

APPENDIX A
CLOZE TEST

DIRECTIONS:

1. Read the passage quickly to get the general meaning.
2. Write only one word in each blank in the column to the right. Contractions (example: don't) and possessives (John's bicycle) are one word.
3. Check your answers.

NOTE: Spelling will not count against you as long as the scorer can read the word.

EXAMPLE: The boy walked up the street. He stepped on a piece of ice.

He fell (1) but he didn't hurt himself. 1. *down*

MAN AND HIS PROGRESS

Man is the only living creature that can make and use tools. He is the most teachable of living beings, earning the name of Homo sapiens. (1) ever restless brain has used the (2) and the wisdom of his ancestors (3) improve his way of life. Since (4) is able to walk and run (5) his feet, his hands have always (6) free to carry and to use (7). Man's hands have served him well (8) his life on earth. His development, (9) can be divided into three major (10), is marked by several different ways (11) life.

Up to 10,000 years ago, (12) human beings lived by hunting and (13). They also picked berries and fruits, (14) dug for various edible roots. Most (15) the men were the hunters, and (16) women acted as food gatherers. Since (17) women were busy with the children, (18) men handled the tools. In a (19) hand, a dead branch became a (20) to knock down fruit or to (21) for tasty roots. Sometimes, an animal (22) served as a club, and a (23) piece of stone, fitting comfortably into (24) hand, could be used to break (25) or to throw at an animal. (26) stone was chipped against another until (27) had a sharp edge. The primitive (28) who first thought of putting a (29) stone at the end of a (30) made a brilliant discovery: he (31) joined two things to make a (32) useful tool, the spear. Flint, found (33) many rocks, became a common cutting (34) in the Paleolithic period of man's (35). Since no wood or bone tools (36) survived, we know of this man (37) his stone implements, with which he (38) kill animals, cut up the meat, (39) scrape the skins, as well as (40) pictures on the walls of the (41) where he lived during the winter.

(42) the warmer seasons, man wandered on (43) steppes of Europe without a fixed (44), always foraging for food. Perhaps the (45) carried nuts and berries in shells (46) skins or even in light, woven (47). Wherever they camped, the primitive people (48) fires by striking flint for sparks (49) using dried seeds, moss, and rotten (50) for tinder. With fires that he kindled himself, man could keep wild animals away and could cook those that he killed, as well as provide warmth and light for himself.