

## Express View on price of tomatoes: No red flag

Till two **decades** or so, tomatoes were a luxury during May-July and mostly available in the winter and spring months. Their retail prices **rising** some five times to an average of Rs 100/kg in the last one month **is** a **reminder** of tomatoes not being a vegetable for the hot and **humid** season.

While **amenable** to growing round the year, **plantings** happen mainly during June-August (with the monsoon rains) and October-November. **Given** a 120-125 days' crop cycle — the first fruits are ready for **harvesting** after 60-70 days and the **subsequent** "flushes" every 7-10 days — it means that the supplies **pick up** from mid-August and **tail off** towards March-end.

But **thanks to** breeding of **hybrids** that can **withstand** high temperatures, plus water-saving technologies such as **drip irrigation** and **plastic mulching**, farmers are now also planting tomatoes during December-April for selling through the summer till August. And they realise better prices too.

Neither should consumers complain nor must the government worry about the current **skyrocketing** tomato prices. **Summer tomatoes**, even though **cultivated** in places such as Kolar in Karnataka and Junnar in Maharashtra, **are** not supposed to come cheap. This time, the crop itself was impacted because of **pest** and disease attacks, an **abnormally** hot February and — **ironically** — a price crash in March-April that **led** farmers not **to** harvest beyond 1-2 **pickings**. The price **spiral** now is, **to that extent**, a **one-off phenomenon** because of too many things happening at once. Tomatoes are, **moreover**, **perishable** and not amenable to storage, **unlike** potatoes or onions. **Processing** of surplus tomato into **puree** or paste for use when prices of fresh **produce spike is** a good idea — **provided** consumers accept it. It **probably** makes more practical sense to wait for the next season's crop. In this case, that could be in about two months' time.

From a larger policy **standpoint**, overall **price stability** is what **counts**. **Fretting** over individual items within the consumer food basket — their costing more during certain months — **serves** no useful purpose.

A year or even six months ago, **everything** from **edible** oil to wheat and milk **was on fire**. Those **generalised** food **inflationary pressures** have clearly **subsided**. Even if tomatoes are expensive, **the likes of** onion, potato and most other fruits and vegetables aren't. Besides, high prices are an **incentive** for farmers to produce more. **Policymaking** should be as **sensitive** to price crashes as **surges**.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'

## Vocabulary

1. **Red flag** (phrase) – a warning of danger.  
खतरे की चेतावनी.
2. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years  
दशक
3. **Reminder** (noun) – A thing that causes  
someone to remember something. की  
याद दिलाता है
4. **Humid** (adjective) – Moist, damp,  
muggy, wet नम
5. **Amenable (to)** (adjective) – willing to  
accept में सक्षम होना
6. **Round the year** (phrase) – Throughout  
the entire year साल भर
7. **Planting** (noun) – the activity of putting  
plants into the ground or into a  
container of soil so that they will grow  
रोपण
8. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking  
into account, bearing in mind, given  
that, in view of. देखते हुए
9. **Harvest** (verb) – to pick and collect  
crops, फसल काटना
10. **Subsequent** (adjective) – following,  
succeeding, next, later. बाद में
11. **Flush** (noun) – the period or intervals in  
which fruits or crops become ready for  
harvest after the initial pickings. लाल हो  
जाना
12. **Pick up** (phrasal verb) – improve,  
increase, rise, recover. बढ़ना
13. **Tail off** (phrasal verb) – decrease, lessen,  
diminish, subside. कम होना
14. **Thanks to** (phrase) – due to, because of,  
as a result of, owing to. की वजह से
15. **Hybrid** (noun) – a thing made by  
combining two different elements.  
संकरण
16. **Withstand** (verb) – resist, endure,  
survive, bear. सहना
17. **Drip irrigation** (noun) – a type of micro-  
irrigation system that has the potential  
to save water and nutrients by allowing  
water to drip slowly to the roots of  
plants, either from above the soil  
surface or buried below the surface. बूंद-  
बूंद सिंचाई
18. **Plastic mulching** (noun) – a product used  
in plasticulture in a similar fashion to  
mulch, to suppress weeds and conserve  
water in crop production and  
landscaping.
19. **Skyrocketing** (adjective) – escalating,  
surging, increasing rapidly, shooting up.  
तेजी से बढ़ना

