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Q.1-10. Read each sentence given below and find out whether there is an error in it. The error if any will be one of the parts of the sentence which are marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4. If there is no error, the answer will be (5) i. e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

Q.1. He is certainly a man (1)/ who I know very well (2)/ is trustworthy beyond doubt (3)/ and meticulous in their habits (4)/ No error (5).

Ans. (4) **his** should replace **their** because 'man noun that indicates in singular.

Q.2. Human development reports (1)/ has always been influential policy advocacy documents (2)/ and receive a great deal of attention (3)/ from governments the world over (4)/ No error (5).

Ans. (2) **have** should replace **has** because the subject has been given here plural.

Q.3. The film made (1)/ a big splash (2)/ at the time for its terrified (3)/ view of a world without oil (4)/ No error (5).

Ans. (3) **Terrifying** should replace **terrified**

Q.4. We must explore (1/ new methods of boosting (2)/ agricultural development (3) and grow more food (4)/ No error (5).

Ans. (5) No correct required

Q.5. The police blast (1)/ tear gas shells to disperse clashing groups (2)/ in a locality in the heart of the city (3)/ on Sunday (4)/ No error 905.

Ans. (1) **blasted** should replace **blast**

Q.6. The highest number of (1)/ newly confirmed cases were reported (2)/ from Mumbai (3)/ followed by Pune(4)/ No error(5).

Ans. (5) No error

Q.7. The panel will (1)/ report monthly and we power(2)/ them to call in other (3)/ technical experts as required (4)/ No error(5).



Ans. (2) **Empower** should replace **power** verb is required to be used here in the sentence

Empower given the authority.

Q.8. The ban will not effect(1)/ the four minarets already standing in Switzerland(2)/ and the vote has no connection with the facts(3)/ of such presence as there is in the country (4)/ No error(5).

Ans. (1) **Affect** should replace **effect**

Affect - to have influence

Effect - To achieve something or cause it to happen.

Q.9. The final of war criminals(1)/ is one of the issue (2)/ that is occupying major (3)/ mind space on the country(4)/ No error(5).

Ans. (2) **One of the issued** should replace **one of the issue**, one of is always followed by a plural Noun.

Eg. He is one of the best attendants in the hospital.

Q10. Monopolies are bad (1)/ in national politics(2)/ and bad(3)/ in international politics(4)/ No error(5).

Ans. (3) **Worse** should replace **bad** here comparison has been made between national politics and international politics. Therefore (the comparative degree) is appropriate.

Q.11-15. In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These are numbered(1),(2),(3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in context of the sentence. find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. the number of that word is your answer. if all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence. mark(5) " All correct " as your answer.



Q.11. There is already(1) evidence(2) that Africa is warmer(3) faster than the global(4) average. All correct(5).

Ans. (3) Warming – here is the appropriate word

Q.12. She get(1) the erie(2) noise of the wind howling(3) through(4) the trees. All correct.(5)

Ans. (2) Eerie is the correct spelling

Q.13. Please get(1) your attendance(2) registered(3) here(4). All correct.(5)

Ans. (2) Attendance – is the correct spelling

Q.14. Buddhism made(1) a very important(2) contribution in developing(3) cultural relations(4) between the two counties. All correct(5).

Ans. (2) Important word is appropriate here

Q.15. A three story(1) brick school provided(2) him more attractions(3) for which he had undergone(4) much criticism. All correct(5).

Ans. (1) Storey is the correct spelling which means a level of building.

E.g. Their new house has four storeys including the attic.

Story – A description either true or imagined of a connected series of events.

Eg. He likes to read stories.

Re arrangement of sentences.

Q.16-20. Rearrange the following sentence (A),(B),(C)(D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) A police patrolling team noticed the car parked near N.H.P.C. chowk.

(B) A close relative of the victim's family has been arrested.



(C) The accused was looking apparently for a secluded pale to dispose off the body.

(D) A six year old boy was kidnapped from outside of his house.

(E) The body was lying on the rear seat of the lancer car.

