

Cloze Test

The understanding of an aspirant is tested in Cloze Test. The aspirant reads and understands a passage and then answers the questions that follow but if we remove ten words from the passage and give 4-5 options for each blank, the candidate has to select one option for the given blank. The option chosen must give clear, precise and correct meaning to the passage.

Example:-

Cloze Test - 1

When Anil passed his final university examination and got his 1 he decided to 2 and invited all his friends to a party to be 3 the following Sunday. He spent most of that day 4 things ready and at 7.40 the first guest arrived. After that a steady 5 of people 6 and Anil was busy chatting to people and introducing them to one another. Anil had a wide 7 of friends and not everyone at the party knew everyone 8. 'A party is always a good way to break the 9 and get people talking'. Anil thought. The party soon got going and there was a feeling of relief at the 10 that the examinations were over and that a long summer holiday lay ahead.

1. (A) licence (B) bachelorhood
(C) degree (D) diploma
2. (A) celebrate (B) feast
(C) entertain (D) commemorate
3. (A) planned (B) celebrated
(C) offered (D) held
4. (A) preparing (B) putting
(C) getting (D) doing
5. (A) stream (B) current
(C) river (D) movement
6. (A) turned out (B) turned up
(C) turned in (D) turned down
7. (A) number (B) group
(C) circle (D) round

8. (A) else (B) other
(C) different (D) person
9. (A) silence (B) atmosphere
(C) monotony (D) ice
10. (A) subject (B) point
(C) fact (D) matter

Sol:

1. (C) After 'University exam' we get degree.
2. (A) We 'Celebrate' when we 'Pass an exam'.
3. (D) 'Party to be held' is the correct formation of a sentence. On Sunday, party will be 'held' not 'planned'. Hence option (A) is correct.
4. (C) 'Getting things ready' is correct. We use 'get ready' a lot in common language.
5. (A) 'Stream of people' means 'a continuous flow of people'.
6. (B) 'Turn up' means 'to arrive'. People will of course turn up for the party.
7. (C) 'Friend circle' means 'the group of friends'.
8. (A) 'Everyone else' is the best choice as per the meaning of the passage.
9. (D) 'Break the ice' is a phrase. It means 'to start conversation.'
10. (C) 'At the fact' is the correct option. 'As a matter of fact' was better but there is no such option.

Cloze Test - 2

The word victory 1 reminds us of 2 and of conquerors like Alexander and Napoleon. Or we may 3 of the allied victories in the two world wars. But these victories were 4 with so much 5 and devastation. There is another

type of victory, which is 6 and constructive. In this, category, we may 7 the achievements of scientists and scholars, statesmen and social reformers, workers in field and factory, and all who 8 to the 9 of the human race. The victories of peace are more 10 and useful to humanity than the so-called victories of war.

1. (A) Hardly (B) Generally
(C) Never (D) Seldom
2. (A) Truth (B) Silence
(C) Wisdom (D) Wars
3. (A) Think (B) Feel
(C) Remember (D) Recall
4. (A) Concerned (B) Caused
(C) Associated (D) Resulted
5. (A) Complaint (B) Destruction
(C) Wastage (D) Confusion
6. (A) Proud (B) Mean
(C) Creative (D) Harsh
7. (A) Hold (B) Permit
(C) Conclude (D) Include
8. (A) Contribute (B) Serve
(C) Attribute (D) Work
9. (A) Stagnation (B) Progress
(C) Decline (D) Fall
10. (A) Temporary (B) Everlasting
(C) Lasting (D) Doubt

Sol:

1. (B) 'Victory' usually reminds us of famous warriors. Hence 'generally' is the best option.
2. (D) Alexander and Napoleon are related to 'wars'.
3. (A) 'Think' is followed by preposition 'of'. 'Of' used after the blank makes option 'think' the best option.
4. (A) Associated is followed by 'with'. If we had 'in' after the blank, option 'resulted' would become the correct option.
5. (B) 'Destruction' and 'devastation' are synonyms.
6. (C) 'Creative and Constructive' will come together and will give the best meaning to the passage.
7. (D) We 'include' the achievements of scientists and scholars in this category.

8. (A)
9. (B) Scientists, Scholars etc have contributed to the 'progress' of human race.
10. (C) If 'More' is followed by 'everlasting' the sentence becomes Superfluous. 'Everlasting' means 'forever'. Hence 'more' will be the best suited if followed by 'lasting'.

Cloze Test - 3

According to sociologists, 1 gains in many ways when the government 2 sports and games 3; provides playgrounds; the necessary equipment and other facilities; rewards outstanding 4 so as to encourage others also to 5 games. The crime 6 dips, which means that the 7 of general crimes decreases 8 the right spirit and the right approach to things is developed on the 9. Sport, it has been said, is not only a manifestation of animal energy of surplus strength to develop more strength; it is, in addition, a 10 and wholesome outlet for the aggressive spirit in human beings.

1. (A) country (B) society
(C) government (D) state
2. (A) encourages (B) plays
(C) conducts (D) avoids
3. (A) in villages (B) in towns
(C) in stadium (D) everywhere
4. (A) umpires (B) sportsmen
(C) leaders (D) people
5. (A) see (B) watch
(C) conduct (D) play
6. (A) detective (B) branch
(C) graph (D) investigation
7. (A) incidence (B) increase
(C) interest (D) introduction
8. (A) unless (B) because
(C) yet (D) however
9. (A) warfield (B) school
(C) playground (D) college
10. (A) safe (B) clever
(C) satisfying (D) good

Sol:

1. (B) 'Sociologists' will talk about the 'society'.

2. (A)
3. (A) Sports and games will be promoted naturally 'everywhere'.
4. (B) We reward 'Outstanding' sportsmen.
5. (D) We 'play games'. Here the choice of option is very easy.
6. (C)
7. (A) The graph of the 'incidence' of crime is made ready by the police to see whether the graph 'dips' or rises.
8. (B) Crime graph dips 'because' the right spirit and the right approach to things are developed. Since 'reason' is mentioned, 'because' is the best option.
9. (C) The whole Passage is based on 'sports'. Hence right approach will develop on 'playgrounds.'
10. (A) 'Sports' are the safe outlet for our aggressive feelings. If we take out these feelings in wars, the consequences will be disastrous.

Cloze Test - 4

Most of us 1 that cockroaches are 2 creatures, very weak and 3, that can be destroyed with one 4. Yes, you can kill a cockroach easily, 5 in reality it is an 6 tough creature. Cockroaches are incredibly strong. They can 7 anywhere and on anything. A cockroach can eat anything. It 8 our food, but it can also eat 9 things like candle wax, soap and paper. So the next time you kill a cockroach feel 10, because you are killing an extremely tough creature.

1. (A) examine (B) find
(C) think (D) see
2. (A) tiny (B) irritating
(C) dangerous (D) tough
3. (A) appealing (B) strange
(C) soft (D) vulnerable
4. (A) hit (B) effort
(C) blow (D) chemical
5. (A) since (B) though
(C) while (D) but
6. (A) old (B) incredible
(C) ultimate (D) extremely

7. (A) move (B) survive
(C) slide (D) reach
8. (A) eats (B) locates
(C) smells (D) chews
9. (A) unimaginable (B) familiar
(C) sensible (D) appetising
10. (A) guilty (B) happy
(C) cruel (D) sad

Sol:

1. (C) If we read the passage completely, we find that 'most of us think' so, but the reality is different.
2. (A)
3. (D) 'Tiny', 'Weak' and 'Vulnerable' mean almost the same. Further it is mentioned 'that can be harmed easily'. Cockroaches are considered tiny and weak and that can be harmed easily.
4. (C) When we 'hit' someone the forcible stroke delivered is called the 'blow'.
5. (D) Since the reality is different from what we think, 'but' Conjunction must be used.
6. (D) We could have used 'Incredibly' in place of 'Extremely' but option (C) is 'incredible' (adjective) while we need an adverb. Hence an adverb 'extremely' has been used to qualify an adjective 'tough'.
7. (B)
8. (A) Cockroaches can survive anywhere and can eat anything.
9. (A) We consider 'Wax', 'Papers' etc 'Unimaginable' things for the purpose of 'eating'.
10. (B) We really, feel 'happy' when we do anything 'tough'.