20. **Cultivate** (verb) – grow, raise, plant, farm. खेती करना
21. **Pest** (noun) – parasite, scourge, nuisance, annoyance. कीट
22. **Abnormally** (adverb) – unusually, extraordinarily, exceptionally. असामान्य रूप से
23. **Ironically** (adverb) – paradoxically, unexpectedly, strangely. विडम्बना स्वरूप
24. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना
25. **Picking** (noun) – the act of picking (crops or fruit or hops etc.)
26. **Spiral** (noun) – a progressive rise or fall of prices उतार – चढ़ाव (कीमतों में)
27. **To that extent** (phrase) – To that degree, To that level, As far as that is concerned, So much so. उस हद तक
28. **One-off** (adjective) – done, made, or happening only once एक-बार
29. **Phenomenon** (noun) – Occurrence, Event, Happening, Situation. घटना
30. **Moreover** (adverb) – Additionally, Furthermore, Besides, In addition. इसके अलावा
31. **Perishable** (adjective) – (especially of food) likely to decay or go bad quickly. सड़ने योग्य
32. **Unlike** (preposition) – Contrary to, Different from, In contrast to. के विपरीत
33. **Puree** (noun) – a smooth cream of liquidized or crushed fruit or vegetables. प्यूरी
34. **Produce** (noun) – Yield, Product, Crop, Harvest. उत्पादन/ उपज
35. **Spike** (noun) – Surge, Sharp increase, Boost, Jump. तेज वृद्धि
36. **Provided** (conjunction) – Assuming, If, On condition that, Given that. यदि, बशर्ते कि
37. **Probably** (adverb) – Likely, Possibly, Presumably, Perhaps. शायद
38. **Standpoint** (noun) – Perspective, Point of view, Outlook, Position. दृष्टिकोण
39. **Price stability** (noun) – when the average price levels are constant for more extended period and vary slowly मूल्य स्थिरता
40. **Count** (verb) – be significant; matter मायने रखना
41. **Fret** (over) (verb) – Worry about, Agonize over, Stew over. चिंता करना

42. **Serve** (verb) – be of use in achieving or satisfying. पूरा करना
43. **Edible** (adjective) – Eatable, Consumable, Digestible, Palatable. खाने योग्य
44. **On fire** (phrase) – Rapidly increasing तेजी से बढ़ना
45. **Generalised** (adjective) – Broad-based, Universal, Widespread, Common. सामान्यीकृत
46. **Inflationary pressure** (noun) – the demand and supply-side pressures that can cause a rise in the general price level.
47. **Subside** (verb) – Lessen, Decrease, Diminish, Abate. कम होना
48. **The likes of** (phrase) – The same as, Similar to, Comparable to, Such as. के समान , जैसा कि
49. **Incentive** (noun) – Encouragement, Motivation, Stimulus, Inducement. प्रोत्साहन
50. **Policymaking** (noun) – Policy formulation, Policy creation, Policy development. नीति निर्माण
51. **Sensitive** (adjective) – Responsive, Reactive, Susceptible, Receptive. संवेदनशील
52. **Surge** (noun) – Sudden rise, Increase, Upswing, Boost. तेजी से बढ़ना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Historically, tomatoes were mainly available in the winter and spring months, with higher prices during May-July.
2. Most tomato plantings occur during the monsoon season and again in October-November, leading to an abundance from mid-August until March-end.
3. Hybrid tomatoes that can withstand high temperatures, alongside water-saving technologies like drip irrigation and plastic mulching, now allow for year-round cultivation.
4. Despite higher summer tomato prices, farmers are realizing better profits.
5. The recent surge in tomato prices is primarily due to pest and disease attacks, a hot February, and a price crash in March-April that discouraged further harvesting.
6. This price increase is seen as a one-off phenomenon due to multiple simultaneous events.
7. Unlike other vegetables, tomatoes are perishable and can't be stored for extended periods.
8. Processing surplus tomatoes into puree or paste for use when fresh produce prices spike could be beneficial, provided there is consumer acceptance.
9. It might be more practical to wait for the next season's crop, which is due in about two months.
10. The focus of policy should be on overall price stability rather than the cost of individual items in the consumer food basket.
11. Concern over individual food items costing more during certain months is not helpful.
12. Price inflation that was seen a year or six months ago in commodities like edible oil, wheat, and milk has now subsided.
13. Even though tomatoes are currently expensive, other produce such as onion, potato, and most fruits and vegetables are not.
14. High prices can act as an incentive for farmers to produce more.
15. Policymaking should be as sensitive to price crashes as it is to price surges, balancing both the needs of the consumers and the farmers.

