

# CLOZE TEST

**Directions (1-6): A paragraph is given below with six blanks. Below, six different phrases are also given, which will fill these blanks and make a coherent passage. You must find the correct place for these phrases and fill in the blanks.**

India shouldn't fret over US President Donald Trump telling Apple Inc's CEO Tim Cook not to make the country its next major manufacturing-cum-export hub after China. "We put up with all the plants you built in China for years.   (m)  ," Trump claims to have said. Delhi mustn't take that comment too seriously. Cook is ultimately accountable to the shareholders of Apple, which now makes about 40 million out of its 220 million-odd iPhones sold globally in India, and the balance from China. The Cupertino-headquartered tech giant's plans to expand its operations in India are purely   (n)   and the perceived need to diversify supply chains from China as part of a larger geopolitical risk mitigation strategy. These are business decisions,   (o)  , however powerful. India's focus should be on making itself   (p)  , but all global companies that made China their factory to produce for the world. That would mean going beyond assembling to creating a full-fledged manufacturing ecosystem — of the sort already existing in India's automotive and ancillary sectors and needing replication in industries such as smart phones, computers and consumer electronics. All this requires economies of scale,   (q)  , like China's. But true cost-competitiveness and operational scale-up comes only from making for the domestic as well as global market. Trump's exhortation to Cook to confine Apple's make-in-India plans to only taking

care of iPhone sales in India seems more like wishful thinking. And India must prove just that — through stable policies,   (r)   by expanding both production capacity and the local supplier base.

- 1. making it worthwhile for Apple to deepen its engagement**
- 2. a preferred investment destination for not just Apple**
- 3. a function of the cost-competitiveness of assembling handsets here**
- 4. we are not interested in you building in India**
- 5. not made overnight or unmade at the whim of one person**
- 6. which India can partly offer through its largely domestic market**

<p>India shouldn't fret over US President Donald Trump telling Apple Inc's CEO Tim Cook not to make the country its next major manufacturing-cum-export hub after China. "We put up with all the plants you built in China for years. <b>__(m)__</b>," Trump claims to have said. Delhi mustn't take that comment too seriously. Cook is ultimately accountable to the shareholders of Apple, which now makes about 40 million out of its 220 million-odd iPhones sold globally in India, and the balance from China. The Cupertino-headquartered tech giant's plans to expand its operations in India are purely <b>__(n)__</b> and the perceived need to diversify supply chains from China as part of a larger geopolitical risk mitigation strategy. These are business decisions, <b>__(o)__</b> , however powerful. India's focus should be on making itself <b>__(p)__</b>, but all global</p>	<p>companies that made China their factory to produce for the world. That would mean going beyond assembling to creating a full-fledged manufacturing ecosystem — of the sort already existing in India's automotive and ancillary sectors and</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

needing replication in industries such as smart phones, computers and consumer electronics. All this requires economies of scale, \_\_**(q)**\_\_, like China's. But true cost-competitiveness and operational scale-up comes only from making for the domestic as well as global market. Trump's exhortation to Cook to confine Apple's make-in-India plans to only taking care of iPhone sales in India seems more like wishful thinking. And India must prove just that — through stable policies, \_\_**(r)**\_\_ by expanding both production capacity and the local supplier base.

**1. making it worthwhile for Apple to deepen its engagement**

**2. a preferred investment destination for not just Apple**

**3. a function of the cost-competitiveness of assembling handsets here**

**4. we are not interested in you building in India**

**5. not made overnight or unmade at the whim of one person**

**6. which India can partly offer through its largely domestic market**

“We put up with all the plants you built in China for years. **\_\_(m)\_\_\_**,” Trump claims to have said. Delhi mustn’t take that comment too seriously.

**Question 1:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place m**?

(a) 6

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 4

(e) 3

The Cupertino-headquartered tech giant's plans to expand its operations in India are purely \_\_\_\_**(n)**\_\_\_\_\_ and the perceived need to diversify supply chains from China as part of a larger geopolitical risk mitigation strategy.

**Question 2:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place n**?

(a) 5

(b) 3

(c) 6

(d) 4

(e) 1

These are business decisions,  
\_\_\_\_\_ (o) \_\_\_\_\_ , however powerful.

