

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Constellation : Stars | A. Grain : Tree B. Island : Archipelago C. Flock : Herd D. Team : Players |
| 2 | Q.3 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth On the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into few hands The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance However with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidably increased whichever political party may be in office The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problems there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful. b. A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged | A. Unhappy with the rich people B. More interested in freedom and security C. Unhappy with their lot D. Clamourless for absolute equality |
| 3 | 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. m. Which of the following is not true according to the passage | A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainly C. If genetic information is not property handled it will create problems D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell |
| 4 | LION : CARNIVOROUS | A. jackal : herbivorous B. invalid : omnipotent C. human : mortal D. man : omnivorous |
| 5 | Antecedent | A. anticipate B. dilemma C. secondary D. posterior |
| | The hammer may be oldest tool we have record of. Stone hammers-some of the oldest human artifacts ever discovered-date back as early as 2,600,000 BCE. Not only is the hammer the oldest tool, but it is also the greatest. What make the hammer so great is its simplicity, power, and usefulness. The structure of the hammer is relatively simple-a fact largely responsible for its early invention and widespread distribution across cultures and geographic regions. The hammer is composed of two main parts: a handle and a head. The handle is used to swing the hammer. The head is used to hit other objects. While the hammer is a very simple tool, it is still able to generate tremendous power. This power results from two factors: the weight of the head, and the speed at which the hammer is swung. Every hammer (though some more than other) has a large distribution of weight at the head. When a hammer is swung, this weight pivots about the hand, which acts as a fulcrum. The handle carries the weight at a distance, acting as a lever arm, so a longer handle means increased | A. a sculptor who works in different |

speed. The weight of the head together with the speed generated by the lever arm is what gives the hammer so much power. The heavier the head and the faster it is swung, the more power a hammer produces. In addition to the hammer's great power, it also has an

exceptionally wide range of useful applications. The purpose of the hammer -- to hit-- is a universal action that can accomplish many tasks. Let's start with the obvious: a hammer can

metals

houses

B. an artist who makes earrings

C. the driver of a concrete mixer D. a carpenter who frames wooden

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pe made to pound nails. But a nammer has many other uses as well. It can break apart hard objects such as brick or concrete. It can bend and shape metal or steel. It can gently tap objects to make small adjustments. It can be used to make sculpture or pottery. It can be used in the hot, harsh business of blacksmithing as well as in delicate operations like crafting jewelry. In times of desperation, it can even be used as a weapon. The hammer truly is a great tool. It is simple, powerful, and useful. A quintessential symbol of labor, the hammer has come to represent hard work and embody the spirit of human industry. Question:

Based on information in the passage, all of the following people might reasonably use a hammer at work except

| 7 | Khalid's score on the test is in the class | A. The highest B. More high C. High D. Highest |
|---|--|--|
| 8 | Caliber : Rifle | A. Army : Ammunition B. Compass : Bore C. Quality : Shoot D. Gauge : Rails |
| 9 | A black sheep: | A. Stranger B. On the run C. Scoundrel D. Gentlemen |

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that thought Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS).

Although the PDS is extensive – it is one of the largest such systems in the world – it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

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The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so – called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit – forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs

incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

Which of the following words is the same in meaning as 'power' as used in the passage?

A. Vigor

B. Energy C. Influence

D. Capacity

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 AlD 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

c. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of

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B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities

C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries

D. Large scale deforestation and desertification

| | | A. Stroll : Amble B. Clown : Crone |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | Frown: Groan | C. Strained : Win |
| | | D. Grin : Guffaw |
| | | A. OCCURENCE |
| | | B. OCCURANCE |
| 3 | Choose the correctly spelt word. | C. OCCURRENCE |
| | | D. ICCURRENCE |
| | | A. mystery : boring |
| | | B. drama : romantic |
| 4 | COMEDY: FUNNY | C. tragedy : sad |
| | | D. newspaper : expensive |
| | Choose Relative Pair Of Word | A. Shirk: malingerers |
| _ | | B. Elicit: response |
| 5 | Evade: Question | C. Parry: blow |
| | | D. Knowledge: thrust |
| | | A. Abomination |
| _ | | B. Picturesque |
| 6 | Cynosure | C. Mundane |
| | | D. Fertile |
| | Identify Error | A. A |
| | identity Error | B. B |
| 7 | Dies and summans my favormits dieh. No amor | C. C |
| | Rice and curry are my favourite dish. No error | D. D |
| | | E. E |
| | | A. Adobe : Brick |
| 8 | Truck : Lorry | B. Crane : Hoist |
| O | Truck : Lorry | C. Carriage : Pram |
| | | D. Transport : Support |
| | | A. Comment |
| 9 | Debauch | B. Connive |
| | Dobadon | C. Edify |
| | | D. Malinger |
| | | A. Narcotic |
| | A drug which produces sleep or stupor, torpor, etc: | B. Insomnia |
| 0 | | O A I - 4 |
|) | 7. u.u.g milon produces elect of etapoli, telipoli, etal | C. Amulet D. Yawning |

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