

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	He is taking some _____ this semester	A. Histories class B. History classes C. History class D. None
2	Listless	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic

It is easy to make delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? if someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you are actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin. Are you still hungry?

Question:

Something is edible of it

4	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. ARBETRARY B. ARBITRARY C. ARBETRORY D. ARBITRORY
5	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Paltry	A. Stallion B. mastery C. Significant D. Absent E. Enmity
6	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ACT : STAGE	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
7	Cat : Mouse	A. Bird : Worm B. Dog : Tail C. Trap : Attic D. Hide : Seek
8	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given SPORADIC	A. Epidemic B. Whirling C. Occasional D. Stagnant E. Virus
9	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given NYMPH	A. Clinch B. Flinch C. Airy D. Fairy

10 Choose the correctly spelt word.

A. TERRER
B. TEROR
C. TERROR
D. TEEROR

11 Choose the correctly spelt word

A. NECTAR
B. NECTOR
C. NACTOR
D. NACTAR

Cindy liked parks. She liked the trees and grass and nature. She liked the birds and squirrels she saw in parks. She also liked walking down wooded trails or riding bikes along gravel paths. Parks were a lot more fun to exercise in than just walking down the street. because there was so much to see. She had been to many kinds of parks. Some were in mountains, with rivers and hiking. Some were open areas with broad stretches of green grass to play on. Others were in the forest, with paths running beneath towering trees with sweeping branches overhead. Cindy's favorite parks were near lakes. There was a lake park not far from her house. It had a boardwalk trail that was set on pilings across a shallow lake. That was the best part. She loved to walk along the brown wood path and stop along the way, looking in the water for frogs and turtles. There were a few pavilions to stop and sit under in the shade. The water was deeper near them, so she could see fish sometimes. Occasionally, she would even see long-legged water birds, like cranes. The fall was the best time to visit the lake parks. With the leaves changing color, it was very beautiful. The sun would be out in the cloudy sky, and then cool breezes would blow through the reeds and water grasses. Spring was nice, too, because all the butterflies were out. The flowers and blossoming trees along the wooded paths were fragrant and beautiful. The lake grasses were tall and green, rustling in the wind. Cattails bobbed among the reeds. It was a good time to visit. Summer was okay. It was still pretty, but too hot. At least in winter things were pretty, if in a stark and cold way. The white dusting of snow that covered everything gave the park a clean look. It was fun to follow other people's footprints in the snow, or to go out on the boardwalk and look at the frozen top of the lake. If Cindy had her way, she would visit the park every day. Come to think of it, she did it was also a great place to do homework or read.

Question:

What kind of animal CAN'T Cindy see at the lake park near her house?

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

13 Having been served lunch _____

A. He told the whole story
B. He tells the whole story
C. He has told the story
D. He had told the whole story

14 Adept:

A. Manage
B. Adroit
C. Divert
D. Attach

15 Adjure:

A. Acknowledge
B. Disown
C. Deny
D. Hate

16 Outbreak

A. Confined
B. Smash
C. Reliability
D. Tumult

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 a 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.

m. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering
B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty
C. If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems
D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell

Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups 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 retrain 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 aged have their needs as well. Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education.

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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 should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall 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 the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means much 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 municipal recreational programs health services etc.

i. According to the author the concept of lifetime education is

- A. As old as traditional education
- B. Still in formative stages
- C. In vogue in advanced countries
- D. Not practical

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PARK : RECREATION

- A. Kitchen : Cooking
- B. Fence : Sitting
- C. Tree : Climbing
- D. Yard : Playing

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Stethoscope : Physician

- A. Microscope : Amoeba
- B. Psychiatrist : Couch
- C. Wrench : Plumber
- D. Bat : Baseball