### Practice Exercise

1. **What can be inferred about the changes in tomato cultivation and its impact on pricing from the given passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The practice of planting tomatoes during December-April has increased their availability but has substantially increased their prices, as summer tomatoes are cultivated in only select regions like Kolar and Junnar.
  - B. Despite the introduction of hybrids that can endure high temperatures and the use of water-saving technologies, the pricing of tomatoes is on a constant rise because they are now cultivated throughout the year.
  - C. The introduction of hybrids that can withstand high temperatures and the use of water-saving technologies has allowed farmers to plant tomatoes during December-April, leading to higher returns even though summer tomatoes are more expensive due to certain factors.
  - D. The impact of pests and diseases, unusual weather, and price crashes in certain months are the main reasons for the high price of tomatoes, and these conditions are unaffected by the changes in tomato cultivation methods.
2. **How does the passage suggest policymakers should approach price variations in individual items within the consumer food basket?**
  - A. Policymakers should focus on maintaining overall price stability instead of worrying about the price fluctuations of individual items.
  - B. Policymakers should actively intervene to control the high prices of individual food items to protect consumers from the impact of inflation.
  - C. Policymakers should concentrate on individual food items as high prices of certain items like tomatoes could lead to general inflation.
  - D. Policymakers should prevent farmers from planting crops in off-seasons to avoid price spikes in individual items within the consumer food basket.
3. **Which of the following statements is INCORRECT based on the information provided in the passage?**
  - (i) The crops of tomatoes are mainly planted during June-August and October-November.
  - (ii) Tomatoes are perishable and cannot be stored for a long duration like potatoes or onions.
  - (iii) The cultivation of tomatoes is primarily limited to the winter and spring months due to the crop's inability to withstand high temperatures.
    - A. only (i)
    - B. (i), (ii)
    - C. (ii), (iii)
    - D. only (iii)
4. **Identify whether the given statements are true or false.**

- A. The cultivation of tomatoes has become possible during December-April, thanks to breeding of hybrids that can withstand high temperatures and water-saving technologies.
- B. The price spike of tomatoes is a regular phenomenon due to their year-round cultivation and the associated costs.
- A. A is true and B is false.
- B. A is false and B is true.
- C. Neither A nor B is true.
- D. Both A and B are true.
5. **Direction: Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.**

**The Union budget numbers indicate that the government has once again chosen to be conservative in the assumptions it has made for estimating its fiscal position.**

**P.** If collections this year outstrip the revised estimates, it will make the task of achieving next year's targets even less challenging.

**Q.** Based on tax collections in the first nine months of the year (April to December), and the revised estimates for the full year, it appears that the Centre has budgeted for tax collections to fall in the last quarter.

**R.** Even for the last quarter (January-December) of this year, the government appears to have been rather cautious in its estimation of revenue receipts.

**S.** In a similar vein, for the upcoming financial year, it has estimated tax collections to grow even lower than nominal GDP growth — gross tax revenues are pegged to grow at just 9.6 per cent.