Cloze Test - 5

The wings of some birds are so small that they are 1 for flying. Earlier such birds 2 fly. But after living for thousands of 3 in places where they had no 4 there was no need for them to fly, and they 5 on the ground. After a while, their 6 ones could no longer rise

into the air. The ostrich, rhea, emu and cassowary 7 fly, but they can run fast on their long, strong legs. Ostriches 8 in Africa and are found on the grassy places 9 they live along with big groups of zebras. The rhea looks like the ostrich, 10 it is smaller and has three toes on each feet, while the ostrich has only two.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. (A) useless | (B) useful |
| (C) beneficial | (D) suited |
| 2. (A) should | (B) might |
| (C) could | (D) can |
| 3. (A) weeks | (B) years |
| (C) months | (D) ages |
| 4. (A) wind | (B) sky |
| (C) friends | (D) enemies |
| 5. (A) stepped | (B) stayed |
| (C) crept | (D) crawled |
| 6. (A) trained | (B) old |
| (C) young | (D) pregnant |
| 7. (A) cannot | (B) could |
| (C) would | (D) should |
| 8. (A) lived | (B) live |
| (C) had lived | (D) used to live |
| 9. (A) when | (B) where |
| (C) so that | (D) because |
| 10. (A) even though | (B) but |
| (C) and | (D) in spite of |

Sol:

1. (A) 'Small wings' cannot help the birds fly. Hence they are 'useless'.
2. (C) For Past ability we use 'could'.
3. (B) 'Thousands of years' is the best option.
Evolution of course takes 'thousands of years'.
4. (D) We know that birds fly away when they see any 'enemy'. Else they roam about freely on the ground.
5. (B) They 'stayed' on the ground when they didn't feel the need to fly. crept (2nd and 3rd form of creep) - to move with your body close to the ground. 'crawled' means 'crept'.
6. (C) If a bird cannot fly, it cannot teach its 'young ones' how to fly.
7. (A) Here we are talking about 'Present inability'. Hence 'cannot' must be used.
8. (B) Ostrich is not an 'extinct species'. Hence live (V₁) should be used.
9. (B) Here we are talking about the place. Hence 'where' is the perfect choice here.
10. (B) Here the difference between Rhea and Ostrich has been mentioned. Hence 'but' is the most suitable conjunction.

Cloze Test PRACTICE SET - I

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Cloze Test — 1

A seminar is generally a form of 1 interaction, either at an academic 2 or a commercial or 3 organisation. It has the function of 4 small groups for 5 meetings, focusing each time on some 6 subject, in which everyone present is 7 to participate. This is often 8 through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar 9 or instructor. Normally, participants must not be 10 in the field under discussion.

1. (A) academic (B) social
(C) informal (D) artificial
2. (A) institution
(B) intermission (C) intervention
(D) interference
3. (A) provincial (B) proverbial
(C) professional (D) progressive
4. (A) bringing out
(B) bringing together.
(C) bringing among (D) bringing off
5. (A) recurring (B) repeating
(C) reverting, (D) reforming
6. (A) particular (B) partial
(C) previous (D) prevented
7. (A) entrusted (B) encouraged
(C) enlarged (D) endured

8. (A) accomplished
(B) acknowledged (C) acquainted
(D) acquired
9. (A) follower (B) member
(C) leader (D) associate
10. (A) professional (B) teacher
(C) starter (D) beginners

Cloze Test — 2

It was a sudden decision. Three of us all 1 in the hostel, decided to travel by train to 2 and witness the Republic Day Parade. The station was heavily 3 and there was a long queue before the ticket counter. 4 pretended sickness and persuaded the man nearest to the 5 to buy three more tickets, one for him and 6 for his sisters. No problem, therefore, in buying tickets. 7 train was already at the platform and there was 8 mad rush among the passengers to get on the coaches. Hari would not be worried by 9. He asked 10 to jump over the bumper between two coaches to get on to the other side.

1. (A) roommates (B) strangers
(C) classmates (D) friends
2. (A) Calcutta (B) Hyderabad
(C) Chennai (D) Delhi
3. (A) guarded (B) thronged
(C) crowded (D) filled
4. (A) She (B) Hari
(C) They (D) You
5. (A) door (B) window
(C) counter (D) enhance
6. (A) three (B) four
(C) one (D) two
7. (A) The (B) A
(C) An (D) No

8. (A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) not
9. (A) things (B) everything
(C) anything (D) something
10. (A) them (B) us
(C) we (D) they

Cloze Test — 3

Ants play an important part in the 1 of nature. They eat a large 2 of insects and so help keep them 3 becoming too plentiful. In the tropics, ants eat more 4 half the termites hatched each year.

Ants, in 5, are an important 6 source for birds. Frogs, lizards and many other animals also feed 7 ants. Ants are 8 helpful and harmful to farmers. Some kinds of ants aid farmers by killing insects that 9 crops. Ants that dig underground nests 10 the soil. They break up, loosen and mix the soil.

1. (A) destruction (B) creation
(C) formation (D) balance
2. (A) quantity (B) number
(C) size (D) weight
3. (A) from (B) to
(C) at (D) in
4. (A) less (B) or
(C) than (D) rather
5. (A) environment (B) trees
(C) nature (D) ground
6. (A) food (B) energy
(C) treasure (D) land
7. (A) our (B) up
(C) for (D) on
8. (A) once (B) largely
(C) both (D) really
9. (A) fertilise (B) nourish
(C) damage (D) cause
10. (A) impoverish (B) improve
(C) ruin (D) indulge

Cloze Test — 4

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and 1 to provide all these.

But very 2 people know that energy required for 3 and heating is also one of 4 basic needs. We are all aware 5 our country has achieved self-sufficiency in 6 but we have to go a 7 way 8 in order to 9 sufficiency in the 10 of energy.

1. (A) assures (B) loves
(C) hates (D) promises
2. (A) little (B) small
(C) few (D) less
3. (A) cooking (B) living
(C) eating (D) sleeping
4. (A) theirs (B) such
(C) a (D) our
5. (A) this (B) that
(C) what (D) how
6. (A) food (B) resources
(C) weapon (D) heating
7. (A) some (B) all
(C) long (D) hard
8. (A) but (B) bet
(C) out (D) yet
9. (A) provide (B) serve
(C) achieve (D) garner
10. (A) field (B) terrain
(C) sector (D) space

Cloze Test — 5

Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this, 1 a few worker ants, 2 scouts, go out of their nests to forage 3 food. Once an 4 source of food is 5 by a scout ant, it 6 to the nest with a sample. While 7 so, it ejects a chemical and 8 an invisible line from the 9 of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the 10 procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

1. (A) primarily (B) initially
(C) hastily (D) systematically
2. (A) called (B) named
(C) identified (D) depicted
3. (A) after (B) by
(C) for (D) upon

4. (A) unusual (B) enriched
(C) excessive (D) abundant
5. (A) found (B) reached
(C) targeted (D) recognised
6. (A) accesses (B) returns
(C) goes (D) climbs
7. (A) pulling (B) crawling
(C) doing (D) going
8. (A) draws (B) files
(C) touches (D) pushes
9. (A) place (B) source
(C) house (D) vessel
10. (A) same (B) agreed
(C) matching (D) parallel

Cloze Test — 6

Jo was the first to 1 up on Christmas morning. 2 a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place. 3 she remembered 4 her mother had 5 her the previous evening each of 6 would find a present tucked under their pillow. She slipped 7 hand under the pillow 8 drew out a crimson¹ coloured Bible. Mother had written some words of 9 inside the book. This quickly brought a few 10 in Jo's eyes.

