

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Mendicant : Begging	A. Coup : Thunder B. Proponent : Abstained C. Player : Chess D. Charlatan : Deception
2	Microsoft Windows xp is popular because it gives the user the ability to multitask and _____ the computer in a friendlier	A. Operating B. To operate C. The operation of D. To the operation of
3	Truck : Lorry	A. Adobe : Brick B. Crane : Hoist C. Carriage : Pram D. Transport : Support
4	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Camera: Sight	A. Pictures: anthology B. Type: touch C. Headphone: hearing D. Thirst: water
5	AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. teacher : class B. agency : assignment C. map : trip D. man : woman
6	They were sitting _____ a gallery at the cinema.	A. into B. on C. in D. under
7	Electron : Nucleus	A. Electric : Exciting B. Earth : Sun C. Magnet : Pole D. Cell : Membrane
8	Amenities	A. accessories B. concession C. agreements D. pleasant qualities
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
9	Student body force the college authorities _____ its curriculum guidelines for newly admitted students	A. Rewriting B. To rewrite C. Rewrite of D. For to rewrite

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

A. Emphasise the need for Jane Austen to create ordinary, everyday characters in her novels
B. Give support to those religious and political groups that had attacked fiction
C. Give one reason why Jane Austen's novels received little critical

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.

attention in the early nineteenth century
D. Suggest the superiority of an informal and un-systematized approach to the study of literature

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 mentions that English literature “was nor part of any academic curriculum” in the early nineteenth century in order to

11	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. SUPERSEDE B. SUPERSEED C. SUPPERCEDE D. SUPPRESSED
12	Praise	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn
13	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given AVIARY	A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bird enclosure E. Group of birds

The year 2006 was the golden anniversary, or the 50th birthday, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. This system, usually referred to as The Interstate Highway System, is a system of freeways named after the U.S. President who supported it. The system is the largest highway system in the world, consisting of 46,876 miles (75,440 km) of freeways. The construction of the interstate highway system is an important part of American history. It has played a major role in **preserving** and maintaining the America way of life.

The interstate highway system has several major functions. One of its major functions is to **facilitate** the distribution of US good. Because the instestate passes through many downtown areas, it plays an important role in the **distribution** of almost all goods in the United States. Nearly all products travel at least part of the way to their destination on the Interstate System. Another major function of the interstate is to facilitate military troop movement to and from airports, seaports, rail terminals and other military destinations. The Interstate highways are connected to route in the Strategic Highway Network, which is a system of highways that are **vital** to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Today, most of the Interstate system consists of newly constructed highways. The longest section of the Interstate system runs from Boston, Massachusetts to Seattle, Washington. It covers 3,020.54 miles. The shortest two-digit interstate is from Emery, North Caroline to Greensboro, North Caroline. It covers only 12.27 miles. All state capitals except five are served by the system. The five that are not directly served are Juneau, AK, Dover, DE, Jefferson City, MO, Carson City, NV, and Pierre, SD. The

Interstate Highway System serves almost all major U.S. cities.

EACH Interstate highway is marked with a red, white, and blue shield with the word “Interstate,” the name of the state, and the route number. Interstate highways are named with one or two-digit numbers. North-south highways are **designated** with odd numbers; east-west highways are named with even numbers. The north-south Interstate highways begin in the west with the lowest odd number; the east-west highways begin in the south with the lowest even numbers. There all mile markers at each mile of the interstate system, starting at the westernmost or southernmost point on the highway. Every Interstate highway begins with the number “0”. Interchanges are numbered according to their location on the highway in relation to mileage; an exit between milepost 7 and milepost 8 would be designated “Exit 7.” This system allows drivers estimate the distance to a desired exit, which a road is leading off the highway. Despite the common acceptance of the numbering system on the Interstate

A. Massachusetts
B. Texas
C. Utah
D. Both B and C are correct

highways, some states have adopted different numbering systems. For example, a portion of the Interstate 19 in Arizona is measured in kilometers instead of miles since the highway goes south to Mexico.

Since the Interstate highways are freeways-highways that do not have signs and cross streets – they have the highest speed limits in the nation. Most interstate highways have speed limits between 65 – 75 miles per hour (105 – 120 kilometers per hour), but some areas in Texas and Utah have an 80 mile-per-hour (130 kilometer-per-hour) speed limit.

The federal government primarily funds interstate highways. However, they are owned and operated by the individual states or toll authorities in the states. The federal government generally funds up to 90% of the cost of an Interstate highway, while the states pay the remainder of the cost.

Where are the highest speeds allowed on Interstate highways?

15	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
	<u>The tragedy</u> is <u>that</u> the patient <u>died</u> before the doctor <u>arrived</u> . <u>No error</u>	
16	The criminal _____ this cell in 2001	A. Was brought to B. Be brought to C. Brought to D. Brought
17	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Pigs: sty B. Fish: school C. Horse: stall D. Buffalo: pond
	Sheep: Flock	
18	Raza seemed <u>sure</u> that he would win the election	A. Eager B. Hopeful C. Confident D. Resigned
19	Flaccid	A. Dark-haired B. Torpid C. Tactile D. Sinewy
20	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	A. Which B. Whose C. Who D. Whom
	Do you know the police officer whose daughter I teach	