

Chapter

7

Cloze Test

Cloze test में एक passage दिया जाता है जिसमें कुछ रिक्त स्थान होते हैं। प्रत्येक रिक्त स्थान के लिए passage के नीचे कुछ word दिए जाते हैं। Passage को पढ़ने के बाद प्रत्येक रिक्त स्थान के लिए उचित शब्द का चयन करना होता है।

How to Solve Such Questions?

- सर्वप्रथम passage को पूरा पढ़ना चाहिए तथा फिर प्रत्येक रिक्त स्थान के लिए उचित शब्द का चयन करना चाहिए।
- रिक्त स्थान के लिए शब्द का चयन केवल उसी वाक्य के आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि पूरे passage के सन्दर्भ में करना चाहिए।
- यदि किसी रिक्त स्थान के लिए शब्द का चयन कठिन हो, तो उसको छोड़कर आगे के रिक्त स्थान को attempt करना चाहिए। उस रिक्त स्थान के लिए आपको उस वाक्य से पहले अथवा बाद में आने वाले वाक्यों से मदद प्राप्त हो सकती है।
- इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए vocabulary एवं grammatical rules का अच्छा ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है।

Practice Exercise

Directions: In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Five words for each blank have been mentioned against the number below every passage. You are required to fill the blank by choosing the appropriate word in the context of the whole passage.

Passage 1

With the 1 of the peace in Darjeeling, the area's most important industry, tea, is once again receiving the attention of planters that it 2. A most 3 development has been the reopening of long 4 tea estates, one after another. This is as it should be since the current production of 11 to 11.5 million kg falls 5 of the combined world and domestic demand for this exclusive 6. What should be remembered in this context is that it is only recently, following 7 of the Darjeeling logo, that there is scientific promotion of this tea in the world market. In fact, apart from intensifying the 'logo campaign', drinking Darjeeling tea should be 8 as a 'concept'. But the generic 9 of Darjeeling tea will have meaning only if the stagnation in production levels is broken. The problem of 10 alone cannot explain the awfully low average yield of 570 kg/hect.

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. (1) return
(4) sign | (2) beginning
(5) trace | (3) end | 4. (1) forgotten
(4) dragged | (2) suffered
(5) rejected | (3) closed |
| 2. (1) obtains
(4) wants | (2) recalls
(5) deserves | (3) attains | 5. (1) nearer
(4) more | (2) short
(5) over | (3) excess |
| 3. (1) unusual
(4) successful | (2) welcome
(5) rapid | (3) striking | 6. (1) beverage
(4) quality | (2) brand
(5) thing | (3) food |

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 7. (1) start
(4) assent | (2) launch
(5) award | (3) accord | 9. (1) production
(4) taste | (2) status
(5) level | (3) quality |
| 8. (1) branded
(4) highlighted | (2) packed
(5) known | (3) marketed | 10. (1) area
(4) logistic | (2) equipment
(5) labour | (3) quality |

Answers

1. (1) 2. (5) 3. (2) 4. (3) 5. (2) 6. (2) 7. (5) 8. (4) 9. (2) 10. (3)

Passage 2

Urban civilization is mainly dominated 1 white collared people. Their educational level is high. They 2 better learning opportunities. Migrated people cannot cope with the 3 of the cities. They get food and money just adequate to maintain themselves in a 4 better way. But there is a 5 of dwelling, sanitation, water supply and other 6 are not 7. Therefore, the urban civilization also shows 8. On the one hand, there are skyscrapers and on the other hand there are 9 coming up. Such an imbalance is very 10 in any of the metropolitan cities.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (1) against
(4) over | (2) by
(5) from | (3) at | 6. (1) problems
(4) priorities | (2) needs
(5) things | (3) demands |
| 2. (1) provide
(4) assume | (2) expect
(5) predict | (3) plan | 7. (1) required
(4) essential | (2) important
(5) good | (3) remarkable |
| 3. (1) traffic
(4) requirements | (2) people
(5) charm | (3) glamour | 8. (1) sympathy
annoyance | (2) respect
(5) disparity | (3) indifference (4) |
| 4. (1) still
(4) alarmingly | (2) no
(5) more | (3) slightly | 9. (1) bungalows
houses | (2) hutments
(5) apartments | (3) playgrounds (4) |
| 5. (1) system
(4) privacy | (2) utility
(5) bane | (3) problem | 10. (1) appropriate
(4) rare | (2) encouraging
(5) demanding | (3) striking |