1. (A) run (B) look
(C) wake (D) glance
2. (A) Just (B) For
(C) At (D) Since
3. (A) Since (B) After
(C) Then (D) Soon
4. (A) all (B) about
(C) what (D) that
5. (A) instructed (B) told
(C) said (D) remarked
6. (A) persons (B) girls
(C) these (D) them
7. (A) his (B) her
(C) own (D) their
8. (A) and (B) then
(C) which (D) but
9. (A) rebuke
(B) encouragement (C) blessings
(D) satire

10. (A) gloom (B) joy
(C) tears (D) sadness

Cloze Test — 7

The Government 1 to introduce a Bill for 2 compulsory education to all children. Unfortunately, the Bill has several 3. Firstly, the Government 4 to provide education without regular schools. A para-teacher, who is underqualified, may be 5 on contract basis. Secondly, the Government may even 6 subclause K of Article 51(A), which lays down that it 7 be the 8 duty of all parents to provide 9 for education to 10 children.

1. (A) thinks (B) proposes
(C) requests (D) demands
2. (A) dispensing (B) securing
(C) imposing (D) providing
3. (A) liabilities (B) losses
(C) loopholes (D) troubles
4. (A) assumes (B) intends
(C) resists (D) insists
5. (A) confirmed (B) promoted
(C) elected (D) appointed
6. (A) invoke (B) provoke
(C) report (D) propose
7. (A) could (B) shall
(C) may (D) can
8. (A) fundamental (B) central
(C) optional (D) desirable
9. (A) rewards (B) contracts
(C) opportunities (D) occasions
10. (A) its (B) their
(C) our (D) every

Cloze Test — 8

Ramu came to Somu's house and was 1 to see him with a 2 on his left leg. He asked Somu what had 3 to him. Then Somu told him that he met with an 4 the day before when he was 5 home from the playground on his cycle near the Woodlands Cinema Theatre. Ramu 6 how it all happened. Somu 7 that a car had 8 him from 9 and that he had lost his consciousness 10.

1. (A) Surprised (B) Worried
(C) Anxious (D) Shocked
2. (A) Cover (B) Binding
(C) Bandage (D) Band
3. (A) Happen (B) Happened
(C) Happening (D) Happens
4. (A) Accident
(B) Unintentional (C) Chance
(D) Unexpected
5. (A) Retiring (B) Retreating
(C) Returning (D) Restoring
6. (A) Asked (B) Enquired
(C) Inquired (D) Said
7. (A) Returned (B) Reported
(C) Recorded (D) Replied
8. (A) Hit (B) Bang
(C) Drag (D) Pull
9. (A) Back (B) Arrears
(C) Behind (D) Hindsight
10. (A) Urgently (B) Quickly
(C) Speedily (D) Immediately

Cloze Test — 9

The word 'ticket' is 1 to every language in India. 2 those who are actively 3 in the political process 4 a ticket as permission to 5 an election as candidate 6 a political party. The 7, if elected, sits in the 8 assembly, or any other 9 for which he/she contests, as 10 of that party.

1. (A) general (B) peculiar
(C) common (D) familiar
2. (A) So (B) But
(C) And (D) Since
3. (A) involved (B) seen
(C) leading (D) attracted
4. (A) look (B) interpret
(C) interfere (D) interrupt
5. (A) stand in (B) campaign
(C) vote (D) contest
6. (A) inside (B) of
(C) for (D) to
7. (A) leader (B) party
(C) candidate (D) ticket

8. (A) legislative (B) legal
(C) political (D) electoral
9. (A) body (B) election
(C) party (D) institute
10. (A) candidate (B) participant
(C) representative (D) interpreter

Cloze Test — 10

One of the major causes of the failure of 1 countries on the economic front is their 2 to evolve a judicious mixture of 3 substitution and export promotion. Today, Bambia, which 4 on imports after its independence 20 years, 5.

1. (A) Advanced (B) Advancing
(C) Developed (D) Developing
2. (A) handicap (B) disadvantage (C) inability
(D) incapacity
3. (A) import (B) export
(C) scientific (D) invention
4. (A) banked (B) traded
(C) carried (D) expected
5. (A) since (B) ago
(C) earlier (D) back

Cloze Test — 11

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He used to walk very 1 because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to 2, this was for an 3 lady who lived at the 4 of the hill.

Everyone 5 her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone 6 since her daughter had emigrated 7 Australia many years 8. She 9 used to invite the postman for a cup of tea 10 he read her letters.

1. (A) briskly (B) slowly
(C) fast (D) leisurely
2. (A) post (B) handover
(C) deliver (D) give
3. (A) ancient (B) important
(C) old (D) illiterate
4. (A) foot (B) top
(C) end (D) mouth

5. (A) called (B) named
(C) branded (D) designated
6. (A) even (B) ever
(C) about (D) all
7. (A) for (B) about
(C) in (D) to
8. (A) since (B) after
(C) before (D) away
9. (A) always (B) rarely
(C) frequently (D) occasionally
10. (A) always (B) while
(C) sometimes (D) often

Cloze Test — 12

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came 1 from the trees, we evolved an upright 2; our hands were more useful, being 3. We possessed agility and an excellent binocular 4. We had, in course of time, 5 many of the preconditions required for 6 tools. Moreover, there was now a real 7 in possessing a large brain and 8 communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things 9 equal, it is better to be smart 10 to be stupid.

1. (A) across (B) under
(C) into (D) down
2. (A) posture (B) position
(C) pose (D) posterior
3. (A) free (B) tight
(C) loose (D) lazy
4. (A) vision (B) skill
(C) tools (D) ability
5. (A) lost (B) acquired
(C) demanded (D) forgotten
6. (A) making (B) doing
(C) sharpening (D) breaking
7. (A) use (B) pride
(C) advantage (D) right
8. (A) in (B) about
(C) upon (D) on
9. (A) was (B) being
(C) been (D) are

10. (A) not (B) rather
(C) than (D) unless

Cloze Test — 13

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials 1 the island in a boat 2 gifts for them. The islanders come 3 hesitantly only after the officials 4 dumped the coconuts brought 5 them onto the beach and begin 6 away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even 7 up enough courage to swim upto a few feet 8 from the boat. The officials maintain that they do 9 want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The island 10 heavily on the mainland for most goods.

1. (A) approach (B) depart
(C) present (D) absent
2. (A) coming (B) leaving
(C) carrying (D) relieving
3. (A) forward (B) backward
(C) sides (D) upward
4. (A) has (B) have
(C) had (D) be
5. (A) by (B) to
(C) in (D) for
6. (A) watching (B) seeing
(C) sailing (D) stopping
7. (A) leave (B) muster
(C) come (D) present
8. (A) correctly (B) distantly
(C) near (D) away
9. (A) no (B) neither
(C) not (D) nor
10. (A) spy (B) rely
(C) occupy (D) reply

Cloze Test — 14

Bollywood is the informal term 1 used for the Hindi-language film industry 2 in Mumbai, India. The term is 3 incorrectly used to refer to the 4 of Indian cinema; it is only a 5 of the Indian film industry. Bollywood is the 6 film producer in India and one of the largest 7 of film production

in the 8. The name is a portmanteau of Bombay (the 9 name for Mumbai) and Hollywood, the 10 of the American film industry.

