

## ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>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.&lt;div&gt;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 envelope is heated, the balloon rises.&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;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.&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;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 is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different directionAccording to the author, wicker isl . ComfortableI. light weightIII. durable</p>	<p>A. I only  <b>B. I andII only</b>            C. II andIII only            D. I,II andIII</p>
2	<p>INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS</p>	<p>A. affluent : impoverished            B. mendacious : beggarly            C. fortuitous : fortunate  <b>D. impecunious : poor</b></p>
3	<p><b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b>            Expel</p>	<p>A. Supply  <b>B. Admit</b>            C. Implore            D. Exhibit            E. Insist upon</p>
4	<p>A person living permanently in a certain place</p>	<p>A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Resident</span>            B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Subject</span>            C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Native</span>  <b>D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Domicile</span></b></p>
5	<p>Choose the correctly spelt word.</p>	<p>A. JOVIAL            B. JOVEAL            C. JOVIEL            D. JOVEL</p>

I am writing in response to response to the article "Protecting our public spaces" in issue 14, published this spring in it, the author claims that "all graffiti is public spaces." I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art from that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.

People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places constitutes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered genuine art.

I would argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other. Though graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do

not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

- 6 To be clear, I do not consider random words or names sprayed on stop signs to be art. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its intricate detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.

- A. Agree with the author of "Protect Our Public Spaces"
- B. Clarify the limits of his position
- C. Support his overall argument
- D. Summarize the counterargument to his own position

Are these creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is an overly simplistic statement that I find out of place in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, the public might feel like part owners of these works of art, rather than just the victims of a crime.

In paragraph 4, the writer states, "Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple." He most likely makes this statement in order to

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.

- 7 But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields it is necessary to decide which fields are important ones that a man should know well.
- It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

- A. Excellence in the field chosen
- B. Passing the examination
- C. Earning more and more
- D. Cramming lectures and books

What, according to the writer, is the end?

- 8 Annihilation

- A. total destruction
- B. digestion
- C. insult
- D. sanitation

- 9 That which can not be approached or reached:

- A. Accessible
- B. Inaccessible
- C. Entry
- D. Anaemia

- 10 Choose Relative Pair Of Word

LOOM : YARN

- A. Vanish : tale
- B. Wool : sweater
- C. Smithy : iron
- D. Admire : Disdain

- 11 Allusion

- A. fantasy
- B. baseless
- C. delusion
- D. reference

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.

- 12

- A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept
- B. Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be update constantly
- C. 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education
- D. Schools and colleges should open extension services

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and

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.

Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?

13	I bade farewell _____ my colleague.	A. for B. to C. with D. of
<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b>		
14	The stolen child has not been able to recall where _____	A. Does he live B. He lives C. Did he live D. Lived him
15	VINDICATE : CONDEMN	A. charge : accuse B. indict : convict C. judge : jury D. dismiss : indict
Choose Relative Pair Of Word		
16	ACT : STAGE	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
17	Consistency	A. Stability B. Harmony C. Dissatisfied D. Discontented
18	Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to <b>go before</b> thunder.	A. prolong B. traverse C. repel D. precede
19	<p>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 1 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, 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.</p> <p>Question: The author writes, " And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that</p>	<p>A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica</p> <p>B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica</p> <p>C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor</p> <p>D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach</p>
20	AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. teacher : class B. agency : assignment C. map : trip D. man : woman