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50

MCQs



English Daily Test Series (50 MCQs)

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English Daily Test Series

(50 MCQs)

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Common Test Series	100	MCQs
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English Daily Test Series

(50 MCQs Ans & Explanation)





Q.1-10. Read the passage and answers it.

Newspapers are brought out by publishers in many different languages. Newspaper publishers have printing presses where the papers are printed for distribution. Journalists **collect** news from around the country and the world. Important happenings in one's own city or town are also covered in newspapers. Newspaper publishers always strive hard to publish authentic, true and error-free news and information in their publications.

Newspapers carry news and views on issues and events on the political, social and **economic** fronts at the local, national and global levels. Latest developments in science and technology are also covered. Business and sports news are also featured. Weather reports too are published in newspapers.

Important announcements of the government are also published in newspapers. Newspapers also carry advertisements of all sorts. There are advertisements of various products and services that are available locally as also across the country and world. Information regarding lost persons is also published in newspapers.

Newspapers are read by the people to keep themselves **abreast** of happenings around them. Newspapers help us know about our own local events, the happenings in our country and the important developments on the international front. By reading newspapers we stay aware of the latest news, views and opinions.

Q. 1 What central idea is presented in this passage?

- (A) Newspaper: the best news source
- (B) News and newspaper
- (C) Newspaper and social issues





(D) Newspaper publishers and their liabilities.

Ans. (A)

Q. 2 Who collect news from around the country and the world?

- (A) Journalists
- (B) Correspondent
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) Editors

Ans. (C)

Q. 3 What types of newspapers publish most of the important public announcements?

- (A) Daily newspapers
- (B) Weekly newspapers
- (C) Monthly newspapers
- (D) Fortnights newspapers

Ans. (A)

Q. 4 According to the passage, why are newspapers necessary to read?

- (A) To read events on the political, social and economic fronts at the local, national and global levels.
- (B) To know Important announcements of the government published in newspapers.
- (C) To know local events, the happenings in our country and the important developments on the international front.
- (D) All the above.

Ans. (D)

Q. 5 What do newspapers make awareness to a reader?





- (A) Newspapers make aware of the oldest news, views and opinions.
- (B) Newspapers make aware of the fastest news, views and opinions.
- (C) Newspapers make aware of the sensational news, views and opinions.
- (D) Newspapers make aware of the latest news, views and opinions.

Ans. (D)

Q. 6 What do you think about most of the owners of the newspapers?

- (A) They may be the rich.
- (B) They may be the poor.
- (C) They are living a hand to mouth life.
- (D) They are below the poverty line.

Ans. (A)

Q.7-8 Choose the word most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.

Q. 7 **COLLECT**

- (A) Procure
- (B) Compile
- (C) Redeem
- (D) Disperse

Ans. (B)

Collect - कलेक्ट / कालेक्ट

Verb: इकट्ठा होना, एकत्रित होना, ले आना

Procure - प्रोक्युर

Verb: परिश्रम से प्राप्त करना, आकर्षित करना

Compile - कम्पाइल

Verb: संकलित करना, संचय करना, संकलन





Redeem - रिडीम

Noun: मुक्ति दिलाना, छुड़ा लेना

Disperse - डस्पर्स

Verb: बिखेरना, हटाना, तितर-बितर करना

Q. 8 ECONOMIC

- (A) Industrial
- (B) Monetary
- (C) Vocational
- (D) Dampen

Ans. (B)

Economic - ईकना मक

Adjective: आ र्थक, कफायती, मतव्ययी

Industrial - इन्डस्ट्रीअल

Adjective: उद्योगी, औद्यो गक, व्यवसायिक

Monetary - मानटेरी

Adjective: आ र्थक, धन-संबंधी, मुद्रा-संबंधी

Vocational - वोकेशनल

Adjective: पेशेवर, व्यवसायिक

Dampen - डैम्पन

Verb: निरुत्साहित कर देना, जी तोड़ना

Q. 9-10 Choose the word most nearly the **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.

Q. 9 IMPORTANT

- (A) Fundamental
- (B) Laureate
- (C) Foremost





(D) Optional

Ans. (D)

