

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
	<p>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."</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>The author mentions that English literature "was not part of any academic curriculum" in the early nineteenth century in order to</p>	<p>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</p>
1		
2	Star : Constellation	<p>A. Pupils : School          B. Island : Archipelago          C. Hospital : Nurses          D. Nova : Cosmetology</p>
3	WALK : STUMBLE	<p>A. trot : race          B. look : ogle          C. hear : ignore          D. speak : stammer</p>
4	Sheep : Flock	<p>A. Pigs : Sty          B. Fish : School          C. Horse : Stall          D. Buffalo : Pond</p>
5	PEBBLE : STONE	<p>A. Minnow : Fish          B. Car : Truck          C. Dictionary : Book          D. Tiger : Lion</p>

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

A. Acrimonious

6	Loathing	B. Impact C. Elevation <b>D. Craving</b> E. Flirt
7	Fallacious	A. Quarrelsome B. Superficial C. Vindictive <b>D. Deceptive</b>
8	Scream : Whisper	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle <b>C. Blaze : Spark</b> D. Repel : Attract
9	Lumber : Walk	A. Splinter : Fly B. Flounder : Swim C. Seed : Rind D. Coal : Asphalt
10	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b>	
10	Be calmed	A. Generous B. Tranquil <b>C. In motion</b> D. Simulated E. Inquisitive
11	Incidence	A. Stubbornness <b>B. The range of occurrence</b> C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages down this trail via dog sled. Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were mode of transportation, of course airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmoniles. By the mid 1960's most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race. Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969. After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome over 1,000 miles. There were who believed it could not be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch out into vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

The primary purpose of this passage is to

- A. Recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorialized it**  
B. Described the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race  
C. Outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail  
D. Re-establish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history

12	We are not _____ going back to school	A. Looking forward B. Looking forward of <b>C. Looking forward to</b> D. Looking forward on
13	Anomaly:	A. Normality B. Assert C. Irregularity <b>D. Provoke</b>
14	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Sharp : Cut B. Warm : Hot C. Hassock : stool D. Freedom : Liberty
15	COOL : FROZEN	A. Fun B. Education

16	A man is one of those blessed artists who combine profundity and _____.	C. Depth D. Wisdom
17	That overhead projector _____ thousand rupees	A. Nearly costs sixty B. Costs sixty nearly C. Costs nearly sixty D. None of these
18	One who talks too much:	A. Quit B. <b>Garrulous</b> C. Pregnable D. illogical
19	DISINTERESTED : BIASED	A. pious : gullible B. <b>affluent</b> : <b>impecunious</b> C. ruthless : vicious D. haughty : careless
20	<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b> Although officials claimed that its hull was the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg	A. Iron made B. <b>Inpenetrable</b> C. Prominent D. Oval