. Empty
337	IMPETUOUS	A. Defensive B. Ardent C. Hobbyist D. Wary E. Squeal
338	VALID	A. Laud B. Unsound C. Due D. Dump E. Cogent
339	EXACERBATE	A. Prolific B. Inert C. Insane D. Ameliorate E. Bronze
340	EQUILIBRIUM	A. Parallel B. Tranquilizer C. Membrane D. Imbalance E. Overseer
341	OBSOLETE	A. Ilyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount E. Hesitant
342	BIZARRE	A. Fair B. Lottery C. Muddled D. Ordinary E. Lull
343	IRK	A. Broad B. Profound C. Delight D. Lofty E. Shock
344	DOUR	A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal E. Spotted
345	STRIKING	A. Inconspicuous B. Vibrating C. Straight D. Symmetric E. Harmonious
346	PROFUSION	A. Penetration B. Abundance C. Scarcity D. Ordinance E. Audacity
		A. Childless B. Vascular

347	SYBARITE	C. Ascetic
		D. Imposter
		E. Veteran

348	TEAR	A. Rectify
		B. Lacerate
		C. Rupture
		D. Lancelets
		E. Procrastinate

349	COMPLACET	A. Notorious
		B. Normalized
		C. Extemporaneous
		D. Distressed
		E. Mammalian

350	WET	A. Parched
		B. Tempered
		C. Humid
		D. Soak
		E. Dusty

351	ADAPT	A. Approve
		B. Applaud
		C. Shed
		D. Reject
		E. Fit

352	ATHEIST	A. Hypnotic
		B. Bane
		C. Believer
		D. Theorist
		E. Alarmist

353	GENEROUS	A. Cruel
		B. Noble
		C. Selfish
		D. Lavish
		E. Intellectual

354	SWAGGER	A. Drinker
		B. Livelier
		C. Grovel
		D. Actor
		E. Vessel

355	TEMPT	A. Paramount
		B. Wish
		C. Abstemious
		D. Provoke
		E. Hoax

356	LOATHING	A. Acrimonious
		B. Impact
		C. Elevation
		D. Craving
		E. Flirt

357	GLORIFY	A. Rectify
		B. Appraise
		C. Extol
		D. Abase
		E. Exalt

358	HAPHAZARD	A. Systematic
		B. Ecstasy
		C. Linear
		D. Follower
		E. Dangerous

359	BLUNT	A. Euphemistic
		B. Direct
		C. Dull
		D. Insensitive
		E. Recuperate

360	PRAISE	A. Forgive
		B. Criticize
		C. Deny
		D. Condemn
		E. Silent

361	OCCULT	A. Intelligible
		B. Crooked
		C. Sectary
		D. Medieval
		E. Society

| | | A. Mull |

362	RESOLVE	B. Normalize C. Decide D. Unstable E. Involve
363	CAPTURE	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize E. Dominate
364	OBLIVION	A. Remembrance B. Bounced C. Slaughter D. Sentimentality E. Whirlpool
365	ERASE	A. Purify B. Imprint C. Nip D. Delete E. Eradicate
366	ACCUMULATE	A. Proliferate B. Abuse C. Congress D. Rally E. Board
367	ILLICIT	A. Enlighten B. Illusive C. Legal D. Cover up E. Reflect
368	BRISK	A. Engrossed B. Occupied C. Diligent D. Swift E. Listless
369	EBULLIENT	A. Feminine B. Dull C. Oily D. Salient E. Bulwark
370	HORRIBLE	A. Sabotage B. Agreeable C. Dogmatic D. Repulsive E. Appealing
371	UNAFFECTED	A. Defective B. Insincere C. Transparent D. Weird E. Immune
372	MENTOR	A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy D. Curator E. Compiler
373	CONSEQUENCE	A. Effective B. Plan C. Cause D. Retaliation E. Shame
374	STIFLE	A. Volley B. Encore C. Triplet D. Promote E. Dapple
375	BECALMED	A. Generous B. Tranquil C. In motion D. Simulated E. Inquistive
376	BLITHE	A. Despondent B. Mutinous C. Angelic D. Rigid E. Opaque

