

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. DEMCRATEC B. DOMOCRATC C. DEMECROTIC D. DEMOCRATIC
<b>Identify Error</b>		
2	<u>When he remembered things like this he often felts that he will write them down.No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
3	Loathing	A. Acrimonious B. Impact C. Elevation D. Craving
4	Brutality	A. criminal B. humanely C. adamant D. without
5	Choose Relative Pair Of Word  CRAVAT : NECK	A. Artist : smock B. Bib : dinner C. Muzzle : Biting D. Spats : ankles

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 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.

- 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

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

7	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Brazen	A. Red-handed B. Ironic C. Modest D. Trespass E. Fireplace
8	After the complete failure of the mission the leader of the guerilla band realized that it was important that money _____ for the cause	A. Has been collected B. Is collected C. Be collected D. Was collected
9	Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make out intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue , the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men. Question: While talking to an uneducated person, we should use	A. ordinary speech B. his vocabulary C. simple words D. polite language
10	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b> Giddy	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl E. Withdraw
11	<b>Identify Error</b> The <u>girl</u> said that she <u>preferred</u> the blue <u>gown than</u> the pink <u>one</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
12	<b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given</b> SECULAR	A. Safe B. State owning nor religion C. Religious state D. Powerful personality E. Anarchy
13	Atheist	A. Hypnotic B. Bane C. Believer D. Theorist
14	Autonomous	A. generous B. vague C. exiguous D. dependent
15	They worked on the project _____ for its in time completion	A. Which is famous B. What is famous C. Who is famous D. Is famous
16	Author : Inventor	A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory
17	Through Irum is poor, _____ , she is honest.	A. still B. nevertheless C. but D. yet
18	Q.3 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth On the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into few hands The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance However with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidably increased whichever political party may be in office The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problems there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful	A. Time of prosperity B. Time of adversity C. Time without government D. Time of police atrocities

powerful.

d. Era of good feeling in the paragraph refers to

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

19

Squander

- A. Scale
- B. Rebuff
- C. Haunt
- D. Hoard
- E. Lessen

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20

I was \_\_\_\_\_ by my boss for publicly disagreeing with company policy.

- A. censured
  - B. facility
  - C. paraphrase
  - D. morose
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