Important - इम्पोर्टन्ट

Adjective: अत्यावश्यक, महत्त्वपूर्ण, व शष्ट

Fundamental - फन्डमेन्टल

Noun: आधार, नीव, मूल

Laureate - लॉरीअट

Noun: राजक व, इंग्लैंड का राजक व

Foremost - फॉर्मोस्ट

Adjective: सर्वप्रथम, सर्वा धक, सर्वश्रेष्ठ

Optional - ऑप्शनल

Adjective: इच्छानुसार, ऐच्छिक, वैकल्पिक

Q. 10 ABREAST

(A) Unaware

(B) Beside

(C) Equal

(D) conscious

Ans. (A)

Abreast - अब्रेस्ट

Adjective: पंक्तिबद्ध, बराबर, साथ साथ

Unaware - अनवेर

Noun: अन भज्ञ, अनजान, असावधान

Beside - बिसाइड

Preposition: से हटा हुआ, के पास में, अलग

Equal - ईक्वल





Noun: की बराबरी करना, समकक्ष व्यक्ति

Conscious - कान्शस

Adjective: जाग्रत, सचेत, जागरूक

Choose the correct answer.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **Verb**.

Q. 11 Nancynot(watch)
T V after her college days.

- (A) doeswatch
- (B) did.....watched
- (C) dowatch
- (D) did.....watch

Ans. (D)
Past Indefinite Tense (Negative)

Q. 12 Vineet.....not.....(invite)his
friends for years.

- (A) hadbeen invited
- (B) hasbeen inviting
- (C) didinvited
- (D) is inviting

Ans. (B)
Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Has/have+been+V1+ing

Because: Time for years (सालों से)

Narration

Q. 13 The shopkeeper said to his customer,
“Do not touch these precious articles.”

- (A) The shopkeeper forbade her customer not to touch those precious articles.
- (B) The shopkeeper forbidden her customer not to touch those precious articles.





- (C) The shopkeeper forbade his customer not to touch those precious articles.
- (D) The shopkeeper forbade her customer to do not touch those precious articles.

Ans. (A)

The shopkeeper (said to) forbade his customer (, “) (Do) not to touch these (those) precious articles.

Note: forbade (मना करना होता है इसलिए दबज का प्रयोग नहीं होगा)

Q. 14 A bird said to the other, “Do not forget my lesson of saving yourself from human being.”

- (A) A bird suggested the other not to forget his lesson of saving himself from human being.
- (B) A bird advised the other not to forget its lesson of saving himself from human being.
- (C) A bird advised the other not to forget his lesson of saving himself from human being.
- (D) A bird advised the other not to forget his lesson of saving itself from human being.

Ans. (C)

A bird (said to) advised the other (, “) (Do) not to forget (my) lesson of saving (yourself) himself from human being.

Note: to हमेशा not के बाद आता है।

Change the voice.

Q. 15 A judge certified the person whiling making a judgement.





- (A) The person is certified by a judge while making a judgement.
- (B) The person was certified by a judge while making a judgement.
- (C) The person has been certified by a judge while making a judgement.
- (D) The person was certified by a judge while made a judgement.

Ans. (B)

Q. 16 You are directed not to make an appointment on regular basis.

- (A) Do not made an appointment on regular basis.
- (B) Make an appointment on regular basis.
- (C) Not to make an appointment on regular basis.
- (D) Do not make an appointment on regular basis.

Ans. (D)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate **articles**.

Q. 17 The layer told the court that statement did not prove the offence of these workers.

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) the
- (D) None

Ans. (C)

Q. 18 Do you know pros and cons of this work what you have done?

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The
- (D) None





Ans. (C)

Do you know **the** (what special) pros and cons

Fill in the blanks with **Modals**.

Q. 19 You make your own way to fight injustice.

- (A) had to
- (B) shall have to
- (C) have to
- (D) has to

Ans. (C)

have to (करना पड़ता है)

Q. 20 All to go to attend the meeting of a high power minister because of the strictly ordered.

- (A) had to
- (B) will have to
- (C) have to
- (D) shall have to

Ans. (A)

had to (जाना पड़ा)

Q. 21 Choose the correct sentence

- (A) Better be alone than in a bad company.
- (B) Good be alone than in a bad company.
- (C) Better be alone than in a bad company.
- (D) The best be alone than in a bad company.