377	TEEMING	A. Marble B. Barren C. Individual D. Putting E. Combustible
378	TAWDRY	A. Marble B. Humidity C. Insolvent D. Elegant E. Awestruck
379	LAUD	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity E. Move apart
380	NOVICE	A. Deletion B. Beatitude C. Volley D. Veteran E. Democrat
381	ESCHEW	A. Pursue B. Swallow C. Bolt D. Cocoon E. Smooth
382	GIDDY	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl E. Withdraw
383	IMPAIR	A. Supplant B. Enhance C. Extend D. Graceful E. Singly
384	TEDIOUS	A. Plainspoken B. Refreshing C. Coarse D. Appropriate E. Hygienic
385	SUPPLE	A. Cram B. Rigid C. Theoretical D. Lofty E. Emaciate
386	SQUANDER	A. Scale B. Rebuff C. Haunt D. Hoard E. Lessen
387	TACTFUL	A. Unbound B. Boorish C. Lazy D. Renowned E. Polished
388	TERSE	A. Chattering B. Threefold C. Lean D. Miserly E. Lumped together
389	PLAINTIVE	A. Pithy B. Quaint C. Accuser D. Merry E. Hardened
390	URBANE	A. Loitering B. Rustic C. Churlish D. Misguided E. Square
391	GREGARIOUS	A. Posterior B. Outstanding C. Poisonous D. Reclusive E. Congenital

392	VIABLE	A. Feasible B. Motionless C. Corrective D. Unworkable E. Nomadic
393	SOOTHE	A. Simmer B. Eat greedily C. Excite D. Purify E. Vibrate
394	CAPRICIOUS	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady E. Piteous
395	UPBRAID	A. Hurdle B. Praise C. Downcast D. Dishevel E. Clump
396	FLACCID	A. Dark-haried B. Torpid C. Tactile D. Sinewy E. Soapy
397	FICKLE	A. Entertain B. Resolute C. Compress D. Turn aside E. Resemble
398	MEAGER	A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover E. Flexible
399	HOVEL	A. Crowd B. Whisk C. Pudding D. Palace E. Dust
400	CREDULOUS	A. Gullible B. Skeptical C. Unrewarded D. Humorous E. Endebted
401	BRAZEN	A. Red-handed B. Ironic C. Modest D. Trespass E. Fireplace
402	DEVOID	A. Liberty B. Innermost C. Faithless D. Replete E. Cosmos
403	LOUTISH	A. Dejected B. Vast C. Urbane D. Pitiful E. Silent
404	AUSPICIOUS	A. Pictorial B. Ill-starred C. Trusting D. Blunt E. Scions
405	SUCCINCT	A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish
406	INCRIMINATE	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume

407	PALTRY	A. Stallion B. Mastery C. Significant D. Absent E. Enmity
408	PUGNACITY	A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Acquiescence E. Domesticity
409	PAUCITY	A. Treachery B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture E. Envious
410	JAUNDICED	A. Unprejudiced B. Servile C. Remitted D. Discounted Variable
411	TORPOR	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor E. Teetotaler
412	BULK	A. Cheat B. Smallness C. Stalk D. Magnetize E. Eyewitness
413	SIMULATED	A. Sequential B. Authentic C. Discouraged D. Mixed E. Depressed
414	PUERILE	A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Signify E. Juvenile
415	RANKLE	A. Fragrant B. Subordinate C. Linear D. Soothe E. Condone
416	UNDERLING	A. Topcoat B. Yearling C. Chief D. Flying E. Bridging
417	SERRATED	A. Oily B. Joined C. Smooth D. Greeted E. Indecisive
418	ANTIPATHY	A. Liking B. Pathetic C. Provocation D. Bluntness E. Venom
419	DIAPHANOUS	A. Transitive B. Secular C. Schematic D. Opaque E. Elephantine
420	DISPARAGE	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage E. Regroup
421	DEBAUCH	A. Cleanse B. Connive C. Edify D. Malinger

422	INEXORABLE	A. Repetitive B. Tractable C. Garish D. Brackish E. Mnemonics
423	ANATHEMA	A. Differentiation B. Benediction C. Fortitude D. Extricate E. Rectitude
424	ORNATE	A. Monochromatic B. Balding C. Austere D. Severe E. Iconoclast
425	PEREMPTORY	A. Glacis B. Docile C. Convalescence D. Panegyric E. Jaded
426	IMMATURE	A. Callow B. Transit C. Juvenile D. Intelligent E. Developed
427	UNCOUTH	A. Urbane B. Exhort C. Sentient D. Prevaricate E. Paroxysm
428	TEMPERANCE	A. Miserliness B. Callousness C. Dissipation D. Sloth E. Hospitality
429	VACILLATE	A. Vibrating B. Reach a firm decision C. To make alliance D. Profligate E. Make vulnerable
430	RECALCITRANT	A. Submissive B. Maladroit C. Audacious D. Travail E. Divert
431	BANE	A. Benefit B. Abundant C. Zenith D. Virtuous E. Undulate
432	FRAGILE:	A. Strong B. Grave C. Weak D. Showy
433	ESOTERIC:	A. Fair B. Popular C. Alluring D. Private
434	He used to regale us with anecdotes.	A. Flatter B. Bore C. Fix D. Entertain
435	He is believed to be a very industrious worker.	A. Successful B. Sensible C. Punctual D. Diligent
436	He had the nerve to suggest that I was cheating.	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
		A. Strength B. Capacity

