

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT	A. assiduity : success B. indifference : fruition C. care : avoidance D. writer : blot
2	Phoenix : Immortality	A. Flag : freedom B. Sphinx : Mystery C. Howling : Death D. Spring : Scales
3	Deterrent	A. Cleansing substance B. Defense C. Restraint of action D. Warning
4	To examine one's own thought and feelings	A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">"Retrospection"</span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">"Meditation"</span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">"Reflection"</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">"Introspection"</span>

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 Cortez 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<sup>th</sup> 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.”

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

- A. He was an explorer from Mexico
- B. He was the emperor of Mexico
- C. He was an explorer from Spain
- D. He was the king of Spain

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 of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

Who was Montezuma?

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6 In the past, energy sources were thought to be **boundless**.

A. without limits  
B. inexpensive  
C. exasperated  
D. organised

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.

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

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This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, in the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in overwhelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

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What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teeming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That's more begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

According to the passage, which of the following is not necessary to fly?

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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

A. Wings  
B. Arms  
C. Feet  
D. Machines

A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Diplomacy  
B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Diplomacy

9	Government by the representatives of the people	<p>A. <span style="color: red;">Autocracy</span></p> <p>B. <span style="color: green;">Democracy</span></p> <p>C. <span style="color: blue;">Socialism</span></p>
10	<p>Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues 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 dependent 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 resource 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 government 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</p> <p>d. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if</p>	<p>A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world</p> <p>B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed</p> <p>C. <span style="color: green;">Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources</span></p> <p>D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care</p>
11	Argument : Debate	<p>A. Violence : Peace</p> <p>B. <span style="color: green;">Fight : Constant</span></p> <p>C. Challenge : Opponent</p> <p>D. Doe : Stag</p>
12	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>A rumor that the corporation was close to the _____ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders</p>	<p>A. New venture</p> <p>B. <span style="color: green;">Bankruptcy</span></p> <p>C. Dividend declaration</p> <p>D. Annual BDO meeting</p>
13	Acute:	<p>A. Obtuse</p> <p>B. Figure</p> <p>C. Astute</p> <p>D. Keen</p>
14	Amiable	<p>A. Freindly</p> <p>B. <span style="color: green;">not agreeable</span></p> <p>C. agreeable</p> <p>D. amicable</p>
15	Reena keeps back nothing _____ her friends.	<p>A. Of</p> <p>B. In</p> <p>C. From</p> <p>D. On</p>
16	Frown : Groan	<p>A. Stroll : Amble</p> <p>B. Clown : Crone</p> <p>C. Strained : Win</p> <p>D. Grin : Guffaw</p>
17	To <b>look quickly</b> through a book is an important study skill.	<p>A. skim</p> <p>B. summarize</p> <p>C. outline</p> <p>D. paraphrase</p>
18	Apocryphal	<p>A. authentic</p> <p>B. charming</p> <p>C. enthusiastic</p> <p>D. wicked</p>

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and

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sauces from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peppers, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

- A. Forget
- B. Buy**
- C. Ask
- D. Cook

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients

As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for "purchase"?

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Indulgent

- A. Active
- B. Agile
- C. Squanders
- D. Oppressive**