

## ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Call a spade a spade:	A. Cordially B. Speak C. To be outspoken D. To speak very plainly
2	<b>Identify Error</b> <u>The final will be alike the midterm No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
3	<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b> They say We are the representatives from Egypt	A. They said that they are the representatives from Egypt B. They say that they will be the representatives from Egypt C. They say that they were the representatives from Egypt D. They say that they are the representatives from Egypt
4	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Camera: Sight	A. Pictures: anthology B. Type: touch C. Headphone: hearing D. Thirst: water
5	Allure	A. respect B. tempt C. seek D. decorate
6	A medicine that kills germs:	A. Pesticide B. Homicide C. Regicide D. Germicide
7	Drama : Stage	A. Disease : Relapse B. Commercial : Program C. Eclipse : Gulf D. Movie : Cinema
8	Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to <b>go before</b> thunder.	A. prolong B. traverse C. repel D. precede
9	He has great affection _____ his grand children.	A. To B. After C. For D. With

10	<p>Q.2 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 do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of 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</p> <p>percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one 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. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be</p>	<p>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</p>
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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.

g. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective

11	<p><b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b></p> <p>The guerilla leader said to his band you have to protest your benefits at any cost</p>	<p>A. The guerilla leader said to his band that they are to protest their country at any cost          B. The guerilla leader told his band that they had to protest their country at any cost          C. The guerilla leader told his band that they had to protect their country at any cost          D. The guerilla leader told his band that they &amp;nbsp;  have to protest their country at any cost</p>
12	<p>The accused _____ having make any statement.</p>	<p>A. Refused          B. denied          C. rejected          D. declaimed</p>
13	<p>Viable</p>	<p>A. Feasible          B. Motionless          C. Corrective          D. Unworkable</p>
14	<p>Disperse : Assemble</p>	<p>A. Atmosphere : Clouds          B. Anarchy : Order          C. Book : Title          D. Table : Legs</p>
15	<p>A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good</p>	<p>A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Epicure</span>          B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Stoic</span>          C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Sensual</span>          D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Hedonist</span></p>
16	<p>Affluent : Plutocracy</p>	<p>A. Customs : Polygamy          B. Clever : Intricacy          C. Noble : Aristocracy          D. Amazons : Matriarchy</p>
17	<p><b>Identify Error</b></p> <p><u>The value</u> of dollar <u>declines as</u> the rate of inflation <u>rises</u> <b>No error</b></p>	<p>A. A          B. B          C. C          D. D          E. E</p>

Chocolate – there’s nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, through that their bitter cacao drink was a **divine** gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means “food of the gods”

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez’s chocolate in drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in **pastries**, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. Van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean.

The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."

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It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new **recipes** that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

Today, two countries – Brazil and Ivory Coast – account for almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help **prevent** heart attacks, or help keep from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Chocolate is **toxic** to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

How did people first consume chocolate?

- A. As a sweet drink
- B. As a bitter drink
- C. As a chocolate bar
- D. In cakes and pastries

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HOUSE : ROOM

- A. struggle : fight
- B. transport : car
- C. school : college
- D. boy : girl

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When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's land with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more - between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

Question:

The author writes, " And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that

- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
- B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
- C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
- D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach