

## English ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 8 Comprehension Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.</p> <p>While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. One the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. The saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.</p> <p>Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.</p> <p>Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nests can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but is does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.</p> <p>Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.</p> <p>Based on the information in paragraph 2, we can understand that</p> <p>I male mosquitoes and female mosquitoes have different eating habits</p> <p>II male mosquitoes are harmless to humans</p> <p>III female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting disease to humans</p>	<p>A. I only B. I and II only C. II and III only D. I, II, and III</p>
2	<p>When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.</p> <p>While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. One the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. The saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.</p> <p>Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.</p> <p>Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far,</p>	<p>A. Kill more people than mosquitoes B. Are big and powerful C. Are found all over the world D. Have no natural enemies</p>

there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nests can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

According to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitos because tigers and sharks

3

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cram color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

This passage is best described as

- A. Argumentative
- B. Descriptive
- C. Informative
- D. Persuasive

4

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The inhabitants of the other houses

- A. Wonder why the owner does not take care of his or her house
- B. Wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street
- C. Wish their houses were more uniquely designed
- D. Wish they had larger yards

5

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If this paragraph appeared in a story, it would help develop

- A. Character
- B. Setting
- C. Plot
- D. Conflict

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6

However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

- A. Rickety, Neglected, Run-down
- B. Ancient, Old, Primitive
- C. Dejected, Crushed, Melancholy
- D. Discarded, Abandoned, Discharged

Based on its use in passage, it can be understood that 'dilapidated' belongs to which of the following words groups?

7

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- A. They have all been painted the same color
- B. They are all situated next to each other on the street
- C. There are no other oak trees on this street
- D. The yards are mostly the same size

Which characteristic makes it clear that the "newer, built around the same time"?

8

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- A. Does not, or cannot, take care of the house
- B. Plans on buying a new house soon
- C. Thinks the other people in the neighborhood do not like him or his house
- D. Cannot afford to care for his or her property

In the middle of the passage, the author writes, "[the Baxter] white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed." Using this information, it can be concluded

9

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- A. The other houses have large families living in them
- B. The other houses on the street are a mere one story
- C. The Baxter house is at the end of the street
- D. The Baxter house is almost difficult to see from the road

What makes the other houses on the street stand out visually from the Baxter house?

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a

- A. The tall, thick pine trees in Chloe's yard provide shade for her house
- B. A sun visor is one of Ken's favorite hats, because it help protect his face

yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

Based on its use in the passage, which of the following statements accurately describes something that has been 'obscured'?

from harsh rays

C. After it sopped raining, the sun was barely visible through the gray clouds

D. Because of his favorite, bright red sweatshirt, Anthony is always easy to spot