Ans. (C)

Q. 22 You, she and I are good friends so we should live properly to **one another**.

Identify the type of **Pronoun**

- (A) Personal Pronoun
- (B) Reciprocal Pronoun
- (C) Reflexive Pronoun





(D) Relative Pronoun

Ans. (B)

Reciprocal Pronoun (आपसी)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate **conjunctions/connectors/linkers**.

Q. 23 You have crossed the limits you are restricted to enter this premises.

(A) Hence

(B) because

(C) until

(D) but

Ans. (A)

Hence (इसलिए)

Q. 24 She couldn't shelter behind him all the time and in any case he wasn't always with her.

(A) beside

(B) besides

(C) than

(D) then

Ans. (B)

besides (के अलावा, के अतिरिक्त)

Fill with appropriate **prepositions**

Q. 25 He practiced day and night therefore he was living luxurious house.

(A) without

(B) within

(C) in

(D) into

Ans. (C)

• **in में**





Q. 26 He entered his work heart and soul.

- (A) in
- (B) into
- (C) with
- (D) None

Ans. (D)

enter के बाद **preposition** नहीं आती

Fill the appropriate **Non-Finite verb**.

Q. 27 What do you want **to show** behaving like this?

- (A) Present Participle
- (B) Past Participle
- (C) Perfect Participle
- (D) Infinitive

Ans. (D)

to infinitive (To + V₁)

Q. 28 The **selected** poems of John Keats she has been reading since Monday last.

Identify the type of Non-finite Verb

- (A) Infinitive
- (B) Gerund
- (C) Present Participle
- (D) Past Participle

Ans. (D)

Past Participle (Having + V₃)

Find the correct question tag.

Q. 29 His parents are very old ?

- (A) hasn't they?
- (B) hasn't we?
- (C) aren't they?
- (D) isn't he?

Ans. (C)

Q. 30 Mahima can't speak German, ?





- (A) isn't she?
- (B) is she?
- (C) could she?
- (D) can she?

Ans. (D)

Find the common error.

Q. 31 Find the common error.

- (A) The minister for Education
- (B) vehemently refused
- (C) the allegation that he had taken bribes.
- (D) No error

Ans. (A)

- **The minister of Education is correct.**

Q. 32 Find the common error.

- (A) May I know
- (B) to who
- (C) cap off.
- (D) No error

Ans. (B)

to whom (किससे या किसको)

Q. 33 Find the common error.

- (A) I think
- (B) Mr. Mukesh Ambani owns an expensive
- (C) painting by Hussain.
- (D) No error

Ans. (D)

Q. 34 Find the common error.

- (A) I am going
- (B) to have this certificate
- (C) attest by the Director.
- (D) No error

Ans. (C)





attested

Q. 35 Find the common error.

- (A) The capital of India
- (B) is situating
- (C) 216 meters above the sea level
- (D) No error

Ans. (B)

is situated

Q. 36 Find the common error.

- (A) It was him
- (B) who came running
- (C) into the classroom
- (D) No error

Ans. (A)

- **it was he** (It + be + subjective Pronoun)

One word for many words/ one word substitution.

Q. 37 One who loads and unloads ships.

- (A) Complacent
- (B) Gullible
- (C) Megalomaniac
- (D) Parvenu

Ans. (D)

Complacent – कम्प्लेसन्ट - आत्मसन्तुष्ट

One who is completely satisfied.

Gullible – गलबल- आसानी से उल्लू बनने वाला

Simple and easily deceived

Megalomaniac – मेगलोमैनीऐक - के लए पागल

One who has delusions of one's grandeur

Parvenu – पार्वन् - नया सेठ, नवधनाढ्य

One who flaunts newly acquired wealth

Q. 38 Weariness of and sadness for life and world





- (A) Weltschmerz
- (B) Ennui
- (C) Diffident
- (D) Quixotic

Ans. (A)

