ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Deterrent	A. Cleansing substance B. Defense C. Restraint of action D. Warning
2	Large scale departure of people	A. Exodus B. Migration C. Emigration D. Immigration
3	Primary education in the U.S is compulsory	A. Free of charge B. Required C. Excellent D. Easy
4	Author : Royalties	A. Archive : Presidents B. Writer : Monarch C. Agent : Percentage D. Patron : Patronage
5	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Disperse: Assemble	A. Atmosphere: clouds B. Anarchy: Order C. Book: Title D. Table: legs
6	Disburse	A. Fence B. Pocket C. Inter D. Lubricate
7	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. VEGETERIAN B. VEGETARIAN C. VAGETARIAN D. VAGITAREAN
8	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** If I _____ there U would make a speech	A. Had been B. Have been C. Were D. Was
9	Extol	A. To flatter B. Acknowledge C. Deprive of D. Praise
10	Saleem was so good at mathematics that his friends considered him to be a _____	A. profligate B. prodigy C. prodigal D. primeval

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they

do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.

A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and

11	chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to his plate. The spine the flea scurries through an animal's fur in – search of grooming pet tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro. Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate – a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane. Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump. They fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a staring block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested. Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring. The primary purpose of the passage is to	A. Educate the reader about the physical characteristics of fleas B. Compare fleas to other members of the animal kingdom C. Relate the problems that can result from a flea infestation D. Explain why a flea infestation is hard to get rid of
12	They went to Sialkot_____bus.	A. In B. On C. Thorugh D. By
13	The old woman said to the porter, "You are a nice boy,"	A. The old woman told the porter that he has been a nice boy B. The old woman told the porter that he were a nice boy C. The old woman told the porter that he was a nice boy D. The old woman told the porter that he is a nice boy
14	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.** Adapt	A. Approve B. Applaud C. Shed D. Reject E. Fit

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^{th} 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."

15	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 19th 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 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. If something is toxic it is	A. Poisonous B. Disgusting C. Emotional D. Popular
16	By leaps and bounds:	A. Very fast B. Very slow C. In details D. Aimlessly
17	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** Parveen got Mariam _____ her paper	A. Typed B. Type C. To type
18	Q.5 Recent advances is 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.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 on 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
19	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given** MILITATE	A. To make less severe B. Challenge C. Have weight or influence D. Arbitrate E. Terrorist
20	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given** PILLAGE	A. Tavern B. Pacify C. Clear D. Predatory E. Binding force