

## ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	HEART : CADIOLOGY	A. brain : psychology B. history : histrology C. civics : polity D. fossils : palaontology
2	Up to the mark:	A. Feel greatly B. Standard C. Extinguish D. Below standard
3	A fool's paradise:	A. An underdeveloped country B. Utopia C. In a state of happiness founded on vain hopes D. Object to
4	A compound <b>break</b> is more serious than a simple one because there is more opportunity for loss of blood and infection.	A. bruise B. sprain C. burn D. fracture
5	<p>Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make out intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue , the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.</p> <p>Question: A 'slip of the tongue' means something said</p>	<p>A. wrongly by choice B. unintentionally C. without giving proper thought D. to hurt another person</p>
6	HE : HIS	A. I : me B. they : these C. he : him D. she : her
7	<p><b>Identify Error</b></p> <p>She had <u>cleverer</u> brain than his and <u>he could not confute of her</u> ideas <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
	<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 coparcenary 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</p>	<p>A. Coparcenary right to women B. Decision making role in political area C. Greater control over economic status D. Enactment of socially progressive legislation</p>
8	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.

According to the passage, which of the following aspects has been identified as, it alone would not bring change in the status of women?

9	Barren	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom
10	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 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: To make chocolate, what is the first thing people must do to the cocoa beans?	A. leave them in a bucket B. roast them in an oven C. dry them in the sun D. ship them to the factory
11	A small piece of wood	A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Scrap</span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Chip</span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Crumb</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Splinter</span>
12	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Occult	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval E. Society
13	I went to talk to her to _____ her worries that she might have.	A. quell B. sham C. gambol D. manifest
14	AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. teacher : class B. agency : assignment C. map : trip D. man : woman
15	<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b> _____ shark hunters swimming for long distances often coat their bodies with a layer of grease	A. Against loss of body heat B. To guard against loss of body heat C. Guard against loss of heat D. Guarding the loss of heat against

Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will

set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and Japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

a. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase holding out as used in the passage

- A. Catching
- B. Expounding
- C. Sustaining
- D. Restraining

17 EDUCATION : DEVELOPMENT

- A. man : speech
- B. nutrition : health
- C. game : play
- D. child : growth

18 ENTREPRENEUR : LABOURER

- A. profits : wages
- B. arbitrator : capitalist
- C. mediator : conflict
- D. moonlighting : worker

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

19 Portly

- A. Briskly
- B. Vessel
- C. Slender
- D. Entirely
- E. Empty

20 Acrid:

- A. Sour
- B. Figure
- C. Acquit
- D. Smooth