100+ Cloze Test Questions must do for all type of Competitive Exams

Directions (1-105): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to ..(1).. itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about $70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below $45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price ..(2).. have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook ..(3).. by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at $70 should offer some ..(4).. to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the ..(5).. of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at $70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However,
given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases.

Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the end of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to move from direct subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

**Question 1:**
A) dynamic  
B) aegis  
C) backward  
D) armor  
E) brace

**Question 2:**
A) barricade  
B) redoubt  
C) dynamics  
D) rampart  
E) protection

**Question 3:**
A) palisade  
B) parapet  
C) bastille  
D) influenced  
E) finished

**Question 4:**
A) bastion  
B) consummate  
C) native  
D) respite  
E) resume
Question 5:  
A) bulwark  
B) conclude  
C) national  
D) restart  
E) onslaught  

Question 6:  
A) buttress  
B) beginning  
C) preserving  
D) local  
E) completing  

Question 7:  
A) munitions  
B) deterrence  
C) endured  
D) adopted  
E) immunity  

Question 8:  
A) fortress  
B) fortification  
C) dike  
D) continue  
E) desist  

Question 9:  
A) garrison  
B) resorting  
C) frustrate  
D) withholding  
E) fence  

Question 10:  
A) embankment  
B) imposing  
C) citadel
D) refusing
E) deny

When courts clarify earlier orders, the understanding is that they would have considered more facts, applied better reasoning, and foreseen later (11). But when the Supreme Court last week confirmed its December order on banning sale of liquor near National and State highways, it not only (12) many of the impractical aspects of the original judgment, but went on to assert that the (13) would cover not just retail outlets but hotels and bars too. What (14), or logically sets apart, the sale of liquor along highways from that along interior roads? Apparently, the order is intended to (15) drunk driving, which is without doubt a contributor to road accidents and fatalities. But if tougher laws can make up for weak enforcement, then judicial officers can just as well replace law-enforcers. The court’s clarification goes against the opinion Attorney-General Mukul Rohatgi gave the Kerala government that the December order applied only to retail (16) and not to establishments such as bar-attached hotels, and beer and wine parlours. What was a harsh order is now (17) in its sweep. Retail outlets can perhaps move another 500 m with minimal expense and no great loss of clientele. But established hotels and clubs enjoy no such luxury. All of a sudden, what was a great advantage of location is a major disadvantage. The order does not (18) outlets in cities and towns, where most of the consumers are local residents, nor does it (19) between hotel guests and passing drivers. If drunk driving along the highways is the provocation for the order, there can be no reason to cover clubs that serve only their members. It is one thing to order the closure of shops () dotting the highways, and quite another to target establishments in cities and towns, which cannot move, and which will lose their clientele to others. State governments face a huge loss in revenue. Smaller administrative units such as Union Territories will be the worst-hit. Such quirky orders have inevitably led to quirky responses. The UT of Chandigarh, for instance, has declared all city roads as urban roads. Puducherry, which includes (20) such as Mahe, will find relocation of many shops impossible. They are caught between the highway and the sea. Goa, a small State that depends heavily on tourism, is in a similarly difficult situation.

**Question 11:**
A) yielding
B) pliable
C) eventualities
Question 12:
A) ending
B) flexible
C) unlikelihood
D) reiterated
E) inconstant

Question 13:
A) infrequent
B) irregular
D) outdoor
E) proscription
F) allowance

Question 14:
A) permission
B) distinguishes
C) occasional
D) sporadic
E) belittle

Question 15:
A) prevent
B) uncommon
C) unusual
D) debase
E) furthest

Question 16:
A) farthest
B) degrade
C) depress
D) outlets
E) disgrace

Question 17:
A) allow
B) assist
Chief minister Yogi Adityanath on Saturday picked up a broom here to convey his seriousness towards making Uttar Pradesh clean, a day after he expressed regret over the state's poor rating in the cleanliness (21)_________. Accompanied by ministerial colleague Suresh Khanna and other officials, the chief minister arrived at the congested Baloo Addar locality in the heart of the city in Ram Mohan ward and swept the (22)_________. Only one city of the state, Varanasi, had figured in the list of 100 clean cities in the government's 'Swachh Survekshan-2017'. Nine others were among the 15 dirtiest districts in the country with Gonda turning out to be the dirtiest city in India. "Although this survey was taken up before we took over, our government has (23)_________ to work in this area and by December 2017 we aim to declare 30 districts and by October 2018 the entire state open defecation-free," he said in the press conference on Friday. He also gave instructions to the municipal staff present on the (24) ___________ to maintain cleanliness and said it was among the top priorities of the
government. "Why is the state capital so dirty? It is a matter of concern as to why Lucknow does not figure in the list of 100 clean cities...make all preparations before the (25) __________ of monsoon to clean the drains so that they do not overflow on the streets... "All wards should be given clear instructions on cleanliness...people should be made (26) __________ of not (27) __________ on the roads and use of dustbins" he told the municipal department officials. After taking over as the chief minister, Yogi had (28) __________ a pledge of cleanliness to (29) __________ and asked them to clean up their(30) __________.

**Question 21:**
A) Survey  
B) Observe  
C) Regard  
D) View  
E) Contemplate  

**Question 22:**
A) Street  
B) Alley  
C) Lane  
D) Parade  
E) Strip  

**Question 23:**
A) Clear-cut  
B) Undisputed  
C) Unmistakable  
D) Decided  
E) Assured  

**Question 24:**
A) Occasion  
B) Celebration  
C) Excuse  
D) Opportunity  
E) Gathering  

**Question 25:**
A) Creation  
B) Inception
C) Onset  
D) Rise  
E) Opening  
**Question 26:**  
A) Well informed  
B) Enlightened  
C) Aware  
D) Switched-on  
E) Knowledgeable  
**Question 27:**  
A) Littering  
B) Mess up  
C) Be jumbled  
D) Clutter up  
E) Be jumbled  
**Question 28:**  
A) Administered  
B) Handle  
C) Guide  
D) Boss  
E) Oversee  
**Question 29:**  
A) Officials  
B) Functionary  
C) Administrator  
D) Jack-in-office  
E) Agent  
**Question 30:**  
A) Neighborhoods  
B) Zone  
C) Quarter  
D) Region  
E) Environs
This is not a normal business cycle; monetary policy will be a lot less effective in the future; investment returns will be very low. These have come to be widely held views, but there is little understanding as to why they are true. I have a simple (31)_______ **template** for looking at how the economic machine works that helps shine some light. It has three parts.

First, there are three main forces that drive all economies: 1) productivity; 2) the short-term debt cycle, or business cycle, running every five to ten years; and 3) the long-term debt cycle, over 50 to 75 years. Most people don’t (32)_______ **exactitude** understand the long-term debt cycle because it comes along so infrequently. But this is the most important force behind what is happening now.

Second, there are three (33)_______ **asymmetry** that markets (34)_______ **gravitate** towards: 1) debt growth has to be in line with the income growth that services those debts; 2) economic operating rates and inflation rates can’t be too high or too low for long; and 3) the projected returns of (35)_______ **impecunious** have to be above those of bonds, which in turn have to be above those of cash by appropriate risk (36)_______ **tangibility**. Without such risk premiums the transmission mechanisms of capital won’t work and the economy will grind to a halt. In the years ahead, the capital markets’ (37)_______ **acquisition** mechanism will work more poorly than in the past, as interest rates can’t be lowered and risk premiums of other investments are low. Most people have never experienced this before and don’t understand how this will cause low returns, more debt monetisation and a “pushing on a string” situation for monetary policy.

Third, there are two levers that policy-makers can use to bring about these equilibriums: 1) monetary policy, and 2) fiscal policy. With monetary policy becoming relatively (38)_______ **productive**, it’s important for these two to be co-ordinated. Yet the current state of political (39)_______ **fragmentation** around the world makes effective co-(40)_______ **compass** hard to imagine.

**Question 31:**
A) cognizability  
B) limpidity  
C) limpidness  
D) explicability  
E) No correction required.

**Question 32:**
A) distinctness,
B) decipherability
C) adequately
D) lucidity
E) No correction required.

**Question 33:**
A) equilibriums
B) lopsidedness
C) shortcoming
D) disproportion
E) No correction required.

**Question 34:**
A) underneath
B) loamy
C) hebetic
D) gravid
E) No correction required.

**Question 35:**
A) subjacent
B) fecund
C) equities
D) procreant
E) No correction required.

**Question 36**
A) subsidiary
B) ferocious
C) abundant
D) premiums
E) No correction required.

**Question 37**
A) arable
B) transmission
C) obtain
D) actuation
E) No correction required.
### Question 38:
A) corner  
B) procure  
C) latch on to  
D) impotent  
E) No correction required.

### Question 39:
A) predicament  
B) induction  
C) retain  
D) acquire  
E) No correction required.

### Question 40:
A) detriment  
B) possess  
C) annex  
D) ordination  
E) No correction required.

Agriculture has always been celebrated as the primary sector in India. Thanks to the Green Revolution, India is now **self-addressed for** production. Indian agriculture has been **growing and using technologically** as well. Does that mean everything is looking bright for Indian agriculture? A superficial analysis of the above points would tempt one to say yes, but the **(the study is different)**. The reality is that Indian farmers have to face extreme poverty and financial crisis, which is **(understanding them for)** suicides. What are the grave adversities that drive the farmers to commit suicide? At a time when the Indian economy is **(up for performing)** to take on the world? Indian agriculture is **(dominantly about the)** nature. Irrigation facilities that are currently available, do not cover the entire cultivable land. If the farmers are at the **(leniency of land)** for timely water for their crops, they are at the mercy of the government for **(alternating irrigation facility)**. Any failure of nature directly affects the **(destination of farmers)**. Secondly, Indian agriculture is largely an unorganized sector, there is no **(unorganized planning)**, farmers work on lands of uneconomical sizes, institutional finances are not...
available and minimum purchase prices of the government do not, in reality, reach the poorest farmer. Added to this, the cost of agricultural inputs have been steadily rising over the years, farmers margins of profits have been ___(51)___(causing the irrigation) rise in inputs is not complemented by an increase in the purchase price of the agricultural produce. Even today, in several parts of the country agriculture, is a seasonal occupation. In many districts, farmers get only one crop per year and for the remaining part of the year, they find it ___(52)___(feasible to increase livelihood). The farmers normally resort to borrowing from money lenders, in the absence of institutionalized finance. Where institutional finance is available, the ordinary farmer does not have a chance of availing it because of the procedures involved in disbursing the finance. This calls for removing the elaborate formalities for obtaining the loans. The institutional finance, where available is mostly availed by the medium or large land owners, the small farmers do not even have the awareness of the existence of such facilities. The money lender is the only source of finance to the farmers. Should the crops fail, the farmers fall into a debt trap and crop failures piled up over the years give them no other option than ending their lives. Another disturbing trend has been observed where farmers commit suicide or deliberately kill a family member in order to avail relief and benefits announced by the government to support the families of those who have committed suicide so that their families could at least benefit from the Government’s relief programs. What then needs to be done to prevent this sad state of affairs? There cannot be one single solution to end the woes of farmers. Temporary measures ___(53)___(through donation) would not be the solution. The governmental efforts should be ___(54)___(mentioning the measures) of the small farmers wherein the relief is not given on a drought to drought basis, rather they are taught to overcome their difficulties through their own skills and capabilities. Social responsibility also goes a long way to help the farmers. The general public, NGOs, Corporates and other organizations too can play a part in helping farmers by ___(55)___(rectifying their fields) and families and helping them to rehabilitate.

Question 41:
A) perfect about
B) rely to food
C) self-sufficient in food
D) dependent to food
E) no change
Question 42:
A) longing to greenery
B) making technological advancement
C) creating marginal
D) producing grains
E) no change

Question 43:
A) reality suggests the same
B) demand is same
C) reality is bright
D) truth is far from it
E) no change

Question 44:
A) driving them to
B) bringing them for
C) drived them to
D) attracting them in
E) no change

Question 45:
A) thought of alleviate up
B) imagined for elevation
C) supposed to be gearing up
D) gradually steeping up at
E) no change

Question 46:
A) dominating over the
B) making up to
C) looking at
D) predominantly dependent on
E) no change

Question 47:
A) profit of crops
B) mercy of monsoons
C) help of landlords
D) need of having facilities
E) no change

**Question 48:**
A) alternative irrigation facilities  
B) alteration in the facility  
C) irrigation facility alteration  
D) facility to alter  
E) no change

**Question 49:**
A) right of the farmers  
B) fortunes of the farmers  
C) decision of the farmers  
D) nature of the farmers  
E) no change

**Question 50:**
A) intellectual cultivation  
B) thoughtful cultivation  
C) true approach  
D) systematic planning in cultivation  
E) no change

**Question 51:**
A) curtailing as the availability  
B) broadening because the approach  
C) narrowing because the price  
D) resulting in the occupation  
E) no change

**Question 52:**
A) far more easier to love a luxury life  
B) difficult to make both ends meet  
C) annoying to control occupation  
D) convenient to increase output  
E) no change

**Question 53:**
A) through monetary relief  
B) through retreating monsoons  
C) through deliberate meditation
Question 54:
A) ignoring the need
B) targeted at improving the entire structure
C) depending upon the need of
D) detecting the crisis engraved
E) no change

Question 55:
A) raising the marginal cost of the inputs
B) giving them fertilizers at high cost
C) motivating NGOs
D) adopting drought affected villages
E) no change

Since November 2015 the pound has escalated by over 15% against other currencies, mainly because of worries caused by last year’s Brexit franchise. As the cost of imports has risen, inflation has jumped. Figures released on November 14th showed that in October consumer-price inflation was 3%, the joint-highest level since 2012. That is squeezing Britons’ living standards. Yet there is reason to think that growth may soon be on its way down again. In the 1970s inflation was a thrash on the British economy. As unions battled with employers over wage settlements, it often rose above 20%. Yet lately inflation has become quiescent. The Bank of England won operational independence over monetary policy in 1997. Since then the annual rate of consumer-price inflation has averaged almost exactly 2%, in line with the bank’s official target. Nonetheless, as an open economy with a fairly volatile currency, Britain is prone to short-term drills in inflation. In 2011, as oil prices soared and the government increased VAT, it hit 5.2%. With weak growth in nominal wages since the financial crisis of 2008-09, even relatively small rises in the inflation rate are felt keenly by workers. The latest bout of inflation has caused real-terms wages to fall in every month since February. Yet inflation may not remain high for long. In the 1970s, workers and businesses responded to a jump in inflation by demanding ever higher wages and prices to compensate. That created a atrocious circle. This time around, however, there is little evidence of these so-called “second-round effects”. In recent months the growth in nominal wages has been only about 2% a year. Industries that are less
affected by sterling’s drop, such as those in the service sector, have not jacked up prices. Retailers are offering **63) generous** discounts to lure in the punters. Meanwhile, the effect of the pound’s **64) drop** last year will soon fade. Most measures of inflation capture the year-on-year change in prices. The worst of sterling’s post-referendum depreciation was over by October 2016. Import prices will therefore not continue to rise sharply. There is a close correlation between movements in sterling and Britain’s “core” rate of inflation (a measure which excludes the most volatile components). If that correlation continues, then within a few months the headline rate of inflation should near 2%, assuming **65) sterling** holds steady. That is no small assumption. The pound suffers whenever there is bad news about Brexit, and there is a good chance that the months ahead will contain plenty of that. If Britain edges further to the cliff edge of a “no deal” exit, sterling could start to slide again, pushing up prices. But for now, at least, inflation looks more likely to fall than to rise any further.

**Question 56:**
A) Reduced  
B) Diminished  
C) Lowered  
D) Depreciated  
E) No correction required

**Question 57:**
A) Referendum  
B) Ballot  
C) Division  
D) Recall  
E) No correction required

**Question 58:**
A) Expansion  
B) Collapse  
C) Inflation  
D) Deflation  
E) No correction required

**Question 59:**
A) Scourge  
B) Castigate  
C) Cane
D) Punish  
E) No correction required

**Question 60:**
A) Diligent  
B) Active  
C) Proactive  
D) Quick  
E) No correction required

**Question 61:**
A) Brad's  
B) Spikes  
C) Quills  
D) Agents  
E) No correction required

**Question 62:**
A) Vicious  
B) Heinous  
C) Malignant  
D) Depraved  
E) No correction required

**Question 63:**
A) Liberal  
B) Considerate  
C) Fair  
D) Abundant  
E) No correction required

**Question 64:**
A) Plunge  
B) Descend  
C) Ascend  
D) Ascent  
E) No correction required

**Question 65:**
A) Capital  
B) Prime
Email tracker is a third-party software that anyone can download and install for free. For certain (66) detracted features one has to pay a fee but the basic version is free. A person who sends mail using this software can (67) tract on the time and date at which the mail was viewed, the number of times it was viewed, the IP address of the device on which it was viewed, whether it has been forwarded to a third person or not.

(68) On the first time it seems like a handy tool. We all have been in situations where we (69) wandered whether the important mail we sent to the Boss or Professor was read or not. And where there is demand, there is an entrepreneur willing to (70) stunt on it. The tracking software (71) embedded a small, invisible image in the sent mail, and when the receiver opens the mail, it is detected and this data is received by the software to inform the sender.

There is very little awareness around the issue of mail tracking. With data consumption increasing (72) sluggishly in the past year itself, India is poised for a digital revolution. The (73) nuances of using basic services such as email need to be understood, especially by professionals in the work space. Cyber-attacks are on the (74) slump and developing countries are at the greatest risk since scant attention is being paid to issues of privacy and safety. So what you can do to stop being tracked? Change your settings and stop loading remote content on your mail. It will make your inbox a bit drab without all the pictures. This will stop most trackers but not the highly (75) expertise ones. You can also download additional software for the purpose.

**Question 66:**
A) Second  
B) Primary  
C) Prominent  
D) Additional  
E) No change required

**Question 67:**
A) be an apple of my eye  
B) keep an eye
Question 68:

A) In the first instance  
B) A quick glare  
C) A first look  
D) Looking through  
E) No change required

Question 69:

A) roaming  
B) wondered  
C) wandered  
D) did  
E) No change required

Question 70:

A) cheat  
B) memorize  
C) stabilize  
D) capitalize  
E) No change required

Question 71:

A) embeds  
B) instant  
C) assembled  
D) emblem  
E) No change required

Question 72:

