

Message from Moody's: Government must handhold semi-conductor industry

In December 2021, the Centre launched the Semicon India Programme with an **outlay** of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of a semiconductor manufacturing **ecosystem** in India. The scheme was modified a year later to increase **incentives** to the industry. Experts have rightly **pointed out** that the government's **plan** to make India a semi-conductor **hub would** require not just financial **backing** but also investments in talent development. Now a report by the global rating firm, Moody's, has **underlined** another challenge. Climate change can damage manufacturing **facilities, disrupt** supply chains and **lead to significant** financial losses. The report warns that risks **posed by global warming** could **deter** investments in the industry and come in the way of India realising its **ambition** of becoming a chip-making hub. India is not the only country that faces such a challenge. **Taiwan**, the current leader in semi-conductor manufacturing, **is** also **threatened** by **erratic** weather patterns.

Today, silicon chips have become as **essential** as oil reserves. They enable advances in computation and are **embedded** in smartphones and defence equipment. They are also **integral** to clean energy appliances and machines such as electric vehicles, solar arrays and wind turbines. Here **lies a paradox**. The industry's environmental **footprint** is large. Chip **fabrication** plants — fabs — consume large amounts of water and generate **hazardous** waste. The sector is amongst the top **GHG emitters** today. **In face of** pressure from investors, however, a section of the industry is taking steps to **clean up its act**. Two years ago, the world's **largest chip maker**, Taiwan's Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, which supplies to Apple, amongst others, **pledged** to reach **net zero emissions** by 2050.

Samsung, Intel and several companies in Europe have **reportedly** started conducting GHG **audits**. India's **fledgling** semi-conductor sector could find itself challenged by these **outfits**. At the same time, units in India have the advantage of starting from a relatively **clean slate**. They can learn from the experience of companies in other parts of the world and **incorporate** global best practices **at the outset**.

Moody's **echoes** IPCC reports in saying that costs related to flooding, water stress and sea-level could **escalate** significantly by 2050. India's Semicon programme does have the advantage of being **concentrated** in **greenfield centres** that do not have the **crippling legacy** of poorly planned drainage systems. Planned as a part of the government's Smart City Programme, these townships should find ways to prevent **disruption** during extreme rainfall events. The government has been positioning Dholera in Ahmedabad as a chip-making hub. It should be alert to heat-related stresses in the region that, **by all accounts**, are likely to be **aggravated** because of climate change. The message from the Moody's report is clear: Government will have to handhold industry, invest in **climate-resilient** infrastructure and **nudge** fab units to adopt **sustainable** practices.

Vocabulary

1. **Handhold** (verb) – Guide, assist, help, support, steer सहायता करना
2. **Outlay** (noun) – Expenditure, spending, disbursement, outgo, expense खर्च
3. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, habitat, setting, system पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
4. **Incentive** (noun) – Motivation, encouragement, stimulus, impetus प्रोत्साहन
5. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Highlight, underline, emphasize, draw attention to ध्यान दिलाना
6. **Hub** (noun) – Centre, focal point, nexus, core केंद्र
7. **Backing** (noun) – Support, endorsement, sponsorship, approval समर्थन
8. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, stress, underscore, highlight जोर देना
9. **Facilities** (noun) – the buildings, equipment, and services provided for a particular purpose.
10. **Disrupt** (verb) – Interrupt, disturb, unsettle विघटित करना
11. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to वजह बनना
12. **Significant** (adjective) – Important, notable, marked, major महत्वपूर्ण
13. **Pose** (verb) – present, create, cause, constitute खड़ा करना (चुनौती)
14. **Global warming** (noun) – The gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide and other pollutants.
15. **Deter** (verb) – Discourage, dissuade, prevent रोकना
16. **Ambition** (noun) – Goal, aspiration, aim, objective महत्वाकांक्षा
17. **Threaten** (verb) – Pose a threat to; present a danger to खतरा पैदा करना
18. **Erratic** (adjective) – Unpredictable, inconsistent, irregular अनियमित
19. **Essential** (adjective) – Vital, crucial, necessary आवश्यक
20. **Embed** (in) (verb) – Incorporate, integrate, include, insert, implant, सम्मिलित करना
21. **Integral** (adjective) – Essential, fundamental, intrinsic अभिन्न
22. **Lie** (verb) – Be situated, be located स्थित होना

