

Managing floods

EVEN as the region is **reeling under** the **unprecedented** monsoon **fury** that has **claimed** many lives and destroyed crops, property and **infrastructure** worth thousands of crores of rupees in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, the report filed in the Rajya Sabha regarding the **nationwide** losses caused by rains in the last **decade** is an eye-opener. **The data** presented by the Jal Shakti Ministry for the 2012-2021 period **says** that over 17,000 people died in floods; it **pegs** the damage to property at Rs 2.61 lakh crore.

That the **death toll** and **destruction** have continued to be **massive** over the years **reflects poorly on** the disaster management policies and flood **mitigation** measures. Despite the availability of better technology to **forecast** weather, the country seems to be **ill-prepared** to tackle the situation **on the ground**. And **rendering** most plans and strategies ineffective is the **rampant violation** of the many rules and regulations — with **impunity** — that have been **promulgated** to save human and animal **habitats** from the flooding. There seems to be no end to the **proliferation** of unplanned **settlements** and structures around big cities, which get **inundated** as poor **drainage** system **buckles** under heavy **spells** of rain. Similarly, as **banks** of rivers and flood **plains are** routinely **encroached** upon, blocking the natural flow of the rivers during floods, these areas **bear the brunt of** nature's **ferocity**. In HP, **haphazard concretisation** and **unscientific** cutting of mountain **slopes** to build roads and other infrastructure are the major causes of landslips during **flash floods** or **cloudbursts**. **Large-scale deforestation** and dam **breaches** also **deal deadly blows** during the monsoon.



The **key** to avoiding the **recurrence** of such **eventualities** **is** a critical review of the implementation of flood-prevention policies at all levels of **governance**. A timely and **detering response** to **flouting** of rules and **restoration** of the **ecological** balance **are imperative** for safer **environs**. **[Practice Exercise]**

- **Render** (verb) – Cause to be, make बनाना
- **Restoration** (noun) – Re-establishment, restitution, reinstatement बहाली
- **Imperative** (adjective) – vital, essential, urgent, necessary आवश्यक

Vocabulary

1. **Reel under** (phrase) – struggle or deal with something से जूझना
2. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Never having happened or existed in the past अभूतपूर्व
3. **Fury** (noun) – fierceness, ferocity, violence, turbulence, tempestuousness प्रकोप
4. **Claim** (verb) – Take lives of जान लेना
5. **Infrastructure** (noun) – facilities, structure, framework, system संरचना
6. **Nationwide** (adjective) – throughout the nation, countrywide, all over the country देशव्यापी
7. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years दशक
8. **Peg** (verb) – an arrangement that fixes a price, currency, etc. at a particular level: ठहराना
9. **Death Toll** (noun) – Fatality, loss of life, mortality rate, mortality मृत्यु के आँकड़े
10. **Destruction** (noun) – demolition, ruin, devastation, annihilation विनाश
11. **Massive** (adjective) – enormous, huge, large, substantial विशाल
12. **Reflect poorly on** (phrase) – to cast in a negative light, discredit, dishonor खराब तरह से दर्शाना
13. **Mitigation** (noun) – reduction, alleviation, diminishment, moderation घटाव
14. **Forecast** (verb) – predict, anticipate, project, estimate भविष्यवाणी करना
15. **Ill-prepared** (adjective) – unready, unprepared, inadequately prepared खराब तैयारी
16. **On the ground** (phrase) – in a situation or place where things are happening really or practically जमीनी स्तर पर
17. **Rampant** (adjective) – unchecked, uncontrolled, widespread, unrestrained अनियंत्रित/ बड़े पैमाने पर
18. **Violation** (noun) – breach, infringement, transgression, breaking उल्लंघन
19. **Impunity** (noun) – exemption, freedom, immunity from punishment माफी, दण्ड मुक्ति
20. **Promulgate** (verb) – declare, announce, proclaim, publicize घोषणा करना
21. **Habitat** (noun) – dwelling, living environment, surroundings आवास
22. **Proliferation** (noun) – rapid increase, growth, expansion, multiplication प्रसार
23. **Settlement** (noun) – Community, village, town, colony, hamlet, township बस्ती

