

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.</p> <p>Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.</p> <p>What type of person is common in every nation?</p>	<p>A. A person who wants to do little and get more</p> <p>B. A person who wants to do more and get little</p> <p>C. Each person is different</p> <p>D. There is no such type of person that is common in every country</p>
2	Founder : Vessel	<p>A. Pioneer : Frontier</p> <p>B. Philanthropist : Society</p> <p>C. Saucer : Cup</p> <p>D. Crash : Plane</p>
3	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>Sheep: Flock</p>	<p>A. Pigs: sty</p> <p>B. Fish: school</p> <p>C. Horse: stall</p> <p>D. Buffalo: pond</p>
4	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Torpor</p>	<p>A. Rankle</p> <p>B. Impeach</p> <p>C. Commentator</p> <p>D. Vigor</p> <p>E. Teetotaler</p>
5	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated other the company financial records were entirely</p>	<p>A. Hidden</p> <p>B. Spurious</p> <p>C. Transparent</p> <p>D. Taxable</p>
6	Saqib got an opportunity to have fellowship at _____ School of Medicine in Lahore	<p>A. the</p> <p>B. a</p> <p>C. that</p> <p>D. none</p>
7	Knowledge is like a deep fed by _____ springs, and your mind in the little bucket that you drop in it.	<p>A. External</p> <p>B. Perennial</p> <p>C. Immortal</p> <p>D. Inexhaustible</p>
8	One who does not care for literature or art	<p>A. Philistine</p> <p>B. Primitive</p> <p>C. Barbarian</p> <p>D. Illiterate</p>
9	Machine gun : Musket	<p>A. Tank : Chain</p> <p>B. Frigate : Cruiser</p> <p>C. Autumnal : Vernal</p> <p>D. Palace : Cottage</p>
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	A. Iron made

10	Although officials claimed that its hull was the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg	B. Inpenetrable C. Prominent D. Oval
11	Adverse	A. not eager B. to the point C. not connected D. opposite
12	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Eschew	A. Pursue B. Swallow C. Bolt D. Cocoon E. Smooth
13	<p>Gold used in jewelry is mixed with harder metals to add strength and durability. The metals added can also be used to change gold's color, giving it a for the natural yellow tone of pure gold. Mixtures like these, of less costly metals with more valuable ones, are called alloys. Copper and silver are the most common metals mixed with gold to make yellow gold jewelry. White gold is usually made with an alloy of gold and nickel. The measure of is called gold's purity is called a karat. The higher the karat rating, the higher the amount of pure gold. 24 karat is pure gold, 18 karat is 75% pure gold, 14 karat is 58.5% pure gold, and 9 karat is 37.5% pure gold. All other things being equal, the higher the percentage of pure gold used in the alloy, the more valuable and expensive the jewelry will be. Gold jewelry pieces are usually stamped with a marking to identify the karat amount. White gold that is 24K is too soft for jewelry, 18K, 14K and 9K gold are all appropriate for jewelry, and they all make pieces that look great and wear beautifully.</p> <p>Question: Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that pure gold is</p>	A. not used to make rings B. stamped with 100K C. an alloy of different metals D. colorless
14	<p>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.</p> <p>Question: To make chocolate, what is the first thing people must do to the cocoa beans?</p>	A. leave them in a bucket B. roast them in an oven C. dry them in the sun D. ship them to the factory
15	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This passage is <u>mainly</u> about</p>	A. Lilly's favorite season B. Lilly and the four seasons C. Lilly's favorite activities during winter D. Lilly's favorite Halloween costumes

- A. calm
 B. scarcity
 C. pungent
 D. motivation

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages down this trail was via god sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were mode of transportation, of course airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmoniles.

By the mid 1960's most Alasknas didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dos teens had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To she came up with the idea to have a god sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the pages and the Redintons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome-over 1,000 miles. There were who believed it could bot be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch out into vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

As used in paragraph-3, the phrase "self-made historian" implies that Dorothy G. Page

- A. Was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
 B. Was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
 C. Had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest
 D. Had personally educated others about Alaska's history

Identify Error

The police officer noticed the wanted suspect only after be removed his sunglasses and sat down at the counter. No error

- A. A
 B. B
 C. C
 D. D
 E. E

What are good parts of our civilization? First and fore-most there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man. Right has taken the place might. More-over, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may came and break into my house, steal my books or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activates of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization could be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

An artist can create beautiful things only if:

- A. There is disorder
 B. There is no safety
 C. There is safety
 D. There is neither safety nor order

- A. Ambrosia : Food
 B. Desert : Kwashiorkor
 C. Honey : Hive
 D. Ore : Rock