**T.** This seems cautious, considering that the Economic Survey, tabled a day earlier, had pegged real GDP growth at 8-8.5 per cent.

**U.** To begin with, it has assumed a nominal GDP growth at 11.1 per cent in 2022-23.

Which among the following will be the **Last** sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

- A. P                      B.S                      C.T                      D.Q                      E.U

**Direction (Q6 – Q9): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them**

6. Ajeet (A)/ is a bigger scholar (B) than his brother. (C)/ No error(D)
7. Whenever I saw (A)/ him, he (B)/ has been reading the same novel. (C)/ No error(D)
8. He is (A)/ better than any boy (B)/ in the class. (C)/ No error(D)
9. Anil ought (A)/ not to tell me (B)/ your secret, but he did. (C)/ No error(D)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
- A. Recurring

- B. Fervent
- C. Desparity
- D. Overwhelm

**Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.**

was, the most telling comment on the incident was made by an injured survivor, who rightfully blamed the police for “dehumanising” the spectators. **(1)**/ When some spectators descended onto the pitch after the game and engaged in scuffles, **(2)**/ As tragic as the stampede in the Kanjuruhan Stadium, in East Java, Indonesia, that killed at least 125 people after a football game on Saturday night, **(3)**/ the police over-reacted with the use of tear gas, leading the fans on the pitch and others to scamper to the nearest gate, only to find it closed, resulting in a crowd rush and asphyxiation. **(4)** This accident is \_\_\_\_\_ **11** \_\_\_\_\_ of other crowd-related tragedies such as the deaths of eight people in January 2022 during the Africa Cup of Nations in Cameroon, those of 74 spectators in Port Said, Egypt in 2012 and 97 Liverpool supporters at Hillsborough in Yorkshire, England in 1989. In all three cases, the deaths were less the result of hooliganism and more to do with police \_\_\_\_\_ **12** \_\_\_\_\_ and crowd control failure. FIFA, football’s governing body, has come up with a clear guideline on stadium safety — “no firearms or crowd control gas shall be carried or used” by police or stewards in charge of crowd control. This guideline is not without reason. Policing of this kind is done to bring order when violence goes beyond control and descends \_\_\_\_\_ **13** \_\_\_\_\_ riots and there is little thought for public safety. With stadiums being regulated and closed spaces, using firearms or tear gas for crowd control would only result in furthering chaos and threats to public safety. It is only \_\_\_\_\_ **14** \_\_\_\_\_ that the Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights is planning to investigate the use of tear gas by the police and civil society organisations are asking for the organisers and police to be brought to trial.

With legions of passionate supporters across several countries, football is unquestionably the world’s most popular spectator sport, largely due to its simplicity and emphasis on skill and team work. But the flip side of spectator passion is that their tribal emotions for and against some teams or players overcome their appreciation of the abilities of the players or actual play. This false consciousness of identifying with the actual participants **(A)**/ in a competitive game while merely being a spectator, are a key reason **(B)**/ for the inflamed passions that come with the territory of spectator sports, **(C)**/ which are also fanned by commercial and political interests. **(D)**

While the blame for the deaths in Kanjuruhan should be on the police for **tragedies(A)** crowd control, the **recurrent(B)** nature of such **overzealous(C)** should also make every sport fan **introspect(D)** on the role of a spectator. It’s one thing to appreciate the beautiful game, it’s quite another if that appreciation turns into a fatal attraction.

**Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word given in the option (From Q11 – Q14)**

11. This accident is \_\_\_\_\_ of other crowd-related tragedies such as the deaths of eight people in January 2022 during the Africa Cup of Nations in Cameroon
- A. Reminiscent
  - B. Proprietary



- C. Infinitesimal  
D. Stipulating
12. In all three cases, the deaths were less the result of hooliganism and more to do with police \_\_\_\_\_ and crowd control failure.  
A. Wanton  
B. Idiosyncrasy  
C. Incompetence  
D. Profound
13. Policing of this kind is done to bring order when violence goes beyond control and descends \_\_\_\_\_ riots and there is little thought for public safety.  
A. Into  
B. Of  
C. On  
D. Above
14. It is only \_\_\_\_\_ that the Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights is planning to investigate the use of tear gas by the police and civil society organisations are asking for the organisers and police to be brought to trial.  
A. Sloth  
B. laconic  
C. Portent  
D. Apt
15. **The following sentence may or may not contain an error in one of its parts. Identify the part containing the error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error' as your answers.**  
This false consciousness of identifying with the actual participants **(A)**/ in a competitive game while merely being a spectator, are a key reason **(B)**/ for the inflamed passions that come with the territory of spectator sports, **(C)**/ which are also fanned by commercial and political interests. **(D)**  
A. (A)  
B. (B)  
C. (C)  
D. (D)  
E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**  
was, the most telling comment on the incident was made by an injured survivor, who rightfully blamed the police for “dehumanising” the spectators.**(1)**/ When some spectators descended onto the pitch after the game and engaged in scuffles, **(2)**/ As tragic as the stampede in the Kanjuruhan Stadium, in East Java, Indonesia, that killed at least 125 people after a football game on Saturday night, **(3)**/ the police over-reacted with the use of tear gas, leading the fans on the pitch and others to scamper to the nearest gate, only to find it closed, resulting in a crowd rush and asphyxiation. **(4)**

- A. 2341
- B. 3124
- C. 2314
- D. 2143
- E. 3142

17. Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option 5 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

**OVERZEALOUS**

- (i) Local government officials enforcing the expulsion order were often **overzealous** in carrying out the instructions.
  - (ii) The setting of guards over ripe crops was commonplace, and the watchmen were frequently armed and occasionally **overzealous**.
  - (iii) Consequently, investigators have attempted to define more clearly the factors that may identify late talkers who will present with **overzealous** difficulties later in life.
- A. Only (i)
  - B. Only (ii)
  - C. Only (iii)
  - D. (i), (ii)
  - E. All are correct

18. In the following question, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). These words may or may not be placed in the correct order. Four options with different arrangements of these have been provided. Mark the option with the correct arrangement as the answer. If no rearrangement is required, mark option (5) as your answer.

While the blame for the deaths in Kanjuruhan should be on the police for **tragedies(A)** crowd control, the **recurrent(B)** nature of such **overzealous(C)** should also make every sport fan **introspect(D)** on the role of a spectator.

- A. A – C
- B. D – A
- C. B – C
- D. D – C
- E. No arrangement

19. Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same as expressed in the statement sentence.

- (i) All the artful maneuvers suggested by our generals meant fresh movements of the army and a lengthening of its marches,
  - (ii) The only reasonable aim was to shorten those marches
- A. Whereas

- B. Alike
- C. Due to
- D. Unless
- E. And

**20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks**

Though it was their first meeting, he was enamoured \_\_\_\_\_ her talents.

- A. To
- B. Into
- C. By
- D. Of

## Answers

1. C    2. A    3. D    4. A    5.A    6.B    7. C    8. B    9. B    10. C    11. A  
 12. C    13.A    14.D    15. B    16. B    17.D    18. A    19.A    20. D