1. (A) ultimately (B) popularly
(C) singularly (D) deliberately
2. (A) constructed
(B) accommodated (C) based
(D) dedicated
3. (A) often (B) regularly
(C) intermittently (D) less
4. (A) whole (B) all
(C) full (D) collection
5. (A) fraction (B) little
(C) sample (D) part
6. (A) active (B) largest
(C) fastest (D) negligible
7. (A) grounds (B) theatres
(C) studios (D) centres
8. (A) world (B) land
(C) area (D) state
9. (A) early (B) local
(C) former (D) political
10. (A) area (B) focus
(C) symbol (D) head

Cloze Test — 15

Petroleum is the name of the 1 oil that comes from 2 the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various 3 that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land. 4 The quantities needed are 5 so countries that have their own oil fields are 6. The 7 of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great 8 to countries that were, fifty years ago, very 9. Now-a-days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not 10.

1. (A) refined (B) engine
(C) mineral (D) cooking
2. (A) in (B) under
(C) over (D) into
3. (A) fuels (B) liquids
(C) spirits (D) gases
4. (A) communication (B) connection

- (C) transport (D) development
5. (A) slight (B) moderate
(C) minute (D) immense
6. (A) wise (B) fortunate
(C) good (D) civilized
7. (A) discovery (B) invention
(C) preparation (D) creation
8. (A) fame (B) strength
(C) wealth (D) confidence
9. (A) weak (B) poor
(C) insignificant (D) sick
10. (A) possible (B) fortunate
(C) successful (D) reliable

Cloze Test — 16

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get 1 to lunch and even the judge must have felt 2 when the last case came up before the court. A short-middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing 3 him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking 4 stupidly as if he was trying hard to 5 what was going 6. The man was accused of 7 into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness, who was called, did not give a clear 8 of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being 9 further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be 10 guilty.

1. (A) on (B) about
(C) off (D) away
2. (A) tired (B) exhausted
(C) annoyed (D) relieved
3. (A) before (B) with
(C) behind (D) against
4. (A) up (B) around
(C) along (D) at

5. (A) imagine (B) understand
(C) see (D) view
6. (A) on (B) away
(C) about (D) up
7. (A) going (B) moving
(C) entering (D) breaking
8. (A) verdict
(B) understanding (C) account
(D) explanation
9. (A) forced (B) threatened
(C) pulled (D) questioned
10. (A) found (B) discovered
(C) charged (D) called

Cloze Test — 17

'CRY-Child Relief and You' 1 an organisation that 2 started by seven 3 and it has been working 4 1979 to change the lives of 5 children all over India.

1. (A) was (B) is
(C) are (D) being
2. (A) has (B) being
(C) was (D) been
3. (A) friends (B) men
(C) people (D) individuals
4. (A) from (B) during
(C) for (D) until
5. (A) underprivileged (B) privileged
(C) hopeless (D) denuded

Cloze Test — 18

Broadcasting is a 1 by means of 2 a speech 3 or a song sung is 4 to long distances where it can be 5 by all who have a radio set 6 to the wavelength of the sending 7. By the use of what 8 known as 'loud speakers' the speech or the song can be made 9 to a large 10.

1. (A) voice (B) technique
(C) advice (D) noise
2. (A) what (B) whom
(C) which (D) how
3. (A) decided (B) spoken
(C) demanded (D) delivered

4. (A) transmitted (B) travelled
(C) translated (D) transformed
5. (A) listened to (B) listened
(C) heard of (D) noticed
6. (A) turned (B) trained
(C) tuned (D) traced
7. (A) mission (B) machine
(C) missile (D) vehicle
8. (A) is (B) were
(C) or (D) are
9. (A) edible (B) indelible
(C) audible (D) affable
10. (A) gathering (B) building
(C) space (D) station

Cloze Test — 19

Broadly speaking letters may be said to 1 into two classes, the formal and 2. Formal letters 3 of official or business matters and are 4 to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the 5 of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all 6 using formal pattern is of this category. The 7 has to be precisely stated. It must be 8 in style and quite 9. No 10 element has any place in it.

1. (A) fall (B) rise
(C) escape (D) describe
2. (A) affectionate (B) personal
(C) foreign (D) official
3. (A) deal (B) contain
(C) apprise (D) consist
4. (A) respected (B) addressed
(C) prayed (D) typed
5. (A) publisher (B) salesman
(C) editor (D) printer
6. (A) correspondence (B) writing
(C) columns (D) articles
7. (A) objective (B) criticism
(C) essay (D) language
8. (A) lucid (B) high
(C) florid (D) descriptive
9. (A) critical (B) creative
(C) subjective (D) objective
10. (A) divisive (B) wicked
(C) personal (D) untidy

Cloze Test — 20

Without water 1 animal can survive. In desert regions the greatest 2 to life is drying up. But many creatures make use of 3 little water existing in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces 4 creatures equipped to 5 with desert life is the camel. There are several stories about 6 endurance feats by camels. It is said that camels can 7 a distance of about 1000 km's a week 8 drinking a single drop of water. The popular belief that camels 9 water in their hump is, however, 10 in a way.

1. (A) every (B) any
(C) no (D) each
2. (A) need (B) worry
(C) desire (D) threat
3. (A) the (B) some
(C) few (D) quite
4. (A) between (B) among
(C) with (D) in
5. (A) live (B) mix
(C) cope (D) plan
6. (A) Memorable (B) many
(C) remarkable (D) unpleasant
7. (A) cover (B) walk
(C) jump (D) complete
8. (A) with (B) without
(C) for (D) except
9. (A) spend (B) take
(C) store (D) fill
10. (A) misleading (B) wrong
(C) untrue (D) foolish

Cloze Test — 21

No communication has ever provided so many people with as 1 a range of new 2 as television has. Without 3 their homes, people can watch Government officials 4 important functions and see how people in 5 lands look and live. Television takes its 6 to deserts, jungles and even the sea floor. Television gives us a 7 of real life tragedy as when it comes to the 8 of war, natural disasters and poverty. It also 9

moments of great triumph, such as when the astronaut just 10 foot on the moon.

1. (A) large (B) wide
(C) many (D) broad
2. (A) experiences (B) incidents
(C) happenings (D) anecdotes
3. (A) parting (B) moving
(C) departing (D) leaving
4. (A) perform (B) accomplish
(C) pursue (D) achieve
5. (A) far out (B) far off
(C) by far (D) far and wide
6. (A) watchers (B) audience
(C) viewers (D) spectators
7. (A) glimpse (B) glance
(C) look (D) sight
8. (A) wounded (B) army
(C) victims (D) soldiers
9. (A) ceases (B) captures
(C) seizes (D) catches
10. (A) set (B) put
(C) kept (D) placed

Cloze Test — 22

An archaeologist studies the 1 and from the 2 he finds, he is able to 3 the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a 4 study of those things which those men and women left 5 them. From the 6 he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what 7 they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he 8 the domestic skills of their 9. Thus it has been possible to write a generally 10 account of human evolution going back some half a million years.

1. (A) rocks (B) history
(C) past (D) future
2. (A) witness (B) evidence
(C) knowledge (D) matters
3. (A) create (B) buildup
(C) rebuild (D) reconstruct
4. (A) scientific (B) historic
(C) realistic (D) research

5. (A) with (B) behind
(C) under (D) below
6. (A) weapons (B) bullets
(C) guns (D) targets
7. (A) industries (B) products
(C) crafts (D) knowledge
8. (A) values (B) assesses
(C) judges (D) criticises
9. (A) friends (B) animals
(C) womenfolk (D) neighbours
10. (A) reliable (B) unmistakable (C) perfect
(D) dependable

Cloze Test — 23

Timely actions are always 1. When a cloth gets torn it must be mended 2, if it is to be useful. If the act of stitching is 3, the tear may become bigger and it may need more stitches and the cloth may become 4 for use. In the same manner, whenever any action is to be done it must be done at the 5 time. When 6 comes, we must utilise it or else the delay may result in 7, failure and 8. So remember, 9 stitch 10 time saves nine.

