

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr Questions **Answers Choice** Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make basic version at home. When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store. After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and A. To make personal then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase B. To prepare for more than one 1 jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you C. To eat while hot make at home. D. To desire Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients As used I paragraph 5, which is the best definition for "customize"? A. Backward Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given B. Having of foul smell 2 C. Salty **BRACKISH** D. Woody E. Novelty A. Mimed Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. B. Surrendered 3 C. Unwounded Hackneyed E. Sagacious A. Slimming: Fattening B. Lace : Collar 4 Sugar: Saccharin Cotton D. Syrup: Molasses When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts. Earth's I with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The A. Earth's Many Deserts coastline of Antarctica receive a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. B. Antarctica: The Coldest place on Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When 5 Earth precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. the air over C. A Desert of Ice Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low D. Unusual Blizzards rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snowfilled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica. Question: The best title for this passage would be

- B. Badly
- C. Bad
- D. Bad to

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Choose Relative Pair Of Word A. Lariat: rope B. Farm: plantation 7 C. Sauerkraut; cabbage Siesta: Nap D. Coin: rug A. Land: Sherbs B. Astronomy: Stars 8 Botany: Plants C. Anthropology: Thorn D. Philosophy: Encyclopedia 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 rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much 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 This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning A. Train the people at the core to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children B. Encourage conventional schools must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a and colleges diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for 9 C. Decide a terminal point to credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a education commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent D. Fulfill the educational needs of years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an everyone 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 such 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 e.According to the author educational plan should attempt to Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunamiTsunami (pronounced "soo-nahmee") waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsumais begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are displaced. This movement causes huge waves. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of A. are not used to seeing fish force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most trunamis are caused by B. dislike the water underwater earthquakes. however, volcanoes, landslides, large, icebergs, and even C. can sense something out of the 10 meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves. Trunamis are extremely ordinary powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage D. see the ocean drawing back from the beaches property, and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour. Scientist have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. In paragraph, the elephants are most likely acting strange because they A. Insignificant Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. B. Favorite C. Skeletal 11 Mask D. Tough E. Sluggish A. magic : children B. grass : house 12 SUNSCREEN: SKIN C. armor: body D. faith: country A. A **Identify Error** B. B C. C 13 There aren't enough cars far all of us to get. No error D. D E. E

Chocolate – there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

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, through that their bitter cacao drink was a **divine** gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods"

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortex went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with

vanilia and spices. Cortez took some cacao nome as a giπ 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 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in pastries, 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."

It was easy to mix Dutuch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new recipes 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 19th 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.

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.

Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help **prevent** 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.

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.

Chocolate is toxic 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.

Who made the first powdered chocolate?

- A. Cortez
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Columbus

15	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college	A. Donor B. Benefactor C. Prometer D. Rich
16	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Apathy	A. Enemy B. Love C. Noble D. Temptation E. Lucrative
17	Soothe	A. Simmer B. Eat greedily C. Excite D. Purify
18	Choose Relative Pair Of Word AGENDA: CONFERENCE	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman

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

A. leave them in a bucket

- B. roast them in an oven
- C. dry them in the sun
- D. ship them to the factory

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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.

To make chocolate, what is the first thing people must do to the cocoa beans?

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

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BINOCULARS: SEE

A. Spectacle : Notice

B. Skeptic : Idea
C. Ear trumpet : hear

D. Camera : aperture