

Sian-English Test Series (M) 98123-53399

A Daily Test Series for Competitive Exams. Q.1-10. Read the passage and answers the questions.

- Democracy is a system of government that allows the citizens to cast vote and elect a government of their choice. India is a democratic state. It is the largest democratic nation in the world.
- Democracy in India gives its citizens the right to vote irrespective of their caste, colour, **creed**, religion and gender. It has five democratic principles – sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic.
- As Sovereign: This means free from the **interference** or control of any foreign power. Socialist: This means providing social and economic equality to all the citizens. Secular: This means freedom to practice any religion or reject all. Democratic: This means the government of India is elected by its citizens. Republic: This means the head of the country is not a hereditary king or queen.
- Various political parties stand for elections at the state as well as national level periodically. They **propagate** about the tasks accomplished in their previous tenure and also share their future plans with the people. Every citizen of India, above the age of 18 years, has the right to vote. People must vote for the most deserving one for good governance.
- India is known to have a successful democratic system. However, there are certain loopholes that need to be worked on. Among other things, the government must work on eliminating

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🍩 Asian-English Test Series (M) 98123-53399 A Daily Test Series for Competitive Exams. illiteracy, communalism, gender poverty, discrimination and casteism in order to ensure democracy in true sense. लोकतंत्र सरकार की एक प्रणाली है जो नागरिकों को वोट देने और अपनी पसंद की सरकार चुनने की अनुमति देती है। भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक राज्य है। यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्र है। भारत में लोकतंत्र अपने नागरिकों को उनकी जाति, रंग, पंथ, धर्म और लिंग के बावजूद वोट देने का अधिकार देता है। इसके पांच लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांत हैं - संप्रभु, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकतांत्रिक और गणतंत्र। जैसा कि संप्रभु: इसका मतलब किसी विदेशी शक्ति के हस्तक्षेप या नियंत्रण से मुक्त है। समाजवादी: इसका अर्थ है सभी नागरिकों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक समानता प्रदान करना। धर्मनिरपेक्ष: इसका मतलब है किसी भी धर्म का अभ्यास करना या सभी को अस्वीकार करना। लोकतांत्रिक: इसका मत<mark>लब है</mark> कि भारत सरकार अपने नागरिकों द्वारा चुनी जाती है। गणतंत्र: इ<mark>सका मतलब</mark> है कि देश का मुखिया वं<mark>शानुगत</mark> राजा या रानी नहीं है।

विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल समय-समय पर राज्य के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी चुनाव के लिए खड़े होते हैं। वे अपने पिछले कार्यकाल में किए गए कार्यों के बारे में प्रचार करते हैं और अपनी भविष्य की योजनाओं को भी लोगों के साथ साझा करते हैं। 18 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक को मतदान का अधिकार है। लोगों को सुशासन के लिए सबसे योग्य व्यक्ति के लिए मतदान करना चाहिए।

भारत एक सफल लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली के लिए जाना जाता है। हालांकि, कुछ खामियां हैं जिन पर काम करने की जरूरत है। अन्य बातों के अलावा, सरकार को सच्चे अर्थों में लोकतंत्र को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गरीबी, अशिक्षा, सांप्रदायिकता, लैंगिक भेदभाव और जातिवाद को खत्म करने पर काम करना चाहिए।