Answers

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (1) 6. (3) 7. (3) 8. (5) 9. (2) 10. (1)

Passage 3

Something has happened in the last twenty years that surely must 1 anything that has happened before. Some historians are already saying that thrust 2 space represents a vital turning point in history. Moon flights are considered 3 less than steps in human evolution 4 to the time when life on earth emerged from the sea and established itself on land. Of course, not everyone 5 enraptured by space. Critics have often said that space flight has been an 6 use of resources that should have 7 to feeding, clothing and housing people. There is, however, no proof that if we had 8 been working on space, we would have done anything of great human value. In fact, research and exploration have a 9 spin-offs, quite apart from the fact that they demonstrate that 10 is alive and insatiably curious.

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. (1) terminate
(4) recede | (2) transcend
(5) fancy | (3) precede | 7. (1) devoted
(3) reserved
(5) gone | (2) allotted
(4) kept |
| 2. (1) on
(4) for | (2) upon
(5) into | (3) in | 8. (1) not
(3) seldom
(5) rarely | (2) occasionally
(4) possibly |
| 3. (1) nothing
(4) probably | (2) certainly
(5) really | (3) sufficiently | 9. (1) renowned
(3) remarkable
(5) paltry | (2) renounced
(4) relevant |
| 4. (1) exceeding
(4) matching | (2) contrasting
(5) telling | (3) comparable | 10. (1) one
(4) individual | (2) man
(5) person |
| 5. (1) was
(4) being | (2) has been
(5) have | (3) had been | | (2) man (3) human |
| 6. (1) economical
(3) appropriate | (2) extravagant
(4) benevolent | (5) appropriate | | |

Answers

1. (2) 2. (5) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (1) 6. (2) 7. (5) 8. (1) 9. (3) 10. (2)

Passage 4

In all compositions 1 is the most 2 virtue. You should write in a simple and 3 manner. The words chosen should be 4 in meaning. Try not to use 5 words merely because they are 6. Do not allow poetic images of 7 to spoil the grace of good style. It is no longer 8 to stuff your composition with too many 9 or proverbs especially if their relevance is 10.

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|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. (1) flourish
(4) reserve | (2) complexity
(5) sanity | (3) simplicity | 6. (1) literary
(4) admired | (2) familiar
(5) liked | (3) distant |
| 2. (1) described
(4) admired | (2) hidden
(5) used | (3) depicted | 7. (1) stories
(4) examples | (2) pictures
(5) situations | (3) similes |
| 3. (1) showy
(3) ornate
(5) verbose | (2) straightforward
(4) decorative | | 8. (1) uncommon
(4) fashionable | (2) disliked
(5) wanted | (3) difficult |
| 4. (1) quick
(3) discriminating
(5) clear | (2) haphazard
(4) complex | | 9. (1) writers
(3) quotations
(5) poems | (2) philosophies
(4) systems | |
| 5. (1) short
(4) small | (2) difficult
(5) easy | (3) appropriate | 10. (1) observed
(3) clear
(5) doubtful | (2) good
(4) lucid | |

Answers

1. (3) 2. (4) 3. (2) 4. (5) 5. (2) 6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (4) 9. (3) 10. (5)

Passage 5

Democracy has its dangers, the greatest of which is that it may be the rule of ignorance. Citizens, who are not 1 intelligent and educated, are 2 to commit errors of judgement in the casting of votes. The best men may thus 3 to get elected. Elections are usually a 4 of propaganda. Another criticism of democracy is that it is wanting 5 efficiency. For prompt and effective action, unity of action is 6. In a multitude of minds, much 7 discussion takes place, whereas unity of control is needed for vigorous national life. This criticism, however, is not very 8, because in times of war the British Prime Minister usually 9 the power of a dictator. Another criticism of democracy in times of war is that secrecy in military affairs becomes difficult, if not 10, and that the opposition usually lowers the morale of the people by its condemnation of the actions of cabinet.

