

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Sugar : Saccharin	A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : Collar C. Cotton : Polyester D. Syrup : Molasses
2	Choose Relative Pair Of Word  2 ALTIMETER : HEIGHT	A. Speedometer : Speed B. Observatory : Constellation C. Racetrack : Furlong D. Vessel : Knots
3	It is a <u>scandal</u> that the murderer was declared innocent.	A. silly notion B. talk C. rumor D. disgraceful action

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 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 person who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's 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.

The word 'measure' in the context of the passage means

	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	
5	ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND	A. Peninsula : Strait B. Cluster : Stars C. Border : Desert D. Sun : Planet
6	Crocodile tears:	A. Incidentally B. Take a firm stand C. Insincere sorrow D. More than enough

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

- A. Described the values of upper-middle class society
- B. Avoided moral instruction and

7 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.

sermonizing  
 C. Depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light  
 D. Portrayed characters from more than one class of society

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.

The passage suggests that twentieth-century Marxists would have admired Jane Austen's novels more if the novels, as the Marxists understood them, had

	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Brittle: fracture B. Humble: Arrogance C. Solvent: Wealth D. Delicate: fragile
8	Flabby: Firmness	A. immediately B. early C. recently D. delayed
9	I wrote to him as <u>lately</u> as last week.	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
10	<b>Identify Error</b> She had <u>cleverer</u> brain than his and <u>he could not confute of her ideas</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
11	<b>Identify Error</b> Why <u>don't</u> <u>you wear</u> a national dress? <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
12	<b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b> The corporation executives have decided and _____ many inefficient workers	A. They have fired B. Fire C. They fired D. Fired
13	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Credulous	A. Gullible B. Skeptical C. Unrewarded D. Humorous E. Indebted
14	Affectation	A. pretense B. reality C. standing D. adverse effect
15	Assuage	A. shivering B. cowardice C. brevity D. shortness
16	A person who does not believe in any religion	A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Atheist</span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Pagan</span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Rationalist</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Philatelist</span>

Nepal, a small, mountainous country tucked between India and China, may seem completely foreign to many Americans. Cows milk down busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day. Nepali holidays, many of which are related to the Hindu religion, can seem especially bizarre to Americans unfamiliar with the culture. However, if we look beyond how others celebrate to consider the things they are celebrating, we find surprising similarities to our own culture. The biggest holiday in Nepal is Dashain, a ten-day festival for the Hindu goddess Durga that takes place in September or October. According to Hindu beliefs, Durga defeated the evil demons of the world. To thank the goddess, people visit temples in her honor and sacrifice goats or sheep as offerings. Throughout the year, most Nepalis do not eat much meat because it is expensive, but Dashain is a time to enjoy meat every day. Children fly colorful, homemade kites during Dashain. People also construct enormous bamboo swings on street corners and in parks. Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging. Nepalis is a time for people to eat good food, relax and enjoy themselves. Aside from eating and enjoying themselves, during Dashain people also receive blessings from their elders. Schools and offices shut down so people can travel to be with their families. Reuniting with family reminds people of the importance of kindness, respect, and forgiveness. People also clean and decorate their homes for Dashain. And, like many holidays in the United States, it is a time for shopping. Children and adults alike get new clothes for the occasion. People express appreciation for all that they have, while looking forward to good fortune and peace in the year to come. During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but we do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax. No matter how we celebrate, many people around the world spend their holidays honoring family, reflecting on their blessings, and hoping for good fortune in the future.

17

- A. ways people relax and enjoy themselves during Dashain
- B. things people honor and reflect on during Dashain
- C. Offerings to the goddess Durga
- D. Ways people reunite with family during Dashain

### Question:

The colorful kites and bamboo swings are both used as examples of

**Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given**

18

- A. Fair
- B. Popular
- C. Alluring
- D. Private

19

- A. Lawyer
- B. Counselor
- C. Enemy
- D. Curator

20

- A. dastard : coward
- B. field : farm
- C. house : garbage
- D. baffle : clarify