1. (A) hopeful (B) essential
(C) beneficial (D) useful
2. (A) later (B) at once
(C) then (D) next day
3. (A) undone (B) left
(C) rejected (D) postponed
4. (A) ugly (B) worst
(C) unfit (D) waste
5. (A) fixed (B) appropriate
(C) accurate (D) constant
6. (A) opportunity (B) time
(C) chance (D) luck
7. (A) enjoyment (B) disaster
(C) destruction (D) disappointment
8. (A) sorrow (B) tragedy
(C) unhappiness (D) joy
9. (A) nine (B) a
(C) no (D) any
10. (A) in (B) on
(C) any (D) over

Cloze Test — 24

Dear father,
I hope this letter finds you 1 good health amidst your hectic office tour. I am sorry 2 inform you that Vijay 3 with an accident while returning 4 school yesterday. Our family doctor examined 5 and found that the bone 6 the knee and the ankle was dislocated and 7 an orthopaedic surgeon reset it 8 plastered it. Vijay has been advised bed rest for a week. Please don't worry. Mother also feels you 9 not cancel your tour as there is no 10. We will take care, don't worry. Yours affectionately Gautam

1. (A) with (B) in
(C) at (D) of
2. (A) that (B) of
(C) to (D) for
3. (A) meet (B) occurred
(C) met (D) suffered
4. (A) from (B) since
(C) on (D) hence
5. (A) it (B) that
(C) this (D) him
6. (A) joined (B) joint
(C) joining (D) adjoining
7. (A) later (B) after
(C) hence (D) before
8. (A) also (B) and
(C) therefore (D) so
9. (A) should (B) must
(C) need (D) may
10. (A) urgent (B) emergency
(C) hurry (D) urgency

Cloze Test — 25

If you prefer mountains 1 deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resort that 2 at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas 3 while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, 4 the ferry to the Sunderbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom 5 West Bengal.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) against | (B) from | 3. (A) so | (B) and |
| (C) with | (D) to | (C) but | (D) since |
| 2. (A) nestles | (B) cuddles | 4. (A) ask | (B) take |
| (C) sleeps | (D) rests | (C) pick | (D) pay |
| | | 5. (A) adjoining | (B) surrounding |
| | | (C) skirting | (D) bordering |

Answers:

Cloze Test - 1

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (A) | 7. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (D) | | |

Cloze Test - 2

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (D) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 6. (D) | 7. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (B) | | |

Cloze Test - 3

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (B) | | |

Cloze Test - 4

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (D) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (A) | | |

Cloze Test - 5

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (B) | 7. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (A) | | |

Cloze Test - 6

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (D) | 4. (D) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (D) | 7. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (C) | | |

crimson- (गहरे लाल रंग का)

Cloze Test - 7

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (D) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (D) | 6. (A) | 7. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (B) | | |

Cloze Test - 8

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (B) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 6. (C) | 7. (D) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (D) | | |

Cloze Test - 9

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (D) | 6. (B) | 7. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (A) | 10. (C) | | |

Cloze Test - 10

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (B) | | | |

Cloze Test - 11

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (B) | 7. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (A) | 10. (B) | | |

Cloze Test - 12

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (A) | 3. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (C) | | |

Cloze Test - 13

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (D) | 6. (C) | 7. (B) | 8. (D) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (B) | | |

muster- to gather, इकट्ठा करना

Cloze Test - 14

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (D) | 6. (B) | 7. (D) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (C) | | |

Cloze Test - 15

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (C) |
| 5. (D) | 6. (D) | 7. (A) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (A) | | |

Cloze Test - 16

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (D) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (D) | 10. (A) | | |

1. get about- be active (चलना-फिरना, सक्रिय होना)

2. get away- to escape

Cloze Test - 17

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A)

5. (A)

Cloze Test - 18

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A)

5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D)

9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 19

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B)

5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A)

9. (D) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 20

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B)

5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B)

9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 21

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (A)

5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (C)

9. (B) 10. (A)

anecdotes- A short narrative of

an interesting or amusing incident

Cloze Test - 22

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A)

5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B)

9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 23

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C)

5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C)

9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 24

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A)

5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B)

9. (C) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 25

1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B)

5. (A)

Cloze Test PRACTICE SET - II

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Cloze Test — 1

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a 1 to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered 2 the age of the Earth 3 ancient times. There were all kinds of 4 that seemed to have the 5. But man could not begin to 6 of the question scientifically until about 400 years 7. When it was proved that the 8 revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a 9 of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to 10.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. (A) problem | (B) question |
| (C) matter | (D) query |
| 2. (A) around | (B) out |
| (C) about | (D) on |
| 3. (A) since | (B) during |
| (C) around | (D) from |
| 4. (A) ideas | (B) opinions |
| (C) stories | (D) matters |
| 5. (A) solution | (B) novel |
| (C) book | (D) answer |
| 6. (A) read | (B) think |
| (C) open | (D) guess |
| 7. (A) now | (B) time |
| (C) then | (D) ago |
| 8. (A) Moon | (B) time |
| (C) Earth | (D) Mars |
| 9. (A) part | (B) division |
| (C) opening | (D) centre |
| 10. (A) end | (B) begin |
| (C) think | (D) work |

Cloze Test — 2

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its 1 network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooden houses 2 out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic 3 centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars 4 the quest for modernity have, however, 5 to their disappearance.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) expansive | (B) extensive |
| (C) extended | (D) expended |
| 2. (A) open | (B) opened |
| (C) opening | (D) opined |
| 3. (A) urban | (B) village |
| (C) rural | (D) country |
| 4. (A) in | (B) inside |
| (C) on | (D) into |
| 5. (A) lead | (B) led |
| (C) conformed | (D) caused |

Cloze Test — 3

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked 1 a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and 2 for several hours unnoticed. Since then, 3 to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and 4 to live normal lives. Despite trying to get 5 for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly 6 all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held 7. Was it the 8 of the machinery or simply human error? Many questions remain 9. The investigation has been dealt with in a very 10 manner.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. (A) in | (B) at |
| (C) of | (D) by |

2. (A) continued (B) started
(C) proceeded (D) went
3. (A) experience (B) introduction
(C) exposure (D) acquaintance
4. (A) struggling (B) fighting
(C) grappling (D) learning
5. (A) finances (C) money
(B) compensation (D) payment
6. (A) blocked (B) refused
(C) forbidden (D) denied
7. (A) guilty (B) responsible
(C) accounting (D) trustworthy
8. (A) closure (B) insolvency
(C) stopping (D) failure
9. (A) unattempted (B) unapologetic
(C) unanswered (D) unreturned
10. (A) callous (B) cruel
(C) hard (D) thick skinned

Cloze Test — 4

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will-power is the sure hypnotism¹ that 1 all obstacles that 2 our progress. A man of strong will is always 3 while one who is weak in will has to 4 many failures. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained 5 be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no 6 is the greatest 7 of life. All difficulties melt away before a 8 mind. Very often we attribute our 9 to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck, but 10 do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

1. (A) overcomes (B) prevents
(C) skips (D) avoids
2. (A) advance (B) hinder
(C) accelerate (D) help
3. (A) eventful (B) fearful
(C) successful (D) powerful
4. (A) avoid (B) omit
(C) overcome (D) face

5. (A) could (B) would
(C) may (D) should
6. (A) profit (B) success
(C) loss (D) result
7. (A) principal (B) aim
(C) principle (D) goal
8. (A) weak (B) heroic
(C) chief (D) disturbed
9. (A) advancement (B) progress
(C) strength (D) failures
10. (A) rarely (B) frequently
(C) suddenly (D) quickly

Cloze Test — 5

The true elixir¹ of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids, plain water. It has 1 a role of vast significance in 2 the course of earth's history and 3 to play the leading role in the 4 of life on the surface of our 5. Indeed, there is nothing here which 6 so much to the beauty of the 7 as water, be it just a little 8 trickling over the rocks or a 9 pond by the way side where animals 10 their thirst.