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. C) The passage explains that farmers are now planting tomatoes during December-April thanks to hybrid breeding and water-saving technologies. Despite these tomatoes being expensive, farmers realize better prices, implying these changes have not only increased availability but also given better returns to farmers. The passage does mention the impact of pests, diseases, and weather, but it specifically points out these as reasons for the current price spike, not as persistent factors affecting the price.
2. A) The passage suggests that overall price stability is what counts from a policy standpoint, and focusing on individual items and their price changes during certain months serves no useful purpose. There's no suggestion that policymakers should actively intervene to control prices of individual items or prevent off-season planting. It also doesn't argue that high prices of certain items could lead to general inflation. Instead, the text points out that high prices can encourage farmers to produce more.
3. D) The passage states that while traditionally tomatoes were grown primarily in the cooler months, advancements such as the breeding of heat-resistant hybrids and the adoption of water-saving technologies like drip irrigation and plastic mulching have made it possible for farmers to cultivate tomatoes even in the hotter months of December-April. Thus, the claim that tomato cultivation is primarily limited to the winter and spring months due to the crop's inability to withstand high temperatures is incorrect.
4. A) A is true and B is false  
 The passage provides information that supports statement A, explaining that the introduction of hybrids that can withstand high temperatures and the use of water-saving technologies has made it possible for farmers to plant tomatoes during the months of December-April. However, the passage contradicts statement B, indicating that the recent price spike of tomatoes is a one-off event due to specific circumstances (pest and disease attacks, an unusually hot February, and a price crash that discouraged harvesting) and not a regular occurrence due to year-round cultivation.
5. **UTSRQP**  
 The Union budget numbers indicate that the government has once again chosen to be conservative in the assumptions it has made for estimating its fiscal position. To begin with, it has assumed a nominal GDP growth at 11.1 per cent in 2022-23. This seems cautious, considering that the Economic Survey, tabled a day earlier, had pegged real GDP growth at 8-8.5 per cent. In a similar vein, for the upcoming financial year, it has estimated tax collections to grow even lower than nominal GDP growth — gross tax revenues are pegged to grow at just 9.6 per cent. Even for the last quarter (January-December) of this year, the government appears to have been rather cautious in its estimation of revenue receipts. Based on tax collections in the first nine months of the year (April to December),

and the revised estimates for the full year, it appears that the Centre has budgeted for tax collections to fall in the last quarter. If collections this year outstrip the revised estimates, it will make the task of achieving next year's targets even less challenging.

6. (B) 'bigger' के बदले 'better' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'big/ bigger/ Biggest' किसी चीज का 'size' (आकार, माप, विस्तार) बताता है जबकि 'good/ better/ best' किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का 'quality' (योग्यता, क्षमता, गुणवत्ता) बताता है; जैसे-

- a. This house is bigger than that.
- b. He is a better player than you.
- c. He is a better scholar than you.

➤ 'better' will be used instead of 'bigger' because 'big/ bigger/ Biggest' refers to the 'size' (size, measure, extent) of something whereas 'good/ better/ best' refers to a person or indicates the 'quality' (ability, capability, quality) of the commodity; As-

- i. This house is bigger than that.
- ii. He is a better player than you.
- iii. He is a better scholar than you.

7. (C) 'has been reading' के बदले 'was reading' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि past में यदि कोई घटना जारी रही हो और उसी बीच कोई घटना घटी हो तो जारी घटना के लिए Past Continuous और इस बीच घटने वाली घटना के लिए Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- a. When I went there, he was reading a novel.
- b. He was reading a novel when I went there.
- c. Whenever I saw him, he was reading a novel.

➤ 'was reading' will be used instead of 'has been reading' because if an event is continuing in the past and an event has happened in the meantime, then Past Continuous for the continuing event and Simple Past for the event occurring in the meantime is used; As-

- i. When I went there, he was reading a novel.
- ii. He was reading a novel when I went there.
- iii. Whenever I saw him, he was reading a novel.

8. (B) 'any boy' के बदले 'any other boy' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि एक group के एक सदस्य की तुलना उसी group के अन्य सदस्यों से हो, तो Comparative Degree में 'any' के बाद 'other' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- a. Patna is more populous than any other town in Bihar.

➤ 'any other boy' will be used instead of 'any boy' because if a member of a group is compared with other members of the same group, then 'other' is used after 'any' in the comparative degree; As-

- i. Patna is more populous than any other town in Bihar.

9. (B) 'to tell' के बदले 'to have told' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'ought to + V1' का प्रयोग present time के लिए होता है जबकि 'ought to + have + V3' का प्रयोग past time के लिए; जैसे-

- i. You ought to read this book.
- ii. You ought to have read this book.