437	He had the nerve to face the robbers all alone.	B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
438	WANE:	A. Decline B. Tired C. Dead D. Shine
439	BAPTIZE:	A. Christen B. Holy C. Dehumanize D. Something that had been ostracized
440	BENEDICTION:	A. Rise B. Blessing C. Curse D. Prayer
441	DISCONCERT	A. Sing in harmony B. Pretend C. Cancel program D. Confuse E. Interrupt
442	ABOLISH	A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject
443	ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
444	BEWILDERED	A. Confused B. Dedeviled C. Discarded D. Neglected E. Sabotage
445	POSTHUMOUS	A. Grand B. Born after father's dealth C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working E. Origen
446	SECULAR	A. Safe B. Worldly C. Religious state D. Powerful personality
447	AVIARY	A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bird enclosure E. Group of birds
448	ATAVISM	A. Resemblance to remote ancestors B. Ancestor workship C. The science of prolonging human life D. The science of soul E. Survival
449	CANT	A. Singing through the nose B. A temporary catchword C. Begging D. A penny whistle E. Affected manner of speech
450	NYMPH	A. Clinch B. Flinch C. Airy D. Fairy E. Cheery
451	SHORTAGE	A. Paucity B. Niggardly C. Wastage D. Hostage E. Foliage
452	HYPOTHETICAL	A. Methodical B. Based on supposition C. Double faced D. To do with superstition E. Mathematical law

		E. Mathematical law
453	INCIDENCE	A. Stubbornness B. The range of occurrence C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion E. Drastic
454	GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
455	TACITURN	A. Sentimental B. Uncommunicative C. Diplomatic D. Calculating E. Bifurcates
456	LINEAL	A. Unconnected B. Isolated C. Directly descended D. Wrinkled E. Circular
457	ABSTRACT	A. Theoretical B. Confused C. Indefinite D. Unrealistic E. Paintings
458	BRACKISH	A. Backward B. Having of foul smell C. Salty D. Woody E. Novelty
459	BALEFUL	A. Doubtful B. Virtual C. Deadly D. Headless E. Virtuous
460	BANAL	A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Headless E. Commonplace
461	BENEFUL	A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous
462	BATTER	A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise E. Baking
463	BEHOLD	A. To hold B. To heat C. To see D. To speak E. Sigh
464	VOLUBLE	A. Fat B. Loud C. Talkative D. Rambling E. Adore
465	When Mahatma Gandhi visited Kashmir?	A. aug 14, 1947 B. 1st Aug 1947 C. Oct 16, 1947 D. Nov 15, 1948
466	How many sets were given to East Bengal in fist assembly?	A. 40 B. 41 C. 44 D. 47
467	How many sets wre givne to Punjab in first assembly.	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 26

