ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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 is 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. It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies	A. Work together with mosquitoes B. Kill mosquitoes C. Cannot be killed by poisons or sprays D. Attract bats
2	But I do recommend some game as a part of recreation. As long as I could see to play and sufficient tennis, I enjoyed immensely the game of real or court skill, a very ancient game, requiring activates as well as some pride, because for the first time, at any rate in the recent history of the game, an amateur is champion of the sometimes criticized for paying too much attention to games. Football is a national game of America as well as in England but I do not suppose that either you or we think that our soldiers fought any worse in the war of having been fond of football. I put games definitely as a desirable part of recreation, and I would say: have one or more games of which you are fond, but let them have any rate in youth be activity of the whole body, as well as skill, Sport shall be mentioned next. I have had a liking for more than one form of sport, but an actual passion for salmon and trout fishing. Salmon fishing, as I have enjoyed it, fishing not from a boat but from one's feet, either on the bank or wading deep in the stream, is a glorious and sustained exercise for the whole body, as well as being an exciting-sport; but many of my friends do not care for it. To them, I say, as one who was fond of George Meredith's Novels once said to be man who complained that he should not read them, 'why should you?' if you do not care for fishing, do not fish. Why should you? But if we are to be one equal term and you are be one the same happy level as I hav3e been, then find something for yourself which you like as much as I like fishing. Football is a national game in:	A. America only B. England only C. America and England D. China
3	According to Dr. Daniel, when the companions of the king, saw the king after he had risen from the ground, they said, _____ and we'll fight again	A. It is him B. It is he C. It is his

		D. It is himself
4	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.** Puerile	A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Petty E. Signify
5	Blemish:	A. Disgrace B. Eccentric C. young D. Fair
6	**Identify Error** In his earlier days he was a happy - go - lucky fellow but now he prefers working hard to amuse himself No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
7	Keep two pencils handy while taking the examination	A. Extra B. Secret C. Near D. Sharp
8	The servant is attending _____ him.	A. On B. With C. For D. Upon
9	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Exercise: Strength	A. Concern: business B. Practice: Skill C. Success: victory D. Sport: Olympic
10	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.** Diaphanous	A. Transitive B. Secular C. Schematic D. Opaque E. Elephantine
11	**Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given** WANE	A. Decline B. Tired C. Dead D. Shine
12	I was _____ about answering the phone after I had four bang up calls in a row.	A. wary B. alchemist C. exhumed D. impervious
13	Mujeeb, _____ who discovered the source of the gas in the town, was a man of many talents	A. The explorer B. Was the explorer C. Who was the explorer D. Is the explorer
14	WIZARD : MAGICAL	A. king : royal B. nun : silent C. teacher : ordinary D. chef : delicious
15	Q.1 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 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 persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to product ones 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. F. The word measure in the constext of the passage means	A. Weight B. Rhythm C. Size D. Quantity
	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."	

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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 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.

16 According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel

A. Assurance felt be many people that novels weakened the mind
B. Certainty shared by many political commentators that the ranges of novels was too narrow
C. Lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously
D. Fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that the novel had the power to portray immoral characters attractively

17 He complains_____ headache.

A. Of
B. Off
C. From
D. About

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18

A. Described the values of upper-middle class society
B. Avoided moral instruction and sermonizing
C. Depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light
D. Portrayed characters from more than one class of society

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

19	CHARITY : VIRTUE	A. greed : evil B. avaricious : vicious C. penury : crime D. avarice : vice
20	Yaqoob was the sort of a person who always looked on the _____ side of life.	A. clear B. bright C. broad D. illuminated