

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	They had an accident in car they painted last month	A. An new car B. The new car C. A new car D. New car
2	He studied the new project	A. Anxiously B. Was anxious after he C. With more anxious D. More anxiously
3	Brutality	A. criminal B. humanely C. adamant D. without
4	Hymn : Serenade	A. Ballade: Tango B. Psalm: Love poem C. Encore: Aria D. Rock: Croon
5	Listless	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic
6	He congratulated you your promotion.	A. In B. Of C. On D. For
7	When Greg went to the giant aquarium near his house, he had one type of animal that he loved to watch. He liked dolphins and manatees, but he loved whales. Baluga whales from the arctic were really neat, but it was the Killer Whales especially that had his heart. For hours, from the park opening untill closing, he could watch them. Their black-and-white patterned skin reminded him of a tuxedo, a penguin, or even a zebra, but on the whales it seemed even more special. It made them stand out in the water. Their playfulness and intelligence amazed him, too. He liked to watch the trainers coax them through jumps, leaps, and other tricks. They talked and squawked at the trainers. One time the trainer even got launched into the air off the whale's nose. It was an impressive feat. It always surprised him now fast and agile such a massive creature could be. He always expected them to be slow and lumbering, but they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they ate fish and other snacks, and lots of them. In the wild, he understood why they had their fierce name. They could eat seals, sea lions, small whales, and just about anything they could catch. Their teeth were sharp and predatory. They were the top of the food chain - even more dangerous than sharks. The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favourite animals as a job. For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future.  Question:  Where is Greg going?	A. the zoo B. the park C. the aquarium D. the sea
8	He looks	A. In black handsomely B. Handsomely in black C. Handsome in black D. Black handsomely
9	Shakir would have studied engineering if he to an engineering college	A. Enter B. Had been admitted C. Admitted D. Were admitted
10	Choose Relative Pair Of Word  RACE: FATIGUE	A. Fasting: Hunger B. Round: boxing C. Flower: Color D. Hiking: Gangrene
11	Identify Error  The heart of the matter is the need to root out selfishness and bring out existence selfless dedicated men. No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

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.

As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for projectile?

- A. Shaped like a triangle
- B. No longer in use
- C. Unsophisticated in form
- D. Designed to be thrown

VINDICATE : CONDEMN

A. charge : accuse
B. indict : convict
C. judge : jury
D. dismiss : indict

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 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.

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 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.

Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - account for almost half the world's

A. As a sweet drink

- B. As a bitter drink
- C. As a chocolate bar
- D. In cakes and pastries

14

12

13

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.

How did people first consume chocolate?

15	Double:	A. Plaything B. Valuable C. Modest D. Besiege
16	Karachi is city in Pakistan	A. Larger than any other B. larger than any C. More large than any other D. Large than any other
17	Meager	A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover
18	Abstruse	A. complex B. disgruntled C. stubbom D. obvious
19	Medicine which lessens pain	A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Balm</span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Antibiotic</span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Panacea</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Anodyne</span>
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	A. Pointed
20	Fauzia presents herself as a journalist by asking people in power the kinds of questions that order reporters do not ask	B. Circumnutating C. Abnormal D. Irrelevant