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| 1. (1) barely
(4) perfectly | (2) sufficiently
(5) fully | (3) highly | 7. (1) profitable
(3) detailed
(5) tiring | (2) unprofitable
(4) exhaustive |
| 2. (1) sure
(4) likely | (2) deliberately
(5) unsure | (3) unlikely | 8. (1) unfair
(4) convincing | (2) absurd (3) strong
(5) necessary |
| 3. (1) fail
(4) desire | (2) succeed
(5) want | (3) try | 9. (1) gains
(3) demands
(5) asks | (2) wields
(4) misuses |
| 4. (1) kind
(4) result | (2) process
(5) type | (3) matter | 10. (1) easy
(3) impossible | (2) probable
(4) obscure
(5) simple |
| 5. (1) of
(4) upon | (2) for
(5) in | (3) at | | |
| 6. (1) enough
(4) superfluous | (2) dispensable
(5) secondary | (3) essential | | |

Answers

1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (5) 6. (3) 7. (2) 8. (4) 9. (2) 10. (3)

Passage 6

There is one great 1 to the village 2 John lives. A main road runs right 3 it. This road carries 4 of traffic and 5 at night the noise of it does not altogether stop. In fact some people in the village complain that they are often 6 to sleep because of the roar of the trucks. John is 7 than some of the other as he does not live on 8 main road 9 in a lane where it is not so 10.

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|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. (1) benefit
(3) feature
(5) thing | (2) disadvantage
(4) character | 6. (1) put
(4) possible | (2) unable
(5) lull | (3) sure |
| 2. (1) by
(4) from | (2) besides
(5) when | (3) where | 7. (1) luckier
(4) safer | (2) harder
(5) better |
| 3. (1) into
(4) from | (2) at
(5) through | (3) for | 8. (1) a
(4) along | (2) of
(5) the |
| 4. (1) lot
(4) enough | (2) heavy
(5) little | (3) some | 9. (1) so
(4) but | (2) as
(5) else |
| 5. (1) even
(4) there | (2) though
(5) instead of | (3) since | 10. (1) smooth
(4) peaceful | (2) calm
(5) tough |
| | | | | (3) nicer
(3) an
(3) that
(3) noisy |

Answers

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (5) 4. (1) 5. (1) 6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (5) 9. (4) 10. (3)

Passage 7

We are citizens of no mean country and we are 1 of the land of our birth, of our people, our culture and our 2. That pride should not be for a romanticised past to which we have to 3, nor should it encourage exclusiveness or a want of 4 of other ways than our own. It must never allow us to 5 our many weaknesses and failings or 6 our longing to be rid of them. We have a long way to go and much leeway to make 7 before we take our proper 8 with others the van of human civilization and progress. And we have to 9 for the time at our disposal is 10.

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|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. (1) aware
(3) reminded
(5) fan | (2) proud
(4) fond | 6. (1) blunt
(4) spur
(5) arouse | (2) demolish
(3) disappear |
| 2. (1) customs
(4) festivals | (2) ceremonies
(5) castes | (3) traditions | 7. (1) out
(4) of |
| 3. (1) return
(4) cling | (2) glorify
(5) surrender | (3) sing | (2) for
(5) after |
| 4. (1) appreciation
(3) criticism
(5) hatred | (2) enthusiasm
(4) condemnation | | (3) up
(3) equation |
| 5. (1) reject
(4) remember | (2) forget
(5) consider | (3) avoid | 8. (1) role
(4) station |
| | | | (2) site
(5) profit |
| | | | 9. (1) tarry
(3) ponder
(5) need |
| | | | (2) hurry
(4) debate |
| | | | 10. (1) scarce
(4) enough
(5) limited |
| | | | (2) sufficient
(3) plenty |

Answers

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (2) 6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (5)

