

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Diffident: Arrogance	A. Confident: ambiguous B. Brazen: modesty C. Benevolent: humanity D. Momentum: inertia
2	CHARITY: VIRTUE	A. greed : evil B. avaricious : vicious C. penury : crime D. avarice : vice

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that thought Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS).

Although the PDS is extensive – it is one of the largest such systems in the world – it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so – called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit – forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

Food subsidy leads to which of the following

A. Sense of insecurity

B. Increased dependence

C. Shortage of food grains

D. Decrease in food grains production

Identify Error

A. A B. B

She had <u>cleverer</u> brain <u>than his</u> and <u>he could not confute of her ideas No error</u>

C. C

D. D E. E

A. When he was sixteen years old

B. When sixteen years old

C. In the age of sixteen years

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6	Flabby : Firmness	A. Brittle : Fracture B. Humble : Arrogance C. Solvent : Wealth D. Delicate : Fragile
7	Identify Error In my opinion based upon long years of research I think the plan offered by my opponents is unsound. No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
8	ENERVATE : STRENGTH	A. encourage : motivation B. conserve : excitement C. persecute : indulgence D. incarcerate : freedom
9	STOCKING: LEG	A. Waistband : Skirt B. Ankle : Foot C. Button : Lapel D. Glove : Hand
10	Without payment of free of cost:	A. Gratis B. Hedonist C. Stoic D. Precious
11	She was waiting for you the table this morning.	A. on B. at C. for D. with
12	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The counselor decided the application	A. To accept B. Accepting C. Accepts D. To accepts
13	Alcemy : Chemistry	A. Motorbike : Carriage B. Silver : Gold C. Joust : Shootout D. Violin : Lute
14	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Paucity	A. Treachery B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture E. Envious
15	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Is this the bus goes to the Sadar Bazar	A. That B. Which C. Who D. To arrive prompt
16	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 form 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 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 t 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: According to the passage, which of these items is needed to make the chocolate that is available in stores?	A. fruit B. nuts C. candy D. sugar

The year 2006 was the golden anniversary, or the 50th birthday, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. This system, usually referred to as The Interstate Highway System, is a system of freeways named after the U.S. President who supported it. The system is the largest highway system in the world, consisting of 46,876 miles (75,440 km) of freeways. The construction of the interstate highway system is an important part of American history. It has played a maior role in *preserving* and maintaining the America way of life.

The interstate highway system has several major functions. One of its major functions is to *facilitate* the distribution of US good. Because the intestate passes through many downtown areas, it plays an important role in the *distribution* of almost all goods in the United States. Nearly all products travel at least part of the way to their destination on the Interstate System. Another major function of the interstate is to facilitate military troop movement to and from airports, seaports, rail terminals and other military destinations. The Interstate highways are connected to route in the Strategic Highway Network, which is a system of highways that are *vital* to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Today, most of the Interstate system consists of newly constructed highways. The longest section of the Interstate system runs from Boston, Massachusetts to Seattle, Washington. It covers 3,020.54 miles. The shortest two-digit interstate is from Emery, North Caroline to Greensboro, North Caroline. It covers only 12.27 miles. All state capitals except five are served by the system. The five that are not directly served are Juneau, AK, Dover, DE, Jefferson City, MO, Carson City, NV, and Pierre, SD. The Interstate Highway System serves almost all major U.S. cities.

EACH Interstate highway is marked with a red, white, and blue shield with the word "Interstate," the name of the state, and the route number. Interstate highways are named with one or two-digit numbers. North-south highways are *designated* with odd numbers; east-west highways are named with even numbers. The north-south Interstate highways begin in the west with the lowest odd number; the east-west highways begin in the south with the lowest even numbers. There all mile markers at each mile of the interstate system, starting at the westernmost or southernmost point on the highway. Every Interstate highway begins with the number "0". Interchanges are numbered according to their location on the highway in relation to mileage; an exit between milepost 7 and milepost 8 would be designated "Exit 7." This system allows drivers estimate the distance to a desired exit, which a road is leading off the highway. Despite the common acceptance of the numbering system on the Interstate highways, some states have adopted different numbering systems. For example, a portion of the Interstate 19 in Arizona is measured in kilometers instead of miles since the highway goes south to Mexico.

Since the Interstate highways are freeways-highways that do not have signs and cross streets – they have the highest speed limits in the nation. Most interstate highways have speed limits between 65-75 miles per hour (105-120 kilometers per hour), but some areas in Texas and Utah have an 80 mile-per-hour (130 kilometer-per-hour) speed limit.

The federal government primarily funds interstate highways. However, they are owned and operated by the individual states or toll authorities in the states. The federal government generally funds up to 90% of the cost of an Interstate highway, while the states pay the remainder of the cost.

Which President supported the Interstate Highway System?

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A. Jefferson

- B. Eisenhower
- C. Washington
- D. Bush

Mr. Akram, the cashier, is working a small salary	A. for B. at C. on D. in
Identify Error	A. A B. B
Everyone should be and must remain loyal to one's country come what may. No error	C. C D. D E. E
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	A. Writed
Dr.Khawaja is having the students a composition	B. Writeing C. Write
	Identify Error Everyone should be and must remain loyal to one's country come what may. No error (Complete the sentence with suitable words)