A) adversely  
B) at doorstep  
C) by leaps and bounds  
D) slow down
This giant natural gas leak that hit California’s Aliso Canyon reserve in late 2015 led to a massive quantity of methane being released into the environment, contributing to man-made climate change and raising health concerns for nearby residents. (76) But the leak of more than 100,000 tonnes of methane also served as a critical test for a demand response, a practice in which electric utility companies make customers to reduce consumption in times of high demand or limited supply. (77) Faced with the shutdown of one of the largest natural gas storage facilities in the U.S utilities needed to find a way to ensure a steady electricity supply to more than 10 million people in the Los Angeles region without being able to simply build more power plants. (78) The basic concept of demand response has exited- at least in theory – since the first days of electricity use. The thinking was simply why should energy cost the same when no one is using it as its periods of highest demand? (79) in recent decades, utility companies have responded by offering financial incentives to encourage primarily commercial and industrial customers to increased their energy consumption. Recent advances in technology have made it easier to practice demand
response far some widely. (80) No innovation has been more useless than smart metres, which allow energy use to be tracked down to an few minutes of time. (81) The rise of smart homes has also allowed utility companies to communicate seamlessly with energy-gobbling home appliances, adding further precision. (82) These programmes help energy providers ensure the available electricity supply meets the demand, and most of this will occur without the average person thinking twice about it—the refrigerator might defrost or the water heater might turn on when there’s access electricity being produced while the washer and dryer might pause when there’s high demand. In exchange, participating homeowners pay lower electricity bills. (83) In an ideal world, using this smart technology that people are unaware of can evolve the system both more financially efficient. (84) Changing when a homeowner runs his dryer may not sound like a big deal, but a collective shift could pave the way for utilities to deploy more wind and solar power-energy sources that cannot be turned on and off with a flick of a switch. (85) Solar and wind power tend to be the strongest at times that do not necessarily align with consumers’ need for power. Demand response shifts usage to meet when that supply is strongest.

Question 76:
A)served
B)critical
C)practice
D)make
E)All correct

Question 77:
A)faced
B)facilities
C)steady
D)build
E)All correct

Question 78:
A)basic
B)concept
C)exited
D)theory
E)All correct

Question 79:
A) responded
B) incentives
C) primarily
D) increased
E) All correct

**Question 80:**
A) useless
B) allow
C) use
D) tracked
E) All correct

**Question 81:**
A) communicate
B) seamlessly
C) appliances
D) precision
E) All correct

**Question 82:**
A) supply
B) occur
C) average
D) access
E) All correct

**Question 83:**
A) ideal
B) unaware
C) evolve
D) financially
E) All correct

**Question 84:**
A) deal
B) collective
C) pave
D) deploy
E) All correct
Question 85:
A)tend
B)necessarily
C)align
D)power
E)All correct

As Hackers wreak havoc with depressing regularity, the insurance industry finds itself forced to **(86)concede** a whole new set of risks. They range from the theft of millions of credit-card numbers from American retailers to the disabling of the power **(87)factor**, as happened in Ukraine last December. The dedicated “cyber-insurance” policies that companies offer against data breaches have become relatively routine. But the risks they insure under other policies are also affected by cyber-risks—and they are still struggling to understand this so-called “silent” cyber-exposure. Insurance that protects firms who suffer data breaches has been on offer for around 15 years. It is much harder to put a precise value on, for example, stolen health records than on a property or car. Insurers sidestep the problem by covering only the direct costs that a company incurs from a hack. Typically, these include hiring a specialised forensics firm to work out exactly what was stolen, **(88)publishing** affected customers (which 47 American states currently require), short-term business interruption and fines. The industry will be shaken up by new EU data-protection rules, which come into force in 2018 and will impose **(89)stricter** notification requirements and stiffer fines for data breaches than firms have so far faced in America. Partly because of this, the market for cyber-insurance, which represented only $2.5bn in global premium revenue in 2014 (90% of which came from American companies), is expected to treble by 2020, according to PwC, a consultancy. That would still leave it tiny in comparison with, say, the $670bn global motor-insurance market. Data breaches are, however, for the most part a manageable **(90)convenience** rather than a disaster. Despite the hundreds that take place annually, only 90 since 2010 have been reported by American companies to regulators as having had a “material” impact on their business. The bigger concern is the “silent” exposure: cyber-attacks that cause physical damage or bodily injury and can end up **(91)sedative** other policies, such as life, home or commercial-property insurance. Often, such policies, though not designed with cyber-risks in mind, do not specifically exclude them either. In some cases the difference may be minor; a **(92)hacker** who enters a house by hacking a “smart” lock will not necessarily steal...
more than one who breaks a window. But cases such as the massive damage caused to a steelworks in Germany in 2014 by hackers who (93)arrayed with a blast furnace, or the hacking of the Ukrainian power grid (blamed by many on Russia), give insurers pause. They have added (94)urgency to efforts to understand, measure and (95)discard their exposures to these new threats.

