

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Having been served lunch, _____	A. He told the whole story B. He tells she whole story C. He has told the story D. He had told the whole story
2	Prick : Stab	A. Point : Swift B. Lend : Borrow C. Sip : Gulp D. Thread : Sew
3	Identify Error He <u>always practices</u> the <u>justice</u> and <u>cares for</u> moral <u>principles</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
4	<p>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, scientists 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.</p> <p>Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?</p>	A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information
5	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Occult	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval E. Society
6	Atavizm	A. Resemblance to remote ancestors B. Ancestor worship C. The science of prolonging human life D. The science of soul
7	MISFORTUNE : LUCK	A. victory : defeat B. coffee : tea C. life : birth D. sugar : salt
8	<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:</p>	A. flat B. boring C. foolish D. democratic

If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

9	Identify Error <u>Of the three brothers the elder is the most religious.No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
10	Secular	A. Safe B. State owning nor religion C. Religious state D. Powerful personality
11	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Riddle: Sphinx	A. Luxury: Limousine B. Love: loathe C. Fire: Prometheus D. Scylla: ore
12	Animals living on plants:	A. Carnivorous B. Herbivorous C. Cliche D. Celibate
13	<p>Do you live in a house? You might be surprised to learn that there are many, many kinds of houses. Most people in the United States are used to houses made of wood or bricks. But many people around the world live in houses made of grass, dirt, or cloth. In the Great Rift Valley of Eritrea, the nomadic people who are in the Atr tribe build their houses of straw. Their houses are shaped like domes - half spheres. The homes are small and cool. The people can move their houses when they want to move. Since the people are nomads, they move often. They take their animals to new places in order to find food. People who belong to the Uros tribe of Lake Titicaca, Peru build their houses of reeds. Not only that - they also live on islands that are made of reeds. Their boats are made of reeds too. About 2,000 people live on these man-made islands. They started to build their own islands about 500 years ago. In Andalusia, in the south of Spain, some people live in underground houses. This kind of house is called a cueba. During the winter, the houses stay warm. During the summer, the houses stay cool. In Sana'a, Yemen, some people live in tall houses made of bricks. These bricks are made of clay, straw and soil. The bricks last many years - maybe as long as 500 years. The modern houses in Sana'a are made to look like the older, traditional houses, but they are made of concrete instead of bricks. In Mindadanao in the Philippines, some people still live in tree houses. The tree houses are made of bamboo with grass roofs. The houses are good lookout for snakes and wild animals. The air is cool and the houses stay dry. Now, most people use these tree houses as meeting places. The fisherman of Sabah, Malaysia build their houses on the water. They use wood from mangrove trees. This wood stays strong in the water. The houses receive official addresses from the government. Fujian, China has many townhouses that are made of hard-packed soil. The dirt becomes as strong as bricks when it is packed hard. One large family group lives in a townhouse. The townhouses were built around 300 years ago. A group of townhouses is protected by a thick dirt-packed wall. In the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, some nomadic people live in homes called gels. These homes are made of cloth. The cloth is filled with animal hair. Two poles in the center of the house hold the house up. The people move often to find food for their animals. The houses are easy to move and set up. Some American Indians live in teepees. These homes are made of cloth or buffalo hide. There are wooden poles used to hold the teepee up. Now some people use teepees only for special ceremonies, but people used to live in them all the time. The traditional houses of Chitos, Greece, are made of stone. They have arched doorways and indoor courtyards. They have outdoor dining rooms which are decorated with tile and rock. This means they are ornamented, and made to look more beautiful. The Dayak people of Indonesia build some of their houses on stilts, several feet from the ground. The frame of the house is made of iron. The walls are made of tree bark. The floors are made of wooden planks which are placed side by side. The houses are decorated with pictures of water snakes and rhinoceros birds. These animals are part of the people's story of creation, or how the world was made. People build their houses to fit the needs of their lives. The houses are different, but one thing is the same wherever you go. There's no place like home</p> <p>Question: Which groups have cloth houses?</p>	A. The Atr and the Uros people B. The Dayak and the Greek people C. Mongolians and American Indians D. Andalusians and the Dayak people
14	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
15	Point : Line	A. Circle : Degrees B. Instant : Time C. Vertical : Horizontal D. Computer : Interface

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 comparative rights.

- 16 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 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.

- A. Discusses
- B. Demarcates
- C. Suggests
- D. Outlines

Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning to the word 'delineates' as used in the passage?

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

Brisk

- A. Engrossed
- B. Occupied
- C. Diligent
- D. Swift
- E. Passive

18 Irate

- A. In proportion
- B. Calm
- C. Logical
- D. Wise

19 Abandon

- A. give up
- B. pursue
- C. accumulate
- D. hunt

20 Double:

- A. Plaything
 - B. Valuable
 - C. Modest
 - D. Besiege
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