ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Affiliate	A. annex B. justify C. antiquate D. support
2	**Identify Error** In my opinion based upon long years of research I think the plan offered by my opponents is unsound.No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
3	DRIZZLE : CLOUDBURST	A. grass : dew B. wind : air C. shore : waves D. flurry : blizzard
4	When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand.Although this is a good description for many deserts. Earth's l with ice:Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail , or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example , the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receive a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. the air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica. Question: The main purpose of starting lines is to	A. accept a conclusion B. introduce an argument C. provide a brief history D. deny a common belief
5	One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally	A. Player B. Amateur C. Veteran D. Connoisseur
6	Before going anywhere else, we must go _____ Faisalabad.	A. at B. to C. in D. for
7	Sporadic	A. Epidemic B. Whirling C. Occasional D. Stagnant
8	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** When we provided a lot of information regarding the evasion of the enemy they appreciated _____ this information	A. To have B. Having C. Have D. Has
9	Star : Constellation	A. Pupils : School B. Island : Archipelago C. Hospital : Nurses

		D. Nova : Cosmetology
10	A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good	A. Epicure B. Stoic C. Sensual D. Hedonist
11	A person living permanently in a certain place	A. Resident B. Subject C. Native D. Domicile

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it help to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the way in which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control ro, which starts a controlled nuclear reaction and begins to heat the water in the reactor. This heat generates steam, which builds pressure inside the tank. As pressure builds, the steam looks for a place to escape. The only place this steam is able to escape is through the turbine. As it passes through the turbine on its way out of the tank, it turns the giant fan blades and produces energy.

12	On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia. The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded “Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came. “We’d yank it out.” Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt than he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for ambiguous?	A. Vague B. Disturbing C. Detailed D. Strange

As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for ambiguous?

13	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Fastidious: Vulgarity	A. Vacillating: action B. Fade: intensity C. Security: mob D. Speeding: bourgeois
14	Barren	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom
15	Acute:	A. Obtuse B. Figure C. Astute D. Keen
16	A cock and bull story:	A. Interesting story B. A detective story C. An absurd tale D. A relevant story
17	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. 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. 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. Integrating the concept of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply	A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges B. Longer durations for all formal courses C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding
18	Binoculars : See	A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : Hear D. Camera : Aperture
19	Adhere	A. procure B. stick C. criticize D. sphere
20	Arrogance:	A. Haughtiness B. Modest C. Servility D. Accord