

Capturing the monsoon: its variance and the message

India needs all-weather insurance against **vagaries** of global climate

For the first time since 2018, India has reported a **deficit** monsoon. From June to September this year, India received 82 cm of rainfall, nearly 6% lower than the 89 cm that is considered 'normal'. Beginning April, there were enough indications that the monsoon would be **subdued** with an **El Niño on the horizon**. This **cyclical warming** of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean usually **corresponds** to a decline in rainfall over India, particularly the north-west. Between 2019 and 2022, the Indian monsoon was significantly impacted by the **converse phenomenon** – a cooling **La Niña** – that sometimes is **associated** with above normal rainfall. By those **metrics**, the **expectations** of a normal monsoon in 2023 **were muted**. However, the **experience** of the monsoon this year **was far from** the ordinary. About 9% of the country received 'excess' rainfall with 18% getting '**deficient**' and the rest of the country, 'normal' rainfall. While on one hand, **August** – the second-most important monsoon month – **posted** a third less than its normal, **several States** in north India, which were expecting **minimal** rainfall, **were deluged following** multiple **episodes** of record rainfall. July, **for instance**, saw exceptionally heavy rainfall in Chandigarh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, **resulting in** floods and **landslides**. Several cities were left **grappling with** serious flooding over several days. **Cloudbursts** were reported in Himachal Pradesh in August. It is **worthwhile** to note here that these **episodes** of **intense** rain **were due** to **so-called western disturbances** that are extra tropical storms from the Mediterranean region and normally not expected to **play a major part in** the monsoon. Thus, these are **fingerprints** of the **wide-ranging** impacts of **anthropogenic warming**.

At the other end of the **spectrum** were **drought-like** conditions in Maharashtra. Extreme water stress was also reported out of Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Karnataka, where in the case of Karnataka, matters **came to a head** with **neighbouring** Tamil Nadu over the sharing of water from the Cauvery river. The India Meteorological Department has also **forecast** a 'normal' north-east monsoon from October to December and 'normal to above-normal rainfall' over large parts of north-west India and south **peninsular** India. The signs are there of increased rains in several parts of south India. The **spatial** and **temporal variance** of the monsoon **reiterates** the need to invest in more **resilient infrastructure** that can be an all-weather insurance against the increasingly **unpredictable** vagaries of the global climate. The pattern in recent years is to improve forecast models that are better able to warn of significant changes in weather a week or two ahead than having approaches that fail to capture the **dynamics** of the Indian monsoon. More money and **expertise** should be **directed** towards this. **[Practice Exercise]**

- **Due** (adjective) – Expected
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Variance** (noun) – Difference, deviation, discrepancy, divergence, disparity अंतर
2. **Vagary** (noun) – Whim, caprice, quirk, unpredictability, fickleness अनियमितता
3. **Deficit** (adjective) – Shortfall, deficiency, shortage, scarcity, inadequacy कमी
4. **Subdued** (adjective) – Muted, restrained, toned-down, understated, suppressed सुस्त /कमजोर
5. **El Niño** (noun) – A warm ocean current of variable intensity that develops after late December along the coast of Ecuador and Peru and sometimes causes catastrophic weather conditions.
6. **On the horizon** (phrase) – Imminent, forthcoming, upcoming, approaching, looming नजदीक आ रहा
7. **Cyclical** (adjective) – Recurring, periodic, repeated, rhythmic, seasonal चक्रीय
8. **Correspond** (verb) – Match, tally, equate, coincide, agree मेल खाना
9. **Converse** (adjective) – Opposite, reverse, antithetical, contrary उलटा
10. **Phenomenon** (noun) – Occurrence, event, happening, fact, situation घटना
11. **La Niña** (noun) – A cooling of the water in the equatorial Pacific that occurs at irregular intervals and is associated with widespread changes in weather patterns complementary to those of El Niño. ला निना
12. **(be) Associated** (with) (adjective) – Connected, related, linked, correlated, tied up संबंधित
13. **Metrics** (noun) – Standards, measures, gauges, benchmarks मापदंड
14. **Muted** (adjective) – Softened, muffled, toned down, moderated, dimmed मंद
15. **Far from** (phrase) – Not at all, nowhere near, a long way from से अलग
16. **Deficient** (adjective) – Lacking, insufficient, inadequate, short, scarce कमी
17. **Post** (verb) – Report, announce, declare, publish प्रकाशित करना
18. **Minimal** (adjective) – Least, minimum, slightest, smallest, minor न्यूनतम
19. **Deluge** (verb) – Flood, inundate, swamp, submerge, drown डुबोना
20. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, ensuing, succeeding के बाद
21. **Episode** (noun) – Incident, event, occurrence, happening, experience घटना
22. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, such as उदाहरण स्वरूप