1. (A) done (B) played
(C) created (D) developed
2. (A) shaping (B) solving
(C) preventing (D) uplifting
3. (A) decides (B) continues
(C) prepares (D) refuses
4. (A) movement (B) drama
(C) scene (D) future
5. (A) star (C) planet
(B) constellation (D) sea
6. (A) deduces (B) adds
(C) detracts (D) brightens
7. (A) countryside (B) river
(C) human beings (D) skies
8. (A) river (B) stream
(C) waterfalls (D) well
9. (A) dirty (B) short
(C) huge (D) little
10. (A) complete (B) quench
(C) pamper (D) destroy

Cloze Test — 6

A modern example of the process of evolution by natural selection in action is provided by the peppered moth. The moth is 1 pale in colour, a mottled grey which 2 the moth to settle, wings outstretched, 3 the bark of lichen covered trees and 4 unnoticed. It can thus save itself from many 5 birds. However, many years ago some British 6 found that there does exist a second 7 of this moth, with dark sooty wings. Research has 8 established that both belong to the 9 species, but the dark moth lives in 10 surroundings, where the trunks of the trees on which they live are dark with industrial grime.

- (A) only (B) normally
(C) really (D) obviously
- (A) permits (B) allows
(C) enables (D) obstructs
- (A) in (B) on
(C) about (D) under
- (A) be (B) hide
(C) run (D) come
- (A) ordinary (B) circulatory
(C) predatory (D) stationary
- (A) naturalists (B) ornithologists (C) excavators
(D) scholars
- (A) group (B) section
(C) variety (D) society
- (A) however (B) now
(C) then (D) since
- (A) same (B) similar
(C) like (D) one
- (A) rural (B) mechanical
(C) agricultural (D) urban

Cloze Test — 7

The happiest person is the one who enjoys what life offers. 1 age has its pleasures and its pains. Old age has always been thought of as the 2 age to be. But it is not 3 for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come 4 and the ability to guide others with 5 wisely given. The old can

have the joy of seeing their 6 making progress in life. They can watch their grandchildren 7 up around them. If 8 life has been a useful one, they can feel the happiness of having come through the 9 of life 10.

- (A) Each (B) All
(C) No (D) Every
- (A) worst (B) best
(C) dreadful (D) impossible
- (A) proper (B) needful
(C) necessary (D) unnecessary
- (A) knowledge (B) studies
(C) learning (D) wisdom
- (A) riches (B) advice
(C) advise (D) property
- (A) parents (B) ancestors
(C) children (D) neighbours
- (A) looking (B) growing
(C) climbing (D) chatting
- (A) our (B) there
(C) theirs (D) their
- (A) attack (B) war
(C) battle (D) skirmish
- (A) badly (B) successfully
(C) bitterly (D) sorrowfully

Cloze Test — 8

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the 1 of Babar, and 2 in 1605; and I know 3 the radio that India did not do well in the 4 test matches. We can call these 5 of knowledge 6, but they are not science. Science 7 with facts, but not with facts which have 8 to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Moghul ruler; those facts are not related 9, and so have nothing 10 with science. Science starts with observation.

- (A) grandson
(B) grandfather
(C) grand nephew (D) son

2. (A) gone (B) died
(C) disappeared (D) absented
3. (A) on (B) in
(C) since (D) from
4. (A) old (B) ordinary
(C) latest (D) outdated
5. (A) pieces (B) peace
(C) whole (D) block
6. (A) lies (B) charges
(C) facts (D) blame
7. (A) starts (B) stops
(C) passes (D) drives
8. (A) no (B) neither
(C) nor (D) nothing
9. (A) by that way (B) in any way
(C) from the side
(D) in addition to
10. (A) to lie (B) to speak
(C) to sleep (D) to do

Cloze Test — 9

There are certainly some things in common between science and religion. Both want the 1 of mankind. Only their ways and 2 are different. Then, both of them 3 to have truth as their basis. Religion 4 that the truth it 5 should be believed in with a blind 6. Science says that it should be studied, 7, tested and only then relied upon. If during 8 some new truth or new aspect of the truth 9, science is ready to accept 10. But religion is not ready for research, experiment and change in whatever has already been accepted or revealed.

1. (A) goodwill (B) goodness
(C) welfare (D) best
2. (A) manner (B) demonstration (C) style
(D) methods
3. (A) say (B) claim
(C) assure (D) promise
4. (A) wants (B) promotes
(C) shows (D) forces
5. (A) proclaims (B) announces
(C) creates (D) ensures

6. (A) belief (B) mind
(C) faith (D) trust
7. (A) touched (B) felt
(C) seen (D) probed
8. (A) hypothesis (B) research
(C) meditation
(D) concentration
9. (A) emerges (B) comes
(C) presents (D) revealed
10. (A) these (B) this
(C) it (D) them

Cloze Test — 10

I think the main reason for the alarming number of childhood suicides is 1 the excessive pressure placed on children to study 2 they may compete successfully 3 others when they grow 4 and achieve worldly respect and 5 position. The main reason is that 6 are given a high purpose 7 believe in. Children today are 8 to be cynics — at an age when they 9 an absolute need for 10 of some kind.

1. (A) but (B) not
(C) only (D) just
2. (A) what (B) whatever
(C) so that (D) everything
3. (A) for (B) from
(C) to (D) with
4. (A) up (B) big
(C) fair (D) tall
5. (A) low (B) high
(C) equal (D) similar
6. (A) children (B) we
(C) they (D) you
7. (A) at all (B) to
(C) they (D) they can
8. (A) told (B) taught
(C) brought up (D) asked
9. (A) had (B) see
(C) have (D) perceive
10. (A) ideals (B) friends
(C) heroes (D) icons

Answers:

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (A) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A)
5. (B)

Cloze Test - 3

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9.
(C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D)
5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9.
(D) 10. (A)

hypnotism- (वशीभूत करने की कला)

heroic- (वीरतापूर्ण) like a hero

Cloze Test - 5

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (B)
9. (D) 10. (B)

deduce to form an opinion on the basis of
evidence available.- निष्कर्ष निकालना

Elixir- remedy that cures all diseases. (अमृत)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. (A) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 7

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (B)

5. Skirmish- minor light

Cloze Test - 8

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (D)
9. (B) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 9

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B)
9. (A) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 10

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test PRACTICE SET - III

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Cloze Test — 1

The celestial bodies have often 1 the people the ignorant as well as the 2 ponder the wonders of their existence. Both religion and science vie 3 each other to explain the mystery of those bodies. Religion attempts to interpret them 4 terms of gods and demons while science attempts to 5 at hard facts. But in spite of science, 6 fallacies of myths rather than 7 seem to be more popular. Consider for instance the comets. In ancient times people were frightful 8 comets. The kings were scared to 9 a comet because it was believed to 10 their death.

1. (A) produced (B) made
(C) make (D) created
2. (A) literates (B) scholars
(C) enlightened (D) elites
3. (A) for (B) with
(C) to (D) between
4. (A) by (B) in
(C) above (D) beyond
5. (A) reach (B) arrive
(C) search (D) find
6. (A) the (B) any
(C) these (D) our
7. (A) realities (B) facts
(C) artificialities (D) happenings
8. (A) against (B) with
(C) by (D) of
9. (A) see (B) view
(C) look (D) vision

10. (A) say (B) define
(C) predict (D) foretell

Cloze Test — 2

Carl Sagan will be 1 as a giant in astronomy for his long record of professional accomplishments, his superb writing, and his 2 ability to communicate 3 ideas in simple ways. Despite an extraordinarily busy schedule, he took time to research and 4. A letter of advice from Sagan helped to spark a 5 publication called 'Deep Sky Monthly' that I 6 as a teenager in 1977. He 7 many 8 astronomers and most of the editors working on the staff of this magazine. Sagan was brilliant. At a conference on comets and the origins of life, he was likely to rattle off details of bonds in organic molecules or launch into a 9 on politics and NASA funding. He seemed actually to know the details of it all and he could tell you this with a 10 smile.

