

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Alchemy: Chemistry	A. Motorbike: carriage B. Silver: gold C. Joust: shootout D. Violin: lute
2	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Devoid	A. Liberty B. Innermost C. Faithless D. Replete E. Cosmos
3	Some officers have _____ their previous statement denying any involvement on their part with contra aid network.	A. Recanted B. Protracted C. Justified D. Repeated
4	Absurd:	A. Scarcity B. Adorn C. Rational D. Flourish
5	<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b> The trainee said to the manager I am not supposed to do like this	A. The trainee told the manager that I was not allowed to do like that B. The trainee told the manager that he is not allowed to do like that C. The trainee told the manager that he was not allowed to do like that D. The trainee told the manager that he had not allowed to do like that
6	While he was alone in the jungle at the night Tahir scurried away in fright _____	A. When he saw a shadow in the dark B. The shadow in the darkness having been seen by him C. After he was watching shadow in the dark D. When he has seen that something in the dark
7	Q.1 The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts.Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written. E.Man invented writing because he wanted	A. To be artistic B. To write war song C. To write literature D. To record and communicate
8	Abandon	A. give up B. pursue C. accumulate D. hunt
9	The psychiatrist advised that _____ on diet	A. I am going B. I am to go C. I should go D. I go
10	Because of a long drought, farmers are <b>doubtful</b> about the prospect of a good yield.	A. sympathetic B. intrepid C. dubious D. thrilled
11	Energize : Active	A. Gourmet : Curry B. Sever : Reckless C. Antiseptic : Infection

12	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. SUGAST B. SUJEST C. SUGGEST D. SUGGAST
13	Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make out intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men. Question: Speech can be curse, because it can	A. hurt others B. lead to carelessness C. create misunderstanding D. reveal our intentions
14	Tedious	A. Plainspoken B. Refreshing C. Coarse D. Appropriate
15	Tempt	A. Paramount B. Wish C. Abstemious D. Provoke
16	Truck : Lorry	A. Adobe : Brick B. Crane : Hoist C. Carriage : Pram D. Transport : Support
17	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Atheist	A. Hypnotic B. Bane C. Believer D. Theorist E. Alarmist
18	<b>Identify Error</b> He <u>always practices</u> the <u>justice</u> and <u>cares for</u> moral <u>principles</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
19	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	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

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

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.

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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. Vague
- B. Disturbing
- C. Detailed
- D. Strange

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.

As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for ambiguous?