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Q.1.	What type of country is India?		
(A)	Sovereign (C) Democratic		
(B)	Secular (D) All the above		
Ans.	(D)		
Q.2.	What is meant by a socialist country?		
(A)	Freedom to practice any religion or reject all		
(B)	Free from the interference or control of any		
	foreign power		
(C)	The head of the country is not a hereditary king		
	or queen		
(D)	Providing social and economic equality to all		
	the citizens		
Ans.	(D)		
Q.3.	What is propagate by the national political		
	parties before the election?		
(A)	They propagate about the tasks accomplished		
(\mathbf{P})	in their previous tenure		
(B) (C)	They share their future plans with the people. Both A & B		
(C) (D)	None of these		
Ans.	(C)		
Q.4.	What place has India in the democratic world?		
(A)	It is the fourth largest democratic nation in the		
	world		
(B)	It is the third largest democratic nation in the		
~ /	world.		
(C)	It is the second largest democratic nation in the		
	world.		
(D)	It is the largest democratic nation in the world.		
Ans.	(D)		
Q.5 .	What need to be eradicated for the development		
	of India?		
(A)	India needs to eradicate poverty and illiteracy		
	• 1•1 1		
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(B		India needs to eradicate communalism and	
		gender discrimination	
(C	· · · · ·	India needs to eradicate casteism	
(D Ar	· · · · ·	All the above	
$\frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{Q}}$		(D) Who has right to vote in Indian democracy?	
Q. (A		Every citizen of India	
(B	· · · · ·	Every citizen who is above eighteen year	
(C		Every citizen who is above eighteen year	
Ì		excluding transgender.	
(D)	All the above	
Ar	ıs.	(B)	
Q.	7-8.	Choose the word most nearly the SAME in	
	110	meaning to the word printed in bold, as used in	
	1.5	the passage.	
Q.	7.		
		(A) Ideology (B) Labium	
		(C) Democratic (D) Republic	
AI	1S.	(A)	
		o Creed - क्रीड	
	-	Noun: सिद्धान्त, स्वीकृत मत, पंथ	
		০ Ideology - आइडीआलजी	
	✓	Noun: सिद्धान्त, चित्तवृत्ति, विचारधारा	
		o Labium - लेबीअम	
	✓	Noun: ओष्ठ, होंठ जैसा	
	L	 Democratic - डेमक्रैटिक 	
	✓	Adjective: जनतंत्रवादी, प्रजातंत्रिक	
	<u> </u>	-	
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	 Republic - रिपब्लिक 		
✓	Noun: गणतंत्र, गणराज्य, लोकतन्त्र		
Q.8 .	INTERFERENCE		
	(A) Presumptive (B) Intervention		
	(C) Circumstantial (D) Probable		
Ans.	(B)		
	 Interference - इन्टर्फिरन्स 		
 ✓ 	Noun: व्यवधान, हस्तक्षेप ,टोंका टोकी		
	 Presumptive - प्रिज़म्प्टिव 		
1	Adjective: अक्खड़, आनुमानिक, ढीठ		
	 Intervention - इन्टर्वेन्शन 		
~	Noun: आड़, मध्यवर्ती, व्यवधान		
	 Circumstantial - सर्कम्स्टैन्शल 		
	Adjective: अचानक, आकस्मिक,परिस्थितिक		
	 Probable - प्राबबल 		
1	Adjective: संभव, संभावित, संभाव्य		
Q.9-1	0. Choose the word most nearly the OPPOSITE		
	in meaning to the word printed in bold, as used		
	in the passage.		
Q.9.	PROPAGATE		
	(A) Destroy (B) Proliferate		
A	(C) Fecundate (D) Conceive		
Ans.	(A)		
	 Propagate - प्रापगेट 		
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 Hypothesis - हाइपाथिसिस
🗸 Noun: अनुमान, अवधारणा, परिकल्पना
Q. 11-30. Choose the correct answer.
Q. 11. you ever(believe) in
ghosts?
(A) Dobelieve
(B) Didbelieve
(C) Doesbelieve
(D) Willbelieve
Ans. (A)
 Ever shows – सदा के लिए
• Present Indefinite Tense (Interrogative
sentence)
Do + subject + V ₁
Q. 12. Whyhe and his father usually
not(understand) the feelings
of others?
(A) dounderstand
(B) does understand
(C) did understand
(D) will understand
Ans. (A)
 usually shows –आमतौर पर
 Present Indefinite Tense (Interrogative)
Negative Sentence)
• Do + subject + not + V_1 ?
Q. 13. Hema said to her brother, "Do you have
some money to buy a book for me?"
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(A)	A) Hema told her brother if he had some	
	money to buy a book for her.	
(B)	Hema asked her brother if he had some	
	money to buy a book for her.	
(C)	Hema asked her brother that he had	
	some money to buy a book for her.	
(D)	Hema asked her brother if she had some	
	money to buy a book for him.	
Ans.		
•	Hema (said to) asked her brother (, ") if	
	(Do you) he (have) had some money to	
	buy a book for (me) her.	
Q. 14	. Radha said her politician husband, "Why	
