

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Book : Chapters	A. Truck: Tank B. Handwriting: Typing C. Serial: Episodes D. Feather: Quill
2	Precious	A. Honor B. Treasured C. Paltry D. Jewel
3	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)  Although officials claimed that its hull was the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg	A. Iron made     B. Inpenetrable     C. Prominent     D. Oval

Chocolate – there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, through that their bitter cacao drink was a **divine** gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods"

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortex went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in **pastries**, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. Van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."

It was easy to mix Dutuch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new **recipes** that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

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Today, two countries – Brazil and lvory Coast – account for almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help **prevent** heart attacks, or help keep from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Chocolate is **toxic** to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some if the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

A. Herbs and Spices

B. Countries

C. Machines

D. Food ingredients

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Government by the representatives of the people

A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: prewrap;">Diplomacy</span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: prewrap;">Autocracy</span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: prewrap;">Democracy</span>
D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: prewrap;">Socialism</span>

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 the 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 cities. (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 twentiethcentury 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 recongnizably 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.

How would you describe the synonym of the word "Verisimilitude"?

A. False

B. Wrong

C. Exaggerated D. Appearing true

A. Expensivier than B. More expensive This apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ that one

7 More expensive than D. Expensive than A. Hypnotic B. Bane 8 Atheist C. Believer D. Theorist A. An underdeveloped country B. Utopia 9 A fool's paradise: C. In a state of happiness founded on vain hones D. Object to

The government run by the mob:	A. Crowed pulled B. Mobocracy C. Charismatic D. Opaque
ANARCHY: GOVERNMENT	A. penury: wealth B. chaos: disorder C. monarch: president D. verbosity: words
A bone of contention:	<ul><li>A. Bone of a lion</li><li>B. A reason for discord</li><li>C. Cause of friendship</li><li>D. Continued to bed</li></ul>
Identify Error  Had he followed the directions carefully he would have understood the problem quick. No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.  Mask	A. Insignificant B. Favorite C. Skeletal D. Tough E. Sluggish
Slurp : Sip	A. Watch: Minute B. Snipe: Skirmish C. Guffaw: Giggle D. Tiptoe: Stumble
Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given INEXTRICABLE	A. Unexplainable B. Firm C. Unsolyable D. Inessential E. Deduce
Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given CANT	A. Singing through the nose B. A temporary catchword C. Begging D. A penny whistle E. Affected manner of speech
I am writing this essay blue ink.	A. In B. With C. From D. On
LUBRICANT : FRICTION	A. motor : electricity B. speed : drag C. insulation : heat D. muffler : noise
A small piece of wood	A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Scrap</span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Chip</span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Crumb</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Crumb</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Splinter</span>
	ANARCHY: GOVERNMENT  A bone of contention:  Identify Error  Had he followed the directions carefully he would have understood the problem quick. No error  Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.  Mask  Slurp: Sip  Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given INEXTRICABLE  Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given CANT  I am writing this essay blue ink.