Q. 16. Which sentence should come FIRST after rearrangement?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Ans. (4)

Q. 17. Which sentence should come SECOND after rearrangement?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Ans. (1)

Q. 18. Which sentence should come THIRD after rearrangement?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Ans. (5)

Q. 19. Which sentence should come FOURTH after rearrangement?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Ans. (3)

Q. 20. Which sentence should come LAST after rearrangement?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Ans. (2)

Q.21-30. In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage, against each, five words are



suggested, One of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Have you heard of the (21) of Shanghai? We' he created the world's (22) exciting city since the Chinese economic reforms began in 1978," smiles Qi, our 20-(23) guide, as we board the Maglev at Pudong airport for our ride to the Greenland Julong Hotel. "My grandparents (24) by Chairman Meo, my parents believe in Buddhism and Deng Xiaoping. But my generation (25) only money." As the Maglev, the world's (26), train whizzes us into town in merely seven minutes in May 2009, touching 431 kmph, we take in a phoenix-like city. China's commercial centre, Shanghai is currently home (27) 18 million. That's besides two million migrants (28) , in 1,200 construction field (29) it gears up for the Shangai 2010 World Expo, far cry from the village (30) to a market town in 1074.

- Q.21. (1) legend (2) storey
(3) anecdote (4) Novel
(5) fable

Ans. (1) **legend** – the story that people tell about a famous thing or a person.

Story – A description either true or imagined of a connected series of events.

E.g. He writes childrens stories.

Anecdotes – a short often amusing story, especially about something some one has done.

E.g. He told one or two amusing anecdotes about his years as a police man.

Novel – a long printed story about imaginary characters and events. characters and events

E.g. Have you read any of Jane Austen's novels?

Fable – A short story which deals a general truth or is only partly based on fact or literature of this type.



Have you ever heard the fable of the tortoise and the hare?

- Q.22. (1) more (2) most
(3) less (4) smaller
(5) shorter

Ans. (2) **Most** – superlative degree of much.

E.g. The Taj is the most beautiful building in India.

More : comparative degree of much which is used for the comparison of two things.

- Q.23. (1) minus (2) deficit
(3) plus (4) surplus
(5) benefit

Ans. (3) **Plus** – of the age more than 20 years.

Minus – reduce by a stated number

E.g. The temperature changed in minus.

Deficit – the total amount by which money spent is more than money received.

E.g. The country is running a balance of payments deficit of \$ 250 million.

Surplus : An amount which is more than needed.

E.g. The world is now producing surplus food.

Benefit : To be helped by something or to help some one.

E.g. I feel that I have benefited greatly from your wisdom.

- Q.24. (1) swore (2) swot
(3) sworn (4) oath
(5) pledge

Ans. (1) **Swore** by : past of swear by which means to have a great belief in something.

swot : to study hard by reading or learning usually before the exam.



Sybarite : A person who loves luxury and pleasure.

Oath : A promise especially that you tell the truth in a law court.

E.g. The witness took the oath placing his hand on the Gita.

Pledge : To make a serious or formal promise to give or do something.

E.g. We are asking people to pledge their support for our campaign.

- Q.25. (1) adroit (2) adoration
(3) appreciation (4) canticle
(5) worships

Ans. (5) **worships** : To have or show strong feeling of respect and admiration for something.

Adroit – Skilful, quick and clever way especially in dealing with people.

E.g. He adroitly avoided answering my questions.

Adoration : A feeling of great love or worship.

E.g. He gazed at her with pure adoration

Appreciation : when you recognize or understand that something is valuable and important.

E.g. He shows little appreciation of good music.

Canticle : A religious song with words taken from the Bible.

- Q.26. (1) faster (2) fastest
(3) latest (4) quickly
(5) larger

Ans. (2) **Fastest** : Superlative degree of fast.

Faster – comparative degree of fast generally used in comparison.

E.g. He runs faster than his brother.

Latest : Superlative degree



Larger : Comparative degree of large.

- Q.27. (1) to (2) of
(3) in (4) upon
(5) with

Ans. (1) **home to** - they live there.

- Q.28. (1) enamelled (2) inducted
(3) dunk (4) employed
(5) gaffe

Ans. (4) **employed** - given a job to do in return of payment.

E.g. A number of people have been employed to deal with the backlog of the work.

Enamelled - to cover something with paint or enamel.

Inducted - introduced into a special group of people specially who has just a joined.

Dunk : to put food quickly into liquid before eating it.

E.g. She sar reading a magazine dunking cookies in her coffee.

