

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Client : Fee	A. Policeman : Fine B. Author : Copy rights C. Wholesale : retail D. Tenant : Rent
2	The college discipline committee requires that students _____ college 165 days a year	A. Are in B. Be in C. Were in D. Should in

The year 2006 was the golden anniversary, or the 50th birthday, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. This system, usually referred to as The Interstate Highway System, is a system of freeways named after the U.S. President who supported it. The system is the largest highway system in the world, consisting of 46,876 miles (75,440 km) of freeways. The construction of the interstate highway system is an important part of American history. It has played a major role in **preserving** and maintaining the America way of life.

The interstate highway system has several major functions. One of its major functions is to **facilitate** the distribution of US good. Because the interstate passes through many downtown areas, it plays an important role in the **distribution** of almost all goods in the United States. Nearly all products travel at least part of the way to their destination on the Interstate System. Another major function of the interstate is to facilitate military troop movement to and from airports, seaports, rail terminals and other military destinations. The Interstate highways are connected to route in the Strategic Highway Network, which is a system of highways that are **vital** to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Today, most of the Interstate system consists of newly constructed highways. The longest section of the Interstate system runs from Boston, Massachusetts to Seattle, Washington. It covers 3,020.54 miles. The shortest two-digit interstate is from Emery, North Carolina to Greensboro, North Carolina. It covers only 12.27 miles. All state capitals except five are served by the system. The five that are not directly served are Juneau, AK, Dover, DE, Jefferson City, MO, Carson City, NV, and Pierre, SD. The Interstate Highway System serves almost all major U.S. cities.

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| 3 | EACH Interstate highway is marked with a red, white, and blue shield with the word "Interstate," the name of the state, and the route number. Interstate highways are named with one or two-digit numbers. North-south highways are designated with odd numbers; east-west highways are named with even numbers. The north-south Interstate highways begin in the west with the lowest odd number; the east-west highways begin in the south with the lowest even numbers. There are mile markers at each mile of the interstate system, starting at the westernmost or southernmost point on the highway. Every Interstate highway begins with the number "0". Interchanges are numbered according to their location on the highway in relation to mileage; an exit between milepost 7 and milepost 8 would be designated "Exit 7." This system allows drivers estimate the distance to a desired exit, which a road is leading off the highway. Despite the common acceptance of the numbering system on the Interstate highways, some states have adopted different numbering systems. For example, a portion of the Interstate 19 in Arizona is measured in kilometers instead of miles since the highway goes south to Mexico. | A. 1946
B. 1956
C. 1957
D. 2000 |
|---|--|--|

Since the Interstate highways are freeways-highways that do not have signs and cross streets – they have the highest speed limits in the nation. Most interstate highways have speed limits between 65 – 75 miles per hour (105 – 120 kilometers per hour), but some areas in Texas and Utah have an 80 mile-per-hour (130

kilometer-per-hour) speed limit.

The federal government primarily funds interstate highways. However, they are owned and operated by the individual states or toll authorities in the states. The federal government generally funds up to 90% of the cost of an Interstate highway, while the states pay the remainder of the cost.

When did the Interstate Highway System begin?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 4 | Succinct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded |
| 5 | When Basit arrived home after a hard day a factory work, _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. His children have been sleeping B. His children slept C. His children have slept D. His children were sleeping |

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|---|---|---|

Distribution is the process of

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 7 | <p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Had he invited me I might have attended his marriage No error</u></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E |
|---|--|--|

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 8 | When we provided a lot of information regarding the evasion of the enemy they | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. To have B. Having C. Have D. Had |
|---|---|--|

appreciated _____ this information

- C. Have
- D. Has

9 Affluence

- A. wealth
- B. fear
- C. persuasion
- D. appreciation

10 Baneful

- A. Generous
- B. Kindly
- C. Ruinous
- D. Severity

Although cynics may like to see the government's policy for women in terms of the party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effect aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy documents displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organizations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical program of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impact are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendment proposed in the Act of 1956 to give women comparcenary rights.

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And enlightened aspect of the policy is its recognition that actual change in the status of women cannot be brought about by the mere enactment of socially progressive legislation. Accordingly, it focuses on reorienting development programs and sensitizing administrations to address specific situations as, for instance, the growing number of households headed by women, which is a consequence of rural-urban migration. The proposal to create an equal-opportunity police force and give women greater control of police stations is an acknowledgement of the biases and callousness displayed by the generally all-male law-enforcement authorities in case of dowry and domestic violence. While the mere enunciation of such a policy has the salutary effect of sensitizing the administration as a whole, it does not make the task of its implementation any easier. This is because the changes it envisages in the political and economic status of woman strike at the root of power structures in society and the basis of man-woman relationship. There is also the danger that reservation for women in public life, while necessary for their greater visibility, could lapse into tokenism or become a tool in the hands of vote seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.

- A. Discusses
- B. Demarcates
- C. Suggests
- D. Outlines

Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning to the word 'delineates' as used in the passage?

12

The medical science branch which deals with the problems of the old

- A. Endocrinology
- B. Geriatrics
- C. Oncology
- D. Obstetric

13

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

Parrot : APE

- A. Curve: are
- B. Wood: Tree
- C. Crane: boar
- D. Alarm: fire

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 not to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban

14	<p>would 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 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 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.</p> <p>e. Which of the following words is the same in meaning as power as used in the passage</p>	<p>A. Vigor B. Energy C. Influence D. Capacity</p>
15	This apartment is _____ that one	<p>A. Expensivier than B. More expensive C. More expensive than D. Expensive than</p>
16	REVOLVER : HOLSTER	<p>A. book : bag B. eye : eyelid C. school : class D. string : bead</p>
17	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>HORSE : STEED</p>	<p>A. Offspring : spawn B. Compass : Bore C. Dampness : Mildew D. Girl : damsel</p>
18	One who cannot be easily pleased:	<p>A. Flatterer B. Sycophant C. Fastidious D. Reserved</p>
19	Vanity	<p>A. Self-sacrifice B. Mood C. Weariness D. Modesty</p>
20	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Praise</p>	<p>A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent</p>