**Question 3:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually  
and grammatically fill the **place o**?

(a) 4

(b) 3

(c) 6

(d) 2

(e) 5



India's focus should be on making itself \_\_\_\_\_**(p)**\_\_\_\_\_, but all global companies that made China their factory to produce for the world.

**Question 4:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place p**?

(a) 4

(b) 2

(c) 5

(d) 3

(e) 1

All this requires economies of scale,  
\_\_\_\_\_ **(q)** \_\_\_\_\_, like China's.

**Question 5:**

Which of the following phrases can  
contextually and grammatically fill the  
**place q?**

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 6

(d) 5

(e) 4

And India must prove just that — through stable policies, \_\_\_\_\_(r)\_\_\_\_\_ by expanding both production capacity and the local supplier base.

**Question 6:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place r**?

(a) 1

(b) 6

(c) 3

(d) 2

(e) 5

**Directions (7-12): A paragraph is given below with six blanks. Below, six different phrases are also given, which will fill these blanks and make a coherent passage. You must find the correct place for these phrases and fill in the blanks.**

Traditional workshops are today giving way to manufacturing units that demand digital fluency, competency in data analysis, AI and robotics-related skills and the ability to work with climate-friendly engineering technologies. However, for at least a decade, **\_\_(m)\_\_\_**. Only a small fraction of graduates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) get placed in the cutting-edge economy. The deficit also means that a large section of **\_\_(n)\_\_\_**. The government's move to overhaul ITIs was, therefore, long overdue. Last week, the Union Cabinet approved the National Scheme for Industrial Training Institute Upgradation and sanctioned the setting up of five National Skilling Training Institutes (NSTI). The Rs 60,000-crore scheme aims to **\_\_(o)\_\_\_**. Established shortly after Independence, ITIs were intended to serve as vocational training centres for the emerging industrial sector. Today, India has close to 15,000 such institutes. **\_\_(p)\_\_\_** when the National Council for Vocational Training relaxed rules, leading to a mushrooming of private ITIs. However, abetted by a faulty monitoring system, many flouted even the most basic norms. Audits conducted by the Directorate General of Training revealed that **\_\_(q)\_\_\_** or lacked basic safety measures. The government's move to restrict the new programme to 1,000 ITIs could streamline the system. Twenty lakh youth will be skilled in the revamped ITIs over five years.

By conservative estimates, **\_\_(r)\_\_\_**.

- 1. forge links between the technical education ecosystem and industry**
- 2. accreditation was granted to ITIs even while they were under construction**
- 3. the youth lacks avenues and support systems to realise its potential**
- 4. this would cater to about a fifth of the human capital needs of industry**
- 5. nearly 80 per cent of them came up after 2006-2007**
- 6. surveys and reports have been flagging the skill deficits of the Indian workforce**

Traditional workshops are today giving way to manufacturing units that demand digital fluency, competency in data analysis, AI and robotics-related skills and the ability to work with climate-friendly engineering technologies. However, for at least a decade, **\_\_(m)\_\_\_**. Only a small fraction of graduates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) get placed in the cutting-edge economy. The deficit also means that a large section of **\_\_(n)\_\_\_**. The government's move to overhaul ITIs was, therefore, long overdue. Last week, the Union Cabinet approved the National Scheme for Industrial Training Institute Upgradation and sanctioned the setting up of five National Skilling Training Institutes (NSTI). The Rs 60,000-crore scheme aims to **\_\_(o)\_\_\_**. Established shortly after Independence, ITIs were intended to serve as

vocational training centres for the emerging industrial sector. Today, India has close to 15,000 such institutes. **\_\_(p)\_\_\_** when the National Council for Vocational Training relaxed rules, leading to a mushrooming of private ITIs.

However, abetted by a faulty monitoring system, many flouted even the most basic norms. Audits conducted by the Directorate General of Training revealed that \_\_**(q)**\_\_ or lacked basic safety measures. The government's move to restrict the new programme to 1,000 ITIs could streamline the system. Twenty lakh youth will be skilled in the revamped ITIs over five years. By conservative estimates, \_\_**(r)**\_\_.

