

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Cricket commentator, Iftikhar , had to yell to be heard above the <b>hubbub</b> .	A. noise and confused B. loud music C. argument D. sports activity
2	Choose Relative Pair Of Word  Affluent: Plutocracy	A. Customs: polygamy B. Clever: intricacy C. Noble: aristocracy D. Amazons: matriarchy
3	<b>Identify Error</b>  <u>Of the three brothers the elder is the most religious.No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
4	Enigmatic	A. Displeased B. Puzzling C. Learned D. Short-sighted

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so-called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that “novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's powers.”

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case a novelist published anonymously, as Austen was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention.) The literary response that was accorded to her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals “outside of ordinary experience,” for example. Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austen's fiction.

Her novels, wrote Scott, “present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish painting.” Scott did not use the word ‘realism’, but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels. The critic Whately did not use the word ‘realism’, either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's ‘realistic method’ her characters, wrote Whately, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons “so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own.” Moral instruction, explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whitely especially praised Austen's ability to create character who “mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled. “Whitely concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Dickens’, starting his preference for Austen's.

Yet, the response of nineteenth-century literary critics to Austen was not always so laudatory, and often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century literary critics. An example of such a response was Lewes complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subject and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that, nonetheless her focus was too often only upon the unlofty and the commonplace. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper middle class.) In any case having being rescued by literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

The author quotes Coleridge in order to

- A. Refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups  
 B. Make a case for the inferiority of novel to poetry  
 C. Give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary  
 D. Indicate how widespread the attack on novels was in the early nineteenth century

6 AUTHOR : INVENTOR

Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be?

More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. Form this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

7 Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods I Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course they murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III only

As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for to troubled youth.

In order to make this passage more engaging to readers, the author could have included

- I a brief history of Philadelphia
- II picture of some of the murals
- III an interview with a program muralist

8 Anguish  
 A. confuse  
 B. pain  
 C. torment  
 D. anxiety

9 Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.  
 Tawdry  
 A. Marble  
 B. Humidity  
 C. Insolvent  
 D. Elegant  
 E. Awestruck

When her grandmother's health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1994, Mary would make the drive from Washington, DC to Winchester every few days.

She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous. She preferred to take meandering back roads to her grandmother's hospital. When she drove through the rocky town of Harpers Ferry, the beauty of the rough waters churning at the intersection of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers always captivated her.

Toward the end of her journey, Mary had to get on highway 81. It was here that she discovered a surprising bit of beauty during one of her trips. Along the median of the highway, there was a long stretch of wildflowers. They were thin and delicate and purple, and swayed in the wind as if whispering poems to each other.

10 The first time she saw the flowers, Mary was seized by an uncontrollable urge to pull over on the highway and yank a bunch from the soil. She carried them into her grandmother's room when she arrived at the hospital and placed them in a water pitcher by her bed. For a moment her grandmother seemed more lucid than usual. She thanked Mary for the flowers, commented on their beauty and asked where she had gotten them. Mary was overjoyed by the ability of the flowers to wake something up inside her ailing grandmother.

- A. Energized
- B. Fascinated
- C. Humbled
- D. Relaxed

Afterwards, Mary began carrying scissors in the car during her trips to visit her grandmother. She would quickly glide onto the shoulder, jump out of the car, and clip a bunch of flowers. Each time Mary placed the flowers in the pitcher, her

a bunch of flowers. Each time Mary placed the flowers in the pitcher, her grandmother's eyes would light up and they would have a splendid conversation.

One morning in late October, Mary got a call that her grandmother had taken a turn for the worse. Mary was in such a hurry to get to her grandmother that she sped past her flower spot. She decided to turn around head several miles back, and cut a bunch. Mary arrived at the hospital to find her grandmother very weak and unresponsive. She placed flowers in the pitcher and sat down. She felt a squeeze on her fingers. It was the last conversation they had.

As used in the beginning of the story, which is the best definition for 'captivated'?

Yellowstone National Park is the U.S. States of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. It became the first National Park in 1872. There are geysers and hot springs at Yellowstone. There are also many animals at Yellowstone. There are elk, bison, sheep, grizzly, black bears, moose, coyotes, and more.

More than 3 million people visit Yellowstone National Park year. During the winter, visitors can ski or go snowmobiling there. There are also snow coaches that give tours. Visitors can see **steam** (vapor water) come from the geysers. During other seasons, visitors can go boating or fishing. People can ride horses there. There are nature trails and tours. Most visitors want to see Old Faithful, a very **predictable** geyser at Yellowstone. Visitors can check a schedule to see the exact time that Old Faithful is going to erupt. There are many other geysers and boiling springs in the area. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11 hours. Excelsior Geyser produces 4,000 gallons of **boiling** water each minute! Boiling water is 100 degrees Celsius, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit – that's very hot! People also like to see the Grand Prismatic Spring. It is the largest hot spring in the park. It has many beautiful colors. The beautiful colors are caused by **bacteria** in the water. These are forms of life that have only one cell. Different bacteria live in different water **temperatures**. Visiting Yellowstone National Park can be a week – long vacation or more. It is beautiful and there are activities for everyone.

Something predict table is something

- A. People enjoy
- B. People talk about
- C. People know in advance
- D. People pay for in advance

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12	Precious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Honor</li> <li>B. Treasured</li> <li>C. Paltry</li> <li>D. Jewel</li> </ul>
13	Bloated:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Privileged</li> <li>B. Emaciated</li> <li>C. Swollen</li> <li>D. Rapture</li> </ul>
14	Complacent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. content</li> <li>B. pleasant</li> <li>C. spiteful</li> <li>D. querulous</li> </ul>
15	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Decibel: Light year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Distance: Time</li> <li>B. Sound: Time</li> <li>C. Meter: Dioptre</li> <li>D. Volume: Length</li> </ul>
16	Arid:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Dry</li> <li>B. Charge</li> <li>C. Accuse</li> <li>D. Apprehend</li> </ul>
17	Blithe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Despondent</li> <li>B. Mutinous</li> <li>C. Angelic</li> <li>D. Rigid</li> </ul>
18	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Animosity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Friendliness</li> <li>B. Anxiety</li> <li>C. Eagerness</li> <li>D. Reliability</li> <li>E. Slender</li> </ul>
19	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Loutish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Dejected</li> <li>B. Vast</li> <li>C. Urbane</li> <li>D. Pitiful</li> <li>E. Silent</li> </ul>
20	The salaries and perks of the employees were not in _____ with their status in this industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. value</li> <li>B. Conformity</li> <li>C. accordance</li> </ul>