23. **Result in** (phrase) – Lead to, cause, produce, bring about परिणाम रूप में आना
24. **Landslide** (noun) – Rockslide, mudslide, avalanche; [also, an overwhelming majority in an election] भूस्खलन
25. **Grapple with** (phrasal verb) – Wrestle, struggle, deal with, confront सामना करना
26. **Cloudburst** (noun) – Downpour, deluge, torrent, flood, rainfall बारिश की मुसलधार
27. **Worthwhile** (adjective) – Valuable, meaningful, significant, rewarding, beneficial सार्थक
28. **Intense** (adjective) – Strong, fierce, powerful, profound, deep तीव्र
29. **So-called** (adjective) – Supposed, self-styled, purported, alleged कथित
30. **Western disturbance** (noun) – (Definition) A weather phenomenon characterized by extratropical storms originating from the Mediterranean region that bring sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
31. **Play a part in** (phrase) – Contribute to, be involved in, participate in भूमिका निभाना
32. **Fingerprint** (noun) – Imprint, mark, trace, sign, indication छाप
33. **Wide-ranging** (adjective) – Extensive, broad, comprehensive, sweeping व्यापक
34. **Anthropogenic warming** (noun) – Warming of the Earth's atmosphere due to human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation etc.
35. **Spectrum** (noun) – Range, gamut, scope, breadth, sweep विस्तार
36. **Drought-like** (adjective) – Arid, dry, parched, waterless सूखे की तरह
37. **Come to a head** (phrase) – a situation reaches a point where something must be done about it निर्णायक स्थिति में पहुँचना
38. **Neighbouring** (adjective) – Adjacent, nearby, next-door, adjoining पड़ोसी
39. **Forecast** (verb) – Predict, foretell, prognosticate, project पूर्वानुमान लगाना
40. **Peninsula** (noun) – Landmass, promontory, cape प्रायद्वीप
41. **Spatial** (adjective) – Geographical, dimensional, physical स्थानिक
42. **Temporal** (adjective) – Temporary, transient, short-lived, non-permanent सामयिक
43. **Reiterate** (verb) – Repeat, restate, emphasize पुनः कहना
44. **Resilient** (adjective) – Tough, hardy, robust, strong मजबूत
45. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Framework, foundation, base, structure आधारीक संरचना

46. **Unpredictable** (adjective) – Uncertain, erratic, unstable, variable अनिश्चित

