

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Is this bus, _____ goes to the Sadar bazar?	A. That B. Which C. Who D. To arrive prompt
2	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Anecdote: Short Story	A. Snack: banquet B. Famine: feast C. Muddy: river D. Sentence: fragment
3	Altimeter : Height	A. Speedometer : Speed B. Observatory : Constellation C. Racetrack : Furlong D. Vessel : Knots
4	Discredited : Reputation	A. Choleric : Heat B. Stronghold : Facility C. Stilted : Simplicity D. Apprehensive : Shyness
5	<p>The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.</p> <p>But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields it is necessary to decide which fields are important ones that a man should know well.</p> <p>It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.</p> <p>According to the passage, can a man become an expert in all fields?</p>	A. Yes B. Partially yes C. Sometimes D. No
6	Her face is quite familiar _____ us.	A. for B. to C. On D. with
7	<p>What do you do with your orange peels and corn cobs after you are done eating? Most people throw them in the trash can. But food leftovers do not have to go into the trash. They are biodegradable, which means that they can be broken down by bacteria into natural materials. People who like to garden often put their fruit and vegetable scraps in a special place known as a compost pile. A compost pile is a spot outdoors where food waste can break down into compost, which gardeners use. This process takes several months. Once the compost is created, people spread this mixture in their gardens to add nutrients to the soil. The compost in the soil helps new plants grow in the garden. How do you take care of a compost pile? It needs air, water, and heat. Bacteria and other microorganisms break down the food waste into more basic elements like water and carbon dioxide. This process requires oxygen, so people use a shovel to turn compost regularly and help air reach all parts of the pile. The pile cannot dry out, so it could be covered to keep moisture in. Finally, heat speeds up the process. This means a compost pile should be in the sun for at least part of the day. Food leftovers are not the only things that turn into compost. You can also add yard waste like grass clippings, dried leaves, and straw. In fact, you should add these things to create a healthy balance in your compost. But do not add any weeds to your compost pile unless you want to grow weeds in your garden. Sometimes seeds are left behind in the compost. This can be a welcome surprise if you find a tomato plant sprouting where you had not planted one. The tomato seed was hiding in the compost, waiting to begin a new life in the garden.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Gardeners use compost to</p>	A. reduce the amount of trash on the planet B. break down food waste C. add nutrients to the soil D. take care of bacteria and other microorganisms
8	Archipelago : Island	A. Peninsula : Strait B. Cluster : Stars C. Border : Desert D. Sun : Planet

9	If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to <u>foretell</u> the outcomes of the game	A. Argue B. Predict C. Discuss D. Influence
10	<p>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 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</p> <p>Question: Based on information in the passage it can be inferred that which of the following hammers is capable of generating the most power?</p>	A. a claw hammer, because it can be swung very fast B. a ball-peen hammer, because it has a medium length handle and a small head C. a sledge hammer, because it has a long handle and a heavy head D. a bush hammer, because it has a long handle and light head
11	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>I suppose at that age something</u> you say to <u>anybody is all right.</u> <u>No error</u></p>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
12	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?</p>	A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying
13	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Before you</u> enter the temple you <u>should take out</u> your <u>shoes</u> <u>No error</u></p>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
14	Fickle	A. Entertain B. Resolute C. Compress D. Turn aside

		D. Turn aside
15	Capture	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize
16	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Discredited: Reputation	A. Choleric: heat B. Stronghold: facility C. Stilted: simplicity D. Apprehensive: shyness
17	At arm's length:	A. Insult B. Very near C. Length of arm D. At a distance
18	Aggravate	A. to make good B. to make worse C. to advise D. to away
19	Reena keeps back nothing _____ her friends.	A. Of B. In C. From D. On
20	The driver suddenly applied the brakes when he saw a _____ truck ahead of him.	A. Stationary B. Moving C. Static D. Immobile