

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Identify Error Where <u>had they all gone to</u> he often <u>pondered over those threads</u> he had <u>once held together.No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages down this trail was via god sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were mode of transportation, of course airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmoniles.

By the mid 1960's most Alasknas didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dos teens had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G.Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To she came up with the idea to have a god sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the pages and the Redintons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome-over 1,000 miles. There were who believed it could bot be done and that it wad crazy to send a bunch out into vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for 'mode'

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A. Formula

3. Way

C. Preference D. Option

3	Posthumous	A. Grand B. Born after father's death C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working
4	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Detective: Informer	A. Author: book B. Architect: Draftsman C. Reporter: Source D. Vacancy: empty
5	Capture	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize
6	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Swagger	A. Drinker B. Livelier C. Grovel D. Actor E. Vessel
	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Death: fight

7	Appearance: Subpoena	C. Health: game D. Applause: encore
8	Drink only <u>tepid</u> liquids.	A. slightly warm B. very hot C. slightly cool D. very cold
9	Vise : Grips	A. Tempers : Flare B. Kiln : Potter C. Spout : Geysers D. Calipers : Measure
10	No sooner had he begun to speak when an ominous muttering arose from the audience No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
11	A good student is eager to learn and does not need to be <u>warned</u> for being absent too much	A. Admonished B. Punished C. Belittled D. Spanked
12	Identify Error Within a week they were head over heels in love after he could walk without a stick No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
13	Author : Inventor	A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory
14	Flabby : Firmness	A. Brittle: Fracture B. Humble: Arrogance C. Solvent: Wealth D. Delicate: Fragile
15	One who cannot die	A. Perennial B. Immortal C. Stable D. Stable D. Perpetual
16	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. INTRENSIC B. INTRINSIC C. ENTRENSIC D. ENTRINSEC
17	Crochet : Fingers	A. Head : Ear B. Rug : Gloves C. Bursitis : Shoulder D. Tread : Feat
	Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups 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	

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 any university professor the retired and the aged 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 should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall 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 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

A. Traditional systems should be strengthened

B. Formal education is more important than non-formal

C. One should never cease to learn

D. It is impossible to meet he needs of everyone

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cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc a. What is the main thrust of the author

19	By leaps and bounds:	A. Very fast B. Very slow C. In details D. Aimlessly
20	Identify Error	A. A B. B
	He forget that he had to go to meet his friend. No error	C. C
		D. D
		E. E