

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Salma is much too _____ to have anything to do with that obnoxious affair: | A. Noble B. Proud C. Happy D. Difficult |
| 2 | Pilfer : Rob | A. Doctor : Treatment B. Taste : Eat C. Affirm : Intimate D. Innuendo : Desperado |
| 3 | Amalgamate | A. resourceful B. postpone C. integrate D. segregate |
| 4 | (Complete the sentence with suitable words) Yaqub says I am ill | A. Yaqub told me that he is ill B. Yaqub said to me that he was ill C. Yaqub asked that he was ill D. Yaqub says that he is ill |
| 5 | Einstein's theory of relatively seemed incredible at the time that he first introduced it. | A. unbelievable B. complicated C. brilliant D. famous |
| 6 | FISH : BIRD | A. rifle : tank B. master : eagle C. submarine : airplane D. aquarium : tree |
| 7 | The blind man was feeling _____ the table. | A. in B. for C. by D. out |
| 8 | Although the conditions in which Riaz chooses to live suggest that he is miserly, his contributions to worthwhile charities show that he is _____. | A. Intolerant B. Stingy C. Generous D. Thrifty |
| <p>Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.</p> <p>A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them.</p> <p>Little spines are attached to his plate. The spine the flea scurries through an animal's fur in – search of grooming pet tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro.</p> <p>Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate – a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane.</p> <p>Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump. They fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land.</p> | | |
| 9 | | A. I only B. I and II only C. II and III only D. I, II and III |

The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested.

Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

Fleas are difficult to squish because they have

I Sclerites

II Tough spines

III Resilin in their joints

10 ENTREPRENEUR : LABOURER

- A. profits : wages
- B. arbitrator : capitalist
- C. mediator : conflict
- D. moonlighting : worker

Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be?

More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. Form this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course they murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.

As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for troubled youth.

As used in paragraph 1, the phrase "with the exception of Rome" means that

- A. Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
- B. Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome
- C. Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
- D. Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals

12 Murtaza scored _____ in his last entrytest

- A. The least points
- B. A least points
- C. The fewest points
- D. The fewer points

Choose Relative Pair Of Word

13 Flurry: Blizzard

- A. Anger: bluster
- B. Drizzle: downpour
- C. Draw: doodle
- D. Simmer: cook

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

14 Soothe

- A. Simmer
- B. Eat greedily
- C. Excite
- D. Purify
- E. Vibrate

15 Assent

- A. put aside
- B. question
- C. dislike
- D. disavow

16 One who compiles dictionary

- A. >Editor
- B. >Compiler
- C. >Calligrapher
- D. >Lexicographer

17 Amiably:

- A. Soft
- B. Addicated:
- C. Hateful
- D. Lovable

18 A corporation would stand to lose a great deal of money if agreements _____ followed

- A. Have not been
- B. Had not being
- C. Are not being
- D. Were not being

19 Agile:

- A. Slow
- B. Feeble
- C. Swift
- D. Hard

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age group. 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 as any university professor. The retired and the age 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 to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self – learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. 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 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 organizations such as libraries, Museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?

- A. Different modules with same function
- B. Same module for different groups
- C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
- D. None of these