47. **Dynamics** (noun) – Mechanics, motion, movement गतिकी

48. **Expertise** (noun) – Skill, mastery, proficiency, capability विशेषज्ञता

49. **Direct** (verb) – Guide, steer, lead, control निर्देशित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. For the first time since 2018, India reported a deficit monsoon.
2. From June to September, India received 6% less rainfall than the considered normal.
3. Early predictions had suggested a subdued monsoon due to the impending El Niño.
4. El Niño often leads to a decline in rainfall over India, especially in the north-west.
5. Between 2019-2022, the monsoon was influenced by La Niña, leading to above-normal rainfall.
6. The 2023 monsoon varied greatly: 9% of India had excess rainfall, 18% had deficient rainfall, and the rest received normal amounts.
7. Unexpectedly heavy rainfall in August led to flooding in various states in north India.
8. Several regions experienced unanticipated heavy rainfall due to western disturbances, indicating the effects of anthropogenic warming.
9. In contrast, Maharashtra faced drought-like conditions.
10. Water stress was observed in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Karnataka, leading to disputes between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over river water sharing.
11. The India Meteorological Department predicts a normal north-east monsoon for the next few months, with increased rainfall in parts of south India.
12. There is significant spatial and temporal variance in the monsoon.
13. To handle this unpredictability, there's a need for resilient infrastructure as insurance against global climate changes.
14. There's an ongoing effort to improve forecasting models to better predict monsoon behavior.
15. Investing in better prediction tools and expertise for understanding the Indian monsoon dynamics is crucial.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements is accurate regarding the monsoon patterns between 2019 and 2022?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. India faced deficit rainfall due to El Niño.
 - B. The Indian monsoon was significantly affected by La Niña, leading to above normal rainfall.
 - C. The monsoon pattern was consistent each year.
 - D. The years between 2019 and 2022 were characterized by a normal monsoon.
2. **Which of the following conclusions can be inferred from the passage regarding the unusual rainfall in certain parts of north India?**
 - A. The rainfall was majorly due to El Niño.
 - B. The rainfall was expected and was part of the normal monsoon.
 - C. The unusual rainfall episodes were mainly because of disturbances originating from the Mediterranean region.
 - D. The rainfall was consistent with the predictions made by the India Meteorological Department.
3. **Based on the passage, which statement about the rainfall distribution in India during the discussed period is correct?**
 - A. 18% of the country received excessive rainfall, while 9% faced a deficiency.
 - B. The majority of the country experienced above-normal rainfall.
 - C. August had higher than usual rainfall all across India.
 - D. While some parts experienced extreme rainfall, other areas like Maharashtra faced drought-like conditions.
4. **What is the tone of the second paragraph?**
 - A. Indifferent
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Concerned
 - D. Jubilant
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The need for more resilient infrastructure
 - B. The historical patterns of monsoon in India
 - C. The unpredictability of the Indian monsoon and its implications
 - D. The role of El Niño and La Niña in shaping monsoons
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - A. In power since 2009, he has seen allies come and go, protégés turning out to be rivals, and elections happening in the shortest intervals.
 - B. In this, Mr. Lapid, who leads the centrist Yesh Atid party, has joined hands with the right-wing Yamina of Naftali Bennett, and other parties ranging from pro-settlers to left-wing and Arab parties.

- C. In Israel's fractious political landscape, Benjamin Netanyahu has been known as the master of survival.
- D. But he hardly missed an opportunity to turn crisis into political gain, which allowed him to become the longest serving Prime Minister, overtaking David Ben-Gurion.
- E. However, this may be ending. A coalition of eight parties, under the leadership of Opposition politician Yair Lapid, could oust Mr. Netanyahu from power and form a 'change' government.
- A. ABCDE
- B. DBEAC
- C. CADBE
- D. CADEB
7. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**
1. On the eve of the opening of the Winter Olympics in Beijing on Friday, India announced a diplomatic boycott of the games.
- A. The commander was involved in the June 15, 2020 clash in Galwan Valley. He was subsequently given military honours by Beijing.
- B. The decision for an official boycott of the games — a lone Indian athlete who qualified, skier Arif Khan, will still take part in both the games and in the opening ceremony along with support staff — followed China's move this week to choose a PLA commander as one of the participants of the traditional torch relay.
- C. The MEA said no Indian official will be present at the opening or closing ceremonies of the games, which run from February 4 to 20.
- D. The MEA said the commander's participation in the torch relay was "regrettable". Until this week, New Delhi was considering having its top diplomat in Beijing attend the games.
2. Only in November, India joined Russia in expressing support for the games, following a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Russia, India and China.
- A. BADC
- B. CBAD
- C. DABC
- D. CABD
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. New Home Ministry guidelines to check further spread of COVID-19 during the winter months starting with December reflect the government's concern that the gradually reviving economic activity should remain unaffected by ongoing containment measures
- B. The Centre has mandated that States declare containment zones online, identifying them with micro targeting to minimise the impact.

