

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. Teeming	A. Latent B. Barren C. Individual D. Putting E. Combustible
2	Listless	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic
3	Slice : Scalpel	A. Kait : Gloves B. Signal : Flare C. Yarn : Fiber D. Air : Tube
4	Elm : Tree	A. Snake : Reptile B. Cart : Horse C. Cloud : Rain D. Painting : Artist
5	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Vanity	A. Self-sacrifice B. Mood C. Weariness D. Modesty E. Blindness
6	Choose Relative Pair Of Word FOODER : STEER	A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : beetle C. Slop : hog D. Roe : Cupid
7	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Eternal: Duration	A. Temporary: Time B. Weak: Control C. Harmonious: Music D. Omnipotent: Power
8	Preservatives are added to bread to keep it from getting <u>stale</u> .	A. small B. flat C. old D. wet
9	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Mumble: Shout	A. Trickle: poke B. Hunger: lunch C. Provoke: tease D. Flipper: swim
10	In cold blood:	A. In full operation B. Unintentionally C. Deliberately D. To chase
11	A turncoat:	A. One who changes one's opinion or party B. A wet coat C. A poor man D. Man of principles
12	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Profusion	A. Penetration B. Abundance C. Scarcity D. Ordinance E. Audacity
13	Complacent	A. content B. pleasant C. spiteful D. querulous
14	Siddiq's _____ in his family's position is great but does not boast about it.	A. Status B. Proud C. Pride D. Presumption

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Extol

- A. To flatter
B. Acknowledge
C. Deprive of
D. Praise

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age group. 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 as any university professor. The retired and the age have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

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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 adult for various forms of self – learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

- 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

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means 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 organizations such as libraries. Museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

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

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Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.

Ebullient

- A. Feminine
B. Dull
C. Oily
D. Salient
E. Bulwark

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 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."

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

Who was Montezuma?

19	Everybody is answerable ____ God for his sins.	A. For B. With C. To D. On
20	Machine gun : Musket	A. Tank : Chain B. Frigate : Cruiser C. Autumnal : Vernal D. Palace : Cottage