ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.** Serrated	A. oily B. Joined C. Smooth D. Greeted E. Indecisive
2	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given** ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
3	The unruly behavior of the children_____their parents:	A. Aggrieved B. Impeached C. Incensed D. Tempered
4	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.** iLLicity	A. Enlighten B. illusive C. Legal D. Cover up E. Reflect
5	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** She was _____ woman I had ever seen	A. The most beautifulest B. The most beautiful C. Most beautiful D. More beautiful
6	The college discipline committee requires that students _____ college 165 days a year	A. Are in B. Be in C. Were in D. Should in
7	Hackneyed	A. Mimed B. Surrendered C. Unwounded D. Original
8	Charlatan	A. knowledgeable doctor B. trickster C. comedian D. senior government offical
9	Abhor:	A. Crave B. Reconcile C. Detest D. Rude

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 Cortex 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 17th 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."

10	It was easy to mix Dutuch 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 19th 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.	A. He was an explorer from Mexico B. He was the emperor of Mexico C. He was an explorer from Spain D. He was the king of Spain

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 if the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

Who was Montezuma?

11	Simulated	A. Sequential B. Authentic C. Discouraged D. Mixed

12	In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages down this trail was via god sled. Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were mode of transportation, of course airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmoniles. By the mid 1960's most Alasknas didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dos teens had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G.Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To she came up with the idea to have a god sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the pages and the Redintons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race. Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a $25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969. After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome-over 1,000 miles. There were who believed it could bot be done and that it wad crazy to send a bunch out into vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it. As used in paragraph-3, the phrase "self-made historian" implies that Dorothy G. Page	A. Was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive B. Was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials C. Had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest D. Had personally educated others about Alaska's history

13	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** The stolen child has not been able to recall where _____	A. Does he live B. He lives C. Did he live D. Lived him

14	The peon will answer _____ his misbehavior to the manager.	A. For B. On C. With D. Upon
15	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** The hotel manager suggested that they arrived on time for their reservation	A. We arrive B. We should arrive C. We arrived D. Were arrive
16	WOOL : SHEEP	A. Leather : Cows B. Metal : Trees C. Paper : Rocks D. Wood : Mountains
17	I bade farewell _____ my colleague.	A. for B. to C. with D. of
18	Lumber : Walk	A. Splinter : Fly B. Flounder : Swim C. Seed : Rind D. Coal : Asphalt
19	Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone.Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today.A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc a. What is the main thrust of the author	A. Traditional systems should be strengthened B. Formal education is more important than non-formal C. One should never cease to learn D. It is impossible to meet he needs of everyone
20	**Identify Error** We <u>don't</u> have time <u>for</u> a large <u>amount</u> of <u>interruptions</u>. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E