- C. It has also prohibited any lockdowns at State and city levels without prior consultation with the Ministry.
- D. Such advice might appear redundant, coming as it does after a long unlock phase that permitted the relaxation of restrictions on almost all public activities, barring regular flights and trains, and the onus having shifted to the citizen to avoid getting infected.
- A. CABD
B. ADBC
C. DABC
D. ABCD
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Lucy presented a lucid account of her achievements before the committee.
- A. orderly
B. ambiguous
C. intelligible
D. transparent
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Scrape the barrel
- A. Trying to find something
B. Hiding something
C. Using all the ways to achieve the desired result
D. To be forced to use one's last and weakest resource
11. **Select the sentence that uses the given idiom correctly.**
A dime a dozen
- A. Her ideas were worth a dime a dozen and didn't impress the boss.
B. The concert tickets were a dime a dozen and sold out quickly.
C. The restaurant had some delicious desserts that were a dime a dozen.
D. The antique store had some rare finds, but they were a dime a dozen.
12. **Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.**
- A. She is a Indian artist married to an European engineer.
B. She is an Indian artist married to an European engineer.
C. She is an Indian artist married to a European engineer.
D. She is a Indian artist married to a European engineer
13. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Fruitful
B. Unction
C. Wilfull
D. Cradle
14. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the sentence.**
Only the artists who make sculptures are allowed to take part in exhibitions.
- A. Painter
B. Artisan
C. Sculptor

- D. Potter
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Payments can be made by _____ or in cash.
- A. chick
 - B. cheek
 - C. cheque
 - D. cheeky
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word in the following sentence.
Traitor
People should vote for honest and loyal leaders not for betrayer and defender.
- A. Honest
 - B. Defender
 - C. Betrayer
 - D. Loyal
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
She always / invite me I to I dinner.
- A. She always
 - B. to
 - C. dinner
 - D. invite me
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
By whom was the coffee made?
- A. Who made the coffee?
 - B. Who had made the coffee?
 - C. Who has made the coffee?
 - D. Who makes the coffee?
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined words in the given sentence.
Developed countries are at a disadvantage to have access to modern science and technologies.
- A. powered
 - B. privileged
 - C. useless
 - D. unhappy
20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. According to Homer, Achilles was brought up by his mother at Phthia with his inseparable companion Patroclus.
 - B. Achilles was the bravest, handsomest and greatest warrior of the army of Agamemnon in the Trojan War.
 - C. Later non-Homeric tales suggest that Patroclus was Achilles' kinsman or lover.

D. Achilles, in Greek mythology, is the son of the mortal Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, and the Nereid Thetis.

- A. ABCD
- B. DBAC
- C. DABC
- D. CABD

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Ambition is a vital ingredient for success. Without ambition to push us, we will not be (1) _____ of great achievements. We all need that special something (2) _____ ourselves to give us the willpower to reach a higher goal (3) _____ we imagine ourselves capable (4) _____. Yet, ambition, (5) _____ money and fire, is a good servant, but a bad master.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. able
 - B. capable
 - C. durable
 - D. curable
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. in
 - B. with
 - C. without
 - D. within
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. then
 - B. than
 - C. that
 - D. what
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. about
 - B. off
 - C. of
 - D. on
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. as
 - B. like
 - C. such
 - D. similarly

Answers

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. D 11.A 12.C
 13. C 14. C 15. C 16.D 17.D 18.A 19. B 20. B 21. B 22. D 23. B 24. C
 25. B

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) The passage mentions that "Between 2019 and 2022, the Indian monsoon was significantly impacted by the converse phenomenon – a cooling La Niña — that sometimes is associated with above normal rainfall."
2. C) The passage states, "It is worthwhile to note here that these episodes of intense rain were due to so-called western disturbances that are extra tropical storms from the Mediterranean region and normally not expected to play a major part in the monsoon."
3. D) The passage provides details about varying rainfall conditions: "About 9% of the country received 'excess' rainfall with 18% getting 'deficient'... At the other end of the spectrum were drought-like conditions in Maharashtra."
4. C) The second paragraph talks about the varied and extreme weather conditions across different parts of India. Words like "drought-like conditions", "extreme water stress", and phrases such as "matters came to a head" signify a sense of urgency and concern about the situation.
5. C) The passage provides a comprehensive overview of the recent patterns in monsoon rainfall in India, highlighting both excessive and deficient rainfall in various parts of the country. It emphasizes the unusual and unexpected nature of these patterns, suggesting anthropogenic warming as a possible cause and highlights the importance of better forecasting and resilience.
6. D) **CADEB**