Question 86
A) havoc
B) grant
C) confess
D) contemplate
E) No correction required.

Question 87
A) device
B) view
C) grid
D) saw
E) No correction required.

Question 88:
A) notifying
B) assembling
C) producing
D) inducing
E) No correction required.

Question 89:
A) moderate
B) imprecise
C) sweeping
D) lenient
E) No correction required.

Question 90:
A) commiseration
B) solace
C) nuisance
D) grief
E) No correction required.
The default (96)intimation is that everything is vulnerable,” says Robert Watson, a computer scientist at the University of Cambridge. The reasons for this run deep. The vulnerabilities of computers stem from the basics of information technology, the culture of software development, the breakneck (97)stay of online business growth, the
economic (98)constraints faced by computer firms and the divided interests of governments. The rising damage caused by computer (99)stability is, however, beginning to spur companies, academics and governments into action. Modern computer chips are typically designed by one company, manufactured by another and then (100)placed on circuit boards built by third parties next to other chips from yet more firms. A further firm writes the lowest-level software necessary for the computer to function at all. The operating system that lets the machine run particular programs comes from someone else. The programs themselves from someone else again. A mistake at any stage, or in the links between any two stages, can leave the entire system faulty—or vulnerable to attack. It is not always easy to tell the difference. Peter Singer, a fellow at New America, a think-tank, tells the story of a manufacturing defect discovered in 2011 in some of the transistors which made up a chip used on American naval helicopters. Had the bug gone (101)unspotted, it would have stopped those helicopters firing their missiles. The chips in question were, like most chips, made in China. The navy eventually concluded that the defect had been an accident, but not without giving serious thought to the idea it had been (102)indecorous. Most hackers lack the resources to mess around with chip design and manufacture. But they do not need them. Software offers opportunities for (103)subversion in (104)dearth. In 2015 Rachel Potvin, an engineer at Google, said that the company as a whole managed around 2bn lines of code across its various products. Those programs, in turn, must run on operating systems that are themselves ever more complicated. Linux, a widely used operating system, (105)checked in at 20.3m lines in 2015. The latest version of Microsoft’s Windows operating system is thought to be around 50m lines long. Android, the most popular smartphone operating system, is 12m.

Question 96:
A) predilection
B) assumption
C) appropriate
D) requisition
E) No correction required.

Question 97:
A) shuffle
B) hobble
C) pace
D) queue
E) No correction required.

**Question 98:**
A) incentives
B) dampers
C) restrains
D) deterrents
E) No correction required.

**Question 99:**
A) peril
B) insecurity
C) dysfunction
D) jeopardy
E) No correction required.

**Question 100:**
A) moulded
B) configure
C) mounted
D) framed
E) No correction required.

**Question 101:**
A) resistant
B) spouted
C) resilient
D) dogged
E) No correction required.

**Question 102:**
A) chaste
B) deliberate
C) immodest
D) cluttered
E) No correction required.

**Question 103:**
A) subsumed
B) subordinate
C) subtle
D) subterfuge
E) No correction required.

Question 104:
A) destitution
B) paucity
C) crumb
D) profusion
E) No correction required.

Question 105:
A) amplified
B) clocked
C) accelerated
D) oscillated
E) No correction required.

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All the best for your Mains Exam 😊