

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | She read _____ | A. Several chapters in the library last night B. Last night several chapters in the library C. Last night in the library several chapter D. In the library several chapters last night |
| 2 | Consummate | A. Sluggish B. Imperfect C. Melancholy D. Dull |
| 3 | <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:</p> <p>Based on information in the passage, all of the following people might reasonably use a hammer at work except</p> | A. a sculptor who works in different metals B. an artist who makes earrings C. the driver of a concrete mixer D. a carpenter who frames wooden houses |
| 4 | When we provided a lot of information regarding the evasion of the enemy, they appreciated _____ this information | A. To have B. Having C. Have D. Has |
| 5 | Athar was addicted _____ drinking. | A. On B. For C. To D. With |
| 6 | Although buses are <u>scheduled</u> to depart at a certain hour, they are often late. | A. listed B. obligated C. requested D. loaded |

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control

rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it help to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the way in

which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control rod, which starts a controlled nuclear reaction and begins to heat the water in the reactor. This heat generates steam, which builds pressure inside the tank. As pressure builds, the steam looks for a place to escape. The only place this steam is able to escape is through the turbine. As it passes through the turbine on its way out of the tank, it turns the giant fan blades and produces energy.

7 On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

A. Nosy
B. Talkative
C. Reserved
D. Concerned

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came.

"We'd yank it out."

Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt than he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod.

As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for reticent?

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

8 The teacher made Shahbaz _____ the room

A. Leave
B. Left
C. Leaved

9 Slurp : Sip

A. Watch : Minute
B. Snipe : Skirmish
C. Guffaw : Giggle
D. Tiptoe : Stumble

10 Feeling irritable may be a side effect of too much medication.

A. drowsy
B. grouchy
C. dizzy
D. silly

11 Driver are fined Rs.100 for careless driving.

A. routine
B. reckless
C. adept
D. aggressive

12 Lineal

A. Unconnected
B. Isolated
C. Directly descended
D. Wrinkled

13 Benevolent:

A. Malevolent
B. Hard
C. Feeble
D. Philanthropist

14 The counselor decided _____ the application

A. To accept
B. Accepting
C. Accepts
D. To accepts

15 **Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given**

BATTER

A. To improve
B. To beat
C. To finish
D. To rise
E. Baking

16 **Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given**

SPORADIC

A. Epidemic
B. Whirling
C. Occasional
D. Stagnant
E. Virus

17

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:

Which of the following best describes a 'concoction'?

- A. To make the smoothie, Daryl blended strawberries, bananas, yogurt, and juice
- B. When Jenna left the room, the pot of milk boiled for twenty minutes before boiling over
- C. A sprinkle of powdered sugar on top makes everything sweeter
- D. Elaine heated the lasagna, froze it, and then heated it again before serving it two weeks later

18

Cowardly

- A. Courageously
- B. Silently
- C. Secretly
- D. Timidly

19

One who compiles dictionary

- A. Editor
- B. Compiler
- C. Calligrapher
- D. Lexicographer

20

He deals _____ vegetables these days

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