1. (A) remembered (B) forgotten
(C) seen (D) praised
2. (A) ordinary (B) remarkable
(C) singular (D) specific
3. (A) ordinary (B) wonderful
(C) complex (D) difficult
4. (A) formulate (B) innovate
(C) invent (D) underline
5. (A) tiny (B) small
(C) minute (D) miniscule
6. (A) announced (B) declared
(C) launched (D) projected
7. (A) advised (B) improved
(C) inspired (D) disobeyed
8. (A) young (B) little
(C) infant (D) growing
9. (A) conclusion (B) decision
(C) elocution (D) discussion

10. (A) exclusive (B) winning
(C) occasional
(D) accommodate

Cloze Test — 3

It may be better to consider the effects of a large scale exchange of weapons which is 1 in the context of current nuclear 2. Within a millionth of a second after a nuclear weapon is 3, enough energy is released to heat the surrounding air to tons of millions of degrees Celsius, forming a hot 4 bubble of gases or a fireball. There is also a very intense 5 pulse which appears as a 6 flash of light lasting for a few seconds. As the fireball rises, it spreads out to form the 7 mushroom cloud and its 8 creates strong 9 at the ground level. This updraft containing dust, smoke and radioactivity created by the 10 forms the stem of the mushroom cloud.

- (A) praiseworthy (B) specious
(C) plausible (D) possible
- (A) stockpiles (B) hoards
(C) storage (D) inventories
- (A) struck (B) sparked
(C) detonated (D) burnt
- (A) light (B) buoyant
(C) scalding (D) cheerful
- (A) hot (B) warm
(C) boiling (D) thermal
- (A) streaking (B) thick
(C) bright (D) brilliant
- (A) peculiar (B) strange
(C) distinctive (D) overpowering
- (A) ascent (B) increase
(C) growth (D) expansion
- (A) friction (B) suction
(C) absorption (D) engulfing
- (A) mass (B) explosion
(C) agitation (D) gases

Cloze Test — 4

"Quit India" came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open

rebellion, the Indian 1 reached its climax. The British were not only 2 by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be 3 from Lord Linlithgow's statement, "I am engaged here in meeting by far the most 4 rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far 5 from the world for reasons of military security." Still more significant was Churchill's gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, "the idea of 6 of power had become an admitted 7 in the minds of British party leaders," although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The 8 created by Quit India made the British 9 that they could no longer keep India in 10.

- (A) freedom (B) patriotism
(C) liberation (D) revolution
- (A) threatened (B) inspired
(C) attacked (D) impressed
- (A) diffused (B) gauged
(C) established (D) determined
- (A) trivial (B) magnificent
(C) serious (D) auspicious
- (A) excluded (B) elicited
(C) prevented (D) concealed
- (A) transfer (B) seizure
(C) grabbing (D) retainment
- (A) tactics (B) fantasy
(C) inevitability (D) occurrence
- (A) violence (B) taboos
(C) vengeance (D) anarchy
- (A) imagine (B) pretend
(C) realise (D) anxious
- (A) power (B) bondage
(C) exile (D) suspense

Cloze Test — 5

The great advantage of early rising is the good 1 it gives us in our day's work. The early riser can do a large amount of work 2 other men get out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are

few sounds or other 3, so that work done at that time is generally 4. In many cases the early riser also finds time to 5 some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last 6 the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do 7 the work he can be 8 to do, and is not tempted to 9 over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long 10 of rest in the evening, before the timely hour when he goes to bed.

1. (A) kick (B) habit
(C) rise (D) start
2. (A) after (B) before
(C) while (D) as
3. (A) distractions (B) attractions
(C) passions (D) contraptions
4. (A) quickly done (B) well done
(C) smartly done (D) secretly done
5. (A) perform (B) act
(C) do (D) undergo
6. (A) for (B) until
(C) by (D) in
7. (A) happily (B) leisurely
(C) thoroughly (D) slowly
8. (A) paid (B) deemed
(C) forced (D) expected
9. (A) run (B) hurry
(C) worry (D) ponder
10. (A) epoch (B) cycle
(C) moment (D) interval

Cloze Test — 6

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her 1 collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only 2 taste, but also for the 3 of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure 4 the first five decades after independence was so 5 to acquire saris of a distinct 6 as 'didda' did. 7 you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only

joined her circle of 8 persons on traditional textiles 9 also got a chance to bring her 10 to the cause you were espousing¹. Now this was very rare.

1. (A) private (B) peculiar
(C) personnel (D) particular
2. (A) extravagant (B) worthy
(C) good (D) suitable
3. (A) uniformity (B) mixture
(C) extent (D) variety
4. (A) with (B) in
(C) for (D) since
5. (A) keen (B) attracted
(C) earnest (D) enthusiastic
6. (A) base (B) wave
(C) weave (D) length
7. (A) When (B) Also
(C) If (D) But
8. (A) snobbish (B) knowledgeable
(C) smart (D) wonderful
9. (A) Hence (B) So
(C) Thus (D) But
10. (A) notice (B) attention
(C) observation (D) concern

Cloze Test — 7

Our national leaders are still trapped in the slogans and clichés¹ of the freedom struggle. Day in and day out, they extol the 1 of nationalism, patriotism and service to the motherland and 2 on the great sacrifices made by our leaders in the cause of India's freedom. Mercifully², we still have 3 of freedom fighters among us, whose number 4 keeps increasing despite the country having won freedom half a century back. Politicians are 5 to be down-to-earth people, with their finger on the 6 of the masses. They have an uncanny³ knack⁴ of 7 the nebulous⁵ desires and aspirations of the people. In other words, they have to be 8 in tune with the times. But what sort of 9 repeated appeals to patriotism,

nationalism and sacrifices made during the freedom struggle strike in the heart of the post-Independence generation? It grew up when the country had already won Independence and the freedom struggle had 10 into history. Since it has grown up in a sovereign, democratic republic, nationalism and patriotism are nice words that do not quite inspire it.

1. (A) standards (B) targets
(C) ideals (D) goals
2. (A) enlarge (B) dwell
(C) insist (D) expatiate
3. (A) majority (B) groups
(C) tribes (D) hordes
4. (A) steadily (B) generally
(C) normally (D) periodically
5. (A) required (B) supposed
(C) observed (D) expected
6. (A) mood (B) heart
(C) pulse (D) mind
7. (A) leading
(B) representing (C) reflecting
(D) articulating
8. (A) collectively (B) wholly
(C) inevitably
(D) substantially
9. (A) tune (B) rhythm
(C) chord (D) music
10. (A) retired (B) receded
(C) retreated (D) returned

Cloze Test — 8

One of the myths relevant¹ to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus². It has positive and optimistic 1. Man can better himself and aspire³ 2 higher worlds through his own efforts 3. In the process, he may 4 terrible tribulations⁴, wars, revolutions, Tortures of the 5 and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw 6 the towel, or retire into 7 and to the dream world of drugs and 8. But he will not, if made of the 9 of Prometheus, be diverted. He will stick 10 his goal, as Prometheus

did- in stealing fire from the Gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains.

1. (A) signals (B) morals
(C) echoes (D) undertones
2. (A) in (B) into
(C) to (D) after
3. (A) and (B) though
(C) yet (D) still
4. (A) resist (B) experience
(C) challenge (D) suffer
5. (A) heart (B) body
(C) mind (D) soul
6. (A) up (B) in
(C) away (D) off
7. (A) wilderness (B) meditation
(C) obscurity (D) passivity
8. (A) stimulants (B) luxuries
(C) delusions (D) deceptions
9. (A) stuff (B) material
(C) substance (D) blood
10. (A) by (B) to
(C) in (D) on

Cloze Test — 9

Whitaker's 'World of Facts' is divided into 20 sections — Space, Planet Earth, World History, Human Body, to name but a few. It 1 information on a huge range of 2, from the Solar System to the world's 3 and smallest populations, with data from authoritative 4 and specialists on every subject under the 5. A section on countries gives 6 facts such as population, capital city and 7 for every country in the world, as well as the 8 of each one. Timelines on subjects such as telecommunications, astronomy, weapons and 9 give a useful overview and pinpoint major 10.

