

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Alliance	A. marriage B. reliance C. depart D. unite
2	Electrical energy may be divided into two components <u>specified</u> as positive and negative	A. Confused B. Designated C. Accumulated D. Separated
3	Beat a retreat:	A. To retire before the enemy B. To face the enemy C. To object D. Feel greatly
4	Blush:	A. Bloom B. Tolerate C. Effrontery D. Beat

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 helps 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 rod, 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.

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.

- A. I only
B. I and II only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III

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.

Which of the following literary techniques does the author use in the passage?

I hyperbole, characterized by the use of exaggeration for effect

II foreshadowing, characterized by the use of hints that depict future events in the narrative or story

III flashback, characterized by the description of a scene set in a time earlier than the main story

Identify Error

6

I suppose at that age something you say to anybody is all right. No error

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

7

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self – denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

- A. Unhappy with the rich people
- B. More interested in freedom and security
- C. Unhappy with their lot
- D. **Clamourless for absolute equality**

However, with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged

8

Be calmed

- A. Generous
- B. Tranquil
- C. **In motion**
- D. Simulated

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

- A. **Is always hard working**
- B. Avoids hard working
- C. Does not know his duties well
- D. Always thinks of his 'rights' first

9

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

The man who talks of 'duties':

10

Botany : Plants

- A. Land : Sherbs
- B. **Astronomy : Stars**
- C. Anthropology : Thorn
- D. Philosophy : Encyclopedia

A. INTELECT

- B. **INTELLECT**
- C. INTILLECT
- D. INTELICTE

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

- A. **Training: skill**
- B. Skill: Mistake
- C. Sharp: clever
- D. Success: victory

12

Error: Experience

- A. **Hill : Mountain**
- B. Helicopter : Aircraft
- C. Sport : Football
- D. Lamp : Light bulb

13

ALMOND : NUT

- A. **An equal**
- B. A equal

14

Citizens have right that everyone should have

opportunity to have a job

15 Commensurate

- A. inadequate
-
- B. useless
-
- C. complex
-
- D. multipart

16 FISH : BIRD

- A. rifle : tank
-
- B. master : eagle
-
- C. submarine : airplane
-
- D. aquarium : tree

Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.

17 Antipathy

- A. Liking
-
- B. Pathetic
-
- C. Provocation
-
- D. Bluntness
-
- E. Venom

18 Choose the correctly spelt word.

- A. FAVOURITE
-
- B. FAVOURET
-
- C. FAVORETE
-
- D. FAVOURIET

Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.

19 Horrible

- A. Sabotage
-
- B. Agreeable
-
- C. Dogmatic
-
- D. Repulsive
-
- E. Appealing

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make out intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue , the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend.

Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

Question:

While talking to an uneducated person, we should use

- A. ordinary speech
-
- B. his vocabulary
-
- C. simple words
-
- D. polite language