

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose Relative Pair Of Word FISH: SCALES	A. Book: Papers B. Snake: Fangs C. Birds: Feather D. Car: Wheels E. Cat: Claws
2	Parody : Imitation	A. Stanza: Verse B. Limerick: Poem C. Novel: Book D. Portrait: Painting

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 staring 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.

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.

The author mentions the Washington Monument in order to

A. Estimate the extreme distance that a flea is able to jump

- B. Illustrate a comparison made between fleas and humans C. Clarify a point made regarding
- fleas and acceleration D. Demonstrate the superiority of fleas over human

A trot : race B. look: oale C. hear: ignore D. speak: stammer

> A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy

5 Mentor

WALK: STUMBLE

3

D. Curator

A. Honor B. Treasured 6 Precious Paltry D. Jewel A. Rectify B. Lacerate 7 Tear C. Rupture D. Lancelets A. OCASIONAL 8 Choose the correctly spelt word. C. OCCASSIONAL D. OCCASSEOL Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude these pressures are brought about in part by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply Because the health nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the resources the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term technocrats of the developing becomes of paramount importance Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and B. Can be properly utilized on the sustainable natural resource base some are looking at our long tradition in environmental basis of developing countries being protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social able to launch an in-depth study of and ecological systems in these tropical countries Developing countries recognize the need 9 their specific problems to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management in C. Can be easily borrowed by the February 1981, for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise developing countries to solve the Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems Some countries such as problem of environmental degradation Senegal India Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their D. Can be very effective in solving the economic development planning process. Because so many government of developing problem of resource management in nations have recognized the importance of these issues the need today is not merely one of tropical countries raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development b.Technical know-how developed in the USA A. Atheist B. Pagan 10 A person who does not believe in any religion C. Rationalist D. Philatelist Cindy liked parks. She liked the trees and grass and nature. She liked the birds and squirrels she say in parks. She also liked walking down wooded trails or riding bikes along gravel paths. Parks were a lot more fun to exercise in than just walking down the street. because there was so much to see. She had been to many kinds of parks. Some were in mountains, with rivers and hiking. Some were open areas with broad stretches of green grass to play on. Others were in the forest, with paths running beneath towering trees with sweeping branches overhead. Cindy's favorite parks were near lakes. There was a lake park not far form her house. It had a boardwalk trail that was set on pilings across a shallow lake. That was the best part. She loved to walk along the brown wood path and stop along the way, looking in the water for frogs and turtles. There were a few pavilions to stop and sit under in the shade. The water was deeper near them, so she could see fish sometimes. Occasionally, she would even see long-legged water birds, like cranes. The fall was the best A. the animals time to visit the lake parks. With the leaves changing color, it was very beautiful. The sun B. the boardwalk would be out in the cloudy sky, and then cool breezes would blow through the reeds and 11 C. the pavilions water grasses. Spring was nice, too, because all the butterflies were out. The flowers and D. the trails blossoming trees along the wooded paths were fragrant and beautiful. The lake grasses were tall and green, rustling in the wind. Cattails bobbed among the reeds. It was a good time to visit. Summer was okay. It was still pretty, but too hot. At least in winter things were pretty, if in a stark and cold way. The white dusting of snow that covered everything gave the park a clean look. It was fun to follow other people's footprints in the snow, or to go out on the boardwalk and look at the frozen top of the lake If Cindy had her way, she would visit the park every day. Come to think of it, she did it was also a great place to do homework or read. Question: What was the best part of the lake park? A. brain: psychology

12

HEART: CADIOLOGY

13	Choose the correctly spelt word.	B. CANNINNE C. CANNINE D. CANINEE
14	Reticent : Prattle	A. Hedonist: War B. Phlegmatic: Emote C. Ascetic: Austerity D. Chasten: Chide
	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Staircase: Elevator
15	Scream: whisper	B. Pedal: bicycle C. Blaze: spark D. Repel: attract
16	AUTHENTICITY: COUNTERFEIT	A. argument : contradictory B. reliability : erratic C. anticipation : solemn D. reserve : reticent
	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.	A. hurdle B. Praise
17	Upbraid	C. Downcast D. Dishevel E. Clump
18	Most executives do not object item by their first names.	A. that I call B. to my calling C. for calling D. that I do call

Arrowheads, which are ancient hunting tools, are often themselves 'hunted' for their interesting value both as artifacts and as art. Some of the oldest arrowheads in the United States date back 12,000 years. They are not very difficult to find. You need only to walk with downcast eyes in a field that has been recently tilled for the spring planting season, and you might find one.