24. **Inundate** (verb) – flood, swamp, deluge, overwhelm बहा देना
25. **Drainage system** (noun) – the system of removing excess water or liquid waste जल निकासी की व्यवस्था
26. **Buckle** (verb) – collapse, give way, yield, cave in, falter टूटना
27. **Spell** (noun) – Period of heavy rain भारी बारिश
28. **Bank** (noun) – shore, riverside, riverbank, embankment तट
29. **Encroach** (verb) – trespass, infringe, invade, violate अतिक्रमण करना
30. **Bear the brunt of** (phrase) – to face the worst part of something unpleasant or harmful; to suffer the main part or force of something सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान झेलना
31. **Ferocity** (noun) – savagery, brutality, fierceness, vehemence उग्रता
32. **Haphazard** (adjective) – disorganized, unmethodical, random, unplanned अव्यवस्थित
33. **Concretisation** (noun) – the act of making something concrete, solid, or tangible; making an idea or concept real ठोसीकरण
34. **Unscientific** (adjective) – not based on or reflecting the principles and methods of science अविज्ञानिक
35. **Slope** (noun) – incline, gradient, slant, tilt ढलान
36. **Flash flood** (noun) – a sudden and severe flood that occurs within a short period of time अचानक आई बाढ़
37. **Cloudburst** (noun) – a sudden, very heavy downpour of rain; intense rainfall event बादल फटने की घटना
38. **Large-scale** (adjective) – extensive, widespread, broad-based, comprehensive व्यापक
39. **Deforestation** (noun) – the action of clearing a wide area of trees; cutting down of trees on a large scale वनों की कटाई
40. **Breach** (noun) – An opening or a breakthrough of a dam sometimes caused by rapid erosion of a section of earth embankment by water. बांध का टूटना
41. **Deal a blow** (phrase) – cause a setback, be a hindrance, make a situation more difficult or less likely to succeed झटका देना
42. **Key** (noun) – Solution, कुंजी/ समाधान
43. **Recurrence** (noun) – repetition, reiteration, happening again दोहराव
44. **Eventuality** (noun) – a possible event or outcome. संभावित घटना
45. **Governance** (noun) – the act or process of governing; ruling, controlling, leading शासन

46. **Deterring** (adjective) – discouraging, dissuading, inhibiting हतोत्साहित
organisms in a particular environment
पारिस्थितिक संतुलन
47. **Flout** (verb) – disregard, ignore, neglect, violate अवहेलना करना
48. **Ecological balance** (noun) – a state of equilibrium within a community of
49. **Environ** (noun) – surroundings, environment, conditions, circumstances
परिवेश

Summary of the Editorial

1. The region is facing unprecedented monsoon fury, with significant loss of lives and destruction in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana.
2. The report in the Rajya Sabha highlights nationwide losses caused by rains in the last decade.
3. Data from the Jal Shakti Ministry for the 2012-2021 period reveals over 17,000 deaths and Rs 2.61 lakh crore in property damage.
4. The continual high death toll and destruction indicate a failure in disaster management policies and flood mitigation measures.
5. Despite advancements in weather forecasting technology, the country remains ill-prepared to handle the situation on the ground.
6. Plans and strategies are rendered ineffective due to rampant violations of rules aimed at protecting human and animal habitats from flooding.
7. Unplanned settlements and structures around big cities, coupled with poor drainage systems, exacerbate the problem.
8. Routine encroachment on river banks and floodplains, blocking natural river flow, leads to these areas bearing the brunt of flooding.
9. In Himachal Pradesh, improper concretization and unscientific cutting of mountain slopes cause landslips during flash floods or cloudbursts.
10. Large-scale deforestation and dam breaches contribute to monsoon-related disasters.
11. A critical review of flood-prevention policies' implementation is necessary to avoid future recurrence.
12. Timely and deterring responses to rule violations are vital to curb the disaster's impact.
13. Restoration of ecological balance is imperative for creating safer environments.
14. The editorial underscores the urgent need for a multi-level approach, including policy overhaul and strict enforcement.
15. There is an emphasis on a long-term strategic vision that prioritizes human safety and environmental integrity over short-term gains or negligence in planning and regulation.