23. **Paradox** (noun) – Contradiction, anomaly, inconsistency विरोधाभास
24. **Footprint** (noun) – the impact on the environment of human activity in terms of pollution, damage to ecosystems, and the depletion of natural resources.
25. **Fabrication** (noun) – Making, construction, formation निर्माण
26. **Hazardous** (adjective) – Dangerous, perilous, risky, unsafe, treacherous खतरनाक
27. **Green House Gas** (GHG) (noun) – Gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and water vapor.
28. **Emitter** (noun) – Source, originator, producer, generator, radiator उत्सर्जक
29. **In face of** (phrase) – In the presence of, despite, notwithstanding, in light of, in spite of के बावजूद
30. **Clean up one's act** (phrase) – Reform, improve, mend one's ways, better oneself अपने आचरण में सुधार करना
31. **Pledge** (verb) – Promise, vow, swear, commit, guarantee प्रतिज्ञा करना
32. **Net zero emission** (noun) – A balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere.
33. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, purportedly, apparently, ostensibly कथित तौर पर
34. **Audit** (noun) – Inspection, examination, review, assessment, appraisal लेखा-परीक्षा
35. **Fledgling** (adjective) – Emerging, budding, nascent, up-and-coming, new उभरते
36. **Outfit** (noun) – Organization, institution, establishment, enterprise, group संगठन
37. **Clean slate** (noun) – A new start; especially to make a new start by clearing the record.
38. **Incorporate** (verb) – Integrate, include, assimilate, embody, merge समाहित करना
39. **At the outset** (phrase) – Initially, at the beginning, at the start, from the start प्रारंभ में
40. **Echo** (verb) – reverberate, rebound, resonate, resound, गूँजना
41. **Escalate** (verb) – Intensify, increase, magnify, amplify, augment बढ़ाना
42. **Concentrate** (verb) – Focus, direct, center, centralize, consolidate ध्यान केंद्रित करना
43. **Greenfield centre** (noun) – A type of project that lacks any constraints imposed by prior work, meaning it's constructed on entirely new, undeveloped land.

44. **Crippling** (adjective) – Debilitating, incapacitating, paralyzing, disabling, devastating असमर्थ कर देने वाला

45. **Legacy** (noun) – Heritage, tradition, endowment, inheritance, bequest विरासत

46. **Disruption** (noun) – Interruption, break, disturbance, interference, hindrance विघ्न

47. **By all accounts** (phrase) – By all reports, as everyone says, according to what one hears सभी की राय के अनुसार

48. **Aggravate** (verb) – Worsen, exacerbate, intensify, increase, magnify बढ़ाना

49. **Climate-resilient** (adjective) – The ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate.

50. **Nudge** (verb) – prompt, encourage, coax, stimulate, prod, प्रोत्साहित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. In December 2021, the Centre initiated the Semicon India Programme with a budget of Rs 76,000 crore for semiconductor manufacturing in India.
2. A year later, this scheme was modified to offer increased incentives.
3. While financial support is important, investments in talent development are equally critical for success.
4. Moody's global rating firm highlights climate change as a significant challenge, causing potential damage to facilities and supply chains.
5. Such climate risks can hinder investments and prevent India from becoming a semiconductor hub.
6. Taiwan, a leader in semiconductor manufacturing, faces similar climate challenges.
7. The importance of silicon chips is now comparable to oil reserves, with applications ranging from smartphones to clean energy devices.
8. The semiconductor industry has a significant environmental impact, consuming vast amounts of water and being a major greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter.
9. Pressure from investors is pushing a segment of the industry towards environmental responsibility.
10. Global companies, including Samsung and Intel, have begun GHG audits.
11. Indian semiconductor companies have the benefit of starting fresh and can adopt global best practices from inception.
12. Moody's report aligns with IPCC's, suggesting rising costs from flooding and sea-level changes by 2050.
13. India's Semicon programme is focused on greenfield centres, which can avoid some infrastructural challenges.
14. Dholera in Ahmedabad, promoted as a chip-making hub, should prepare for increasing heat stresses due to climate change.
15. The government needs to support the industry, invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, and encourage sustainable practices.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the second paragraph?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Concerned
 - C. Informative
 - D. Persuasive
2. **What would be an appropriate title for the passage?**
 - A. The Rise of Semiconductor Industry in India
 - B. The Environmental Footprint of Chip Manufacturing
 - C. Challenges and Opportunities for India's Semiconductor Ambitions
 - D. The Importance of Semiconductors in Modern Technology
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The financial aspects of semiconductor manufacturing in India.
 - B. The environmental concerns of semiconductor fabrication.
 - C. The global competition in the semiconductor industry.
 - D. The interplay between India's semiconductor goals, environmental challenges, and opportunities for sustainability.
4. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred regarding India's semiconductor manufacturing ambitions?**
 - A. India's ambition is solely based on the financial benefits of the semiconductor industry without any consideration of environmental challenges.
 - B. India's plans for semiconductor manufacturing face multifaceted challenges, including the industry's environmental footprint and the impact of climate change on manufacturing centers.
 - C. Moody's report suggests that India's semiconductor aspirations are unlikely to succeed due to global warming.
 - D. The global semiconductor industry does not recognize the environmental challenges posed by their operations.
5. **Which statement best captures the opportunities and advantages for India's emerging semiconductor sector as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. Only Samsung, Intel, and European companies have taken steps towards sustainable practices in the semiconductor industry.
 - B. India's semiconductor sector stands a chance to benefit from past mistakes and learnings of older semiconductor hubs.
 - C. The primary advantage of India's semiconductor sector is its association with Moody's and IPCC reports.
 - D. India's semiconductor units are at a disadvantage because they have to start their sustainability measures from scratch.

6. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
- Mr. Ram Kumar, the cashier are / on temporary withdrawal / from service.
- A. on temporary withdrawal
 - B. Mr. Ram Kumar, the cashier are
 - C. from service
 - D. No error
7. **The given sentence has some words with incorrect spellings. Select the most appropriate option that corrects the spellings.**
- The agreement was terminated by mutal consent.
- A. The agreement was terminated by mutual consent.
 - B. The agreement was tarminated by mutual consent.
 - C. The agriment was terminated by mutual consent.
 - D. The agreement was terminated by mutual concent.
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- Animal living both on land and water.
- A. Marine
 - B. Amphibian
 - C. Arboreal
 - D. Terrestrial
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Avarise
 - B. Adverse
 - C. Beige
 - D. Admonish
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
- The company decided to sell their stake in their subsidiary because it was under massive debts.
- A. sell their stake in its subsidiary
 - B. No substitution
 - C. sell its stake in their subsidiary
 - D. sell its stake in its subsidiary
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- In times of difficulty, she preys for an oracle to guide her.
- A. pray

- B. praise
- C. price
- D. Prays

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Rahul knows Shahbaz since childhood.

- A. Shahbaz was known to Rahul since childhood.
- B. Shahbaz is known to Rahul since childhood.
- C. Shahbaz known by Rahul since childhood.
- D. Shahbaz has known Rahul since childhood.

13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

The love between them is blooming.

- A. Flourishing
- B. Sprouting
- C. Growing
- D. Fading

14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

The truck was carrying a heavy load.

- A. Big
- B. Massive
- C. Light
- D. Large

15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

To be in two minds

- A. To be dominated by someone else
- B. To work on somebody else's advice
- C. To be in a critical state
- D. To be uncertain

16. **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. The shopman was very interested in selling this creamy box to her as he would gain a big margin.
 - B. The man on the counter showed her 'an exquisite little enamel box' with a very fine glaze as if baked in cream.
 - C. As the box was too expensive, priced twenty-eight guineas, she asked the shopkeeper to keep it for her.
 - D. She went inside a little antique shop in Curzon Street. This was the usual shop where the shopkeeper was ridiculously fond of serving her.
- A. DCBA

- B. ADBC
- C. BDAC
- D. DBAC

17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

I understand your plight.

- A. Predicament
- B. Dilemma
- C. Quandary
- D. Advantage

18. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Certain

- A. Approval
- B. Definite
- C. Doubtful
- D. Caution

19. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.

The Karaoke programme was planned by the club was a grand success.

- A. were planned by the club
- B. No substitution
- C. has been planned by the club
- D. planned by the club

20. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

They will not water the plants.

- A. The plants will not be watered by them.
- B. The plants will not be watered by us.
- C. The plants are not be watered by them.
- D. They shall not water the plants.

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.

