

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
	Identify Error	
1	<u>The moon</u> differs <u>from</u> the earth <u>in strange</u> way and these differences <u>create problem</u> for the scientists. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
2	Antecedent	A. anticipate B. dilemma C. secondary D. posterior
3	If the application for a new IT job in US _____ more on the interview preparation, the results of their efforts would have been quite different	A. Have focused B. Had focused C. Focused D. Were focused
4	They went to Sialkot _____ bus.	A. In B. On C. Thorough D. By

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.

According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel

- A. Assurance felt by many people that novels weakened the mind
- B. Certainty shared by many political commentators that the ranges of novels was too narrow
- C. Lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously
- D. Fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that the novel had the power to portray immoral characters attractively

6	That which can be reduced to dust or powder:	A. Impregnable B. Pulverise C. Soft D. Aristocrat
7	Admonitory	A. insulting B. angry C. high handed D. warning
8	Brusque	A. Modest B. Central C. Courteous D. Eliminate
9	<p>Where does chocolate come from? Believe it or not, it grows on trees. Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, but as a cocoa bean. These cocoa beans grow on a cacao tree, which is found in tropical areas such as Central and South America. The fruit of these are called pods, and they are long and hard. Inside the pods is a soft, white pulp that surrounds the thirty or so seeds. These seeds are what we call cocoa beans. They are very hard and bitter to the taste. To make chocolate, people start by carefully taking the beans out of the pods, still covered in the white pulp, and leaving them in a bucket. The bucket is often covered with banana leaves and left for anywhere from a few days to a few weeks. This process is called fermenting. Then the beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are shipped to a factory to be turned into chocolate. At the factory, beans are roasted in ovens to bring out their flavor. After roasting, the outer covering of the bean is removed. The inner bean is then crushed to form a paste known as chocolate liquor. From this paste, people can either make cocoa powder or the chocolate we buy in stores. To make cocoa powder, the paste is crushed and pressed repeatedly to remove the fat, leaving behind only a dry, ground powder. To make chocolate, people need to add other ingredients to the paste such as milk, sugar, and cocoa butter. They then mix and heat the concoction several times to create a substance we would recognize as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is molded into a shape. Considering all that must happen to turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar, a dollar seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.</p> <p>Question: Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the chocolate sold in stores is different from cocoa beans because chocolate is</p>	<p>A. sweet and cocoa beans are bitter B. cheap and cocoa beans are expensive C. a dry powder and cocoa beans are not D. uncooked and cocoa beans are cooked</p>
10	What may be considered courteous in one culture may be interpreted as arrogant in another.	A. clumsy B. sleazy C. surly D. flimsy
11	Fallacious	A. Quarrelsome B. Superficial C. Vindictive D. Deceptive
12	Simulated	A. Sequential B. Authentic C. Discouraged D. Mixed
13	If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understand, tentative, for _____.	A. Passionate B. Authoritative C. Impressive D. Irresistible
14	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>When the machines are not lubricated _____ decreases the speed. putting more load on the lifts</p>	A. Then B. Than C. So D. It
15	Nouman will not be able to attend the class today because _____	A. He will have watching movie B. He will be watching movie C. He is watching a movie D. He watches a movie
16	Act : Stage	A. Swim : Poll B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
17	He does not work with his hands, he works _____ the machine.	A. with B. by C. at D. on
18	He is taking some _____ this semester	A. Histories class B. History classes C. History class D. None

Herschel was a Great Dane, which was a big dog. He was actually a puppy, but he was big

enough that he looked like a full-size dog, He was bigger than I odd, his owner. I he problem with Herschel was that he wasn't housebroken yet. He was six months old, but his original owner had kept him on a porch, where he could go to the bathroom whenever he wanted. That owner hadn't had a lot of time to take care of a dog, but he'd wanted one anyway. When he'd moved to another state for work, he'd given up his untrained puppy. It was sad story, but it looked like it might have a good end. Todd loved dogs, and he liked to spend time with them. He liked to train them, so he'd adopted Herschel. If it was going to work out, it would take lots of patience, love, and training. So, Todd woke up early every day. He walked Herschel immediately. They went for a long walk so Herschel could empty his bladder and use the bathroom. While Todd was at school, his mother let the dog out in the back yard every hour. When he returned home, Todd walked Herschel again. He'd put in another walk before they went to bed, too. With enough opportunities to go to the bathroom outside. Herschel didn't need to go inside. Still, he had accidents. He wasn't used to going only outside. It took a lot of patience to clean up his messes. but Todd did it anyway. Dedication was needed with an animal. They walked an walked every day, and Herschel started walking better on a leash. He respected his owner. They got along well together, and there were less and less messes inside. After several weeks, Herschel made it through a day without any trouble. Todd gave Herschel a hug and a special treat. Then, they went for another walk. It was great exercise for both of them, and it gave them time together. Todd hoped they would have many years together. His new friend meant a lot to him.

Question:

Why does Todd have Herschel?

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- A. The old owner sold Herschel to Todd
- B. The old owner was mean to Herschel
- C. Herschel ran away and Todd found him
- D. When the old owner gave away Herschel, Todd adopted him

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She was confined _____ bed due to malaria.

- A. on
- B. to
- C. in
- D. into