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

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | BELLIGERENCE : AGGRESSOR | A. Insensitivity : Boor<br>B. Confidence : Prelate<br>C. Irascibility : Pacifist<br>D. Truculence : Ingrate |
| 2 | Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.<br><br>On what day does Paul make pancakes? | A. Sunday<br>B. Monday<br>C. Tuesday<br>D. Wednesday |
| 3 | **(Complete the sentence with suitable words)**<br><br>The student said to their proctor have you some spare money for farewell party | A. A students asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party<br>B. The student asked their proctor if he had any spare fund for farewell party<br>C. They students asked their proctor if he have any spare fund for farewell party |
| 4 | His _____ father is eighty years old, and he still runs fast | A. A<br>B. An<br>C. The<br>D. None |
| 5 | **Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given**<br><br>INEFFABLE | A. Without effect<br>B. Not feeable<br>C. That cannot be effected<br>D. Too great of words<br>E. Viable |
| 6 | **Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given**<br><br>He is believed to be a very industrious worker | A. Successful<br>B. Sensible<br>C. Punctual<br>D. Diligent |
| 7 | Aghast | A. horrified<br>B. pleased<br>C. happy<br>D. downcast |

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy, teenaged detectives who solve one baffling mystery after another. The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in 1930 a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that he author of the series is Franklin W. Dixon; the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories are supposedly written by Carolyn Keene. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene are not real people. If Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene never existed, then who wrote The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew mysteries?

The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew books were written through a process called ghostwriting. A ghostwriter writes a book according to a specific formula. While ghostwriters are paid for writing the books, their authorship is not acknowledged, and their names do not appear on the published books. Ghostwriters can write books for children or adults, the content of which is unspecific. Sometimes they work on book series with a lot of individual titles, such as The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew series.

The initial idea for both The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew series was developed

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | by a man named Edward Stratemeyer, who owned a publishing company that specialized in children's book.<br><br>Stratemeyer noticed the increasing popularity of mysteries among adult, and surmised that children would enjoy reading mysteries about younger detectives with whom they could identify. Stratemeyer first developed each book with an outline describing the plot and setting. Once he completed the outline, Stratemeyer then hired a ghostwriter to convert it into a book of slightly over 200 pages. After the ghostwriter had written a draft of a book, he or she would send it back to Stratemeyer, who would make a list of corrections and mail it back to the ghostwriter. The ghostwriter would revise the book according to Stratemeyer's instructions and then return it to him. Once Stratemeyer approved the book, it was ready for publication.<br><br>Because each series ran for so many years, Nancy Drew and The Hardy Boys both had a number of different ghostwriters producing books; however, the first ghostwrites for each series proved to be the most influential. The initial ghostwriter for The Hardy Boys was a Canadian journalist named Leslie McFarlane. A few years later, Mildred A. Wirt, a young writer from Iowa, began writing the Nancy Drew books. Although they were using prepared outlines as guides, both McFarlane and Wirt developed the characters themselves. The personalities of Frank and Joe Hardy and Nancy arose directly from McFarlane's and wirt's imaginations. For example, Mildred Wirt had been a star college athelete and gave Nancy similar athletic abilities. The ghostwriters were also responsible for numerous plot and setting details. Leslie McFarlane used elements of his small C fictional hometown.<br><br>Although The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew books were very popular with children, not everyone approved of them. Critics thought their plots were unrealistic and even far-fetched, since most teenagers did not experience the adventures Frank and Joe Hardy or Nancy Drew did. The way the books were written also attracted criticism. Many teachers and librarians objected to the ghostwriting process, claiming it was designed to produce books quickly rather than create quality literature. Some libraries – including the New York Public Library – even refused to include the books in their children's collections. Ironically, this decision actually helped sales of his books, because children simply purchased them when they were unavailable in local libraries.<br><br>Regardless of the debates about their literary merit, each series of books has exerted an undeniable influence on American and even global culture. Most Americans have never heard of Edward Stratemeyer, Leslie McFarlane, or Mildred wirt, but people throughout the world are familiar with Nancy Drew and Frank and Joe Hardy.<br><br>According to the passage, some teachers and librarians objected to ghostwritten books such as They Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mystery Stories because they | A. Disapproved of mystery stories<br>B. Thought the books were too expensive<br>C. Believed the books were not quality literature<br>D. Disliked Edward Stratemeyer's questionable business |
| 9 | Abolish | A. nullify<br>B. demolish<br>C. erase<br>D. disappear |
| 10 | Choose Relative Pair Of Word<br><br>Evade: Question | A. Shirk: malingerers<br>B. Elicit: response<br>C. Parry: blow<br>D. Knowledge: thrust |
| 11 | 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms<br>B. People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is.<br>C. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.<br><br>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?<br><br>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.<br><br>Which sentence from the passage best illustrates the writer's feeling about the graffiti art? | D. To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and not find out of place in such thoughtful publication |
| 12 | **Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.**<br><br>Apathy | A. Enemy<br>B. Love<br>C. Noble<br>D. Temptation<br>E. Lucrative |
| 13 | **Identify Error**<br><br>The roads are wet it must be raining yesterday. No error | A. A<br>B. B<br>C. C<br>D. D<br>E. E |
| 14 | 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<br>b.Technical know-how developed in the USA | A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries<br>B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems<br>C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation<br>D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries |
| 15 | 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<br><br>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.<br>I. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word squarely as used in the passage | A. Rigidly<br>B. Firmly<br>C. Directly<br>D. At right angle |
| | 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 I 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 | A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica<br>B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | 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.<br>Question:<br>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 | Antarctica<br>C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor<br>D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach |
| 17 | DOUR | A. Implausible<br>B. Cheerful<br>C. Boring<br>D. Portal |
| 18 | He was absorbed _____ studies. | A. About<br>B. In<br>C. On<br>D. With |
| 19 | Viable | A. Feasible<br>B. Motionless<br>C. Corrective<br>D. Unworkable |
| 20 | Choose Relative Pair Of Word<br>Electron: Nucleus | A. Electric: exciting<br>B. Earth: sun<br>C. Magnet: pole<br>D. Cell: membrane |