

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

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | <b>Identify Error</b><br>He <u>tried to prove</u> to his own <u>satisfaction</u> that he was <u>as</u> shrewd as <u>she</u> . <u>No error</u>  | A. A<br>B. B<br>C. C<br>D. D<br>E. E   |
| 2  | LION : CARNIVOROUS   | A. jackal : herbivorous<br>B. invalid : omnipotent<br>C. human : mortal<br>D. man : omnivorous   |
| 3  | <b>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</b><br>Capture   | A. Confined<br>B. Free<br>C. Apprehend<br>D. Seize<br>E. Dominate  |
| 4  | Choose Relative Pair Of Word<br>Decibel: Light year  | A. Distance: Time<br>B. Sound: Time<br>C. Meter: Dioptre<br>D. Volume: Length  |
| 5  | Karachi is _____ city in Pakistan  | A. Larger than any other<br>B. larger than any<br>C. More large than any other<br>D. Large than any other  |
| 6  | Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work<br>Question:<br>According to the passage, fixing the back porch will take longer because | A. the author really doesn't want to do it<br>B. It has been broken longer<br>C. it needs more tools<br>D. it is a bigger project  |
| 7  | They were talking _____ the UN.  | A. into<br>B. about<br>C. with<br>D. in  |
| 8  | Choose Relative Pair Of Word<br>TRUCK : LORRY  | A. Adobe : brick<br>B. Crane : hoist<br>C. Carriage : pram<br>D. Transport : support   |
| 9  | Adversity  | A. rival<br>B. hardship<br>C. opening<br>D. agency   |
| 10 | <b>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</b><br>The student said to their proctor have you some spare money for farewell party   | A. A students asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party<br>B. The student asked their proctor if he had any spare fund for farewell party<br>C. They students asked their proctor if he have any spare fund for farewell party |
| 11 | 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.  | A. Become a chef<br>B. Grow his own food<br>C. Cook every recipe in a week<br>D. Try a new recipe for three days in  |

What does Paul say he will do?

This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, in the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in over-whelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

12

What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teeming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That's more begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

According to the passage, which of the following is not necessary to fly?

- A. Wings
- B. Arms
- C. Feet
- D. Machines

13

Mr. Akram, the cashier, is working\_\_\_\_\_ a small salary

- A. for
- B. at
- C. on
- D. in

The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.

14

It would be ungrateful not to recognize how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended its quality. Fields of the work of science the ordinary and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.

Science provides a chance:

- A. Shorter and fuller life
- B. Longer and fuller life
- C. Longer and dull life
- D. None of these

15

Abhor : Dislike

- A. Calcify : Petrify
- B. Rebuke : Ridicule
- C. Torture : Discomfort
- D. Fodder : Cattle

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.

16

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. 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.

- A. Refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups
- B. Make a case for the inferiority of novel to poetry
- C. Give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary
- D. Indicate how widespread the attack on novels was in the early nineteenth century

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 quotes Coleridge in order to

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 17 | ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT  | A. penury : wealth<br>B. chaos : disorder<br>C. monarch : president<br>D. verbosity : words             |
| 18 | Identify Error<br>Why <u>don't you wear a</u> national dress? <u>No error</u>     | A. A<br>B. B<br>C. C<br>D. D<br>E. E  |
| 19 | Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given<br>INEFFABLE | A. Without effect<br>B. Not feeable<br>C. That cannot be effected<br>D. Too great of words<br>E. Viable |
| 20 | Choose the correctly spelt word.  | A. CINVECTION<br>B. CONVICTION<br>C. CONVICSHUN<br>D. CONVICTOIN  |