

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Most</u> of teachers <u>at</u> the state university care <u>about</u> their <u>students</u> <u>progress</u> <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
2	<p>To break off proceedings of a meeting for a time</p>	<p>A. Adjourn</p> <p>B. Terminate</p> <p>C. Convene</p> <p>D. Procrastinate</p>
3	<p>In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages down this trail was via god sled.</p> <p>Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were mode of transportation, of course airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmoniles.</p> <p>By the mid 1960's most Alasknas didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dos teens had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G.Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To she came up with the idea to have a god sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the pages and the Redintons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.</p> <p>Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Musers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.</p> <p>After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome-over 1,000 miles. There were who believed it could bot be done and that it wad crazy to send a bunch out into vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.</p> <p>Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972,</p>	<p>A. More people could compete in the Iditarod race</p> <p>B. The mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race</p> <p style="color: green;">C. The Trail was cleared all the way to Nome</p> <p>D. The Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition</p>
4	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</p> <p>AVIARY</p>	<p>A. A weighing machine</p> <p>B. A birdbath</p> <p style="color: green;">C. An old measure of weight</p> <p>D. A bird enclosure</p> <p>E. Group of birds</p>

5	STOCKING : LEG	A. Waistband : Skirt B. Ankle : Foot C. Button : Lapel D. Glove : Hand
6	It was not until Mariam arrived in class after a long drive, _____ realized she had forgotten her locker's key at home	A. And she B. When she C. She D. That she
7	<p>Although cynics may like to see the government's policy for women in terms of the party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effect aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy documents displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organizations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical program of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching import are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendment proposed in the Act of 1956 to give women comparcenary rights.</p> <p>And enlightened aspect of the policy is its recognition that actual change in the status of women cannot be brought about by the mere enactment of socially progressive legislation. Accordingly, it focuses on reorienting development programs and sensitizing administrations to address specific situations as, for instance, the growing number of households headed by women, which is a consequence of rural-urban migration. The proposal to create an equal-opportunity police force and give women greater control of police stations is an acknowledgement of the biases and callousness displayed by the generally all-male law-enforcement authorities in case of dowry and domestic violence. While the mere enunciation of such a policy has the salutary effect of sensitizing the administration as a whole, it does not make the task of its implementation any easier. This is because the changes it envisages in the political and economic status of woman strike at the root of power structures in society and the basis of man-woman relationship. There is also the danger that reservation for women in public life, while necessary for their greater visibility, could lapse into tokenism or become a tool in the hands of vote seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.</p> <p>Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning to the word 'delineates' as used in the passage?</p>	A. Discusses B. Demarcates C. Suggests D. Outlines
8	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Curtail</p>	A. Lengthen B. Falsify C. Credible D. Fall into E. Determine
9	Ali _____ force him self to work on till late in the night:	A. Would B. Would be C. Could D. Used to
10	Affiliate	A. annex B. justify C. antique D. support
11	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Squander</p>	A. Scale B. Rebuff C. Haunt D. Hoard E. Lessen
12	An axe to grind:	A. Touch life B. An unselfish motive C. Selfish motive D. With by any means

.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 from 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.

13

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.

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

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

14

The psychiatrist advised that _____ on diet

- A. I am going
- B. I am to go
- C. I should go
- D. I go

15

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

Animosity

- A. Friendliness
- B. Anxiety
- C. Eagerness
- D. Reliability
- E. Slender

16

Herschel was a Great Dane, which was a big dog. He was actually a puppy, but he was big enough that he looked like a full-size dog. He was bigger than Todd, his owner. The problem with Herschel was that he wasn't housebroken yet. He was six months old, but his original owner had kept him on a porch, where he could go to the bathroom whenever he wanted. That owner hadn't had a lot of time to take care of a dog, but he'd wanted one anyway. When he'd moved to another state for work, he'd given up his untrained puppy. It was sad story, but it looked like it might have a good end. Todd loved dogs, and he liked to spend time with them. He liked to train them, so he'd adopted Herschel. If it was going to work out, it would take lots of patience, love, and training. So, Todd woke up early every day. He walked Herschel immediately. They went for a long walk so Herschel could empty his bladder and use the bathroom. While Todd was at school, his mother let the dog out in the back yard every hour. When he returned home, Todd walked Herschel again. He'd put in another walk before they went to bed, too. With enough opportunities to go to the bathroom outside. Herschel didn't need to go inside. Still, he had accidents. He wasn't used to going only outside. It took a lot of patience to clean up his messes. but Todd did it anyway. Dedication was needed with an animal. They walked an walked every day, and Herschel started walking better on a leash. He respected his owner. They got along well together, and there were less and less messes inside. After several weeks, Herschel made it through a day without any trouble. Todd gave Herschel a hug and a special treat. Then, they went for another walk. It was great exercise for both of them, and it gave them time together. Todd hoped they would have many years together. His new friend meant a lot to him.

Question:

Who helps Todd train Herschel?

- A. brother
- B. sister
- C. mother
- D. father

17

Alacrity

- A. selfless
- B. eagerness
- C. parallel
- D. records

18

Credulous

- A. Gullible
- B. Skeptical
- C. Unrewarded
- D. Humorous

19

Acute:

- A. Obtuse
- B. Figure
- C. Astute
- D. Keen

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

- A. Mars: Earth
- B. Sun: Galaxy

