

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The pact has been in effect for twenty years.	A. monarchy B. treaty C. trend D. lease
2	Stethoscope : Physician	A. Microscope : Amoeba B. Psychiatrist : Couch C. Wrench : Plumber D. Bat : Baseball
3	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Praise	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent

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.

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 bot be done and that it wad 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

- 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

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 l 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 coastline of Antarctica receive a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. the air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently,

- A. **moisture in the air falls to the ground**
- B. any type of weather event
- C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
- D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

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 snow-filled 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: Which is the best definition for precipitation?

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.

- A. Train the people at the core
- B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges
- C. Decide a terminal point to education
- D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone

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.

According to the author, educational plan should attempt to

A great deal of discussion countries as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implicational. 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 healthy, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly depends 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 resources 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 governments 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. 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 development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources
- D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

When Basit arrived home after a hard day at factory work _____

- A. His children have been sleeping
- B. His children slept
- C. His children have slept
- D. His children were sleeping

Einstein's theory of relatively seemed incredible at the time that he first introduced it.

- A. unbelievable
- B. complicated
- C. brilliant
- D. famous

Act : Stage

- A. Swim : Poll
- B. Whale : River
- C. Cat : Dog
- D. Fish : Trout

One who cannot be easily pleased:

- A. Flatterer
- B. Sycophant
- C. Fastidious
- D. Reserved

Barren

- A. Fertile
- B. Rejecting

12	barren	C. Crater D. Lacking freedom
13	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Slurp: Sip	A. Watch: minute B. Snipe: skirmish C. Guffaw: giggle D. Tiptoe: stumble
14	Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere. Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely. The man who talks of 'duties':	A. Is always hard working B. Avoids hard working C. Does not know his duties well D. Always thinks of his 'rights' first
15	Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, a scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A, U.K and Japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world. n. According to the author the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists	A. Introspective B. Accusative C. Arrogant D. Optimistic
16	Choose Relative Pair Of Word FISH : SCALES	A. Book : Papers B. Snake : Fangs C. Birds : Feather D. Car : Wheels E. Cat : Claws
17	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Profligate	A. Assumed B. Virtuous C. Uneducated D. Routine E. Anti-social
18	Both Ruqaya and Rubina, _____ going to the game	A. And Jamil are B. As well as Jamil are C. And Jamil is D. None
19	The examination will begin precisely at eight-thirty.	A. exactly B. usually C. occasionally D. monthly
20	Identify Error <u>She either was staying</u> at a farm on <u>holiday with a girl friend</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E