

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | <p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>She was _____ woman I had ever seen</p> | <p>A. The most beautiful B. The most beautiful C. Most beautiful D. More beautiful</p> |
| 2 | <p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>Dieting: Overweight</p> | <p>A. Food: Gluttony B. Resting: Fatigue C. Spices: Gourmet D. Poverty: Sickness</p> |
| 3 | <p>The villagers of Muzaffargarh were told to evacuate their houses _____.</p> | <p>A. As the water rises B. When the water began to rise C. When the water begin to rise D. As the water begin to rise</p> |
| 4 | <p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Credulous</p> | <p>A. Gullible B. Skeptical C. Unrewarded D. Humorous E. Indebted</p> |
| 5 | <p>Having no beginning or end to its existence</p> | <p>A. Obscure B. Immeasurable C. Eternal D. Universal</p> |
| 6 | <p>We are not _____ going back to school</p> | <p>A. Looking forward B. Looking forward of C. Looking forward to D. Looking forward on</p> |
| 7 | <p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>Alchemy: Chemistry</p> | <p>A. Motorbike: carriage B. Silver: gold C. Joust: shootout D. Violin: lute</p> |
| 8 | <p>Choose the correctly spelt word.</p> | <p>A. CINVECTION B. CONVICTION C. CONVICSHUN D. CONVICTOIN</p> |
| 9 | <p>Stifle</p> | <p>A. Volley B. Encore C. Triplet D. Promote</p> |
| 10 | <p>Abolish</p> | <p>A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject</p> |
| 11 | <p>WOOL : SHEEP</p> | <p>A. Leather : Cows B. Metal : Trees C. Paper : Rocks D. Wood : Mountains</p> |
| 12 | <p>Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a</p> | <p>A. a screwdriver B. a hammer</p> |

12 saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work
 Question:
 Which of these tools will the author use more than once?

- C. a clamp
- D. a saw

13 Fickle

- A. Entertain
- B. Resolute
- C. Compress
- D. Turn aside

14 Attending a mosque is one way to make agreeable friend

- A. Enduring
- B. Congenial
- C. Elderly
- D. Numerous

15 Amenable

- A. receptive
- B. intractable
- C. uncaring
- D. delightful

16 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, scientists 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 a 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.

- A. Resignation
- B. Cautious
- C. Relief
- D. Concert

What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?

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

17 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.

- A. More people could compete in the Iditarod race
- B. The mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race
- C. The Trail was cleared all the way to Nome
- D. The Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers 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 in 1970 the decision was made to let the race go all the way to the

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.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972,

A great deal of discussion countries 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 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.

18

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.

How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?

- A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world
- B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe
- C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world
- D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry

19

To deprive a thing of its holy characters

- A. Desecrate
- B. Blasphemy
- C. Consecrate
- D. Sacrilege

20

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.

a. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase holding out as used in the passage

- A. Catching
- B. Expounding
- C. Sustaining
- D. Restraining