

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Dusk : Dawn	A. Senility : Childhood B. Necromancy : Magic C. Loquaciousness : Garrulity D. Adolescence : Infancy
2	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BEWILDERED	A. Confused B. Bedeviled C. Discarded D. Neglected E. Sabotage
3	Alleviate:	A. Arrive B. Enervate C. Benevolent D. Aggravate
4	We were amazed that a man who had been herefore the most _____ of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering:	A. Pedestrian B. Accomplished C. Masterful D. Auspicious
5	Voluble	A. Fat B. Loud C. Talkative D. Rambling
6	Accrue	A. have an effect B. accumulate C. bordering D. severe
7	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
8	<p>This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, In the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in over-whelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.</p> <p>What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teaming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That's more begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.</p> <p>According to the passage, which of the following is not necessary to fly?</p>	A. Wings B. Arms C. Feet D. Machines
9	Government by the representatives of the people	A. Diplomacy B. Autocracy C. Democracy D. Socialism

10	Valid	A. Laud B. Feeble C. Due D. Dump
11	He appeared _____ began to take the exam	A. Nervous as he B. Nervously when he C. Nervously as he D. None

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.

12	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.	A. Described the values of upper-middle class society B. Avoided moral instruction and sermonizing C. Depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light D. Portrayed characters from more than one class of society
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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 passage suggest that twentieth-century Marxists would have admired Jane Austen's novels more if the novels, as the Marxists understood them, had

13	Q.3 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth On the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into few hands The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance However with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidably increased whichever political party may be in office The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problems there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful. e. Tolerable state of state of balance in the last sentence may mean	A. An adequate level of police force B. A reasonable level of economic equality C. A reasonable amount of government interference D. A reasonable check on economic power
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14	Consummate	A. Sluggish B. Imperfect C. Melancholy D. Dull A. Gratis
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15	Without payment of free of cost:	B. Hedonist C. Stoic D. Precious
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16	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given GARRULOUS	A. Laconic B. Strangling C. Ecstatic D. Frozen E. Wordy
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17	Occult	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval
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18	Prone	A. Excessive B. Secret C. Upright D. Cutting
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19	Tear	A. Rectify B. Lacerate C. Rupture D. Lancelets
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20	Stethoscope : Physician	A. Microscope : Amoeba B. Psychiatrist : Couch C. Wrench : Plumber D. Bat : Baseball
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