➤ 'to have told' will be used instead of 'to tell' because 'ought to + V1' is used for present time while 'ought to + have + V3' is used for past time; As-

- i. You ought to read this book.
- ii. You ought to have read this book.

10. **Disparity** (noun) – Difference, inequality, discrepancy, disproportion, gap, inconsistency, incongruence विषमता

11. **Reminiscent** (of) (adjective) – similar to याद ताजा करना

12. **Incompetence** (noun) – ineptitude, inadequacy, inability, ineptness, inefficiency अक्षमता

13. **Descend into** (phrasal verb) – If a situation descends into a particular state, it becomes worse: खराब स्थिति में प्रवेश करना

14. **Apt** (adjective) – appropriate, fitting, suitable, proper, relevant उपयुक्त

15. 'Are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Subject' (i.e. consciousness) is singular.

16. (B) **3124**

As tragic as the stampede in the Kanjuruhan Stadium, in East Java, Indonesia, that killed at least 125 people after a football game on Saturday night, was, the most telling comment on the incident was made by an injured survivor, who rightfully blamed the police for “dehumanising” the spectators. When some spectators descended onto the pitch after the game and engaged in scuffles, the police over-reacted with the use of tear gas, leading the fans on the pitch and others to scamper to the nearest gate, only to find it closed, resulting in a crowd rush and asphyxiation.

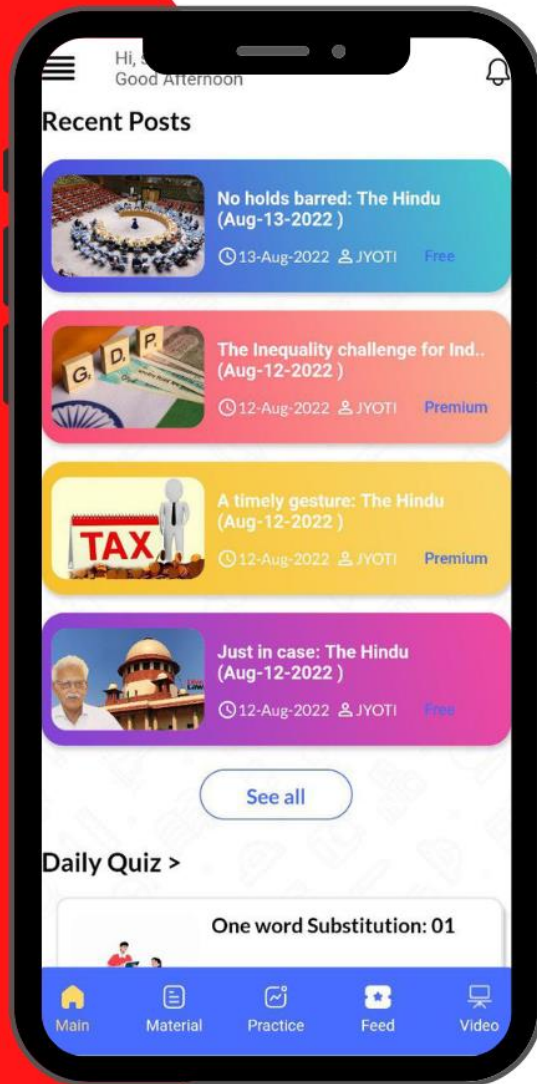
17. **Overzealous** (adjective) – Overenthusiastic, fanatical, manic, obsessive, obsessional, ardent, fervent अति उत्साही

According to the given options only (i) and (ii) are contextually correct.

Because the (iii) sentence is not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like  
Consequently, investigators have attempted to define more clearly the factors that may identify late talkers who will present with persistent difficulties later in life.

18. While the blame for the deaths in Kanjuruhan should be on the police for overzealous crowd control, the recurrent nature of such tragedies should also make every sport fan introspect on the role of a spectator

19. All the artful maneuvers suggested by our generals meant fresh movements of the army and a lengthening of its marches, **whereas** the only reasonable aim was to shorten those marches



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**