

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Lilly loves her town. She loves the mall. She loves the parks. She also loves her school. Most of all, though, Lilly loves the seasons. In her old town, it was hot all of the time. Sometimes it is cold in Lilly's new town. The cold season is in winter. Once in a while it snows. Lilly has never seen snow before. So far her, the snow is exciting as well as very beautiful. Lilly has to wear gloves to keep her hands warm. She also wear a scarf around her neck. In spring, flowers bloom and the trees turn green with new leaves. Pollen falls on the cars and windowsills and makes Lilly sneeze. People work in their yards and mow their grass. In summer, Lilly wears her old shorts and sandals- the same ones she used to wear in her old town. It is hot outside, and dogs lie in the shade. Lilly and her friends go to a pool or play in the water sprinkler. Her father cooks hamburgers on the grill for dinner. Lilly's favorite season is autumn. In autumn, the leaves on the trees turn yellow, gold, red, and orange. Halloween comes in autumn, and this Lilly's favorite holiday. Every Halloween, Lilly wears a costume. Last year she wore a mouse costume. This year she will wear a fish costume. One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees. How is Lilly's new town different from her old town It snow in her new town Il Lilly wears different summer clothes in her new town	A. I only B. I and II only C. II and III only D. I, II, and III
2	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Fidgety	A. Seedy B. Calm C. Fierce D. Momentous E. Evasive
3	Violin : Bow	A. Flute : Encore B. Reed : Woodwind C. Trumpet : Mute D. Guitar : Pick
4	Credulity	A. Parked B. Creditworthy C. Credential D. Cynicism
5	Militate	A. To make less severe B. Challenge C. Have weight or influence D. Arbitrate
6	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given UNDUE	A. Undisciplined B. Usurious C. Premature D. Unjustified E. Appreciate
7	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) So was the sales persons tone about the qualities of the new computer system that Najam nearly missed the in its calculations in his budget	A. Presuasivemistake B. Adopted accuracy C. Harsh amount D. Irritating greatness
	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A Puck: hockey

8	Putter: Golf	B. Soccer: pail C. Paddle: table D. Pins: bowling
9	Acrimonious	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing
10	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Laud	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity E. Move apart
11	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) This apartment is that one	A. Expensivier than B. More expensive C. More expensive than D. Expensive than
12	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Listless	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic E. Precious
13	While he was alone in the jungle at the night Tahir scurried away in fright	A. When he saw a shadow in the dark B. The shadow in the darkness having been seen by him C. After he was watching shadow in the dark D. When he has seen that something in the dark
14	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given HYPOTHETICAL	A. Methodical B. Based on supposition C. Double faced D. To do with superstition E. Mathematical law
15	Identify Error Hard work and perseverance is indispensable to success in life No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
16	Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principal that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food , the hot air in a hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principal works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves. A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelop is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which wau the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference between the directions of the best synonym for 'ascend'?	A. move B. fly C. sink D. climb
17	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Price: Exorbitant	A. Listening: boredom B. Motion: distance C. Fire: overshoot D. Fatigue: exhaustion

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 notice 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 impart 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.

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 ruralurban 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. The policy gives a blue print for program of action

B. The woman should be given greater control of police stations

C. There is no law-enforcement bias in case of dowery

D. For effective implementation, the government agencies will have to order their priorities

According to the passage which of the following is not true?

Do you live in a house? You might be surprised to learn that there are many, many kinds of houses. Most people in the United States are used to houses made of wood or bricks.But many people around the word live in houses made of grass, dirt, or cloth. In the Great Rift Valley of Eritrea, the nomadic people who are in the Atr tribe build their houses of straw. Their houses are shaped like domes - half spheres. The homes are small and cool. The people can move their houses when they want to move. Since the people are nomads, they move often. They take their animals to new places in order to find food. People whi belong to the Uros tribe of Lake Titicaca. Peru build their houses of reeds. Not only that - they also live on islands that are made of reeds .Their boats are made of reeds too. About 2,000 people live on these man-made islands. They started to build their own islands about 500 years ago. In Andalusia, in the south of Spain, some people live in underground houses. This kind of house is called a cueba. During the winter, the houses stay warm. During the summer, the houses stay cool.ln Sana'a, Yemen, some people live in tall houses made of bricks. These bricks are made of clay, straw and soil. The bricks last many years - maybe as long as 500 years. The modern houses in Sana'a are made to look like the older, traditional houses, but they are made of concrete instead of bricks. In Mindadanao in the Philippines, some people still live in tree houses. The tree houses are made of bamboo with grass roofs. The houses are good lookout for snakes and wild animals. The air is cool and the houses stay dry. Now, most people use these tree houses as meeting places. The fisherman of Sabah, Malaysia build their houses on the water. They use wood from mangrove trees. This wood stays strong in the water. The houses receive official addresses form the government. Fujian, China has many townhouses that are made of hard-packed soil. The dirt becomes as strong as bricks when it is packed hard. One large family group lives in a townhouse. The townhouses were built around 300 years ago. A group of townhouses is protected by a thick dirt-packed wall.In the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, some nomadic people live in homes called gels. These homes are made of cloth. The cloth is filled with animal hair. Two poles in the center of the house hold the house up. The people move often to find food for their animals. The houses are easy to move and set up. Some American Indians live in teepees. These homes are made of cloth or buffalo hide. There are wooden poles used to hold the teepee up. Now some people use teepees only for special ceremonies, but people used to live in them all the time. The traditional houses of Chitos, Greece, are made of stone. They have arched doorways and indoor courtyards. They have outdoor dining rooms which are decorated with tile and rock. This means they are ornamented, and made to look more beautiful. The Dayak people of Indonesia build some of their houses on stilts, several feet the ground. The frame of the house is made of iron. The walls are made of tree bark. The floors are made of wooden planks which are placed side by side. The houses are decorated with pictures of water snakes and rhinoceros birds. These animals are part of the people's story of creation, or how the world was made. People build their houses to fit the needs of their lives. The houses are different, but one thing is the same wherever you go. There's no place like home

A. In Greece

B. In Malaysia

C. In indonesia

D. In the Phillippines

Where do houses have outdoor rooms?

A. nullify

B. demolish

C. erase

D. disappear

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