- 1. forge links between the technical education ecosystem and industry**
- 2. accreditation was granted to ITIs even while they were under construction**
- 3. the youth lacks avenues and support systems to realise its potential**

- 4. this would cater to about a fifth of the human capital needs of industry**
- 5. nearly 80 per cent of them came up after 2006-2007**
- 6. surveys and reports have been flagging the skill deficits of the Indian workforce**

However, for at least a decade, \_\_\_\_\_(m)\_\_\_\_\_.  
Only a small fraction of graduates from the  
Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) get placed in the  
cutting-edge economy.

**Question 7:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually  
and grammatically fill the **place m**?

(a) 6

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 4

(e) 3



The deficit also means that a large section of \_\_\_\_\_**(n)**\_\_\_\_\_. The government's move to overhaul ITIs was, therefore, long overdue.

**Question 8:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place n**?

(a) 5

(b) 3

(c) 6

(d) 4

(e) 1

The Rs 60,000-crore scheme aims to \_\_\_\_\_ **(o)** \_\_\_\_\_. Established shortly after Independence, ITIs were intended to serve as vocational training centres for the emerging industrial sector.

**Question 9:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place o**?

(a) 4

(b) 3

(c) 6

(d) 1

(e) 5

\_\_\_\_\_ **(p)** \_\_\_\_\_ when the National Council for Vocational Training relaxed rules, leading to a mushrooming of private ITIs.

**Question 10:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place p**?

(a) 4

(b) 2

(c) 5

(d) 3

(e) 1

Audits conducted by the Directorate General of Training revealed that \_\_\_\_**(q)**\_\_\_\_ or lacked basic safety measures.

**Question 11:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place q**?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 6

(d) 5

(e) 4

Twenty lakh youth will be skilled in the revamped ITIs over five years. By conservative estimates, \_\_\_\_**(r)**\_\_\_\_.

**Question 12:**

Which of the following phrases can contextually and grammatically fill the **place r**?

(a) 1

(b) 6

(c) 4

(d) 2

(e) 5

**Directions (13-20): A paragraph is given below with three blanks. Phrases are provided below in the form of a 'Match the Following'. First, solve the 'Match the Following' to determine the consecutive pairs of phrases, which will then fit appropriately into the three respective blanks in the paragraph.**

## Passage I

The Yamuna in Delhi spans only 22 km of the river's more than 1,400-km stretch. Yet, the Capital accounts for 75 per cent of the Yamuna's pollution. In March, a report of the parliamentary standing committee on water resources pointed out that the river is virtually non-existent in Delhi. It underlined that the river loses all its environmental flow — the volume and quality of water required by a water body to maintain its health and perform its ecological functions — downstream of the Wazirabad Barrage.     (m)    . The quality of the river's waters was among the issues in the Delhi Assembly elections. Now, the Centre has come together with Delhi's new government to resolve the longstanding problem.     (n)    . However, much will depend on the project's fine print. Similar plans have run out of steam in the past. The project plans to use sewage treatment plants (STPs) to restore some of the river's ecological functions. Water treated by these plants will be discharged downstream of the Wazirabad and Okhla barrages. For that, the efficiency of the STPs needs to be increased. Delhi Pollution Control

Committee reports, in recent years, have underlined that at least half of Delhi's STPs do not meet operating standards.     (o)    . The new government in Delhi appears to have embarked on a course correction. However, the Centre and the Delhi government will be mistaken to completely rely on treated water to revive the Yamuna's environmental flows — water cleansed at STPs is not freshwater.

## Passage I

The Yamuna in Delhi spans only 22 km of the river's more than 1,400-km stretch. Yet, the Capital accounts for 75 per cent of the Yamuna's pollution. In March, a report of the parliamentary standing committee on water resources pointed out that the river is virtually non-existent in Delhi. It underlined that the river loses all its environmental flow — the volume and quality of water required by a water body to maintain its health and perform its ecological functions — downstream of the Wazirabad Barrage.

