

## ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose Relative Pair Of Word  CRAVAT : NECK	A. Artist : smock B. Bib : dinner C. Muzzle : Biting D. Spats : ankles
2	<b>Identify Error</b>  The man <u>who</u> I saw <u>yesterday</u> was a <u>doctor</u> of <u>repute</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
3	Short descriptive poem of picturesque scene or incident	A. <span style="color: green;">&lt;span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;"&gt;Idyll&lt;/span&gt;</span> B. <span style="color: green;">&lt;span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;"&gt;Malady&lt;/span&gt;</span> C. <span style="color: green;">&lt;span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;"&gt;Sonnet&lt;/span&gt;</span> D. <span style="color: green;">&lt;span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;"&gt;Charade&lt;/span&gt;</span>
4	<b>Identify Error</b>  Why <u>don't you wear a</u> national dress? <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
5	His father congratulated _____ scoring higher grades in the test	A. Us on us B. Us on our C. Us on our's D. Us on we
6	Choose Relative Pair Of Word  Botany: Plants	A. Land: sherbs B. Astronomy: Stars C. Anthropology: Thorn D. Philosophy: encyclopedia
7	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b>  Resolved	A. Circumnutated B. Normalized C. Decided D. Unstable E. Involved
8	Abandon	A. give up B. pursue C. accumulate D. hunt
9	HOUSE : ROOM	A. struggle : fight B. transport : car C. school : college D. boy : girl
10	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	A. To make the smoothie, Daryl blended strawberries, bananas, yogurt, and juice B. When Jenna left the room, the pot of milk boiled for twenty minutes before boiling over C. A sprinkle of powdered sugar on top makes everything sweeter D. Elaine heated the beverage from it

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.

Question:

Which of the following best describes a 'concoction'?

D. Elaine heated the lasagna, froze it, and then heated it again before serving it two weeks later

11	Ambition	A. desire B. ordinary C. supplement D. uphold
12	<b>Identify Error</b> "It is something"? She <u>asked suddenly looking out of the window.</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
13	Abduct	A. kidnap B. subject C. collect D. pickup
14	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</b> He had the nerve to suggest that i was cheating	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage
15	If I _____ form that company, I would get a good job	A. Had experience B. Would have experience C. Would has experience D. Would had experience
16	Praise	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn
17	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Admonish	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold E. Prepare
18	DOUR	A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal

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.

A. Was Whately aware of Scott's remarks about Jane Austen's novel?  
B. Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?  
C. Who is an example of a twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Austen's novels?  
D. What is the author's judgement of Dickens?

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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's 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 been 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 supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

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20	<b>Identify Error</b> Some of <u>these</u> shirts <u>are</u> blue <u>others</u> are green and <u>the rest</u> are white <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
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