	do the people of your constituency not	
	spot you and your party in every	
(1)	election?"	
(A)	Radha asked her politician husband if	
	why the people of his constituency did	
	not spot him and his party in every	
	election.	
(B)	Radha asked her politician husband why	
	the people of his constituency did not	
(C)	spot her and his party in every election.	
(C)	Radha asked her politician husband why	
	the people of his constituency did not	
Dadk	spot him and her party in every election.	
Radha asked her politician husband why the		
	people of his constituency did not spot him and his party in every election.	
Ans.	(D)	
TII3 .	נע)	
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 Radha (said to) asked her politician husband (, ") why (do the people of your constituency) the people of his constituency did not spot (you) him and (your) his party in every election. 	r- S	
Q. 15. Does the king have a vision for his	_	
country?		
Change into Passive Voice .		
(A) Is a vision has for his country by the		
king?		
(B) Is a vision had for his country by the		
king?		
(C) Is a vision have for his country by the		
king?		
(D) Is a vision had for my country by the king?		
Ans. (B)		
 Present Indefinite Tense (Interrogative 		
Sentense)		
• Active Voice: Do/does + Sub + verb(V ₁)		
+ Object?		
• Passive Voice: is/am/are + sub +		
verb(V ₃) + object?		
Q. 16. Does Mahima not take it otherwise?	_	
Change into Passive Voice .		
(A) Is it not taken otherwise by Mahima?		
(B) Is it not taken otherwise by Mahima?		
(C) Is it not taken otherwise by Mahima?		
(D) Is it not taken otherwise by Mahima?		
Ans. (A)		
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•	Present Indefinit	e Tense (Interrogative
	Negative Sentens	se)	
	Active Voice: Do/		ub + not+
i	verb(V ₁) + Object		
	Passive Voice: is/	-	+ sub + not +
1	verb(V ₃) + object		
-	Books are		esirable than
1	the digital data for	or me.	
	(A) a	1.1.	(C) the
1	(B) an		(D) None
Ans.	(D)		
	Single comparati		
	more,		merrier.
			The, the
	An, an	(D)	both none
Ans.		ALLES	
	If in a senten		
1,06	comparatives (दो		then with both
0.10	article The is use		
1	Perhaps, she after lunch.	CO	me to meet me
		(C)	Need
(A) (B)		(C) (D)	Could
Ans.			Could
	Possibility (संभावन	ர) aroun	d 50%
	God g		
-	departed soul!	, and pea	
1	could	(C)	need
(B)			may
Ans.		(2)	
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•	May is used for blessing (आशीर्वाद या कामना)	
Q. 21	. Choose the correct sentence	
(A)	If Ria got a chance, she would settled	
	herself in Austrilia.	
(B)	If Ria got a chance, she would have	
(0)	settle herself in Austrilia.	
(C)	If Ria got a chance, she would have	
(D)	settled herself in Austrilia.	
(D)	If Ria got a chance, she would settle herself in Austrilia.	
Ans.	(D)	
1113.	Conditional Sentence	
	IfV ₂ ,would + V ₁	
0.22	is a subjective pronoun.	
(A)	I (C) me	
(B)	my (D) myself	
Ans.	(A)	
	of Pronoun	
•	ISubjective Pronoun	
•	MyPossessive Pronoun	
•	MeObjective Pronoun	
•	MyselfReflective Pronoun	
Fill	in the blanks with appropriate	
	conjunctions/connectors/linkers.	
Q. 23	. He warnedsaid, "Do me a favour	
	you will repent afterward."	
(A)		
i		
Ans.	(D)	
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• and (और)or (या)		
Q. 24. Choose Medical	Engineering, it	
-	ecisionno one	
is here to interru		
(A) andand	(C) orand	
(B) oror	(D) andor	
Ans. (C)		
• or (या)and	(और)	
Fill with appropria		
Q. 25. To live a healthy		
	drinking and smoking.	
(A) beside	(C) besides	
(B) from	(D) to	
Ans. (B)		
 Abstain from (परा 	हेज करना) 📃 🔨	
Q. 26. This is a piece of I		
mineral w	ealth.	
(A) about	(C) of	
(B) at	(D) in	
Ans. (D)		
 Abound in (भरा हुः 	आ)	
Q. 27-28. Fill the appro	priate Non-Finite	
verb.		
Q. 27. She feels him crit	icize others.	
(A) criticize	(C) criticized	
(B) to criticize	(D) criticizing	
Ans. (A)		
• Feel (के बाद)bare-	infinitive(का प्रयोग होता है)	
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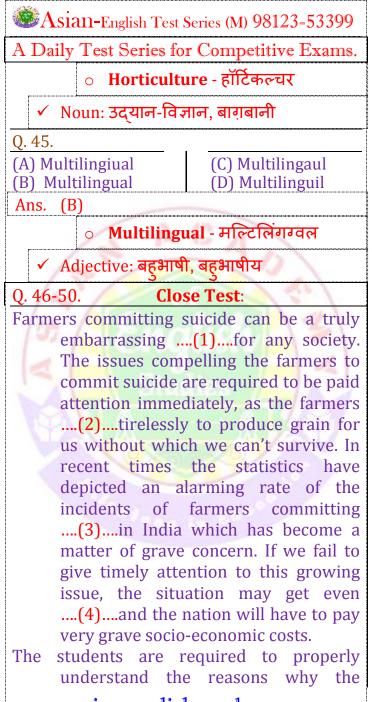
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Q. 28. Pooja bade her husband <u>join</u> the job of	—
army.	
 Identify the type of Non-finite verb (A) Infinitivo (C) Commit 	
