

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Avenge:	A. Reluctant B. Oblivious C. Hostile D. Vindicate
2	Axiom:	A. Maxim B. Angle C. Absurdity D. Height
3	All of the people at this conference are _____	A. Mathematic teachers B. teachers of Mathematics C. Mathematics teacher D. Mathermatic's teacher
4	Extol	A. To flatter B. Acknowledge C. Deprive of D. Praise
5	True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.	A. Interwined B. Tied up C. Bound up D. Inter-related
6	Identify Error <u>She either was staying</u> at a farm on <u>holiday with a</u> girl friend <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
7	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Scene: Panoramic	A. Glasses: sun B. Touch: tangible C. Sound: stereophonic D. Act: motivation
8	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Deceit: Duplicity	A. Brevity: wit B. Individuality: multiplicity C. Melancholy: suspicion D. Determination: tenacity
9	Rabia is a noted dentist _____ in the region	A. However he teaches very good also B. But he teaches very good in addition C. And too a very efficient teacher D. As well as an effective teacher
10	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 resources the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term 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 sustainable natural resource base some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management in February 1981,for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems Some countries such as Senegal India Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.Because so many government of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development d.The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if	A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed C. Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care

Although cynics may like to see he government's policy for women in terms of the

party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effect aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy documents displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organizations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical program of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impact are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendment proposed in the Act of 1956 to give women comparcenary rights.

11 And enlightened aspect of the policy is its recognition that actual change in the status of women cannot be brought about by the mere enactment of socially progressive legislation. Accordingly, it focuses on reorienting development programs and sensitizing administrations to address specific situations as, for instance, the growing number of households headed by women, which is a consequence of rural-urban migration. The proposal to create an equal-opportunity police force and give women greater control of police stations is an acknowledgement of the biases and callousness displayed by the generally all-male law-enforcement authorities in case of dowery and domestic violence. While the mere enunciation of such a policy has the salutary effect of sensitizing the administration as a whole, it does not make the task of its implementation any easier. This is because the changes it envisages in the political and economic status of woman strike at the root of power structures in society and the basis of man-woman relationship. There is also the danger that reservation for women in public life, while necessary for their greater visibility, could lapse into tokenism or become a tool in the hands of vote seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.

- A. Sublimated
- B. Humble
- C. Inferior
- D. Undignified

Which of the following is opposite in meaning to 'lofty' as used in the passage?

12 Affluent : Lucky

- A. Greedy : Money
- B. Charitable : Stingy
- C. Unsuccessful : Lazy
- D. Rely : Retort

13 Power : Battery

- A. Automobile : Piston
- B. Recuperation : Convalescence
- C. Vitamins : Metabolism
- D. Light : Candle

14 Choose Relative Pair Of Word
ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY

- A. Prohibitionist : Liquor
- B. Capitalist : Commerce
- C. Peace : War
- D. Glass : Jug

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages down this trail was via god sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were mode of transportation, of course airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmoniles.

By the mid 1960's most Alasknas didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dos teens had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To she came up with the idea to have a god sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the pages and the Redintons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Musers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

- A. Was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
- B. Was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
- C. Had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest
- D. Had personally educated others about Alaska's history

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After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome-over 1,000 miles. There were who believed it could not be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch out into vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

As used in paragraph-3, the phrase "self-made historian" implies that Dorothy G. Page

16	Quaid-e-Azam <u>detested</u> injustice	A. Recognized B. Confronted C. Suffered D. Abhorred
17	<p>Q.3 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth On the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into few hands The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance However with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidably increased whichever political party may be in office The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problems there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.</p> <p>a.The advent of science and and technology has increase the</p>	A. Freedom of people B. Tyranny of the political parties C. Powers of the government D. Chances of economic inequality
18	The <u>remnants</u> of the Roman empire can be found in many countries in Asia, Europe , and Africa.	A. effects B. small pieces C. building D. destruction
19	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. AGREEMENT B. AGREMENT C. AGGREMENT D. AGREMINT
20	<p>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 from 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 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.</p> <p>Question: After reading this passage, what can the reader conclude about chocolate?</p>	A. Chocolate is only made in Central and South America B. People could make their own chocolate at home C. There are many steps involved in making chocolate D. It is too expensive to make chocolate