War is mostly glorified and (1) _____ by society. The real picture of warfare is as horrific and (2) _____ as one can imagine. Often, soldiers who witness death-like experiences suffer from psychological disorders and are (3) _____ for the rest of their lives. Many war poems contrast all the sentimental myths about warfare by (4) _____ the harsh realities that soldiers face. The real trauma is seen in people who are left to (5) _____ for their loved ones after they are gone.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- A. sharpened
- B. cemented
- C. sacrificed
- D. Eulogized

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. lengthening
- B. inspiring
- C. devastating
- D. Harkening

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. creeped
- B. shelled
- C. numbed
- D. Hardened

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. exposing
- B. hardening
- C. giving
- D. Being

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. think
- B. memorise
- C. mourn
- D. resist

Answers

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

Explanation

1. B) The second paragraph highlights the environmental challenges posed by the semiconductor industry, especially regarding water consumption, hazardous waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. The tone reflects a sense of concern regarding these issues and their implications.
2. C) The passage discusses both the challenges, including environmental and climate-related, and the opportunities available for India as it aims to become a hub for semiconductor manufacturing. Hence, the third option encapsulates the main theme of the passage.
3. D) The passage broadly covers India's semiconductor ambitions, the challenges posed by climate change and the industry's environmental footprint, and the potential opportunities to adopt sustainable practices. Thus, the theme revolves around the complexities and intersections of these topics.
4. B) The passage discusses the challenges that India might face in its semiconductor ambitions, mentioning both environmental concerns of the industry itself and the impact of climate change on manufacturing hubs.
5. B) The passage mentions that Indian semiconductor units "can learn from the experience of companies in other parts of the world and incorporate global best practices at the outset." This suggests that India has the opportunity to learn from previous challenges faced by established semiconductor hubs and use those learnings to its advantage.
6. B) 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'Mr. Ram Kumar, the cashier' एक singular subject है और इसके साथ singular verb 'is' का प्रयोग होगा ; जैसे— Mr. Ram Kumar, the cashier is on temporary withdrawal from service.
 - 'is' will be used instead of 'are' because 'Mr. Ram Kumar, the cashier' is a single subject, and with this singular subject, the singular verb 'is' should be used; Like— Mr. Ram Kumar, the cashier is on temporary withdrawal from service.
7. A) 'termineted' के बदले '**terminated**' का प्रयोग होगा और 'mutal' के बदले '**mutual**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ये शब्द गलत तरीके से spelt किए गए हैं।
8. B) **Amphibian** (noun) – A type of animal that can live both on land and in water. जलस्थलचर
 - **Marine** (adjective) – Relating to the sea or sea transport. समुद्री
 - **Arboreal** (adjective) – Relating to or resembling a tree, or living in trees. वृक्षवासी
 - **Terrestrial** (adjective) – Relating to the Earth or to land; worldly. स्थलीय/ पार्थिव

9. A) The incorrectly spelled word among the options is 'Avarise'. The correct spelling is 'Avarice' which means "extreme greed for wealth or material gain" लालच, लोभ.
10. D) 'their stake' के बदले '**its stake**' का प्रयोग होगा और 'their subsidiary' के बदले 'its subsidiary' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'company' singular है, इसलिए उसका possessive pronoun 'its' होगा; जैसे— The company decided to sell its stake in its subsidiary.
- 'their' will be replaced by 'its' and 'their subsidiary' will be replaced by 'its subsidiary' because 'company' is singular, so its possessive pronoun will be 'its'; Like— The company decided to sell its stake in its subsidiary.
11. D) 'preys' के बदले '**pray**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में भगवान से मार्गदर्शन की प्रार्थना के संदर्भ में बात हो रही है। 'Preys' शिकार को इंगीत करता है जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- '**pray**' will be used instead of 'preys' because the sentence refers to seeking guidance from a divine entity. 'Preys' indicates hunting or victimizing, which is not appropriate here.
12. B) Shahbaz is known to Rahul since childhood.
13. D) **Blooming** (verb) – Flourishing, thriving, growing, prospering. बढ़ता
- Antonym: Fading** (verb) – Waning, diminishing, declining, weakening. लुप्त होती
- **Flourishing** (verb) – Growing vigorously, thriving, prospering. समृद्ध होना
 - **Sprouting** (verb) – Beginning to grow, budding, emerging. अंकुरित होना
 - **Growing** (verb) – Increasing in size or quantity, developing. बढ़ रहा है
14. C) **Heavy** (adjective) – Of great weight, difficult to lift or move, weighty. भारी
- Antonym: Light** (adjective) – Not heavy, easy to lift or move, lacking weight. हल्का
- **Big** (adjective) – Of considerable size, extent, or intensity. बड़ा
 - **Massive** (adjective) – Large and heavy or solid, substantial, hefty. महसूस
 - **Large** (adjective) – Of considerable or relatively great size, extent, or capacity. विशाल
15. D) **To be in two minds** (idiom) – To be uncertain अनिश्चित होना
16. D) **DBAC**
- She went inside a little antique shop in Curzon Street. This was the usual shop where the shopkeeper was ridiculously fond of serving her. The man on the counter showed her 'an exquisite little enamel box' with a very fine glaze as if baked in cream. The shopman was very interested in selling this creamy box to her as he would gain a big margin. As the box was too expensive, priced twenty-eight guineas, she asked the shopkeeper to keep it for her

