

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	He did not succeed in his <u>endeavour</u> .	A. plan B. trick C. effort D. enterprise
2	One who cannot be easily pleased:	A. Flatterer B. Sycophant C. Fastidious D. Reserved
3	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Teeming	A. Latent B. Barren C. Individual D. Putting E. Combustible
4	Concomitant	A. assistant B. artificial C. pellucid D. discrete
5	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BENEDICTION	A. Rise B. Blessing C. Curse D. Prayer
6	<p>When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts. Earth's 1 with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receive a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. the air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.</p> <p>Question: The author writes, " And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that</p>	<p>A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica</p> <p>B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica</p> <p>C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor</p> <p>D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach</p>
7	A light sailing boat built especially for racing	<p>A. Canoe</p> <p>B. Yacht</p> <p>C. Dinghy</p> <p>D. Frigate</p>
8	Accrue	A. have an effect B. accumulate C. bordering D. severe

Chocolate – there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious.

What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a **divine** gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods"

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in **pastries**, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. Van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."

9

It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new **recipes** that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

- A. Cortez
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Columbus
- D. Van Houten

Today, two countries – Brazil and Ivory Coast – account for almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help **prevent** heart attacks, or help keep from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Chocolate is **toxic** to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

Who made the first powdered chocolate?

10

Scene : Panoramic

- A. Glasses : sun
- B. Touch : tangible
- C. Sound : Stereophonic
- D. Act : Motivation

11

Both Ruqaya and Rubina, _____ going to the game

- A. And Jamil are
- B. As well as Jamil are
- C. And Jamil is
- D. None

Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be?

More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to

- A. An art program designed to help troubled youth
- B. The many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals

12	<p>make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.</p> <p>Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods I Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course they murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.</p> <p>As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for troubled youth.</p> <p>The main focus of the passage is</p>	<p>Philadelphia to see murals</p> <p>C. The reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city</p> <p>D. How Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program</p>
13	Bucolic:	<p>A. Urban</p> <p>B. Pastoral</p> <p>C. Office</p> <p>D. Trade</p>
14	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</p> <p>BEHOLD</p>	<p>A. To hold</p> <p>B. To heat</p> <p>C. To see</p> <p>D. To speak</p> <p>E. sigh</p>
15	Eagle : America	<p>A. Bath : Turkey</p> <p>B. John Bull : England</p> <p>C. Oriole : Baseball</p> <p>D. Statue : Liberty</p>
16	<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>What should be the major characteristic of the futureeducational system?</p>	<p>A. Different modules with same function</p> <p>B. Same module for different groups</p> <p>C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
17	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>DIET : REGIMEN</p>	<p>A. Teasing : Provocation</p> <p>B. Laughter : irrepressible</p> <p>C. Appraisal : army</p> <p>D. Revolutionaries : intrigue</p>
18	Concave	<p>A. vacant</p> <p>B. concrete</p> <p>C. convex</p> <p>D. composite</p>
19	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</p> <p>He used to regale us with anecdotes</p>	<p>A. Flatter</p> <p>B. Bore</p> <p>C. Fix</p> <p>D. Entertain</p>

20

You must dispense _____ the services of your gardener, as he is not properly working now.

- A. at
- B. to
- C. in
- D. for