\_\_\_\_(m)\_\_\_\_. The quality of the river's waters was among the issues in the Delhi Assembly elections. Now, the Centre has come together with Delhi's new government to resolve the longstanding problem. \_\_\_\_ (n) \_\_\_\_ . However, much will depend on the project's fine print.

Similar plans have run out of steam in the past. The project plans to use sewage treatment plants (STPs) to restore some of the river's ecological functions. Water treated by these plants will be discharged downstream of the Wazirabad and Okhla barrages.



For that, the efficiency of the STPs needs to be increased. Delhi Pollution Control Committee reports, in recent years, have underlined that at least half of Delhi's STPs do not meet operating standards.

\_\_\_\_(o)\_\_\_\_.The new government in Delhi appears to have embarked on a course correction. However, the Centre and the Delhi government will be mistaken to completely rely on treated water to revive the Yamuna's environmental flows — water cleansed at STPs is not freshwater.

**Question 13:**  
**Solve the 'Match the Following' to determine the consecutive pairs of phrases that should appropriately fit into the given blanks.**

Column I	Column II	Column III
<b>(P)</b> Their joint action plan ticks a few of	<b>(S)</b> for most of its Delhi stretch, instead, it carries the waters emptied by	<b>(V)</b> on restoring the river’s environmental flows.
<b>(Q)</b> In other words, the Yamuna simply does not have freshwater	<b>(T)</b> the right boxes — particularly salient is the project’s emphasis	<b>(W)</b> and the Centre were not on the same page.
<b>(R)</b> In the past 10 years, projects to upgrade	<b>(U)</b> these plants suffered because the Delhi government	<b>(X)</b> more than 20 drains, except during the monsoon months when there is good rainfall.

- (a) PUW, QTV, RSX
- (b) PSV, QTX, RUW
- (c) PTV, QSW, RUX
- (d) PTV, QSX, RUW
- (e) PUW, QSX, RTV

It underlined that the river loses all its environmental flow — the volume and quality of water required by a water body to maintain its health and perform its ecological functions — downstream of the Wazirabad Barrage.

\_\_(m)\_\_. The quality of the river's waters was among the issues in the Delhi Assembly elections. \_\_(n)\_\_. However, much will depend on the project's fine print. Similar plans have run out of steam in the past. \_\_(o)\_\_. The new government in Delhi appears to have embarked on a course correction.

#### Question 14:

**Based on the previous question, which of the following consecutive pairs should fit in the blanks (m), (n), and (o), respectively?**

- (a) (Q\_,\_), (R \_, \_), (P \_, \_)
- (b) (R\_,\_), (P \_, \_), (Q \_, \_)
- (c) (Q\_,\_), (P \_, \_), (R \_, \_)
- (d) (P\_,\_), (R \_, \_), (Q \_, \_)
- (e) (R\_,\_), (Q \_, \_), (P \_, \_)

## **Passage II:**

In September 2021, the Union government announced a series of measures to support the ailing telecom sector. **\_\_(m)\_\_\_**. As part of the measures, the government also created an option that allowed for the conversion of interest amounts and dues pertaining to deferred payment into equity. In early 2023, the government chose to convert Rs 16,133 crore of interest dues owed by Vodafone Idea into equity. And now, a few days ago, it decided to convert the outstanding spectrum auction dues of Rs 36,950 crore into equity. As a consequence, the government will now own roughly 49 per cent of Vodafone Idea. The existing promoter, the Aditya Birla Group (its stake in the entity will come down from 14.41 per cent to 9.5 per cent) and Vodafone Plc (whose ownership will fall to 16.07 per cent from 24.39 per cent), will, however, continue to exercise operational control over the company. **\_\_(n)\_\_\_**. But the question is: Will it help turn around the fortunes of the beleaguered telco? Vodafone Idea has been seeing a steady erosion in its customer base. As of December 31 2024, the company had 199.8 million subscribers, down from 215 million in the third quarter of 2023-24. Its average revenue per user (ARPU) stood at Rs 156 in September 2024

compared to Bharti Airtel's Rs 233 and Reliance Jio's 195. The company also has the lowest data usage (GB per subscriber per month) amongst the three players. **\_\_(o)\_\_\_**. But, as reported in this paper, Vodafone Idea also owes around Rs 2.3 lakh crore as of December 2024, of which Rs 77,000 crore is on account of AGR dues and Rs 1.4 lakh crore is the spectrum liability. Any further conversion of dues owed by the telco would result in the government's stake crossing 50 per cent.