Gaffe : A mistake that a person makes in public or in social situation.

E.g. He made some real gaffes early in his career.

- Q.29. (1) as (2) than
(3) then (4) as soon as
(5) that

Ans. (1) **As** : a sub ordinate conjunction generally uses to show state of the thing.

E.g. He sat watching her as she got ready.

Than a conjunction used in comparison of two things.

E.g. He s wiser than his friend.

Then a conjunction shows the attitude.



E.g. **First** complete the work then you can go home.

As soon as – conjunction expresses motion of the work.

E.g. As soon as I reached the station the train left.

So that : If the principal clause and the sub – ordinatic clause are connected with so that may/might is used in sub ordinate clause.

E.g. 1. He works hard so that he may get success.

2. He worked hard so that he might get success.

Q.30. (1) down graded (2) upgraded
(3) decreed (4) Drachme
(5) extremity

Ans. (2) **Up graded** : To move up to a higher rank or level or quality.

E.g. He has been upgraded from lecture to principal.

Down graded – To move down to a lower rank or level or quality.

E.g. She has been down graded from principal to vice principal.

Decreed : made official declaration.

E.g. When partition between India and Pakistan was decreed thousands of people left Pakistan and came to India.

Drachma – The unit of money in Greece before it used Euro.

E.g. Julius Caesar wrote in his will to distribute seventy five drachman to every Roman.

Extremity : The furthest point, end or limit

E.g. The lake is situated at the eastern extremity of a mountain range.



Q.31-35. In each question given below five words are printed in which one is wrongly spelt. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt.

- Q.31. (1) Bye pass (2) byte
(3) pyre (4) byre
(5) tier

Ans. (1)

- Q.32. (1) Contingency (2) continent
(3) contextualise (4) contiguous
(5) contemplation

Ans. (1)

- Q.33. (1) Nonaggression (2) partition
(3) vacum (4) buzzard
(5) staggered

Ans. (3)

- Q.34. (1) Sinonymous (2) symposium
(3) symptomatic (4) synchronic
(5) synthesis

Ans. (1)

- Q.35. (1) Ethnography (2) Evanescent
(3) expurgate (4) geddit
(5) martered

Ans. (5)

Q.36-50. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some questions.

Mira Sinha Bhattacharje was one of the world's leading scholars in China, a political scientist who skirted the minefield that her subject's often fraught relations with India laid before her peers with intergrity, wit and an objectivity of consideration from its traumatic war China in 1962 and emotions ran high, Mira Sinha, as she was known prior to her marriage to veteran journalist



Ajit Bhattacharjea, was capable of being objective even in the most trying of circumstances. And though it may be tempting to conclude that with her passing, an era of balance in Indian analyses of China has come to an end, the tradition of scholarship she pioneered has more than a few adherents within academia, the media and also government, thanks in large measure to the work of the Institute of Chinese Studies which she helped to found.

Born in 1930 and selected for the elite Indian Foreign Service in 1955, Mira Sinha's first posting was to the Indian Embassy in Beijing. She worked there for nearly four years when she fell victim to a bizarre government rule of those times that forced women officers to quit if they got married. She resigned from the IFS – the service to which her first husband also belonged – and soon began teaching post-graduate courses on Chinese politics at Delhi University.

A founder member of the China Study Group and the Institute of Chinese Studies, of which she was the first director, Mira Sinha Bhattacharjea was consulting editor of the journal, China Report. After retiring from Delhi University in 1995, she continued as an emeritus fellow of the ICS. She was the author of numerous scholarly papers, a book, 'China, the world, and India,' and co-editor of 'Security and Science in China and India' along with Manoranjan Mahanty on a major work on the Mahatma at the time of her death. She would often warn of the dangers of viewing China through the British colonial construct.

With the border dispute still being sorted out, Mira believed that the "economic prospect" would play an important diversionary role and would help "advance the process forward on this most" knotted problem of boundary settlement."

Mira Sinha recognised the strong national emotions over the border dispute but felt the time had come to change the images and fears of the 'other' in the public



mind. She incisively examined even the blandest of statements and pointed out the “unexpected bonus: from the agreement to open an additional point for border trade via Nathu La in Sikkim. “ This agreement appears to be politically innocent but actually has great political significance. It masks the diplomatic achievement of the seemingly impossible. It is being interpreted as a confirmation of the existing to assert that this is not so. That is the way of diplomacy and there is no way of simplifying this,” she wrote.

