

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
----	-----------	----------------

The year 2006 was the golden anniversary, or the 50th birthday, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. This system, usually referred to as The Interstate Highway System, is a system of freeways named after the U.S. President who supported it. The system is the largest highway system in the world, consisting of 46,876 miles (75,440 km) of freeways. The construction of the interstate highway system is an important part of American history. It has played a major role in **preserving** and maintaining the America way of life.

The interstate highway system has several major functions. One of its major functions is to **facilitate** the distribution of US good. Because the interstate passes through many downtown areas, it plays an important role in the **distribution** of almost all goods in the United States. Nearly all products travel at least part of the way to their destination on the Interstate System. Another major function of the interstate is to facilitate military troop movement to and from airports, seaports, rail terminals and other military destinations. The Interstate highways are connected to route in the Strategic Highway Network, which is a system of highways that are **vital** to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Today, most of the Interstate system consists of newly constructed highways. The longest section of the Interstate system runs from Boston, Massachusetts to Seattle, Washington. It covers 3,020.54 miles. The shortest two-digit interstate is from Emery, North Caroline to Greensboro, North Caroline. It covers only 12.27 miles. All state capitals except five are served by the system. The five that are not directly served are Juneau, AK, Dover, DE, Jefferson City, MO, Carson City, NV, and Pierre, SD. The Interstate Highway System serves almost all major U.S. cities.

1 EACH Interstate highway is marked with a red, white, and blue shield with the word "Interstate," the name of the state, and the route number. Interstate highways are named with one or two-digit numbers. North-south highways are **designated** with odd numbers; east-west highways are named with even numbers. The north-south Interstate highways begin in the west with the lowest odd number; the east-west highways begin in the south with the lowest even numbers. There all mile markers at each mile of the interstate system, starting at the westernmost or southernmost point on the highway. Every Interstate highway begins with the number "0". Interchanges are numbered according to their location on the highway in relation to mileage; an exit between milepost 7 and milepost 8 would be designated "Exit 7." This system allows drivers estimate the distance to a desired exit, which a road is leading off the highway. Despite the common acceptance of the numbering system on the Interstate highways, some states have adopted different numbering systems. For example, a portion of the Interstate 19 in Arizona is measured in kilometers instead of miles since the highway goes south to Mexico.

- A. Made
- B. Saved
- C. Required
- D. Marked

Since the Interstate highways are freeways-highways that do not have signs and cross streets – they have the highest speed limits in the nation. Most interstate highways have speed limits between 65 – 75 miles per hour (105 – 120 kilometers per hour), but some areas in Texas and Utah have an 80 mile-per-hour (130 kilometer-per-hour) speed limit.

The federal government primarily funds interstate highways. However, they are owned and operated by the individual states or toll authorities in the states. The federal government generally funds up to 90% of the cost of an Interstate highway, while the states pay the remainder of the cost.

If something is designated, it is

Where does chocolate come from? Believe it or not, it grows on trees. Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, but as a cocoa bean. These cocoa beans grow on a cacao tree, which is found in tropical areas such as Central and South America. The fruit of these are called pods, and they are long and hard. Inside the pods is a soft, white pulp that surrounds the thirty or so seeds. These seeds are what we call cocoa beans. They are very hard and bitter to the taste. To make chocolate, people start by carefully taking the beans out of the pods, still covered in the white pulp, and leaving them in a bucket. The bucket is often covered with banana leaves and left for anywhere from a few days to a few weeks. This process is called fermenting. Then the beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are heated to remove the fat.

A. sweet and cocoa beans are bitter

2 drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are shipped to a factory to be turned into chocolate. At the factory, beans are roasted in ovens to bring out their flavor. After roasting, the outer covering of the bean is removed. The inner bean is then crushed to form a paste known as chocolate liquor. From this paste, people can either make cocoa powder or the chocolate we buy in stores. To make cocoa powder, the paste is crushed and pressed repeatedly to remove the fat, leaving behind only a dry, ground powder. To make chocolate, people need to add other ingredients to the paste such as milk, sugar, and cocoa butter. They then mix and heat the concoction several times to create a substance we would recognize as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is molded into a shape. Considering all that must happen to turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar, a dollar seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

Question:
Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the chocolate sold in stores is different from cocoa beans because chocolate is

- A. Sweet and cocoa beans are bitter
B. cheap and cocoa beans are expensive
C. a dry powder and cocoa beans are not
D. uncooked and cocoa beans are cooked

3	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The counselor decided _____ the application</p>	<p>A. To accept B. Accepting C. Accepts D. To accepts</p>
4	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</p> <p>BANAL</p>	<p>A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Headless E. Commonplace</p>
5	<p>Quaid-e-Azam <u>detested</u> injustice</p>	<p>A. Recognized B. Confronted C. Suffered D. Abhorred</p>
6	<p>In the past, energy sources were thought to be <u>boundless</u>.</p>	<p>A. without limits B. inexpensive C. exasperated D. organised</p>
7	<p>With open arms:</p>	<p>A. Warmly B. Cold-blooded C. Resemble D. Coldly</p>
8	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Fastidious</p>	<p>A. Newfangled B. Tedious C. Obese D. Coarse E. Slow moving</p>

I am writing in response to response to the article "Protecting our public spaces" in issue 14, published this spring in it, the author claims that "all graffiti is public spaces." I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.

People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places constitutes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered genuine art.

I would argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other. Though graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

9 To be clear, I do not consider random words or names sprayed on stop signs to be art. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its intricate detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.

- A. Vandalism
B. Art
C. Illegal
D. Creative

Are these creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is an overly simplistic statement that I find out of place in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, the public might feel like part owners of these works of art, rather than just the victims of a crime.

According to the writer, random words sprayed on stop signs are not

10	Rahim had a reputation for being a prudent businessman,	A. clever B. wealthy C. careful D. dishonest
11	For your safety and the safety of other, always pay <u>attention</u> to traffic signals	A. Overlook B. Head C. Glance at D. Repair
12	At arm's length	A. length of arm B. at a distance C. insult D. very near
13	<p>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.</p> <p>e. According to the author educational plan should attempt to</p>	<p>A. Train the people at the core B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges C. Decide a terminal point to education D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone</p>
14	Anxious	A. concerned B. eager C. negligent D. heedless
15	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>If I _____ there U would make a speech</p>	<p>A. Had been B. Have been C. Were D. Was</p>
16	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Let in the forest</u> in a clod night the hunters built <u>a fire</u> to keep <u>themselves</u> warm and to <u>frighten</u> away the wolves <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
17	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Brisk</p>	<p>A. Engrossed B. Occupied C. Diligent D. Swift E. Passive</p>
18	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>RIB CAGE : LUNGS</p>	<p>A. Skull : brain B. Appendix : organ C. Sock : foot D. Skeleton : body E. Hair : scalp</p>
19	Dieting : Overweight	<p>A. Food : Gluttony B. Resting : Fatigue C. Spices : Gourmet D. Poverty : Sickness</p>
20	DUSK : DAWN	<p>A. senility : childhood B. adolescence : infancy C. loquaciousness : garrulity D. necromancy : magic</p>