Practice Exercise: Banking Pattern Based

1. **Paragraph 1 is giving the answer to which of the following questions mentioned in options?**
 - A. How much was spent by the Jal Shakti Ministry in preventing floods from 2012 to 2021?
 - B. What measures have been taken to improve the infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana? [Editorial Page]
 - C. What are the details of the nationwide losses caused by rains in India in the 2012-2021 period?
 - D. What actions are being taken by the Rajya Sabha to combat the monsoon fury?
 - E. How are the residents of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana coping with the monsoon fury?
2. **What are the primary reasons mentioned in the passage that contribute to the massive death toll and destruction due to floods and natural disasters?**
 - (i) Ill-preparation despite better weather forecast technology
 - (ii) Violation of rules and regulations related to disaster management
 - (iii) Haphazard concretisation,
 - (iv) Unscientific cutting of mountain slopes
 - (v) Lack of critical review of flood-prevention policies
 - A. (i), (ii)
 - B. (i), (v)
 - C. (ii), (iii)
 - D. (iv), (iii), (v)
 - E. None of the above
3. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred as a significant contributing factor to the continual massive destruction caused by floods over the years in the region?**
 - A. The death toll alone
 - B. Heavy spells of rain
 - C. A critical review of flood-prevention policies
 - D. The use of technology to forecast weather
 - E. The rampant violation of rules and regulations, coupled with ill-preparedness in tackling situations
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Joyful
 - B. Objective
 - C. Critical
 - D. Indifferent
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The beauty of nature and landscapes
 - B. The economic growth of the region
 - C. The failures in disaster management and need for better policies
 - D. The technological advancements in weather forecasting

Direction (Q6- Q9): Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023, that is being deliberated upon by a Joint Committee of Parliament, is a contentious _____(a)_____piece of legislation that signals the complex challenges involved in balancing industrial development and the conservation of forests. While industrialisation inevitably means _____(b)_____greater tracts of forest land and ecosystems, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been the mantelpiece legislation that has empowered the state to regulate this and impose costs on such industrial exploitation. Originally meant for notified forests, a landmark Supreme Court judgment, in the T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad case (1996), among other things, broadened the scope of such protection to even those not officially classified so. India's forest cover has seen only marginal increases, as biennial reports of the Forest Survey of India _____(c)_____. Growth in forest cover inside officially recorded forests is _____(d)_____, or at best incremental.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

6. The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023, that is being deliberated upon by a Joint Committee of Parliament, is a _____(a)_____piece of legislation that signals the complex challenges involved in balancing industrial development and the conservation of forests.

Fill the most appropriate option in (a)

- (i) Counteract
- (ii) Pecuniary
- (iii) Considerable
- (iv) Contentious

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

7. While industrialisation inevitably means _____(b)_____greater tracts of forest land and ecosystems, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been the mantelpiece legislation that has empowered the state to regulate this and impose costs on such industrial exploitation.

Fill the most appropriate option in (b)

- (i) Diverging
- (ii) Usurping
- (iii) Unchanging
- (iv) Unanimity

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iv) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

8. India's forest cover has seen only marginal increases, as biennial reports of the Forest Survey of India _____(c)_____.

Fill the most appropriate option in (c)

- (i) Entail
- (ii) Illustrate
- (iii) involve
- (iv) inducement

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (i) and (ii) E. None of the above

9. Growth in forest cover inside officially recorded forests is ____ (d) ____, or at best incremental.

Fill the most appropriate option in (d)

- (i) Stagnant
 (ii) Expedite
 (iii) Enveloped
 (iv) Languid
 A. Only (i) B. Only (iv) C. Only (iii) D. Both (iii) and (ii) E. None of the above

Direction: In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part contains a phrase that may be correct or erroneous. Find out which is the correct phrase that should replace the error in bold, if there is any, and which makes the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No improvement required', mark option E 'No improvement required' as the answer.

10. Despite his hardworking attitude and dedication, he could neither achieve his goal and instead found himself facing unexpected challenges.
- A. neither achieve his goal nor instead found
 B. neither achieve his goal nor find
 C. neither achieve his goal nor found
 D. neither achieving his goal and instead find
 E. No improvement required

Directions (Q11 – Q14): Five sentences P, Q, R, S, and T are given below, you need to rearrange the sentences so that the five sentences can together form a meaningful paragraph.

