

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In cold blood:	A. In full operation B. Unintentionally C. Deliberately D. To chase
2	Urbane	A. Loitering B. Rustic C. Churlish D. Misguided
3	Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because if is bright at night.	A. luminous B. harmless C. adequate D. attractive
4	Ameliorate	A. solidify B. roughen C. aggravate D. progress
5	Pakistan is a country _____ exports mango all over the world.	A. Who B. Which C. Whom D. That
6	Abandon:	A. Vacate B. Foil C. Lose D. Gain
7	Cryptic	A. Spiritual B. Resilient C. Evident D. Filthy
8	Choose Relative Pair Of Word SLIPSHOD : ORGANIZATION	A. Clever : Shroud B. Cringing : Obsequious C. Prodigal : Generosity D. Phlegmatic : emotion
9	Siesta : Nap	A. Lariat : Rope B. Farm : Plantation C. Sauerkraut : Cabbage D. Coin : Rug
10	A medicine that kills germs:	A. Pesticide B. Homicide C. Regicide D. Germicide
11	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Error: Experience	A. Training: skill B. Skill: Mistake C. Sharp: clever D. Success: victory
12	Identify Error <u>To protect</u> yourself <u>from</u> dangerous exposure to the <u>suns rays</u> using a sun screen <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

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 Canada, Mexico, some people live in tall houses made of mud. These

nouses 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 Mindanao 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:
Where do houses have outdoor rooms?

- A. In Greece
- B. In Malaysia
- C. In Indonesia
- D. In the Philippines

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14 Choose Relative Pair Of Word
Correspondence: Clerk

- A. Office: Manager
- B. Secretary: Stenographer
- C. Proceeds: Accounts
- D. Records: Archivist

15 Swagger

- A. Drinker
- B. Livelier
- C. Grovel
- D. Actor

16 Double:

- A. Plaything
- B. Valuable
- C. Modest
- D. Besiege

17 A person who brings good illegally into the country

- A. `Importer`
- B. `Smuggler`
- C. `Exporter`
- D. `Imposter`

18 Ampere

- A. final report
- B. catalogue
- C. similar to other
- D. detailed summary

The hammer may be oldest tool we have record of. Stone hammers-some of the oldest human artifacts ever discovered-date back as early as 2,600,000 BCE. Not only is the hammer the oldest tool, but it is also the greatest. What make the hammer so great is its simplicity, power, and usefulness. The structure of the hammer is relatively simple-a fact largely responsible for its early invention and widespread distribution across cultures and geographic regions. The hammer is composed of two main parts: a handle and a head. The handle is used to swing the hammer. The head is used to hit other objects. While the hammer is a very simple tool, it is still able to generate tremendous power. This power results from two factors: the weight of the head, and the speed at which the hammer is swung. Every hammer (though some more than other) has a large distribution of weight at the head. When a hammer is swung, this weight pivots about the hand, which acts as a fulcrum. The handle carries the weight at a distance, acting as a lever arm, so a longer handle means increased speed. The weight of the head together with the speed generated by the lever arm is what gives the hammer so much power. The heavier the head and the faster it is swung, the more power a hammer produces. In addition to the hammer's great power, it also has an exceptionally wide range of useful applications. The purpose of the hammer -- to hit-- is a universal action that can accomplish many tasks. Let's start with the obvious: a hammer can be made to pound nails. But a hammer has many other uses as well. It can break apart hard objects such as brick or concrete. It can bend and shape metal or steel. It can gently tap objects to make small adjustments. It can be used to make sculpture

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- A. a sculptor who works in different metals
- B. an artist who makes earrings
- C. the driver of a concrete mixer
- D. a carpenter who frames wooden houses

or pottery. It can be used in the hot, harsh business of blacksmithing as well as in delicate operations like crafting jewelry. In times of desperation, it can even be used as a weapon. The hammer truly is a great tool. It is simple, powerful, and useful. A quintessential symbol of labor, the hammer has come to represent hard work and embody the spirit of human industry.

Question:

Based on information in the passage, all of the following people might reasonably use a hammer at work except

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When the machines are not lubricated, _____ decreases the speed, putting more load on the lifts

- A. Then
 - B. Than
 - C. So
 - D. It
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