Arrowheads are tiny stones or pieces of wood, bone, or metal which have been sharpened in order to create a tipped weapon used in hunting. The material is honed to an edge, usually in a triangular fashion, and is brought to a deadly tip. On the edge opposite the tip is a flared tail. Though designs vary depending on the region, purpose, and era of the arrowhead's origin, the tails serve the same purpose. The tail of the arrowhead is meant to be strapped onto a shaft, which is a straight wooden piece such as a spear or an arrow. When combined, the arrowhead point and the shaft become a lethal projectile weapon to be thrown by arm or shot with a bow at prey.

Indian arrowheads are important artifacts that give archeologists (scientists who study past human societies) clues about the lives of Native Americans. By analyzing an arrowhead's shape, they can determine the advancement of tool technologies among certain Native American groups. By determining the origin of the arrowhead material (bone, rock, wood, or metal), they can trace the patterns of travel and trade of the hunters. By examine the location of the arrowheads, archeologists can map out hunting grounds and other social patterns.

Arrowheads are commonly found along riverbanks or near creek beds because animals drawn to natural water sources to sustain life were regularly found drinking along the banks. For this reason, riverbeds were a prime hunting ground for the Native Americans. Now, dry and active riverbeds are prime hunting grounds for arrowhead collectors.

Indian arrowheads are tiny pieces of history that fit in the palm of your hand. They are diary entries in the life of a hunter. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt. They are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.

Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 3?

Cindy liked parks. She liked the trees and grass and nature. She liked the birds and squirrels she say in parks. She also liked walking down wooded trails or riding bikes along gravel paths. Parks were a lot more fun to exercise in than just walking down the street. because there was so much to see. She had been to many kinds of parks. Some were in mountains, with rivers and hiking. Some were open areas with broad stretches of green grass to play on. Others were in the forest, with paths running beneath towering trees with sweeping branches overhead. Cindy's favorite parks were near lakes. There was a lake park not far form her house. It had a boardwalk trail that was set on pilings across a shallow lake. That was the best part. She loved to walk along the brown wood path and stop along the way, looking in the water for frogs and turtles. There were a few pavilions to stop and sit under in the shade. The water was deeper near them, so she could see fish sometimes. Occasionally, she would even see long-legged water birds, like cranes. The fall was the best time to visit the lake parks. With the leaves changing color, it was very beautiful. The sun would be out in the cloudy sky, and then cool breezes would blow through the reeds and water grasses. Spring was nice, too, because all the butterflies were out. The flowers and

blossoming trees along the wooded paths were fragrant and beautiful. The lake grasses

A Archeologists can determine many things about Native American societies simply by looking at an arrowhead

B. Archeologists are scientists who study a range of events that have already occurred

C. Arrowheads represent the only way to determine how Native Americans lived in the past

D. Archeologists know so much about ancient societies because they have conducted extensive research about

A. fish

B. water birds

C. alligators

D. turtles

19

were tall and green, rustling in the wind. Cattails bobbed among the reeds. It was a good time to visit. Summer was okay. It was still pretty, but too hot. At least in winter things were pretty, if in a stark and cold way. The white dusting of snow that covered everything gave the park a clean look. It was fun to follow other people's footprints in the snow, or to go out on the boardwalk and look at the frozen top of the lake. If Cindy had her way, she would visit the park every day. Come to think of it, she did it was also a great place to do homework or read.

Question:

What kind of animal CAN'T Cindy see at the lake park near her house?