C. "In Israel's fractious political landscape, Benjamin Netanyahu has been known as the master of survival."

- The paragraph seems to revolve around Benjamin Netanyahu's political journey, making this sentence an apt introduction.

A. "In power since 2009, he has seen allies come and go, protégés turning out to be rivals, and elections happening in the shortest intervals."

- This sentence logically follows the introduction, providing a background to Netanyahu's tenure in power. The pronoun "he" clearly refers to Netanyahu, affirming the connection.

D. "But he hardly missed an opportunity to turn crisis into political gain, which allowed him to become the longest serving Prime Minister, overtaking David Ben-Gurion."

- This sentence further provides details about how Netanyahu turned situations in his favor.

E. "However, this may be ending. A coalition of eight parties, under the leadership of Opposition politician Yair Lapid, could oust Mr. Netanyahu from power and form a 'change' government."

- The word "However" is a clear connector that indicates a change in the narrative or a contrast. Here, it tells us about a potential end to Netanyahu's dominance.
- B. "In this, Mr. Lapid, who leads the centrist Yesh Atid party, has joined hands with the right-wing Yamina of Naftali Bennett, and other parties ranging from pro-settlers to left-wing and Arab parties."
- This sentence elaborates on the details mentioned in sentence E about the coalition that Yair Lapid is forming.
7. B. **CBAD**
- C. "The MEA said no Indian official will be present at the opening or closing ceremonies of the games, which run from February 4 to 20."
- This sentence establishes India's decision that no official would be attending the opening or closing ceremonies.
- B. "The decision for an official boycott of the games — a lone Indian athlete who qualified, skier Arif Khan, will still take part in both the games and in the opening ceremony along with support staff — followed China's move this week to choose a PLA commander as one of the participants of the traditional torch relay."
- This elaborates further on the decision, explaining the circumstances behind the boycott, namely the choice of the PLA commander for the torch relay. The mention of the torch relay establishes a link with the next sentence.
- A. "The commander was involved in the June 15, 2020 clash in Galwan Valley. He was subsequently given military honours by Beijing."
- This provides background on why the selection of this specific commander for the torch relay might have been provocative.
- D. "The MEA said the commander's participation in the torch relay was "regrettable". Until this week, New Delhi was considering having its top diplomat in Beijing attend the games."
- This expresses India's disappointment with the commander's participation and hints at a change in stance because until recently, there was consideration for the top diplomat to attend.
8. D) **ABCD**
- Sentence A is a good starting point as it sets the context by introducing "New Home Ministry guidelines" related to the spread of COVID-19.
 - Sentence B then elaborates on one of the guidelines that "The Centre has mandated", which is about states declaring containment zones.
 - Sentence C adds more information to the guidelines, providing an additional measure about prohibiting lockdowns.
 - Sentence D offers a reflection or perspective on the advice/guidelines mentioned in the previous sentences.
9. B) **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, easily understood, unambiguous, transparent, intelligible. स्पष्ट

Antonym: **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Having a double meaning, unclear, inexact, uncertain, vague. अस्पष्ट

- **Orderly** (adjective) – Neat, organized, well-arranged, tidy. सुव्यवस्थित
- **Intelligible** (adjective) – Understandable, comprehensible, clear, lucid. समझने योग्य
- **Transparent** (adjective) – See-through, clear, translucent, easily understood. पारदर्शक

