

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	One who is all powerful:	A. Embezzle B. Wait C. Effigy D. Omnipotent
2	A general pardon of political offenders	A. Parole B. Amnesty C. Forgiveness D. Clemency
3	<p>When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts. Earth's I with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail , or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example , the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receive a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. the air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.</p> <p>Question: The author writes, " And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that</p>	A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach
4	The students said to their proctor, "Have you some spare money for farewell party"?	A. The students asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party B. The students asked their proctor if he had any spare fund for farewell party C. They students asked their proctor if he have any spare fund for farewell party D. The students asked their proctor whether he had any spare fund for farewell party
5	The officer should deal _____ equal justice to all his subordinates.	A. Out B. Of C. On D. in

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it help to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the way in which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control ro, which starts a controlled nuclear reaction and begins to heat the water in the reactor. This heat generates steam, which builds pressure inside the tank. As pressure builds, the steam looks for a place to escape. The only place this steam is able to escape is through the turbine. As it passes through the turbine on its way out of the tank, it turns the giant fan blades and produces energy.

- 6 On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

- A. Neutral
- B. Dejected
- C. Sarcastic
- D. Ominous

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came.

"We'd yank it out."

Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt than he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod.

The tone of the author can best be described as

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 7 | You must bear ____ his rudeness. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. to B. with C. out D. of |
| 8 | Brusque | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Modest B. Central C. Courteous D. Eliminate |
| 9 | PARK : RECREATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Kitchen : Cooking B. Fence : Sitting C. Tree : Climbing D. Yard : Playing |
| 10 | Adulation: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Praise B. Sarcasm C. Rebuke D. Purity |

- 11 When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts. Earth's l with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail , or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example , the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receive a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. the air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.
- Question:
The best title for this passage would be

- A. Earth's Many Deserts
- B. Antarctica : The Coldest place on Earth
- C. A Desert of Ice
- D. Unusual Blizzards

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. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create character who “mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled. “Whately 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 primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Demonstrate the nineteenth-century preference for realistic novels rather than romantic ones
- B. Explain why Jane Austen's novel were not included in any academic curriculum in the early nineteenth century?
- C. Urge a reassessment of Jane Austen's novels by twentieth-century literary critics
- D. Describe some of the responses of nineteenth-century critics to Jane Austen's novels as well as fiction in general

12

13

To cause troops to spread out in readiness for battle

- A. Disperse
- B. Align
- C. Collocate
- D. Deploy

14

He has great affection _____ his grand children.

- A. To
- B. After
- C. For
- D. With

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

15

Some one invented air conditioner _____ luxury of writer in summer

- A. Provides
- B. For providing
- C. To have provided
- D. To provide

16

Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.

Atheist

- A. Hypnotic
- B. Bane
- C. Believer
- D. Theorist
- E. Alarmist

17

Abundant:

- A. Ample
- B. Enough
- C. great
- D. Scarce

D. Scant

18 Abrogate

- A. cancel
- B. surrogate
- C. decorate
- D. explain

19 **Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.**
Cryptic

- A. Spiritual
- B. Resilient
- C. Evident
- D. Filthy
- E. Reserved

20 The **pact** has been in effect for twenty years.

- A. monarchy
- B. treaty
- C. trend
- D. lease