Passage 8

The 1 of co-education in India has been of 2 kind. In the northern part of our country, there are a 3 number of co-educational schools. While in the southern part the 4 of unisex schools are more. This is also true for the rural India, where the rural masses are both boys and girls 5 together. The aim of co-education 6 is to provide 7 and learning atmosphere for the boys and girls under one roof. However, many people, who do not 8 this system of education, are of the opinion that this system is not 9. They feel that co-education is a 10 phenomenon.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. (1) story
(4) history | (2) principle
(5) future | (3) theory | 3. (1) large
(4) unlimited | (2) move
(5) huge | (3) plenty |
| 2. (1) mixed
(4) many | (2) confused
(5) unique | (3) two | 4. (1) existence
(4) count | (2) amount
(5) sight | (3) number |

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 5. (1) studying
(4) playing | (2) reading
(5) living | (3) learning | 8. (1) oppose
(4) stand | (2) interested
(5) want | (3) favour |
| 6. (1) rightly
(4) finally | (2) starting
(5) basically | (3) primarily | 9. (1) sustaining
(4) good | (2) rewarding
(5) decent | (3) bad |
| 7. (1) studying
(4) playing | (2) reading
(5) dancing | (3) teaching | 10. (1) urban
(4) rural | (2) futile
(5) immoral | (3) vague |

Answers

1. (3) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (1) 6. (5) 7. (4) 8. (3) 9. (2) 10. (2)

Passage 9

Smoking is the biggest preventable 1 to mankind. Many serious 2 including lung cancer, bronchitis and heart attack are 3 to smoking habits. Smoking in any form whether cigarette, cigar, pipe, bidi or tobacco chewing has been 4 as a major 5 factor for heart attack. A recent Soviet study has shown that smoking 6 a man's life span by 2250 days (over six years). The increasing 7 of heart attack in India, fast 8 among younger generation has been largely on 9 of smoking habits. Nearly 30 million people in the country are estimated to be 10 of heart disease.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. (1) measure
(4) solace | (2) tragedy
(5) disease | (3) menace | 6. (1) reduces
(4) prolongs | (2) enhances
(5) involves | (3) extends |
| 2. (1) debacles
(4) injuries | (2) diseases
(5) acts | (3) practices | 7. (1) incidence
(4) number | (2) quota
(5) tendency | (3) amount |
| 3. (1) caused
(4) blamed | (2) directed
(5) criticised | (3) traced | 8. (1) neglecting
(4) spreading | (2) inculcating
(5) approaching | (3) spoiling |
| 4. (1) developed
(4) possible | (2) explained
(5) identified | (3) attributed | 9. (1) proportion
(4) side | (2) degree
(5) account | (3) extent |
| 5. (1) important
(4) ailing | (2) critical
(5) significant | (3) risk | 10. (1) devoid
(4) donors | (2) victims
(5) host | (3) free |

Answers

1. (3) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (5) 5. (3) 6. (1) 7. (1) 8. (4) 9. (5) 10. (2)

Passage 10

The world economy is in recession—the deepest and the most widespread 1 the 1930's. There are 2 of 3 in the industrial countries, but most serious economic 4 anticipate that rates of growth and levels of economic activity will remain low.

In all that has been written about world 5 the 6 have been overwhelmingly and narrowly economic. Few have 7 the human consequences in more than a superficial manner. Not a single international study has 8 the recession's 9 on the most vulnerable half of the world's population—the children. The need for bringing out clearly the 10 between world economic conditions and child welfare had thus become even more urgent in the last few years.

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. (1) for
(4) before | (2) since
(5) from | (3) by | 5. (1) development
(4) recession | (2) economy
(5) downfall | (3) wars |
| 2. (1) risks
(4) tips | (2) glimmers
(5) assets | (3) studies | 6. (1) emphasis
(4) suppositions | (2) aims
(5) scenes | (3) glimpses |
| 3. (1) development
(4) slackness | (2) downfall
(5) failure | (3) recovery | 7. (1) delved
(4) investigated | (2) taught
(5) preached | (3) propagated |
| 4. (1) analysts
(4) findings | (2) journalists
(5) people | (3) surveys | | | |

Answers

1. (2) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (1) 5. (1) 6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (5) 9. (3) 10. (1)