10. D) **Scrape the barrel** (idiom) – To be forced to use one's last and weakest resource

11. A) **A dime a dozen** (idiom) – Very common or easy to acquire. बहुत आम

12. 'C). She is an Indian artist married to a European engineer.' का चयन होगा क्योंकि असंख्यक अनुच्छेद का सही प्रयोग यहाँ पर हुआ है। "Indian" शब्द जो कि स्वर से आरंभ होता है, के पहले 'an' का प्रयोग होता है। वही, "European" शब्द जो कि 'y' ध्वनि से आरंभ होता है, के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए, 'C' विकल्प सही है।

- She is an Indian artist married to a European engineer.' should be chosen because the correct use of the indefinite article is present here. For the word "Indian" which starts with a vowel sound, 'an' is used before it. Similarly, for "European" which starts with a 'y' sound, 'a' is used before it. Therefore, option 'C' is correct.

13. C). The correct spelling is 'Willful', which means "intentional; deliberate." संवेदनशील, जानबूझकर

14. C) The correct answer is option C, 'Sculptor', which refers to the artists who make sculptures. In the given sentence, the underlined part "artists who make sculptures" directly defines a sculptor, meaning someone who creates three-dimensional works of art, especially by carving stone, wood, or other materials. संकीर्णक, मूर्तिकार.

15. C) **cheque**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence भुगतान के दो विकल्पों की चर्चा कर रहा है: नकद में और चेक के माध्यम से। विकल्प 'A', 'B', और 'D' इस संदर्भ में अर्थहीन होते हैं। इसलिए, "cheque" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- Cheque' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing two options for making payments: in cash and by cheque. Options 'A', 'B', and 'D' are meaningless in this context. Thus, "cheque" would be the most appropriate choice.

16. D) **Traitor** (noun) – A person who betrays a friend, country, principle, or cause, typically through disloyalty, treachery, or deception. देशद्रोही

Antonym: Loyal (noun) – Showing firm and constant support or allegiance to a person, institution, or cause. वफादार

- **Honest** (adjective) – Having or showing a truthful, sincere, and moral character; not deceptive or fraudulent. ईमानदार
- **Defender** (noun) – A person or thing that protects, supports, or defends something. रक्षक
- **Betrayer** (noun) – A person who betrays someone or something, such as a trust or confidence. विश्वासघाती

17. D) वाक्य में 'invite' के स्थान पर 'invites' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Subject 'She' Singular है, अतः

Verb भी Singular में होगा; जैसे— She always invites me to dinner.

'invites' will be used instead of 'invite' because the subject 'She' is Singular, so the Verb will also be in Singular; Like— She always invites me to dinner.

18. A) Who made the coffee?

19. B) **At a disadvantage** (phrase) – A condition or situation that causes problems, difficulties, or a lower likelihood of success. नुकसान में होना

Antonym: Privileged (adjective) – Having special rights, advantages, or immunity. विशेषाधिकार

- **Powered** (adjective) – Driven by or supplied with a specified form of energy. शक्ति युक्त
- **Useless** (adjective) – Having no ability or value; not producing any effect. अकारण
- **Unhappy** (adjective) – Not satisfied; not pleased; experiencing or showing feelings of unhappiness or discontent. असंतुष्ट

20. B) **DBAC**

Achilles, in Greek mythology, is the son of the mortal Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, and the Nereid Thetis. Achilles was the bravest, handsomest and greatest warrior of the army of Agamemnon in the Trojan War. According to Homer, Achilles was brought up by his mother at Phthia with his inseparable companion Patroclus. Later non-Homeric tales suggest that Patroclus was Achilles' kinsman or lover.