- P.** A recipe for disaster as it aimed to encourage unregulated and unplanned construction in an earthquake-prone zone. The NGT's swift decision to stay the implementation of the plan in May and now shelving it is a validation of the voices of protest.
- Q.** It has been termed illegal for seeking to override the ban on construction in the city's core and green areas.
- R.** The populist move by the BJP government was seen as flawed and lacking in vision.
- S.** The scrapping of the Shimla Draft Development Plan, 2041, by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) brings a sigh of relief.
- T.** The development guide for Himachal Pradesh's capital city for the next two decades was roundly criticised at its unveiling in April this year.
11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
 B. (Q)
 C. (R)
 D. (S)
 E. (T)
12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)

- B. (Q)
- C. (R)
- D. (S)
- E. (T)

13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- A. (P)
- B. (Q)
- C. (R)
- D. (S)
- E. (T)

14. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- A. (P)
- B. (Q)
- C. (R)
- D. (S)
- E. (T)

15. **Direction: In the following questions, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A),(B), (C), (D). These words may or may not be placed in their places. Four options with different arrangements of these words are given. Mark the option with the correct arrangements the answer. If no change is required, mark 'No arrangement required' as your answer.**

Foremost among the challenges faced during the **deleterious(A)** of the project was the **incipience(B)** effect of bureaucratic obstruction, leading many to **condemn(C)** the entire process as **inefficient(D)** and misguided.

- A. ADCB
- B. ACDB
- C. DBCA
- D. BACD
- E. No arrangement required

Directions (Q16 – Q17): In the following sentence, four words are given in bold, out of which one word is misspelled. Find the misspelled word

16. The **extraordinary** (A) **enlargement** (B) of our budget has led to positive **remifications** (C) and increased **disbursement** (D) of funds."

- A. (A)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (D)
- E. None of the above

17. The **mammoth** (A) task required **meticulous** (B) planning, filled with **jubilation** (C) and led to increased **apprehension**, showing the company's **benevoilence** (D)."

- A. (A)
- B. (B)

- C. (C)
- D. (D)
- E. None of the above

Direction: 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 E 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

18. ANEW

- (i) The film tells **anew** the story of his rise to fame and power.
 - (ii) They can **anew** afford to buy a bigger apartment
 - (iii) He has spent the past three months in Florida, **anew** for medical treatment, but in actual fact to avoid prosecution
- A. (i), (ii)
 - B. Only (i)
 - C. Only (ii)
 - D. (i), (iii)
 - E. None of the above

Direction (Q19 – Q20): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

- 19. We swam up to the drowning man, (A)/ caught hold of his clothes (B) / before he could go down again (C)/ and pulled him out safe to the shore. (D)/ No Error(E)
- 20. If I was knowing (A)/ why he was absent, (B)/ I would have (C) / informed you. (D)/ No Error (E)

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **C) What are the details of the nationwide losses caused by rains in India in the 2012-2021 period?**

The paragraph 1 provides information on the unprecedented monsoon fury in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana and goes on to mention a report filed in the Rajya Sabha regarding the nationwide losses caused by rains between 2012 and 2021. This includes statistics presented by the Jal Shakti Ministry, such as the number of deaths and the estimated damage to property. Therefore, the correct answer to the question is option C, as it directly relates to the content of the paragraph.

2. A. (i) Ill-preparation despite better weather forecast technology, (ii) Violation of rules and regulations related to disaster management

The passage explicitly states that the massive death toll and destruction are reflecting poorly on the disaster management policies and flood mitigation measures. Two main reasons cited are the country's ill-preparation to handle the situation on the ground, even with better weather forecast technology, and the violation of rules and regulations with impunity, including unplanned settlements and poor drainage systems. Options B, C, D, and E do not accurately represent the primary reasons mentioned in the passage for the ongoing disaster-related problems.

3. **E) The rampant violation of rules and regulations, coupled with ill-preparedness in tackling situations**

The passage explicitly identifies several contributing factors to the ongoing issue of floods and destruction in the region. While elements like heavy rain, weather forecasting technology, and flood-prevention policies are mentioned, they are not positioned as primary problems. The correct answer, option E, encompasses two of the most significant underlying issues discussed in the passage. These include the "rampant violation of the many rules and regulations" and the fact that "the country seems to be ill-prepared to tackle the situation on the ground."

4. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical, as the author reflects on the failures in disaster management policies, flood mitigation measures, and enforcement of rules and regulations in the face of unprecedented monsoon fury. The expression of discontent and the urgent call for a review of implementation emphasizes the critical tone.

5. **C) The failures in disaster management and need for better policies**

The passage focuses on the challenges and failures in disaster management, particularly in handling monsoons and floods. It highlights the inadequacy of existing policies, lack of preparedness, violations of rules, and emphasizes the need for a critical review and implementation of flood-prevention policies. Thus, the main theme revolves around the failures in disaster management and the call for improvements in policies and governance.

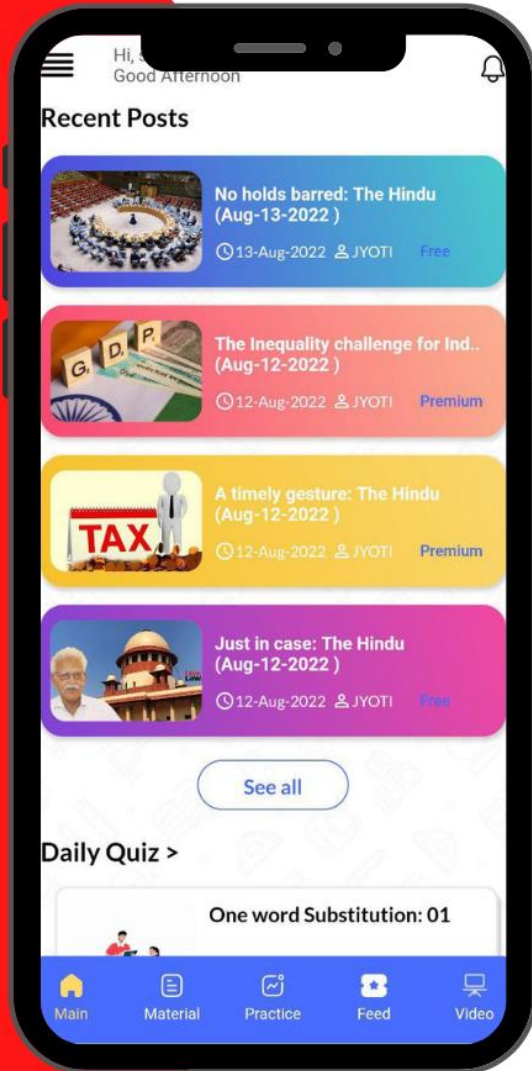
6. E) 'Contentious' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contentious" का अर्थ होता है विवादास्पद या झगड़ा, जो इस context में इस कानून के परिवादी प्रकृति को दर्शाता है। 'Counteract' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का प्रतिक्रिया करना, 'Pecuniary' का अर्थ है संबंधित पैसे से, और 'Considerable' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Contentious' should be used because it means causing or likely to cause disagreement or controversy, which reflects the disputable nature of this piece of legislation. Whereas, 'Counteract' means to act against something, 'Pecuniary' means relating to money, and 'Considerable' means significant, which don't fit in this context.
7. B) 'Usurping' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "usurping" का अर्थ होता है अधिकार या संपत्ति को ग़लत तरीके से हस्तगत कर लेना। जंगल की ज़मीन को औद्योगिक विकास के लिए उपयोग करने की बात करते समय, यह word context के अनुसार सही होता है। 'Diverging' का अर्थ है विचलित करना या अलग हो जाना, 'Unchanging' का अर्थ है अपरिवर्तित रहना, और 'Unanimity' का अर्थ है एकमत होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Usurping' should be used because it means to take over power or property in an illicit way. In the context of using forest land for industrial development, this word is appropriate. Whereas, 'Diverging' means to deviate or differ, 'Unchanging' means to remain the same, and 'Unanimity' means being of one mind, which don't fit in this context.
8. B) 'Illustrate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "illustrate" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाना या समझाना। इस context में, Forest Survey of India की biennial reports ने वन आवरण में केवल marginal increase को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाया है। जबकि 'Entail' का अर्थ होता है अनिवार्य रूप से शामिल होना, 'Involve' का अर्थ है शामिल करना, और 'Inducement' का अर्थ है प्रेरणा या प्रोत्साहन, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Illustrate' should be used because it means to make something clear by using examples, pictures, or diagrams. In this context, the biennial reports of the Forest Survey of India clearly depict the only marginal increase in forest cover. Whereas, 'Entail' means to necessarily involve, 'Involve' means to include, and 'Inducement' means motivation or incentive, which don't fit in this context.
9. A) 'Stagnant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "'Stagnant' " का अर्थ होता है स्थिर रहना या न बढ़ना। जबकि 'Expedite' का अर्थ है तेज़ी से बढ़ाना, 'Enveloped' का अर्थ है ढकना, और 'Languid' का अर्थ है सुस्त या धीमा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Stagnant' should be used because it means to be still or not growing. Whereas, 'Expedite' means to speed up, 'Enveloped' means to cover or enclose, and 'Languid' implies slow or relaxed, which don't fit in this context.
10. B. neither achieve his goal nor find