During her last visit to the ICS, when the media was generating hysteria over the alleged increase in the number of Chinese Incursions she expressed dismay over the madness of “ looking at things by the hour.” reminiscences Dr. Alka Acharya. “ Her passing away has dealt a blow to the voice of sanity on India-China relations.”

Q.36. What did Mira Sinha do in 1962 when India was recovering from its traumatic war with China?

- (1) She decided to leave China and go to another country to spend pleasurable life
- (2) It was in 1962 when she was awarded with Nobel prize.
- (3) She was studying.
- (4) She decided to marry to a veteran journalist.
- (5) Not given in the passage.

Ans. (3)

Q.37. Who was Mira Sinha Bhattacharya?

- (1) A journalist
- (2) An officer in embassy
- (3) A political scientist
- (4) Both 2 and 3
- (5) All 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (5)

Q.38. What did she believe?

- (1) She believed that Indian analysis of China has come to an end.



(2) She believed that economic prospect would play an important diversionary role and would help advance process forward.

(3) She believed that China must have many institutions for higher education.

(4) She believed that she would not often warn of the dangers of viewing China through the British Construct.

(5) None of these.

Ans. (2)

Q.39. Which of the following statements is true?

(1) Mira Bhattacharyea was founder member of China study group and the first director of Institute of Chinese Studies.

(2) Born in 1931, she was selected of elite Indian Foreign Service in 1955.

(3) She worked at Beijing for nearly three years when she fell victim to a bizarre government rule of those times.

(4) Mira did not recognise the strong national emotions over the border dispute.

(5) None of these.

Ans. (1)

Q.40. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

(1) She was the author of numerous scholarly papers, a book, "China the world and India."

(2) Her passing away has dealt a blow to the voice of sanity on India- China relations.

(3) After retiring from Delhi University in 1995 she contributed to the Emeritus fellow of the I.C.S.

(4) She resigned from the I.F.S. the service to which her first husband also belonged and soon began teaching.

(5) None of these.

Ans. (3)

Q.41. What did Mira think about the border dispute being sorted out?



(1) Mira thought of economic prospect to be playing an important role on the knotted problem of boundary settlement.

(2) Mira thought about academic status for the world.

(3) When the border dispute was being sorted out she became the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University.

(4) She did not think in the favour of the country.

(5) None of these.

Ans. (1)

Q.42. With her passing what has happened to the era of balance?

(1) The tradition of an era of balance became effective.

(2) An era of balance in Indian analysis of China has come to an end.

(3) An era of balance in Indian analysis of China has increased.

(4) An era of balance in Indian analysis became worse than ever.

(5) None of these.

Ans. (2)

Q.43. When was Mira retired from Delhi University?

(1) In 1925

(2) In 1950

(3) In 1995

(4) In 2005

(5) Not given in the passage

Ans. (3)

Q.44. From which department she resign?

(1) She resigned from the union public service commission

(2) She resigned from the IFS.

(3) She resigned from the Delhi University

(4) She resigned from the government college

(5) None of these.

Ans. (2)

Q.45-47. Choose the word most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.



Q.45. Bizarre:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (1) garish | (2) exciting |
| (3) harmful | (4) very strange |
| (5) gaudy | |

Ans. (4)

Q.46. Emeritus:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) Humerous | (2) Ignorant |
| (3) Scandalous | (4) Vagary |
| (5) None of these | |

Ans. (5)

Q.47. Incursions:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Insurgent | (2) Invasion |
| (3) Laudatory | (4) eccentric |
| (5) mitigate | |

Ans. (2)

Q.48-50. Choose the word most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.

Q.48. Advance:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) scurrilous | (2) Abusive |
| (3) Malevolent | (4) Alleviate |
| (5) Halt | |

Ans. (5)

Q.49. Sanity:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) Humble | (2) Sanguine |
| (3) Misjudgment | (4) Gruesome |
| (5) Normal | |

Ans. (3)

Q.50. Incisively:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Importantly | (2) Insignificantly |
| (3) surprisingly | (4) quickly |
| (5) Immediately | |

Ans. (2)



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