ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Putter : Golf	A. Puck : Hockey B. Soccer : Ball C. Paddle : Table D. Pins : bowling
2	The old woman said to the porter, "You are a nice boy,"	A. The old woman told the porter that he has been a nice boy B. The old woman told the porter that he were a nice boy C. The old woman told the porter that he was a nice boy D. The old woman told the porter that he is a nice boy
3	Yellowstone National Park is the U.S. States of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. It became the first National Park in 1872. There are geysers and hot springs at Yellowstone. There are also many animals at Yellowstone. There are elk, bison, sheep, grizzly, black bears, moose, coyotes, and more. More than 3 million people visit Yellowstone National Park year. During the winter, visitors can ski or go snowmobiling there. There are also snow coaches that give tours. Visitors can see ***steam*** (vapor water) come from the geysers. During other seasons, visitors can go boating or fishing. People can ride horses there. There are nature trails and tours. Most visitors want to see Old Faithful, a very ***predictable*** geyser at Yellowstone Visitors can check a schedule to see the exact time that Old Faithful is going to erupt. There are many other geysers and boiling springs in the area. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11 hours. Excelsior Geyser produces 4,000 gallons of ***boiling*** water each minute! Boiling water is 100 degrees Celsius, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit – that's very hot! People also like to see the Grand Prismatic Spring. It is the largest hot spring in the park. It has many beautiful colors. The beautiful colors are caused by ***bacteria*** in the water. These are forms of life that have only one cell. Different bacteria live in different water ***temperatures.*** Visiting Yellowstone National Park can be a week – long vacation or more. It is beautiful and there are activities for everyone. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11	A. Minutes B. Hours C. Days D. Months
4	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 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. Whitely especially praised Austen's	A. Especially interesting to young readers B. Ordinary persons in recognizably human situations C. Less liable than Jane Austen's characters to have a realistic mixture of moral qualities D. More often villainous in recognizably human situation

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.

It can be inferred from the passage that Whately found Dickens’ characters to be

5	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** Ozone in the upper layers of Earth s atmosphere ____animal and plant life from damaging ultraviolet radiation	A. Projects B. Warms C. Reflects D. Absorbs
6	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Prick: Stab	A. Point: swift B. Lend: Borrow C. Sip: Gulp D. Thread: Sew
7	They went to Sialkot_____bus.	A. In B. On C. Thorugh D. By
8	Meager	A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover
9	The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cram color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street. This passage is best described as	A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Informative D. Persuasive
10	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** It was not until Mariam arrived in class after a long drive _____ realized she had forgotten her lockers key at home	A. And she B. When she C. She D. That she
11	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** _____shark hunters swimming for long distances often coat their bodies with a layer of grease	A. Against loss of body that B. To guard against loss of body heat C. Guard against loss of heat D. Guarding the loss of heat against
12	**(Complete the sentence with suitable words)** Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate although she found the food practically_____	A. Delicious B. Spicy C. Indible D. Nourishing
13	ENGINE : CAR	A. Lens : Microscope B. Day : Night C. Picture : Frame D. Club : Member
		A. Fate : Fortune B. Puppet : Statue

14	Cat : Feline	C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion
15	TURTLE : REPTILE	A. oak : tree B. leaf : branch C. trout : fish D. snake : rattle
16	One of has exaggerated anxiety about one's health:	A. Pediatric B. Hypochondriac C. Verbatim D. Petrify
17	Concave	A. vacant B. concrete C. convex D. composite
18	She was waiting for you _____ the table this morning.	A. on B. at C. for D. with
19	An assembly of hearers	A. Crowd B. Assemblage C. Audience D. Congregation
20	INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS	A. affluent : impoverished B. mendacious : beggarly C. fortuitous : fortunate D. impecunious : poor