

ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For English Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. CONDIUR B. CONDUIT C. CONNUIT D. CONDEUT
2	Addle	A. confuse B. saddle C. swell D. sum
3	Only after food has been dried, _____ .	A. that is should be stored for later consumption B. should be stored for later consumption C. it should be stored for later consumption D. should it be stored for later consumption
4	Yaqub says, "I am ill."	A. Yaqub told me that he is ill B. Yaqub said to me that he was ill C. Yaqub asked that he was ill D. Yaqub says that he is ill

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it help to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the way in which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control ro, which starts a controlled nuclear reaction and begins to heat the water in the reactor. This heat generates steam, which builds pressure inside the tank. As pressure builds, the steam looks for a place to escape. The only place this steam is able to escape is through the turbine. As it passes through the turbine on its way out of the tank, it turns the giant fan blades and produces energy.

- 5 On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

- A. Vague
 B. Disturbing
 C. Detailed
 D. Strange

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came. "We'd yank it out."

Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt than he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod.

As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for ambiguous?

6	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Surlly	A. Uncertain B. Good-natured C. Right-handed D. Cannon E. Cautious
7	After a formal session in the college annual parent's day, the parents were told to _____	A. Talk in a loud manner B. Speak freely C. Spoke freely D. Have spoken freely
8	Identify Error He <u>has suffered from a simillar attack but milder.No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
9	Identify Error Umar <u>had an accident while</u> he was driving <u>the car</u> that his cousin had <u>lent</u> him <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

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.

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 author mentions that English literature “was nor part of any academic curriculum” in the early nineteenth century in order to

10		A. Emphasise the need for Jane Austen to create ordinary, everyday characters in her novels B. Give support to those religious and political groups that had attacked fiction C. Give one reason why Jane Austen's novels received little critical attention in the early nineteenth century D. Suggest the superiority of an informal and un-systematized approach to the study of literature
11	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Error: Experience	A. Training: skill B. Skill: Mistake C. Sharp: clever D. Success: victory
	Identify Error	A. A R R

12	<u>No sooner</u> had he <u>begun</u> to speak <u>when</u> an ominous muttering arose from the audience. <u>No error</u>	D. D C. C D. D E. E
13	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Hybrid: Rose	A. Withering: vine B. Foal: colt C. Gardening: sun D. Cross: Alsatian
14	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Hospital: Nurse	A. College: Professor B. Theater: Dramatist C. Artist: Studio D. Drug: Pharmacist

Arrowheads, which are ancient hunting tools, are often themselves 'hunted' for their interesting value both as artifacts and as art. Some of the oldest arrowheads in the United States date back 12,000 years. They are not very difficult to find. You need only to walk with downcast eyes in a field that has been recently tilled for the spring planting season, and you might find one.

Arrowheads are tiny stones or pieces of wood, bone, or metal which have been sharpened in order to create a tipped weapon used in hunting. The material is honed to an edge, usually in a triangular fashion, and is brought to a deadly tip. On the edge opposite the tip is a flared tail. Though designs vary depending on the region, purpose, and era of the arrowhead's origin, the tails serve the same purpose. The tail of the arrowhead is meant to be strapped onto a shaft, which is a straight wooden piece such as a spear or an arrow. When combined, the arrowhead point and the shaft become a lethal projectile weapon to be thrown by arm or shot with a bow at prey.

15	Indian arrowheads are important artifacts that give archeologists (scientists who study past human societies) clues about the lives of Native Americans. By analyzing an arrowhead's shape, they can determine the advancement of tool technologies among certain Native American groups. By determining the origin of the arrowhead material (bone, rock, wood, or metal), they can trace the patterns of travel and trade of the hunters. By examine the location of the arrowheads, archeologists can map out hunting grounds and other social patterns.	A. Wood B. Glass C. Bone D. Stone
	Arrowheads are commonly found along riverbanks or near creek beds because animals drawn to natural water sources to sustain life were regularly found drinking along the banks. For this reason, riverbeds were a prime hunting ground for the Native Americans. Now, dry and active riverbeds are prime hunting grounds for arrowhead collectors.	
	Indian arrowheads are tiny pieces of history that fit in the palm of your hand. They are diary entries in the life of a hunter. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt. They are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.	
	According to the passage which of the following is <u>not</u> a material from which arrowheads were made?	

16	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given MILITATE	A. To make less severe B. Challenge C. Have weight or influence D. Arbitrate E. Terrorist
17	Having no beginning or end to its existence	A. Obscure B. Immeasurable C. Eternal D. Universal
18	Abolish	A. nullify B. demolish C. erase D. disappear

19 Choose the correctly spelt word.

- B. CANNINNE
- C. CANNINE
- D. CANINEE

20 Theater : Histrionic

- A. Slyness : Stupid
- B. Hamlet : Populous
- C. Number : Numerology
- D. Courtroom : Forensic