

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Let us have dinner together sometimes</u> next week. <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

- A. Does not, or cannot, take care of the house
- B. Plans on buying a new house soon
- C. Thinks the other people in the neighborhood do not like him or his house
- D. Cannot afford to care for his or her property

In the middle of the passage, the author writes, “[the Baxter] white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed.” Using this information, it can be concluded

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 interstate 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

- A. Made
- B. Saved
- C. Required
- D. Marked

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 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.

If something is designated, it is

4	Celerity	A. lack of wisdom B. silence C. victory D. sluggishness
5	Choose the correctly spelled word.	A. JOVIAL B. JOVEAL C. JOVIEL D. JOIVEL

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

6	Choose the correctly spelled word.	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 attention in the early nineteenth century D. Suggest the superiority of an informal and un-systematized approach to the study of literature
7	Choose the correctly spelled word.	A. SUGAST B. SJWEST C. SUGGEST D. SUGAST

8	Wheat production in Pakistan	<p>A. Have taken slumps and rises in recent years</p> <p>B. Has been rather erratic recently</p> <p>C. Has been erratically lately</p> <p>D. Are going up and down all the time</p>
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I am writing in response to response to the article "Protecting our public spaces" in issue 14, published this spring in it, the author claims that "all graffiti is public spaces." I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art from that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.

People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places constitutes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered genuine art.

I would argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other. Though graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

9	To be clear, I do not consider random words or names sprayed on stop signs to be art. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its intricate detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.	<p>A. Agree with the author of "Protect Our Public Spaces"</p> <p>B. Clarify the limits of his position</p> <p>C. Support his overall argument</p> <p>D. Summarize the counterargument to his own position</p>
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Are these creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is an overly simplistic statement that I find out of place in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, the public might feel like part owners of these works of art, rather than just the victims of a crime.

In paragraph 4, the writer states, "Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple." He most likely makes this statement in order to

10	Spatter : Soak	<p>A. Alarm : Whistle</p> <p>B. Desert : Sahara</p> <p>C. Bubble : Ball</p> <p>D. Whisper : Shout</p>
11	Tawdry	<p>A. Marble</p> <p>B. Humidity</p> <p>C. Insolvent</p> <p>D. Elegant</p>
12	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) I rented a building ____ have to stay in the new two	<p>A. So I would to</p> <p>B. So I would</p> <p>C. I would to</p> <p>D. So that i would</p>
13	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) He looks _____	<p>A. In black handsomely</p> <p>B. Handsomely in black</p> <p>C. Handsome in black</p> <p>D. Black handsomely</p>
14	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Stethoscope: Physician	<p>A. Microscope: amoeba</p> <p>B. Psychiatrist: couch</p> <p>C. Wrench: plumber</p> <p>D. Bat: baseball</p>
15	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Khan had his car _____ by an expert mechanic	<p>A. Repair</p> <p>B. Repaired</p> <p>C. Prepaid</p>
16	Altercation.	<p>A. argument</p> <p>B. concord</p> <p>C. provisions</p> <p>D. necessities</p>
17	Vanity	<p>A. Self-sacrifice</p> <p>B. Mood</p>

17 vanity

- C. Weariness
- D. Modesty

18 Because of extreme pressure underwater, drivers are often **sluggish**.

- A. slow
- B. hurt
- C. careful
- D. worried

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

19 So _____ was the sales persons tone about the qualities of the new computer system that Najam nearly missed the _____ in its calculations in his budget

- A. Persuasivemistake
- B. Adopted ... accuracy
- C. Harsh amount
- D. Irritating greatness

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

irate

- A. In proportion
- B. Calm
- C. Logical
- D. Wise
- E. Unconventional