



Cloze Test

Hidden terror was, till now, believed to be (1) mainly to the less developed regions of the world — the 9/11 attack in the U.S. was seen as an (2), or exception, rather than the rule in this respect. Since 2015, however, with the attack in January of that year on the Charlie Hebdo offices in Paris, followed by a series of major terrorist incidents in Brussels, Paris, Nice, Berlin and Istanbul during the past two years, it is (3) that the developed world is no longer (4) from terror strikes. The Islamic State (IS) has claimed responsibility for the vast majority of these attacks, though this may not be true in all cases. What is not disputed any longer is that the West now has a sizeable number of radicalised Islamist elements who are willing to (5) acts of terror — either on their own, or under instructions from elsewhere.

- 1. (a) found (b) related
(c) confined (d) referred
- 2. (a) aberration (b) issue
(c) complex (d) achievement
- 3. (a) evident (b) cleared
(c) diffident (d) permanent
- 4. (a) protected (b) disregarded

- (c) in tune (d) impunity
- 5. (a) perform (b) disputed
(c) create (d) perpetrate

Passage

The regal period 7 (53–509 BC) and the early republic (509–280 BC) are the most poorly documented periods of Roman history because historical accounts of Rome were not written until much later. Greek historidid not take serious notice of Rome until the Pyrrhic War (280–275 BC), when Rome was completing its conquest of Italy and was fighting against the Greek city of Tarentum in southern Italy. Rome’s first native historian, a senator named Quintus Fabius Pictor, lived and wrote even later, during the Second Punic War (218–201 BC). Thus historical writing at Rome did not begin until after Rome had completed its conquest of Italy, had emerged as a major power of the ancient world, and was engaged in a titanic struggle with Carthage for control of the western Mediterranean. Fabius Pictor’s history, which began with the city’s mythical Trojan ancestry and narrated events up to his own day,



established the form of subsequent histories of Rome. During the last 200 years BC, 16 other Romans wrote similarly inclusive narratives. All these works are now collectively termed “the Roman annalistic tradition” because many of them attempted to give a year-by-year (or annalistic) account of Roman affairs for the republic. Although none of these histories are fully preserved, the first 10 books of Livy, one of Rome’s greatest historians, are extant and cover Roman affairs from earliest times to the year 293 BC (extant are also Books 21 to 45 treating the events from 218 BC to 167 BC). Since Livy wrote during the reign of the emperor Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), he was separated by 200 years from Fabius Pictor, who, in turn, had lived long after many of the events his history described. Thus, in writing about early Rome, ancient historians were confronted with great difficulties in ascertaining the truth.

They possessed a list of annual magistrates from the beginning of the republic onward (the consular fasti), which formed the chronological framework of their accounts.

Religious records and the texts of some laws and treaties provided a bare outline of major events. Ancient historians fleshed out this meagre factual material with both native and Greek folklore. Consequently, over time, historical facts about early Rome often suffered from patriotic or face-saving reinterpretations involving exaggeration of the truth, suppression of embarrassing facts, and invention.

The passage is mainly about

1. the ancient Roman and Greek histories
2. the use of myths and folklore in ancient Roman history
3. the ancient documentation of Roman history
4. Rome’s first native historian

After reading the passage, it can be inferred that it is an extract from

1. an encyclopaedic entry on ancient Rome
2. a book on archaeology
3. a report on Roman conquests
4. a news report

“extant are also Books 21 to 45” here the word ‘extant’ means

1. still existing
2. partially lost



3. enlarged

4. lost forever

Which period in ancient Roan history is most poorly documented?

1. 509–280 BC

2. 218 BC to 167 BC

3. 27 BC- AD 14

4. 218–201 BC

What did the early Roman historiuse to fill up details in the historical accounts of events?

1. texts of laws and treaties

2. Roman and Greek folklore

3. religious records

4. list of annual magistrates

Sentence Arrangement

1. A. I have seen a great many houses in my time, little and big, new and old, built of stone and of wood, but of one house I have kept a very vivid memory.

B. It was, properly speaking, rather a cottage than a house -- a tiny cottage of one story, with three windows, looking extraordinarily like a little old hunchback woman with a cap on.

C. The cottage was lost to sight among the mulberry-trees, acacias, and poplars planted by the grandfathers and great-grandfathers of its present occupants

D. It had white stucco walls, tiled roof, and a dilapidated chimney.

1. BDAC

2. ACBD

3. ABDC

4. CDBA

2. 1. A vacation is looked forward to as a time to relax.

A. But, destiny had other plans for me.

B. I was very excited to go on a vacation to Goa.

C. My bags were packed and I decided to retire early for the night.

D. It is a welcome break from the daily routine which is often monotonous.

6. I fell off the bed and fractured my foot!

1. DBCA

2. ABDC

3. BCDA

4. CBAD

3. Sentence A is the beginning whereas sentence F is the last sentence of the para.

The middle four sentences are jumbled up. Select the option that gives their correct order forming a meaningful and coherent paragraph.



A. When I studied Engineering thirty-five years back, I was the only girl in the course.

B. People often ask me how I managed.

C. I could only see boys and more boys everywhere.

D. But when I look back I feel it was not very difficult.

E. Having a girl in the class was unusual for the boys, and initially I was the target for a lot of teasing.

F. But over a period of time they became my best friends.

1. ECDB 2. CBDE

3. BDEC 4. CBED

4. A. We soon ran into a nomad's tent, where we were well received and allowed to graze our yak to his heart's content.

B. She quickly made us cups of butter tea, and for the first time I drank this brew with relish.

C. This time our hostess was a young woman.

D. Only then did we notice what a picturesque figure our young hostess made.

E. The warmth ran through our frozen bodies and brought us to life again.

F. She wore a sheepskin cloak reaching down to the ground and in her long black pigtail she wore mussel shells, silver coins, and various cheap ornaments imported from abroad.

1. CBED 2. CBDE

3. BDEC 4. ECDB

5. A. When Tarun failed in his terminal examinations, his father was very angry with him.

B. It was a day he wanted to erase from his life and so he took to running.

C. His friends too made fun of him.

D. The sun beat down to check his rage but nothing could stop Tarun.

E. He ran all around the park.

F. After about an hour, he was fully exhausted and his fury having subsided, he threw himself on a bench and started to pant.

1. BDEC 2. CEBD

3. CBED 4. ECDB

Cloze test

1. C

2. A

3. A

4. A



5. D

passage

1. 3

2. 1

3. 1

4. 1

5. 2

Para jumbles

1. 3

2. 1

3. 2

4. 1

5. 3

English With Rani Ma'am