21. B) **Capable** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "capable" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्षमता या सक्षमता

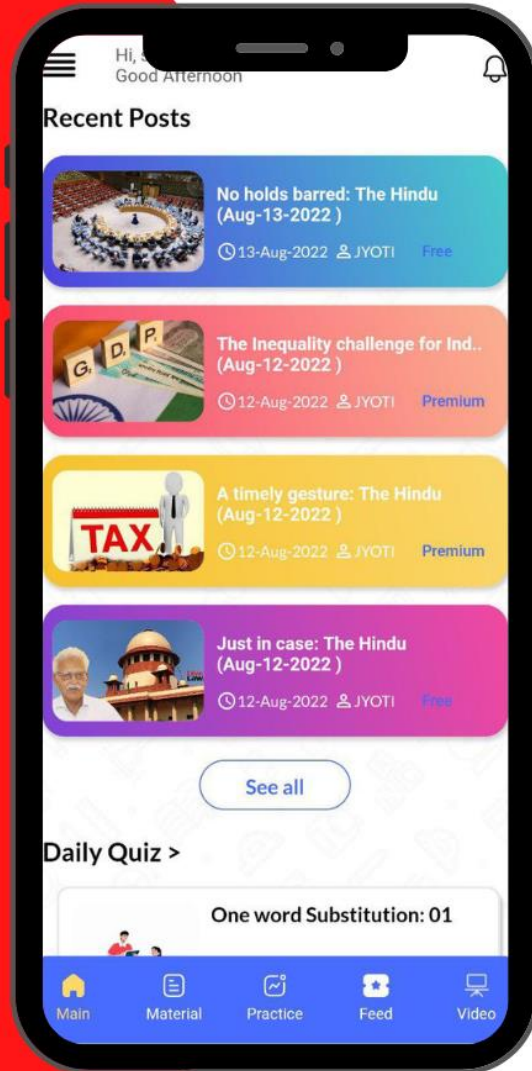
होना, जिससे कोई महान उपलब्धियों को हासिल कर सकता है। 'Able' का अर्थ है सक्षम होना, जो इस संदर्भ में ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह केवल सामान्य क्षमता का तात्पर्य रखता है।

'Durable' का अर्थ है टिकाऊ, और 'Curable' का अर्थ है ठीक होने योग्य, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Capable'** should be used because it means having a specific ability or capacity that allows one to achieve great achievements. 'Able' means to have the ability, but it

doesn't quite fit in this context as it merely refers to general capability. 'Durable' means long-lasting, and 'Curable' means treatable, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Within**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "within" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के अंदर या भीतर। इस संदर्भ में, उच्च लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की इच्छाशक्ति हमारे अंदर होनी चाहिए, ताकि हम उन्हें पहुंच सकें। 'In', 'With' और 'Without' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं होते हैं।
- **Within**' should be used because it means inside or contained within something. In this context, the willpower to reach higher goals should be within ourselves, enabling us to reach them. 'In', 'With', and 'Without' don't fit in this context.
23. B) '**than**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर "more than" का अर्थ समझाने वाली तुलना की बात की जा रही है, जैसे कि एक उच्च लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने की क्षमता से अधिक। 'then' का अर्थ होता है उस समय, 'that' का अर्थ होता है वह, और 'what' का अर्थ होता है क्या, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **than**' should be used because it is used in comparisons, as in reaching higher than we imagine ourselves capable. Whereas, 'then' means at that time, 'that' means that particular thing, and 'what' means what, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**Of**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में "capable of" एक सही वाक्यांश है जो किसी क्षमता या समर्थ को दर्शाता है। 'About' का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष विषय के संदर्भ में, 'Off' का अर्थ होता है दूर हो जाना, और 'On' का अर्थ होता है चालू रहना या जारी रहना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Of**' should be used because in this context, "capable of" is the correct phrase that indicates an ability or capacity. Whereas, 'About' means in reference to a specific subject, 'Off' means to be away from, and 'On' means to continue or be ongoing, which don't fit in this context.
25. B) '**Like**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "like" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष चीज़ या स्थिति का तुलना करना। इस संदर्भ में, 'Like' शब्द अंबिशन को पैसे और अग्नि के साथ तुलना कर रहा है, जो अच्छे सेवक होते हैं लेकिन बुरे स्वामी होते हैं। 'As', 'Such', और 'Similarly' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Like' should be used because it means to compare with a particular thing or situation. In this context, the word 'like' is comparing ambition to money and fire, which are good servants but bad masters. 'As', 'Such', and 'Similarly' don't fit in this context.



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