

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Scream: whisper	A. Staircase: Elevator B. Pedal: bicycle C. Blaze: spark D. Repel: attract
2	Identify Error There <u>aren't enough cars</u> far all <u>of us to get</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
3	Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make. What does Paul use instead of cream?	A. Milk B. Onions C. Water D. Butter
4	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Energize: active	A. Gourmet: curry B. Sever: reckless C. Antiseptic: infection D. Hone: sharp
5	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Occult	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval E. Society
6	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. HEBITS B. HABITS C. HABBITS D. HABITTS
7	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Interment	A. Brevity B. Resurrection C. Vacation D. Fertility E. Satisfaction
8	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	A. Has little practical use B. Has the ability to influence the moral values of its readers C. Is of utmost interest to readers when representing ordinary human

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 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.

characters
D. Should not be read by young readers

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.

The passage supplies information to suggest that the religious and political groups (mentioned in the third sentence) and Whately might have agreed that a novel.

9	Identify Error He <u>educated not only</u> his nephew but also <u>set him up in</u> business. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
10	Alieviate	A. consent to B. aggravate C. bring about D. disparage
11	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Acrimonious	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing E. Enervate
12	Take your air conditioner back to the _____ sold it to you	A. Man who B. Man that C. Man whom D. Man which
13	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given DOCILE	A. Vague B. Gentle C. Stupid D. Stubbed E. Clever
14	Choose Relative Pair Of Word IRON : BLACKSMITH	A. Cotton : Cloth B. Food : Gourmet C. Clay : Potter D. Silver : Miner E. Gold : Miser
15	Clumsy	A. mercy B. dull C. bright D. dexterous
16	DUSK : DAWN	A. senility : childhood B. adolescence : infancy C. loquaciousness : garrulity D. necromancy : magic
17	Identify Error A <u>lot</u> of people <u>has</u> <u>turned up</u> for <u>the</u> <u>show</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. One the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. The saliva may or

may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nests can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph 4?

- A. Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes
- B. Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes
- C. The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes
- D. There is not perfect solution to the mosquito problem

19	Surly	<div>A. Uncertain</div> <div>B. Good-natured</div> <div>C. Right-handed</div> <div>D. Cannon</div>
20	<div>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</div> <div>Constellation: Stars</div>	<div>A. Grain: Tree</div> <div>B. Island: archipelago</div> <div>C. Flock: herd</div> <div>D. Team: players</div>