17. D) **Plight** (noun) – A difficult or dangerous situation, predicament, dilemma. संकट

Antonym: Advantage (noun) – A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position, benefit, upper hand. लाभ

- **Predicament** (noun) – A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation, quandary, dilemma. कठिन स्थिति
- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives. दुविधा
- **Quandary** (noun) – A state of perplexity or uncertainty over what to do in a difficult situation, dilemma, predicament. संकट

18. B) **Certain** (adjective) – Sure, convinced, confident, positive. निश्चित

Synonym: Definite (adjective) – Clear, unmistakable, certain, assured. स्पष्ट

- **Approval** (noun) – Agreement, acceptance, endorsement, favor. मंजूरी
- **Doubtful** (adjective) – Uncertain, unsure, dubious, questionable. संदिग्ध
- **Caution** (noun) – Care, carefulness, prudence, wariness. सतर्कता

19. D) 'was planned by the club' के बदले **'planned by the club'** का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ 'was' का प्रयोग दो बार हो रहा है, जो कि वाक्य को awkward बना देता है; जैसे— The programme planned by the club was a grand success.

Note: Total number of helping verb = Total number of conjunction + 1

In the given sentence, Conjunction = 0, so total helping verbs will '1' instead of 2.

- **'planned by the club'** will be used instead of 'was planned by the club' because 'was' is used twice in the sentence, which makes the sentence awkward; Like— The programme planned by the club was a grand success.

20. A) The plants will not be watered by them.

21. D) **Eulogized'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "eulogize" का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसा करना या गुणगान

करना। यहाँ, युद्ध को समाज द्वारा महिमा मानते हुए दर्शाया गया है, जिससे 'Eulogized' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होता है। जबकि 'Sharpened' का अर्थ होता है तेज़ करना, 'Cemented' का अर्थ होता है मजबूती से जोड़ना, और 'Sacrificed' का अर्थ होता है बलिदान करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Eulogized'** should be used because it means to praise highly or extol the virtues of something. In this context, war is being depicted as something that is often glorified by society, making 'Eulogized' the most appropriate option. Whereas, 'Sharpened' means

to make or become sharp, 'Cemented' means to firmly establish, and 'Sacrificed' means to give up something as an offering, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) **Devastating'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "devastating" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक नुकसानकारक या विनाशकारी। इस संदर्भ में, युद्ध की असली चित्र बताने के लिए 'devastating' शब्द सबसे उपयुक्त है, जो दर्शाता है कि युद्ध कितना भयानक और नुकसानकारक हो सकता है। जबकि 'Lengthening' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, 'Inspiring' का अर्थ है प्रेरित करना, और 'Harkening' का अर्थ है ध्यान देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Note: In the given blank, we require negative word. So the option (C) is the only negative word available here.

- **'Devastating'** should be used because it means highly destructive or damaging. In this context, the word 'devastating' is the most appropriate to describe the real picture of war, illustrating how horrific and damaging war can be. Whereas, 'Lengthening' means to make longer, 'Inspiring' means to motivate, and 'Harkening' implies paying attention, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **'Numbed'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "numbed" का अर्थ होता है सुन्न कर देना या अनुभूति को कमजोर कर देना। यहाँ, युद्ध के भयानक अनुभवों के कारण सैनिकों की मानसिक स्थिति पर इस शब्द का प्रयोग सही रहता है। जबकि 'Creeped' का अर्थ होता है धीरे से मूव करना, 'Shelled' का अर्थ होता है गोलीबारी करना, और 'Hardened' का अर्थ होता है कठोर बनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

