Dhritrashtra's discomfort was evident though he tried to (1) it. He said, "I don't see why this is a matter of (2) concern. At the appropriate time, when the planets are aligned (3), the proclamation of my eldest son, Duryodhana, as the crown prince, shall (4)." Duryodhana's face lit up on hearing this. But there were soft (5) as a wave of uneasiness swept through the royal court. Vidura (6) up to speak, "Your Majesty, you have (7) in the past that you are only a representative of King Pandu. (8), when the time comes, you should (9) Pandu's eldest son as his successor and the crown prince." (10) had Vidura said this, than a large number of courtiers echoed his statement in unison.

1. 1. shelter 2. show
   3. hide 4. pack

2. 1. quiet 2. dull
   3. grave 4. sober

3. 1. dimly 2. bravely
   3. brightly 4. favourably

4. 1. be making 2. be made
   3. make 4. be make

5. 1. calls 2. roars
   3. murmurs 4. shouts

6. 1. stood 2. stand
   3. has stood 4. was standing

7. 1. trusted 2. attested
   3. proclaimed 4. decided

8. 1. Such 2. Until
   3. So 4. If

9. 1. celebrate 2. coronate
   3. collate 4. collaborate

10. 1. Hardly 2. Scarcely
    3. No sooner 4. Barely

Passage

The ground beneath our feet seems rock solid, but our planet's surface is in fact a dynamic grid of slowly moving sections known as tectonic plates. Normally this motion is incredibly slow, showing itself only on geological timescales. This motion builds up stress in the crust. If the stress rises beyond a critical threshold, a portion of the crust will give way, shifting suddenly and violently. This sudden motion occurs

along a fault- a weak zone in the earth's crust; the result is felt as an earthquake. The destructive power of an earthquake depends on the depth of its focus.

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In the most common earthquakes known as shallow focus events, the focus is just a few dozen kilometers below the surface. Because the crust is in motion so close to the surface, these quakes are most powerful and deadly. In contrast, deep focus quakes originate hundreds of kilometers below the surface and cause less damage. Earthquakes can also occur beneath the ocean; such oceanic quakes can trigger enormous tidal waves or tsunamis. The first practical scale for measuring earthquakes was developed by geologist Charles Richter and the scale scientists use today still bears his name.

A quake with magnitude between 2 and 3 is the lowest normally felt by the people. A magnitude 5 is considered moderate and a magnitude 6 or higher is considered major. Major earthquakes release far more energy than any man-made explosion. The 1906 San Francisco earthquake with a magnitude of 8.3 was approximately one million times as powerful as the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The earthquake in Bhuj, measured 8.1 on the Richter scale. No one can predict exactly where or when the next major earthquake will occur. However, seismologists have several methods at their disposal that allow them to make educated guesses.

A statistical study of historical earthquakes in a given region shows how frequent earthquakes of different magnitudes have been in the past. From these figures they can guess how likely future earthquakes will be. Seismologists can also measure how much stress a region is under and how quickly that stress is increasing. That knowledge along with the elapsed time since the last quake helps scientists determine if another earthquake is likely in the region. This method is far from perfect, though, and requires extremely detailed seismological data which simply isn't available for most regions

1. Which of these statements is NOT correct?

1. Oceanic quakes can trigger devastating tsunamis.

2. Major earthquakes release more energy than man-made explosives and bombs.

3. The destructive power of an earthquake depends on the depth of its focus.

4. The tectonic plates are rapidly moving sections which build stress in the earth's crust.

2. The passage mainly deals with

1. the phenomenon behind the occurrence of earthquakes and their measurement.

2. the contribution of Charles Richter in developing a scale for measuring earthquakes.

3. how the seismologists can accurately predict earthquakes based on precise data.

4. the history of earthquakes and the devastation caused by them.

3. The deep focus earthquakes are less damaging because

1. the crust in motion is very close to the surface and its effect passes away quickly.

2. they can be predicted well in advance and precautions can be taken.

3. they are very rare and their intensity is usually low to moderate.

4. the motion of the crust is thousands of kilometers deep under the surface.

4. What does the phrase 'educated guess' mean in the passage?

1. a gut feeling guess made by scientists based on intuition and foreboding.

2. a guess based on knowledge and experience which is likely to be correct.

3. a wild guess which is not based on any statistical data.

4. a guess made by educated people like seismologists which is always correct.

5. An earthquake is caused due to the

1. incredibly slow motion of the tectonic plates on the earth's crust.

2. deep focus that originates hundreds of kilometers below the surface of the earth.

3. sudden violent shifting of the crust along a weak zone when excessive stress builds up.

4. shallow focus just a few dozen kilometers below the earth's surface.

1. Making ropes is one of the oldest trades in the world.

P. People used them for tethering animals, for drawing water from wells and for dragging large stones which were used in building.

Q. We know that people made ropes several centuries back.

R. They made them from camel hair and from twisted grass.

S. We have found pieces of rope in very old Egyptian tombs.

6. We have found too, ropes which were made of thin copper wire in the city of Pompeii, which was destroyed by a volcano 2000 years ago.

1) QSRP **2) PRQS**

3) SQPR **4) QSPR**

2. The king was distressed because his people were lazy.

P. All cursed the stone and blamed the Government.

Q. Then the king had the stone removed.

R. Next day people passed by and went round it.

S. He had a big stone put in the middle of the road one night.

6. Under the stone the king had placed a purse full of money.

1) PSRQ 2) SRPQ

3) QPRS 4) PQRS

3. September 2005.

P. I felt such a great weight on me that I could barely move.

Q. As the doors closed behind me, I was overcome by deep loneliness and despair.

R. I was leaving behind my family and I didn't know when I would see them again.

S. I was going through the departure gate at the airport in Holguin, Cuba.

6. In my hands I held my prayer book.

1) PRSQ 2) RQPS

3) SQRP 4) PSRQ

4. The recipe of making white sauce is very simple.

P. Stir the mixture of maida and butter constantly.

Q. Put one table spoon of fine flour (maida) when the butter gets heated.

R. Heat one table spoon of butter in a pan.

S. Add one cup of milk to the mixture and cook for one minute.

6. Add salt and pepper to taste.

1) QRSP 2) PRQS

3) SRQP

4) RQPS

CLOZE TEST-1

1. 3
2. 3
3. 4
4. 2
5. 3
6. 1
7. 3
8. 3
9. 2

10.3

PASSAGE

1. 4
2. 1
3. 4
4. 2
5. 3

PQRS

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4