

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Fearful : Cower	A. Weak : Exercise B. Wise : Dispute C. Arrogant : Strut D. Humble : Boast
2	The stolen child has not been able to recall where _____	A. Does he live B. He lives C. Did he live D. Lived him
3	Anything written in a letter after it is signed	A. Postscript B. Postdiction C. Corrigendum D. Posterity
4	Identify Error <u>Ali</u> is <u>always</u> more talkative than <u>any student</u> in <u>the</u> class. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
5	I never miss a cricket match. I _____ fond of cricket since childhood.	A. Have been B. has been C. will be D. am
6	Batter	A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise
7	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Profligate	A. Assumed B. Virtuous C. Uneducated D. Routine E. Anti-social
8	Contentious	A. Conciliatory B. Combative C. Dissatisfied D. Discontented
9	One who loves books	A. Bibliophile B. Bibliophobe C. Bibliophagist D. Bibliographer

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, thought 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.”

- 10 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. Sweet baked goods
B. Bitter-tasting drinks
C. Chocolate candy bars
D. Chocolate candies

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.

Pastries are

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| 11 | Unsung | <p>A. Celebrated
B. Trite
C. Humdrum
D. Prosaic</p> |
| 12 | Anarchy : Government | <p>A. monarchy : Republic
B. Penury : Wealth
C. Verbosity : Words
D. Socialism : Custom</p> |

This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, in the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in over-whelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

- 13 What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teeming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That’s more begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

A. To provide food, clothing and shelter to everyone
B. None would get food, clothing and shelter
C. Only rich people would get food, clothing and shelter
D. People would get only clothing

What would be one of the greatest triumphs of science?

14	When the machines are not lubricated, _____ decreases the speed, putting more load on the lifts	A. Then B. Than C. So D. It
15	Choose Relative Pair Of Word LUMBER : WALK	A. Splinter : fly B. Flounder : swim C. Seed : rind D. Coal : asphalt
16	Allusion	A. fantasy B. baseless C. delusion D. reference
17	The servant is attending _____ him.	A. On B. With C. For D. Upon
18	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Anecdote: Short Story	A. Snack: banquet B. Famine: feast C. Muddy: river D. Sentence: fragment

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.

A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them.

Little spines are attached to his plate. The spine the flea scurries through an animal's fur in – search of grooming pet tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro.

Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate – a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane.

- 19 Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump. They fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land.

The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested.

Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

Using the information in the passage as a guide, it can be concluded that

- A. Humans do not possess the physical characteristics of the flea because they have no use for them
B. Humans do not pay much attention to fleas because they do not pose a serious threat
C. Fleas have many physical advantages, although these are outweighed by their many disadvantages
D. Fleas are designed in such a way as to give them unique physical advantages in life

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| 20 | The recent acts of <u>vandalism</u> in the country cannot be ignored. | A. disturbance
B. ravage
C. provocation
D. violence |
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