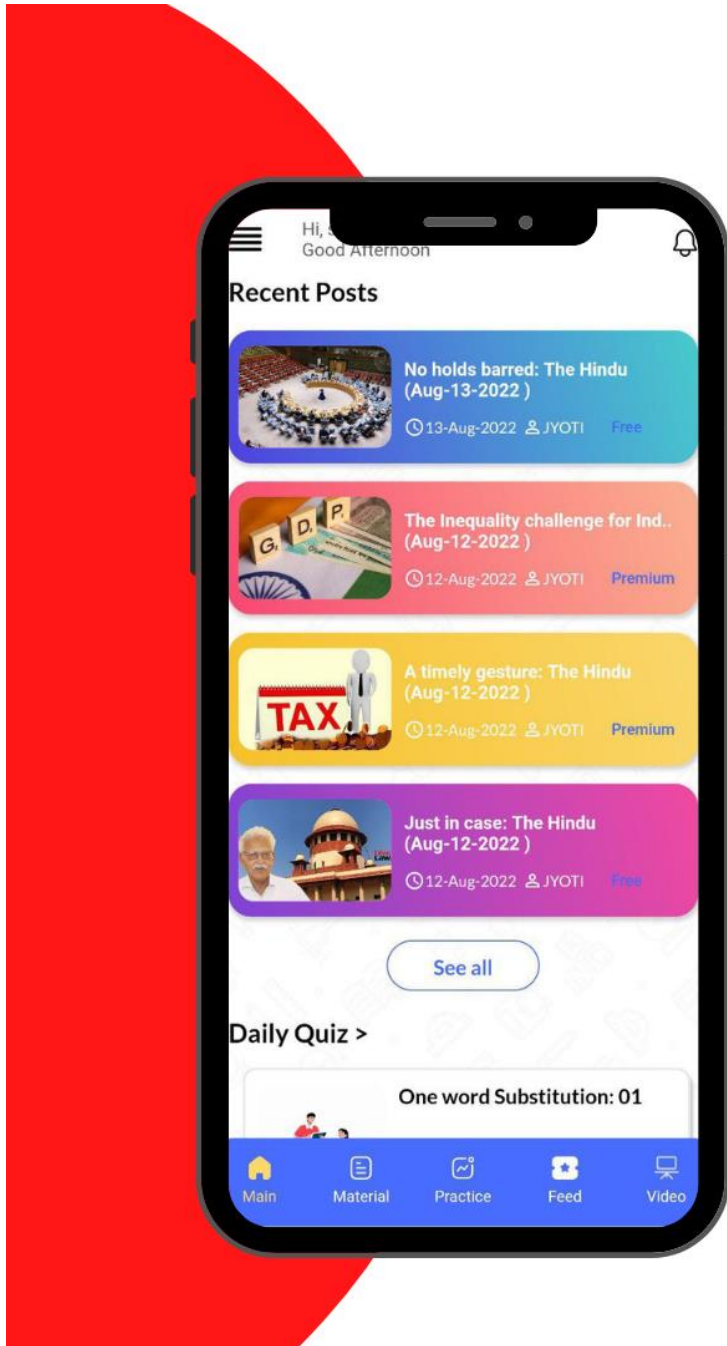
- **'Numbed'** should be used because it means to make someone unable to think or feel properly, which is a suitable description of the soldiers' psychological state due to the horrific experiences of war. Whereas, 'Creeped' means to move slowly and carefully, 'Shelled' means to fire shells at, and 'Hardened' means to make or become hard or harder, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) **'Exposing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "exposing" का अर्थ होता है प्रकट करना या सामने लाना। यहां पर, युद्ध कविताएँ युद्ध के कठोर सत्यों को सामने लाकर समाज द्वारा रखी गई भावुकतापूर्ण मिथकों का विरोध करती हैं। जबकि 'Hardening' का अर्थ होता है कठोर बनाना, 'Giving' का अर्थ होता है देना, और 'Being' का अर्थ होता है होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Exposing'** should be used because it means to reveal or bring to light. In this context, war poems are contrasting the sentimental myths about warfare by revealing the harsh realities that soldiers face. Whereas, 'Hardening' means to make hard, 'Giving' means to present or bestow, and 'Being' implies existence, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) '**Mourn**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "mourn" का अर्थ होता है शोक मनाना या दुखी होना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। जब किसी प्रियजन को खो दिया जाता है, तो लोग उनके लिए शोक मनाते हैं। इसके विपरीत, 'Think' का अर्थ होता है सोचना, 'Memorise' का अर्थ होता है याद करना, और 'Resist' का अर्थ होता है प्रतिरोध करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Mourn**' should be used because it means to grieve or be sorrowful, which is appropriate in this context. When someone loses a loved one, they mourn for them. In contrast, 'Think' means to contemplate, 'Memorise' means to remember, and 'Resist' means to oppose or withstand, which don't fit in this context.



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