(A) Infinitive(B) Participle(C) Gerund(D) None	
Ans. (A)	
 Infinitive (Bare-infinitive – V₁) 	
Q. 29-30. Find the correct question tag.	_
Q. 29. Neither of us has deceived her,?	-
(A) has he?	
(B) have they?	
(C) haven't we?	
(D) have we?	
Ans. (D)	
 Neither is Negative so have we? 	_
Q. 30. Some of us can do it,?	
(A) can't we? (C) couldn't we?	
(B) could we? (D) can we?	
Ans. (A)	
• Some of us is positive so	
Question tag will be in negative so	
Can't we?	
Q. 31-36. Find the common errors.	
Q. 31. (a) If your jogging clothes/ (b) were not	
made of/ (c) permeable fabric you will	
drown/(d) in your sweat. Ans. (C)	
Would draw	
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Conditional Sentense		
• IfV ₂ ,would + V ₁		
Q. 32. (a) I wish/ (b) I have learnt swimming/		
(c) when I was young./ (d) No error.		
Ans. (B)		
 HAD in place of have 		
• Rule:had + V ₃ WhenV ₂		
Q. 33. (a) I have passed / (b) the examination/		
(c) two years ago/ (d) No error		
Ans. (A)		
• Past Indefinite Tense (V ₂)		
• Passed because of ago (पहले)		
Q. 34. (a) He remembered/ (b) that his visa/		
(c) will be expired in a month/ (d) No		
error.		
Ans. (C)		
• remembered (V ₂) so will (का) past tense		
would		
Q. 35. (a) "He may live long"/ (b) his sad		
mother/ (c) prayed./ (d) No error		
Ans. (A) • May be live long because of wish		
May he live long, because of wish		
Q. 36-38. One word for many words/ one word substitution.		
Q. 36. Person who gives himself up to luxury		
and sexual pleasures(A)Cyclone(C)Amiable		
(A) Cyclone(B) Venial(C) Amiable(D) Voluptuary		
Ans. (D)		
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Cyclone - low area storm with high winds rotating about a centre of low atmospheric pressure		
Venial - A fault that may be forgiven		
Amiable - One who is likeable		
Voluptuary - Person who gives himself up to luxury and sexual pleasures		
Q. 37. A person who gives written testimony for use in a court		
(A) Orchard (C) Deponent		
(B) Harlot (D) Milliner		
Ans. (C)		
Orchard - field or a part of a garden where fruit		
trees grow		
Harlot - A women of lax moral		
Deponent - A person who gives written		
testimony for use in a court		
Milliner - A person who makes and sells ladies		
hats, etc.		
Q. 38. To mediate between two parties in a		
dispute		
(A) Intercede (C) Patrimony		
(B) Geriatrics (D) Legacy		
Ans. (A)		
Intercede - To mediate between two parties in		
a dispute		
Geriatrics - The branch of science which deals		
with the problems of the old		
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Patrimony - Property inherited from one's		
father pr ancestors		
Legacy - Something left in a will by someone		
who has died		
Q.39-42. Find out the appropriate		
idiom/phrase.		
Q. 39. All of us must <i>gird up the loins</i> to fight		
corruption.		
(A) to have courage to be safe form thieves		
(B) to have courage to fight		
(C) To prepare oneself for something		
requiring readiness, strength, or endurance.		
(D) All the above		
Ans. (C)		
• Gird up the loins (कमर कसना)		
Q. 40. People have to <i>grease the palm</i> of		
clerks to have their work done.		
(A) To bribe someone		
(B) To pay money		
(C) To give gifts		
(D) All the above		
Ans. (A)		
 Grease the palm (रिश्वत देना) 		
Q. 41. He is <i>jack of all trades</i> but master of		
none.		
(A) Someone who is decent at everything,		
but not especially adept at any one		
thing.		
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(B) A person who can do many different		
types of work but who is not necessarily		
very competent at any of them.		
(C) A person who has dabbled in many skills, rather than gaining expertise by		
focusing on one.		
(D) All the above		
Ans. (D)		
 jack of all trades (हरफन मौला) 		
Q. 42-46. Find the correct spelling.		
<u>Q. 42.</u>		
(A) Abayance	(C) Abeyence	
(B) Abeyance	(D) Abeyanse	
Ans. (B)		
 Abeyance - अबैअन्स 		
🗸 N <mark>oun: ठहराव, विलंब, स्थगन</mark>		
Q. 43.		
(A) Emphasige	(C) Emphesize	
(B) Emphasize	(D) Emphacize	
Ans. (B)		
 Emphasize - एम्फसाइज़ 		
🗸 Noun: ज़ोर देना, महत्त्व देना		
Q. 44.		
(A) Harticulture	(C) Horteculture	
(B) Horticulture (D) Horticutlure		
Ans. (B)		
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