

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | <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: Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?</p> | <p>A. introduction, supporting paragraphs, conclusion B. introduction, examples, supporting paragraphs, conclusion C. history, examples , conclusion D. history, introduction, supporting paragraphs</p> |
| 2 | <p>DUSK : DAWN</p> | <p>A. senility : childhood B. adolescence : infancy C. loquaciousness : garrulity D. necromancy : magic</p> |
| 3 | <p>The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.</p> <p>It would be ungrateful not to recognized how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended its quality. Fields of the work of science the ordinary and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.</p> <p>The boons of science are:</p> | <p>A. Few B. Found nowhere C. Immense D. Very few</p> |
| 4 | <p>Elicit : Response</p> | <p>A. Religion : Ethics B. Crime : Arrest C. Answer : Question D. Coax : Smile</p> |
| 5 | <p>Analogous</p> | <p>A. curse B. infected C. dangerous D. heterogeneous</p> |
| 6 | <p>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 he beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and 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</p> | <p>A. Chocolate is only made in Central and South America B. People could make their own chocolate at home C. There are many steps involved in</p> |

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.

making chocolate

D. It is too expensive to make chocolate

Question:

After reading this passage, what can the reader conclude about chocolate?

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| 7 | Batter | A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise |
| 8 | Reticent : Prattle | A. Hedonist : War B. Phlegmatic : Emote C. Ascetic : Austerity D. Chasten : Chide |
| 9 | Mr. Akram, the cashier, is working _____ a small salary | A. for B. at C. on D. in |
| 10 | Violin : Bow | A. Flute : Encore B. Reed : Woodwind C. Trumpet : Mute D. Guitar : Pick |
| 11 | Slurp : Sip | A. Watch : Minute B. Snipe : Skirmish C. Guffaw : Giggle D. Tiptoe : Stumble |
| 12 | You must dispense _____ the services of your gardener, as he is not properly working now. | A. at B. to C. in D. for |
| 13 | Axiom: | A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim |
| 14 | The villagers of Muzaffargarh were told to evacuate their houses _____. | A. As the water rises B. When the water began to rise C. When the water begin to rise D. As the water begin to rise |

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. The saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

- 15 Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nests can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

- A. Despondent, meaning hopeless or dejected
B. Exasperated, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed
C. Equivocal, meaning doubtful or uncertain
D. Optimistic, meaning hopeful or taking a favorable view

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But there are things we can do to help

are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

Which of the following words best described the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem?

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| 16 | Abundant: | A. Ample B. Enough C. great D. Scant |
| 17 | ENTREPRENEUR : LABOURER | A. profits : wages B. arbitrator : capitalist C. mediator : conflict D. moonlighting : worker |
| 18 | (Complete the sentence with suitable words) Having been served lunch _____ | A. He told the whole story B. He tells the whole story C. He has told the story D. He had told the whole story |
| 19 | They were talking _____ the UN. | A. into B. about C. with D. in |
| 20 | Medicine which lessens pain | A. Balm B. Antibiotic C. Panacea D. Anodyne |