1. (A) reveals (B) contains
(C) includes (D) discloses
2. (A) topics (B) subjects
(C) areas (D) fields
3. (A) biggest (B) largest
(C) smallest (D) meanest

4. (A) experts (B) teachers
(C) agents (D) sources
5. (A) Sun (B) Sky
(C) Moon (D) Stars
6. (A) central (B) main
(C) crucial (D) essential
7. (A) money (B) currency
(C) coins (D) change
8. (A) insignia (B) symbol
(C) flag (D) seal
9. (A) inventions (B) discoveries
(C) explorations (D) revelations
10. (A) landmarks (B) successes
(C) milestones
(D) achievements

Cloze Test — 10

Man is happier, for instance, when he is kind than unkind. He is 1 practising contentment than complaining at 2 life is treating him. To the extent that he hurts 3, he himself attracts hurts. The yamas 4 niyamas of Patanjali are not a system of beliefs : 5 are universal principles 6 hold true for 7 human being. Intellect 8 is a one sided aspect of understanding. What 9 understand with our hearts is, 10 a surer guide to true comprehension.

1. (A) happy (B) happier
(C) happiest (D) unhappy
2. (A) however (B) why
(C) how (D) what
3. (A) nobody (B) everybody
(C) others (D) friends
4. (A) and (B) or
(C) but (D) also
5. (A) that (B) they
(C) these (D) those
6. (A) then (B) which
(C) that (D) their
7. (A) all (B) one
(C) each (D) every
8. (A) as well (B) also
(C) too (D) although

9. (A) one (B) all
(C) they (D) we
10. (A) indeed (B) no doubt
(C) surely (D) certainly

Cloze Test — 11

I am delighted to see here the dignitaries representing their great countries. Their presence among us is a symbol of 1 in our efforts towards creating a sense of brotherhood among man. Our primary objective is promoting love and 2. We have to work towards 3 fear and mistrust. It is an admitted fact that violence is not 4 in the present world. Peace and love are major 5 of life. They are 6 upon each other. Each is 7 without the other. Peace cannot possibly be achieved without 8 in man, the subtle feelings of real love for his fellow human beings. And this is not possible unless man becomes 9 of his own place in the universe. Human self is a highly important 10 of human nature.

1. (A) commonality (B) community
(C) solidarity (D) sympathy
2. (A) harmony (B) balance
(C) correspondence (D) agreement
3. (A) stamping (B) eradicating
(C) terminating (D) abolishing
4. (A) maintainable (B) workable
(C) sustainable (D) supportable
5. (A) portion (B) fixing
(C) section (D) ingredients
6. (A) coexistent (B) interdependent (C) reliable
(D) symbiotic
7. (A) impartial (B) undone
(C) unfinished (D) incomplete
8. (A) awakening (B) realizing
(C) emerging (D) arising
9. (A) known (B) familiar
(C) aware (D) acquainted
10. (A) parcel (B) aspect
(C) characterization (D) view

Cloze Test — 12

The League of Nations was 1 in 1919. It became ineffective and the UNO began to 2 from October 24, 45. The Second World War 3 in 39. It caused great 4 to human lives and property. As a 5 of use of atom bombs, many people were 6 and many others became 7. The world leaders feared that another world war would 8 the entire world. It was a question of the 9 of mankind. To ensure peace and 10 the world leaders established a world organisation, the UNO.

1. (A) created (B) formed
(C) made (D) opened
2. (A) start (B) operate
(C) function (D) commence
3. (A) broke in (B) broke out
(C) broke into (D) broke up
4. (A) wastage (B) calamity
(C) loss (D) disturbance
5. (A) result (B) cause
(C) reason (D) matter
6. (A) destroyed (B) killed
(C) mutilated (D) disabled
7. (A) disabled
(B) disadvantaged (C) unfit
(D) handicapped
8. (A) perish (B) demolish
(C) jeopardize (D) destroy
9. (A) continuity (B) survival
(C) presence (D) existence
10. (A) tranquility (B) security
(C) safety (D) order

Cloze Test — 13

Growing urbanization and literacy, especially female education, will no doubt change the plight of women in India. But the 1 will be slow and painful. Are we 2 to wait until this happens while more and more girls meet their 3 end? Not if we

lay claim to an India that is 4 and aspires to attain superpower status. There is only one quick 5, which is not to wait for 6 to change, but to compel the police force to 7 their attitude. The attitude of the police force will become 8 if there is a big stick poised to hit them. They will be more 9 to women victims and keener to catch the 10 if they knew that they themselves will be punished or sacked. In an insensible society, fear is the only key.

1. (A) method (B) manner
(C) process (D) section
2. (A) keen (B) prepared
(C) made (D) asked
3. (A) tragic (B) lethal
(C) systematic (D) methodical
4. (A) growing (B) shining
(C) competing (D) plodding
5. (A) decision (B) thought
(C) idea (D) solution
6. (A) attitudes (B) nature
(C) behaviour (D) opinions
7. (A) alter (B) reverse
(C) change (D) cleanse
8. (A) democratic (B) lenient
(C) liberal (D) easy
9. (A) affectionate (B) considerate
(C) attentive (D) concerned
10. (A) culprits (B) rowdies
(C) hooligans
(D) law-breakers

Cloze Test — 14

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major 1 of crime in modern cities is that actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has 2 the result of his research on this question. The effect of environment 3 crime is two-fold.

Prof Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to 4. Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them 5. People live in that is 6 one building with a common entry feel isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned 7 their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death 8 a period of half an hour while hundreds of people living in the block 9 without interfering without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of 10 are convenient spot where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

1. (A) Expositions (B) Causes
(C) Theories (D) Results

2. (A) Published (B) Printed
(C) Predicted (D) Pasted
3. (A) On (B) In
(C) Over (D) About
4. (A) Witness (B) Show
(C) Appear (D) Happen
5. (A) Spiritually (B) Cognitively
(C) Intellectually (D) Mentally
6. (A) Essentially
(B) Deliberately
(C) Accidentally
(D) Ideologically
7. (A) For (B) With
(C) About (D) At
8. (A) Between (B) Through
(C) Over (D) Across
9. (A) Viewed (B) Studied
(C) Observed (D) Watched
10. (A) Sight (B) Vision
(C) Visual (D) Observation

Answers

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B)
5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (A) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (B)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (D) 10. (B)

miniscule- extremely small.

Cloze Test - 3

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (B) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D)

9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 5

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (D)
9. (B) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. (D) 10. (A)

keen- eager

1. espousing- to give your support to a belief, policy etc.

Cloze Test - 7

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Recede- पीछे हटना

1. Cliches - चिन्ता-चिन्ता मुद्रावली
2. Mercifully- दया करके
3. Uncanny- Unusual
4. Knack- talent
5. Nebulous - aptitude or talent (दक्षता)

Cloze Test - 8

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (B)

1. relevant-संगत, संबंध
2. Prometheus- a titan, who stole fire from the gods and gave it to the humans.
3. aspire- आकांक्षा करना
4. tribulations- संकट, कष्ट

Cloze Test - 9

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (D)
5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (C)
9. (A) 10. (D)

insignia- अधिकार चिन्ह, सदस्यता का प्रतीक चिन्ह

Cloze Test - 10

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 11

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 12

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (D)
9. (B) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 13

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 14

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (D)
5. (D) 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (A)