

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	DISINTERESTED : BIASED	A. pious : gullible B. affluent : impecunious C. ruthless : vicious D. haughty : careless
2	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Anecdote: Short Story	A. Snack: banquet B. Famine: feast C. Muddy: river D. Sentence: fragment
3	PORTER : TERMINAL	A. clerk : store B. cashier : restaurant C. lawyer : court D. waitress : restaurant

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Where does chocolate come from? Believe it or not, it grows on trees. Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, but as a cocoa bean. These cocoa beans grow on a cacao tree, which is found in tropical areas such as Central and South America. The fruit of these are called pods, and they are long and hard. Inside the pods is a soft, white pulp that surrounds the thirty or so seeds. These seeds are what we call cocoa beans. They are very hard and bitter to the taste. To make chocolate, people start by carefully taking the beans out of the pods, still covered in the white pulp, and leaving them in a bucket. The bucket is often covered with banana leaves and left for anywhere from a few days to a few weeks. This process is called fermenting. Then the beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are shipped to a factory to be turned into chocolate. At the factory, beans are roasted in ovens to bring out their flavor. After roasting, the outer covering of the bean is removed. The inner bean is then crushed to form a paste known as chocolate liquor. From this paste, people can either make cocoa powder or the chocolate we buy in stores. To make cocoa powder, the paste is crushed and pressed repeatedly to remove the fat, leaving behind only a dry, ground powder. To make chocolate, people need to add other ingredients to the paste such as milk, sugar, and cocoa butter. They then mix and heat the concoction several times to create a substance we would recognize as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is molded into a shape. Considering all that must happen to turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar, a dollar seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

Question:
Which of the following best describes a 'concoction'?

A. To make the smoothie, Daryl blended strawberries, bananas, yogurt, and juice
 B. When Jenna left the room, the pot of milk boiled for twenty minutes before boiling over
 C. A sprinkle of powdered sugar on top makes everything sweeter
 D. Elaine heated the lasagna, froze it, and then heated it again before serving it two weeks later

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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 dog 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 snowmonies.

By the mid 1960's most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dogs 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 dog 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 Musher's 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

A. Was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees
 B. Was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history
 C. Ended at the ghost town of Iditarod
 D. Boasted a total of 400 entrants

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 not be done and that it was 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.

According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race

6	FISH : BIRD	A. rifle : tank B. master : eagle C. submarine : airplane D. aquarium : tree
7	Some officers have ____ their previous statement denying any involvement on their part with contra aid network.	A. Recanted B. Protracted C. Justified D. Repeated
8	If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understand, tentative, for _____.	A. Passionate B. Authoritative C. Impressive D. Irresistible
9	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BEWILDERED	A. Confused B. Bedeviled C. Discarded D. Neglected E. Sabotage
10	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ENIGMATIC	A. Displeased B. Puzzling C. Learned D. Short-sighted E. Labyrinth
11	Do you live in a house? You might be surprised to learn that there are many, many kinds of houses. Most people in the United States are used to houses made of wood or bricks. But many people around the world live in houses made of grass, dirt, or cloth. In the Great Rift Valley of Eritrea, the nomadic people who are in the Atr tribe build their houses of straw. Their houses are shaped like domes - half spheres. The homes are small and cool. The people can move their houses when they want to move. Since the people are nomads, they move often. They take their animals to new places in order to find food. People who belong to the Uros tribe of Lake Titicaca. Peru build their houses of reeds. Not only that - they also live on islands that are made of reeds. Their boats are made of reeds too. About 2,000 people live on these man-made islands. They started to build their own islands about 500 years ago. In Andalusia, in the south of Spain, some people live in underground houses. This kind of house is called a cueba. During the winter, the houses stay warm. During the summer, the houses stay cool. In Sana'a, Yemen, some people live in tall houses made of bricks. These bricks are made of clay, straw and soil. The bricks last many years - maybe as long as 500 years. The modern houses in Sana'a are made to look like the older, traditional houses, but they are made of concrete instead of bricks. In Mindadanao in the Philippines, some people still live in tree houses. The tree houses are made of bamboo with grass roofs. The houses are good lookout for snakes and wild animals. The air is cool and the houses stay dry. Now, most people use these tree houses as meeting places. The fisherman of Sabah, Malaysia build their houses on the water. They use wood from mangrove trees. This wood stays strong in the water. The houses receive official addresses from the government. Fujian, China has many townhouses that are made of hard-packed soil. The dirt becomes as strong as bricks when it is packed hard. One large family group lives in a townhouse. The townhouses were built around 300 years ago. A group of townhouses is protected by a thick dirt-packed wall. In the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, some nomadic people live in homes called gels. These homes are made of cloth. The cloth is filled with animal hair. Two poles in the center of the house hold the house up. The people move often to find food for their animals. The houses are easy to move and set up. Some American Indians live in teepees. These homes are made of cloth or buffalo hide. There are wooden poles used to hold the teepee up. Now some people use teepees only for special ceremonies, but people used to live in them all the time. The traditional houses of Chitos, Greece, are made of stone. They have arched doorways and indoor courtyards. They have outdoor dining rooms which are decorated with tile and rock. This means they are ornamented, and made to look more beautiful. The Dayak people of Indonesia build some of their houses on stilts, several feet the ground. The frame of the house is made of iron. The walls are made of tree bark. The floors are made of wooden planks which are placed side by side. The houses are decorated with pictures of water snakes and rhinoceros birds. These animals are part of the people's story of creation, or how the world was made. People build their houses to fit the needs of their lives. The houses are different, but one thing is the same wherever you go. There's no place like home Question: Which groups have cloth houses?	A. The Atr and the Uros people B. The Dayak and the Greek people C. Mongolians and American Indians D. Andalusians and the Dayak people
12	Electrical energy may be divided into two components <u>specified</u> as positive and negative	A. Confused B. Designated C. Accumulated D. Separated
13	Altercation	A. adjustment B. repair C. quarrel D. split personality

14	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Mentor</p>	<p>A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy D. Curator E. Compiler</p>
15	<p>Author : Inventor</p>	<p>A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory</p>
16	<p>Benevolence</p>	<p>A. kindness B. humanely C. unhumanely D. malice</p>
17	<p>A disease or accident which ends with death:</p>	<p>A. Fatal B. Drawn C. Fastidious D. Illegal</p>
18	<p>Unsung</p>	<p>A. Celebrated B. Trite C. Humdrum D. Prosaic</p>
19	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</p> <p>BATTER</p>	<p>A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise E. Baking</p>
20	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>He <u>has suffered from a simillar attack but milder.No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>