

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Adroit	A. deterred B. skilful C. foolish D. awkward
2	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Indeterminate	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished E. Excavated
3	Teeming	A. Barren B. Latent C. Individual D. Putting
4	<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>
5	Acute:	A. Obtuse B. Figure C. Astute D. Keen
6	Apposite	A. incongruous B. sheer C. spiteful D. hostile
7	A person who is made to bear the blame due to others	<p>A. Nincompoop B. Scapegoat C. Innocent D. Ignoramus</p>
	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.	A. Underdone B. Digital

9

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

- A. They have all been painted the same color
B. They are all situated next to each other on the street
C. There are no other oak trees on this street
D. The yards are mostly the same size

Which characteristic makes it clear that the "newer, built around the same time"?

10

Lilly loves her town. She loves the mall. She loves the parks. She also loves her school. Most of all, though, Lilly loves the seasons. In her old town, it was hot all of the time.

Sometimes it is cold in Lilly's new town. The cold season is in winter. Once in a while it snows. Lilly has never seen snow before. So far her, the snow is exciting as well as very beautiful. Lilly has to wear gloves to keep her hands warm. She also wear a scarf around her neck.

In spring, flowers bloom and the trees turn green with new leaves. Pollen falls on the cars and windowsills and makes Lilly sneeze. People work in their yards and mow their grass.

In summer, Lilly wears her old shorts and sandals- the same ones she used to wear in her old town. It is hot outside, and dogs lie in the shade. Lilly and her friends go to a pool or play in the water sprinkler. Her father cooks hamburgers on the grill for dinner.

- A. Her school
B. Going to the pool
C. The food
D. The seasons

Lilly's favorite season is autumn. In autumn, the leaves on the trees turn yellow, gold, red, and orange. Halloween comes in autumn, and this Lilly's favorite holiday. Every Halloween, Lilly wears a costume. Last year she wore a mouse costume. This year she will wear a fish costume.

One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

What is Lilly's favorite thing about her new town?

11

AGENDA : CONFERENCE

- A. teacher : class
B. agency : assignment
C. map : trip
D. man : woman

12

Exacerbate

- A. Prolific
B. Inert
C. Insane
D. Soothe

13

Prone

- A. Excessive
B. Secret
C. Upright
D. Cutting

14

LUBRICANT : FRICTION

- A. motor : electricity
B. speed : drag
C. insulation : heat
D. muffler : noise

The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized. he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent

- A. Added something of its own to the stock
B. Blindly repeated the songs and

15	<p>necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with person who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, There were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>As for the war songs and prayers and prayers each generation</p>	<p>B. Simply repeated the songs and prayers C. Composed its own songs and prayers D. Repeated what has handed down to it</p>
16	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The teacher said to the students There will be no class work today</p>	<p>A. The teacher told the students that there would be no class work that day B. The teacher told the students that there could be no class work that day C. The teacher told the students that there is no class work that day D. The teacher told the students that there will be no class work that day</p>
17	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>STRUT : WALK</p>	<p>A. sweating : wrestling B. Hunter : fire C. Speech : stage D. Stammer : talk</p>
18	<p>Adulation:</p>	<p>A. Praise B. Sarcasm C. Rebuke D. Purity</p>
19	<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>
20	<p>The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.</p> <p>In the middle of the passage, the author writes, "[the Baxter] white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed." Using this information, it can be concluded</p>	<p>A. Does not, or cannot, take care of the house B. Plans on buying a new house soon C. Thinks the other people in the neighborhood do not like him or his house D. Cannot afford to care for his or her property</p>