Weltschmerz – वेल्च्मेर्ट्स - वरक्ति

Weariness of and sadness for life and world

Ennui – आन्वी / एनूई - आलस, उदासी

Boredom and frustration in life

Diffident – ड फडन्ट- शर्मीला

Shy, timid, unwilling to face a situation

Quixotic – क्विक्साटिक-अवास्त वक

One who is chivalrous, idealistic and unpractical

Q. 39 The tendency to postpone things for future.

- (A) Saturnine
- (B) Vicariously
- (C) Procrastination
- (D) Rusticate

Ans. (C)

Saturnine – सैटर्नाइन- उदास,एकांत प्रय

One who is grave and gloomy

Vicariously – वाइकेरीअस्ली - स्थानापन्न रूप से

The act of enjoying or having an experience indirectly

Procrastination – प्रक्रेस्टनैशन - टाल-मटोल

The tendency to postpone things for future

Rusticate – रस्टकेट - दंडस्वरूप निष्का सत करना

To relax in countryside far away from the humdrum of town





Find out the appropriate **idiom/phrase**.

Q. 40 Do you know the **pros and cons** of this work what you are going to do?

- (A) good and bad
- (B) advantages and disadvantages
- (C) argument for and against
- (D) All the above

Ans. (D)

• **pros and cons means लाभ-हानियाँ**

Q. 41 Donkey is a **beast of burden**.

- (A) a powerful animal
- (B) a workful animal
- (C) a safe animal to have work
- (D) an animal of no use

Ans. (B)

Beast of burdon (कोल्हू का बैल)

Q. 42 Their grandmother often told the children to mind their **p's and q's**.

- (A) to behave properly;
- (B) to display good manners.
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) proud behaviour

Ans. (C)

p's and q's means अच्छा व्यवहार

Q. 43 Find the correct **spelling**.

- (A) Critarion
- (B) Criterioen
- (C) Criterion
- (D) Criterione

Ans. (C)

✓ **Criterion** - क्राइटिरीअन

✓ **Noun:** कसौटी, मानक, मानदंड

Q. 44 Find the correct **spelling**.





- (A) Debauchii
- (B) Debaochee
- (C) Debauche
- (D) Debauchee

Ans. (D)

Debauchee - डेबाँची

Noun: लंपट, लम्पट, वलासी

Q. 45 Find the correct **spelling**.

- (A) Inauguration
- (B) Inaugaration
- (C) Inuaguration
- (D) Inuguration

Ans. (A)

Inauguration - इनाॅग्यरैशन

Noun: अ भषेक, उद्घाटन, लोकार्पण

Q. 46 Find the correct **spelling**.

- (A) Licantious
- (B) Licentious
- (C) Licenteous
- (D) Licentuous

Ans. (B)

Licentious - लाइसेन्चस

Adjective: अनैतिक, असभ्य

Close Test

Cloze Test primarily meant to test a candidate's knowledge of comprehension with regard to **grammar, usage and vocabulary**. The examinees are required to make a choice from multiple alternatives for each word to be filled in the blank, not in a sentence but in a passage. The blanks are numbered which are





to be filled in with the **most suitable alternatives**.

Mumbai, formerly Bombay, is big. It's full of dreamers and hard-labourers, starlets and gangsters, stray dogs and exotic birds, artists and servants, fisher folk and crorepatris (millionaires), and lots and lots of people. It has India's ...**(1)**.....prolific film industry, some of Asia's biggest slums (as well as the world's most expensive home) and the largest tropical forest in an urban zone. Mumbai is India's ...**(2)**.... powerhouse, fashion epicentre and a pulse point of religious tension.

If Mumbai is your introduction to India, prepare yourself. The city isn't a threatening place but its furious energy, limited**(3)**.....transport and punishing pollution make it challenging for visitors. The heart of the city contains some of the**(4)**....colonial-era architecture on the planet but explore a little more and you'll uncover unique bazaars, hidden temples, hipster enclaves and India's premier restaurants and nightlife.

Q. 47

- (A) very
- (B) much
- (C) more
- (D) most

Ans. (D)

Q. 48

- (A) films
- (B) rubber
- (C) financial
- (D) diamond

Ans. (C)

Q. 49

- (A) panic
- (B) public





- (C) manly
- (D) heavily

Ans. (B)

Q. 50

- (A) grandest
- (B) maddest
- (C) saddest
- (D) mildest

Ans. (A)



01262-796159 (M) 98123-59933
(M) 98123-53399



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