<p><b><u>Passage II:</u></b></p> <p>In September 2021, the Union government announced a series of measures to support the ailing telecom sector.</p> <p><b>__(m)__.</b> As part of the measures, the government also created an option that allowed for the conversion of interest amounts and dues pertaining to deferred payment into equity. In early 2023, the government chose to convert Rs 16,133 crore of interest dues owed by Vodafone Idea into equity. And now, a few days ago, it decided to convert the outstanding spectrum auction dues of Rs 36,950 crore into equity. As a consequence, the government will now own roughly 49 per cent of Vodafone Idea. The existing promoter, the Aditya Birla Group (its stake in the entity will come down from 14.41 per cent to 9.5 per cent) and Vodafone Plc (whose ownership will fall to 16.07 per cent</p>	<p>from 24.39 per cent), will, however, continue to exercise operational control over the company.<b>__(n)__.</b> But the question is: Will it help turn around the fortunes of the beleaguered telco? Vodafone Idea has been seeing a steady erosion in its customer base.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>As of December 31 2024, the company had 199.8 million subscribers, down from 215 million in the third quarter of 2023-24. Its average revenue per user (ARPU) stood at Rs 156 in September 2024 compared to Bharti Airtel's Rs 233 and Reliance Jio's 195. The company also has the lowest data usage (GB per subscriber per month) amongst the three players. __<b>(o)</b>__. But, as reported in this paper, Vodafone Idea also owes around Rs 2.3 lakh crore as of December 2024, of which Rs 77,000 crore is on account of AGR dues and Rs 1.4 lakh crore is the spectrum liability. Any further conversion of dues owed by the telco would result in the government's stake crossing 50 per cent.</p>	
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

**Question 15:**  
**Solve the 'Match the Following' to determine the consecutive pairs of phrases that should appropriately fit into the given blanks.**

Column I	Column II	Column III
<b>(P)</b> Its strategy to improve its position seems to rest on undertaking	<b>(S)</b> capital expenditure to strengthen its 4G network	<b>(V)</b> and roll out 5G services speedily which could help push up subscriber numbers and revenues.
<b>(Q)</b> This conversion will ease	<b>(T)</b> gross revenues, cutting spectrum usage charges,	<b>(W)</b> giving it breathing space in the near term.
<b>(R)</b> These included redefining what constitutes adjusted	<b>(U)</b> the company's cash flow woes,	<b>(X)</b> and a moratorium/deferment on unpaid dues, among others.

- (a) PTX, QSV, RUW
- (b) PUV, QTX, RSW
- (c) PSV, QUW, RTX
- (d) PSW, QUX, RTV
- (e) PTW, QUX, RSV

\_\_(m)\_\_. As part of the measures, the government also created an option that allowed for the conversion of interest amounts and dues pertaining to deferred payment into equity.

\_\_(n)\_\_. But the question is: Will it help turn around the fortunes of the beleaguered telco?

\_\_(o)\_\_. But, as reported in this paper, Vodafone Idea also owes around Rs 2.3 lakh crore as of December 2024, of which Rs 77,000 crore is on account of AGR dues and Rs 1.4 lakh crore is the spectrum liability.

### Question 16:

**Based on the previous question, which of the following consecutive pairs should fit in the blanks (m), (n), and (o), respectively?**

(a) (P \_\_, \_\_), (Q \_\_, \_\_), (R \_\_, \_\_)

(b) (Q \_\_, \_\_), (R \_\_, \_\_), (P \_\_, \_\_)

(c) (R \_\_, \_\_), (P \_\_, \_\_), (Q \_\_, \_\_)

(d) (P \_\_, \_\_), (R \_\_, \_\_), (Q \_\_, \_\_)

(e) (R \_\_, \_\_), (Q \_\_, \_\_), (P \_\_, \_\_)