

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Constellation : Stars	A. Grain : Tree B. Island : Archipelago C. Flock : Herd D. Team : Players
2	Choose Relative Pair Of Word LOOM : YARN	A. Vanish : tale B. Wool : sweater C. Smithy : iron D. Admire : Disdain
3	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Hospital: Nurse	A. College: Professor B. Theater: Dramatist C. Artist: Studio D. Drug: Pharmacist
4	OPTIMISM : PESIMISSM	A. success : failure B. food : hunger C. motivation : dedication D. maturity : youth
5	Khalid's score on the test is _____ in the class	A. The highest B. More high C. High D. Highest
6	A small piece of wood	A. Scrap B. Chip C. Crumb D. Splinter
7	<p>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 I 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.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Africa's Sahara Desert is the second largest desert on is the earth. Based on the information in the passage what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?</p>	A. low temperature B. high temperature C. frequent blizzards D. low precipitation
8	Amnesty:	A. Pardon B. Penalty C. Justice D. Release

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated. but there are lots of ways for you to make

basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients

In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauce taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to

- A. Clarify a later statement
- B. Provide an example
- C. Clarify an earlier statement
- D. Support the previous paragraph

10

Viable

- A. Feasible
- B. Motionless
- C. Corrective
- D. Unworkable

11

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

Founder: Vessel

- A. Pioneer: frontier
- B. Philanthropist: Society
- C. Saucer: cup
- D. Crash: plane

12

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

Church: Spire

- A. Temple: shrine
- B. Opera: stage
- C. Courtroom: bench
- D. Mosque: minaret

13

Identify Error

He has assured me that he will get that work done. No error

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

14

Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups 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 any university professor the retired and the aged 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 should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent 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 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 municipal recreational programs health services etc.

i. According to the author the concept of lifetime education is

- A. As old as traditional education
- B. Still in formative stages
- C. In vogue in advanced countries
- D. Not practical

15

Baneful

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

16

Pugnacity

- A. Adhesion
- B. Inimical
- C. Influx
- D. Mildness

Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a

17	<p>nuge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunami (pronounced 'soo-nah-mee') waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsunamis begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are displaced. This movement causes huge waves. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour. Scientists have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. Tsunamis cause so much destruction because they</p>	<p>A. cannot be predicted by scientists B. break on the coast, unlike normal waves C. are caused by volcanoes, landslides and meteorites D. can be as tall as a ten-story building</p>
18	Enigmatic	<p>A. Displeased B. Puzzling C. Learned D. Short-sighted</p>
19	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>Garnet: Red</p>	<p>A. Pearl: Round B. Diamond: Solid C. Emerald: Green D. Ivory: Living</p>
20	Callous	<p>A. capable B. Soft-hearted C. injured D. confident</p>