468	When Muhammad Ali Bogra presented his formula?	A. Dec 8, 1952 B. Dec 19, 1952 C. Oct 17, 1953 D. None of these
469	When the elections wre held in East Bengal during the Bogra Govt?	A. Feb 1953 B. April ,1955 C. March 1954 D. May 1955
470	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
471	Where was the session of the Muslim League held in which Muhammad Ali Jinnah was conferred the title of Quaid-e-Azam.	A. Agra B. Delhi C. Dhaka D. Patna
472	When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah given the title of Quaid-e-Azam,?	A. 1928 B. 1938 C. 1948 D. 1940
473	When the Ameer of Kuwait visited Pakistan.	A. Sep 1947 B. Nov 1947 C. Dec 1947 D. None of these
474	What is the height of Minar-i-Pakistan?	A. 210 Feet B. 196 Feet C. 276 Feet D. 180 Feet
475	When India exploded its first nuclear test?	A. Feb 16, 1974 B. April 14, 1975 C. June 16, 1976 D. May 18, 1974
476	When the last session of the All India Muslim League working committee was held?	A. Aug 13, 1947 B. Sep, 11, 1947 C. Dec 13, 1947 D. 1st July, 1948
477	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
478	Who was the Chairman of the Punjab Boundary commission .	A. Justice Abu Salih B. Justice S.A. Rehman C. Even Jinkins D. Rede;off
479	Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan at the time of Khatm-i-Nabuwat Movement against the Qadianis?	A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Khawaja Nazmi ud Din C. Muhammad Ali Ch D. Muhammad Ali Bogra
480	Who was the first chief Minister of the West Pakistan.	A. Mumtaz Daultana B. Dr. Khan Sahib C. Sardar Abdul Rab Nashar D. Nawab Muzzafar Ali
481	Who was the third President of Pakistan?	A. Sikandar Mirza B. Zulfiqar Ali Butto C. Ayub Khan D. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
482	Who of the following formed the Awami League?	A. Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rehman B. Hussain Shaheed Suhrwardi C. Maulana Bhashani D. A.K. Fazal ul Haq
483	Who was behind the formation of azad pakistan party?	A. Sir sikandar hayat B. Malik feroz khan noon C. Mian Iftikhar uddin D. Iftikhar hussain mamdoot
484	Who of the following formed the Jinnah Muslim League??	A. Muzafar Ali Qazalbash B. Malik feroz khan noon C. Mian Iftikhar uddin D. Iftikhar hussain mamdoot
485	Awami Muslim League was formed in which of the following provinces?	A. East Bengal B. Frontier Province C. Baluchistan

486	What was the portfolio of Muhammad Ali gogra before becoming the prime minister?	A. Commerce minister B. Member of Parliament C. Ambassador in Bruma D. Ambassador in America
487	The Movement against the Qadianis was started from a procession in Karachi held on.	A. May 18 ,1952 B. Sep 27 ,1952 C. March 10 ,1953 D. April 15, 1953
488	Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan.	A. Sardar Abdul Rasheed B. I.I. Chandrigar C. Ayub Khan D. Liaqat Ali Khan
489	When the Quaid-e-Azam inangurated the state Bank of Pakistan?	A. 1st Sep 1947 B. Nov 1947 C. 1st July 1948 D. Jan 5, 1949
490	From where the Quaid-e-Azam started his political activities during his studies.	A. London B. Bombay C. Delhi D. Kolkatta
491	_____ was apponted the first commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army.	A. Major General Sikandar Mirza B. General Ayub Khan C. General Gracey D. None of these
492	Who was the first Muslim Governor of Punjab.	A. I.I. Chandrigar B. A.R.Nishtar C. Mushtaq gormani D. Mian abdul bari
493	At the inception of Pakistan the portfolio of the governor of Sindh was given to.	A. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah B. Justice Din Muhammad C. Muhammad Ayub Khoro D. Pri Illahi Buksh
494	The China got the membership of the United Nations?	A. Aug 14, 1970 B. Oct 24 ,1970 C. Oct 26, 1971 D. None of these
495	When Pakistan left the CENTO?	A. 1st April 1978 B. March 12, 1979 C. Feb 1980 D. Feb 1981
496	Who was the second Governor General of Pakistan?	A. Sikandar Mirza B. Liaqat Ali Khan C. Khawaja Nazim Uddin D. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
497	When the first Constitution Making Assembly was dissolved?	A. 1953 B. 1954 C. 1958 D. 1962
498	When the First constitution of Pakistan was passed?	A. 1953 B. 1954 C. 1955 D. 1956
499	Quaid-e-Azam spend the last days of his life at which of the following places.	A. Karachi B. LahoreZ C. Ziarat D. Quetta
500	Liaqat Ali Khan was murdered by	A. Muhammad Ahmed B. Sayyad Akbar C. Akbar khan D. Saeed Ahmed
501	Who inaugurated the National Bank of Pakistan.	A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah C. Shoaib Quraishi D. Sikandar Mirza
502	When the Butto Government put a ban on NAP?	A. Feb 1970 B. March 1974 C. Feb 1975 D. Dec 1976
		A. Lahore B. Islamabad

503	The second Islamic Conference of the heads of states took place in which city of Pakistan.	C. Karachi D. None of these
504	Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah constested the election against.	A. Zulfiqar Ali Butto B. Ayub Khan C. Liaqat Ali Khan D. Yahya Khan
505	The incident of Fall of Dhakka took place in.	A. 1970 B. 1972 C. 1971 D. 1973
506	The water dispute with India was resolved in .	A. 1959 B. 1960 C. 1961 D. 1962
507	The 1965 Indo-Pak war was fought on which issue?	A. Ran of Kuch Issue B. Independence of Kashmir C. Issue of Pakhtoonistan D. None of above