

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Darn: Needle	A. Mill: grind B. Run: river C. Whip: processor D. Kindling: chain saw
2	Is this bus, goes to the Sadar bazar?	A. That B. Which C. Who D. To arrive prompt
3	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Salt: Shaker	A. Tennis ball: server B. Tape: cassette C. Oil: cruet D. Coal: mine
4	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. DISAPOINT B. DISAPPOINT C. DESAPPOINT D. DISAPPOINT
5	Most executives do not object item by their first names.	A. that I call B. to my calling C. for calling D. that I do call
6	Choose Relative Pair Of Word BINOCULARS : SEE	A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : hear D. Camera : aperture
7	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Expel	A. Supply B. Admit C. Implore D. Exhibit E. Insist upon
8	If it more humid in the deserts the hot temperature would be unbearable.	A. has been B. is C. was D. were

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

by a man named Edward Stratemeyer, who owned a publishing company that specialized in children's book.

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.

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A. Carolyn Keene B. Franklin W. Dixon C. Leslie McFarlane

D. Tom Hardy

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 lowa, 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.

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.

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.

According to the passage, which of the following people was a real writer?

A. To have When we provided a lot of information regarding the evasion of the enemy, they appreciated B. Having 10 this information C. Have D. Has A. Summary Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given B. Index 11 Reference **COMPENDIUM** D. GLossary E. Lawn A. Book: Papers Choose Relative Pair Of Word B. Snake: Fangs 12 Birds: Feather FISH: SCALES D. Car: Wheels E. Cat : Claws A. Progress B. Circumnutates 13 Attract C. Magnetic D. Repel A. IMMENCE B. IMENCE 14 Choose the correctly spelt word. IMMENSE D. IMMENSE A. Nervous as he B. Nervously when he 15 He appeared _____ began to take the exam C. Nervously as he D. None A. Incomplete B. Uncovered 16 Covetous Not desired D. Religious A. Generous B. Kindly 17 Baneful Ruinous D. Severity

A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size:

Place where birds are kept

medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Zoo
B. Apiary
C. Aviary
D. Aviary
D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-

wrap;">Armoury

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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 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 cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services

k. In the context of the passage what is the meaning of the sentence the writing is already on the wall

- A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days
- B. Changes have already taken place
- C. The signs of change are already visible
- D. You cannot change the future

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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.

a. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase holding out as used in the passage

- A. Catching
- B. Expounding
- C. Sustaining
- D. Restraining