The structure "neither ... nor ..." is used to show that two or more things are not true or that two or more things do not happen. In the given sentence, the proper use of this structure is required to convey the correct meaning. The correct choice is option B, "neither achieve his goal nor find," as it maintains parallelism in the sentence and uses the correct structure.

➤ structure "न ही ... ना ..." का use दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है कि दो या दो से अधिक बातें सच नहीं हैं या दो या दो से अधिक बातें नहीं होती हैं। दिए गए sentence में, सही अर्थ को convey करने के लिए इस संरचना का सही उपयोग आवश्यक है। correct choice B है, "न ही उसका लक्ष्य हासिल कर सके ना खुद को अनपेक्षित चुनौतियों का सामना करते पाए", क्योंकि यह sentence में parallelism बनाए रखता है और सही संरचना का उपयोग करता है।

11. **D) S:** Sentence S introduces the main subject - the scrapping of the Shimla Draft Development Plan, 2041, by the NGT, which brings relief.
12. **E) T:** Sentence T follows S, as it elaborates on the development guide for Himachal Pradesh's capital city for the next two decades, providing more detail about the plan mentioned in S. The reference to "its unveiling in April this year" helps with time sequencing.
13. **C) R:** Sentence R comes next as it provides an opinion on the plan, describing it as flawed and lacking in vision. The use of "The populist move" refers back to the plan, showing a clear noun-pronoun relationship.
14. **A) P:** Sentence P continues with the criticism, explaining the disaster potential of the plan, mentioning "it" (referring back to the plan) and the NGT's decision in May to stay the implementation. The time sequence further helps to link this sentence.
Sentence Q concludes the paragraph, describing a legal aspect of the situation, terming the plan as illegal for seeking to override certain bans. So, the correct sequence is STRPQ
15. **D) BACD**
Foremost among the challenges faced during the incipience of the project was the deleterious effect of bureaucratic obstruction, leading many to condemn the entire process as inefficient and misguided.
16. **C)** The correct spelling is "ramifications," not "remifications." All the other words are spelled correctly.
17. **D)** The correct spelling is "benevolence," not "benevoilence." All the other words are spelled correctly
18. **B) Anew** (adverb) – again, once more, afresh फिर से
According to the given options only (i) is contextually correct.
Because the (ii) and (iii) sentence are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like
They can presumably afford to buy a bigger apartment
He has spent the past three months in Florida, ostensibly for medical treatment, but in actual fact to avoid prosecution

19. (D) 'safe' के बदले 'safely' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'safe' एक Adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'सुरक्षित' जबकि 'safely' एक Adverb है जिसका अर्थ है 'सुरक्षित रूप से' और Verb 'pull out' की विशेषता एक Adverb बताएगा, न कि एक Adjective; जैसे-
- i. I wished him a safe Journey.
 - ii. The house was safely locked up.
- 'safely' will be used instead of 'safe', because 'safe' is an Adjective while 'safely' is an Adverb and The Verb 'pull out' will be characterized by an Adverb, not an Adjective
20. (A) 'was knowing' के बदले 'had known' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि past के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए सामान्यतः 'If+ Subject + had + V3....., S + would / could/might/should have + V3.' का प्रयोग होता है और प्रश्न में दिये गए वाक्य में past का unreal situation है।
- 'had known' will be used instead of 'was knowing', because to express an unreal situation of the past, 'If+ Subject + had + V3....., S + would / could/might/should' have + V3.' is used and the sentence given in the question there is an unreal situation of the past



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