

## ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>TRAIN : RAILROAD</p> <p>Chocolate – there’s nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?</p> <p>Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a <b>divine</b> gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means “food of the gods”</p> <p>The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez’s chocolate in drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.</p> <p>Later, people started using chocolate in <b>pastries</b>, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. Van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten’s chocolate “Dutch chocolate.”</p>	<p>A. boat : mountain            B. helicopter : cloud  <b>C. truck : highway</b>            D. wagon : wheel</p>
2	<p>It was easy to mix Dutuch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new <b>recipes</b> that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.</p> <p>Today, two countries – Brazil and Ivory Coast – account for almost half the world’s chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.</p> <p>Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help <b>prevent</b> heart attacks, or help keep from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people’s health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.</p> <p>Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine’s Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.</p> <p>Chocolate is <b>toxic</b> to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some if the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.</p> <p>If something is toxic it is</p>	<p><b>A. Poisonous</b>            B. Disgusting            C. Emotional            D. Popular</p>
3	<p>Lumber : Walk</p> <p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p>	<p>A. Splinter : Fly  <b>B. Flounder : Swim</b>            C. Seed : Rind            D. Coal : Asphalt</p>
4	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p>	<p>A. Pity: feeling            B. Book: paging</p>

7	Parchment: Paper	C. Trees: lumber D. Quill: pen
5	<p>Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though 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 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 these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one 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. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true 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.</p> <p>b. What according to the passage is the main purpose of public policy in the long run</p>	<p>A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies B. Providing enough food to all the citizens C. Good standard of living through productive employment D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society</p>
6	Carpenter : Vise	<p>A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : Speak D. Angler : Fish</p>
7	<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 its 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>	<p>A. not used to make rings B. stamped with 100K C. an alloy of different metals D. colorless</p>
8	<p>The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.</p> <p>But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields it is necessary to decide which fields are important ones that a man should know well.</p> <p>It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.</p> <p>The purpose of education is to make the student:</p>	<p>A. An expert in all fields B. An expert in his subject C. Only capable of earning D. Confident only</p>
9	Scene : Panoramic	<p>A. Glasses : sun B. Touch : tangible C. Sound : Stereophonic D. Act : Motivation</p>
10	A man of straw.	<p>A. A puppet B. Influential C. One of has no influential D. To struggle in vain</p>
11	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Bungle</p>	<p>A. Select B. Unpack C. Quarrel with D. Accomplish smoothly</p>

		E. Trumpet
12	INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS	A. affluent : impoverished B. mendacious : beggarly C. fortuitous : fortunate D. impecunious : poor
13	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Tawdry	A. Marble B. Humidity C. Insolvent D. Elegant E. Awestruck
14	<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b> The student said to their proctor have you some spare money for farewell party	A. A students asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party B. The student asked their proctor if he had any spare fund for farewell party C. They students asked their proctor if he have any spare fund for farewell party
15	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Portly	A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely E. Empty
16	Applause	A. to make noise B. acclaim C. abuse D. prosper
17	AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. teacher : class B. agency : assignment C. map : trip D. man : woman
18	<p>When her grandmother's health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1994, Mary would make the drive from Washington, DC to Winchester every few days.</p> <p>She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous. She preferred to take meandering back roads to her grandmother's hospital. When she drove through the rocky town of Harpers Ferry, the beauty of the rough waters churning at the intersection of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers always captivated her.</p> <p>Toward the end of her journey, Mary had to get on highway 81. It was here that she discovered a surprising bit of beauty during one of her trips. Along the median of the highway, there was a long stretch of wildflowers. They were thin and delicate and purple, and swayed in the wind as if whispering poems to each other.</p> <p>The first time she saw the flowers, Mary was seized by an uncontrollable urge to pull over on the highway and yank a bunch from the soil. She carried them into her grandmother's room when she arrived at the hospital and placed them in a water pitcher by her bed. For a moment her grandmother seemed more lucid than usual. She thanked Mary for the flowers, commented on their beauty and asked where she had gotten them. Mary was overjoyed by the ability of the flowers to wake something up inside her ailing grandmother.</p> <p>Afterwards, Mary began carrying scissors in the car during her trips to visit her grandmother. She would quickly glide onto the shoulder, jump out of the car, and clip a bunch of flowers. Each time Mary placed the flowers in the pitcher, her grandmother's eyes would light up and they would have a splendid conversation.</p> <p>One morning in late October, Mary got a call that her grandmother had taken a turn for the worse. Mary was in such a hurry to get to her grandmother that she sped past her flower spot. She decided to turn around head several miles back, and cut a bunch. Mary arrived at the hospital to find her grandmother very weak and unresponsive. She placed flowers in the pitcher and sat down. She felt a squeeze on her fingers. It was the last conversation they had.</p> <p>"She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous."</p> <p>Which of the following is the best way to rewrite the above sentence, while keeping its original meaning?</p>	<p>A. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and tedious</p> <p>B. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and confusing</p> <p>C. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and nerve-racking</p> <p>D. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and time-consuming</p>
19	Arid:	A. Dry B. Charge C. Accuse D. Apprehend

If a man keeps his fingers crossed, he \_\_\_\_\_

- A. hopes for the best
  - B. suspects everybody
  - C. demonstrates peevishness
  - D. welcomes every danger
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