

## Methodology of Global Hunger Index has been rightly criticised

Almost every year, in October, the publication of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) **precipitates** an **aggressive push-back** by the government. This year, too, **the report** that ranks India 111 among 125 nations — a fall of four places from last year — **has elicited** an angry reaction from the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development. In what seems a **reiteration** of its response last year, the ministry has said: “Three of the four indicators used for calculation of the index are related to the health of children and cannot be representative of the entire population. The fourth and most important indicator **estimate** of the **proportion** of the **undernourished** population **is** based on an opinion poll conducted on a very small sample size of 3,000.” **Scholars** have also **argued** that the GHI is a poorly designed measure of hunger. Such **criticisms** are **valid**. But they should not **divert policymakers’** attention from the **persistent** problem of poor food **intake**.

**Undernutrition** is one of the **bleak** spots of India’s development story. The National Food Security Act, 2013 made it **incumbent** on the state to provide basic **cereals** and grains to ensure that people do not **go hungry**. **Schemes** such as Poshan 2.0 **seek** to **address** the challenges of **malnutrition** in children, **adolescent** girls and pregnant women. However, technical **glitches**, **bureaucratic** hurdles, social and economic **inequalities** and gender discrimination prevent a large number of people from accessing these benefits. Among the troubling statistics of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 5 is the one that relates to child nutrition: It found that 89 per cent of children between the formative ages of 6-23 months do not receive a “minimum acceptable diet” — marginally better than the 90.4 per cent recorded in NFHS-4. The survey also **flagged** high rates of **anaemia** across large sections — children below six years, adolescent girls and boys and women between 15 to 49 years, including pregnant women.

In recent years, scholars have directed attention to the limitations of calorie intake-centred approaches. They have **underlined** the importance of addressing vitamin and micro-nutrient **deficiency** and **alerted** policymakers to the importance of women’s **empowerment**. **Conversations** on nutrition **could** become richer with more **granular data** on household consumption. However, the country has not had an official estimate on **per capita** household spending in more than 10 years. The government **junked** the Consumer Expenditure Surveys (CES) of 2017-2018 and the **results** of CES 2022-23 **are** not yet public. The Centre is right in **critiquing** the GHI. But that should not **diminish** the **significance** of the nutrition challenge. As a first step, it must **bolster** its **information repositories**. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Methodology** (noun) – Approach, procedure, process, technique, strategy पद्धति
2. **Criticise** (verb) – Condemn, denounce, reprimand, attack, censure आलोचना करना
3. **Precipitate** (verb) – Hasten, accelerate, rush, speed up, expedite जल्दी करना
4. **Aggressive** (adjective) – Hostile, forceful, assertive, belligerent, combative आक्रामक
5. **Push-back** (noun) – Resistance, opposition, defiance, obstruction, counteraction प्रतिरोध
6. **Elicit** (verb) – Extract, evoke, obtain, draw out, bring out निकालना, प्राप्त करना
7. **Reiteration** (noun) – Repetition, restatement, recapitulation, reprise, echo दोहराना
8. **Proportion** (noun) – Ratio, relation, fraction, quotient, part अनुपात
9. **Undernourished** (adjective) – Malnourished, weak, starved, frail, underfed कुपोषित
10. **Scholar** (noun) – Academic, intellectual, pundit, researcher, learned person विद्वान
11. **Argue** (verb) – Debate, contend, discuss, dispute, assert तर्क करना
12. **Criticism** (noun) – Disapproval, condemnation, censure, attack, fault-finding आलोचना
13. **Valid** (adjective) – Legitimate, lawful, rightful, sound, justified जायज़, वैध
14. **Divert** (verb) – Deflect, redirect, turn, switch, shift ध्यान हटाना
15. **Policymaker** (noun) – Administrator, legislator, director, executive, governor नीति निर्माता
16. **Persistent** (adjective) – Constant, continuous, relentless, unyielding, enduring दृढ़
17. **Intake** (noun) – consumption, ingestion, input, taking in, absorption खपत
18. **Undernutrition** (noun) – The condition of having an insufficient amount of nutrients in the body, which can lead to health issues including stunted growth, wasting, and various diseases. कुपोषण
19. **Bleak** (adjective) – Grim, harsh, desolate, dismal, gloomy निराशाजनक
20. **Incumbent** (on) (adjective) – Obligatory, mandatory, required, compulsory, binding आवश्यक
21. **Cereal** (noun) – Grain, food grain, breakfast food, corn, meal अनाज
22. **Go hungry** (phrase) – To remain without food; to not get enough food to eat. भूखा रहना

23. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive  
प्रयास करना
24. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, handle, deal with, attend to, approach सुलझाना, निपटाना
25. **Malnutrition** (noun) – Undernourishment, lack of nutrition, poor diet, nutritional deficiency कुपोषण
26. **Adolescent** (adjective) – Teenage, youthful, young, juvenile, minor किशोर
27. **Glitch** (noun) – Malfunction, fault, error, bug, problem खराबी
28. **Bureaucratic** (adjective) – Official, administrative, organizational, procedural, governmental नौकरशाही
29. **Inequality** (noun) – Disparity, imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, bias असमानता
30. **Flag** (verb) – Indicate, signal, point out, mark, highlight सूचित करना
31. **Anaemia** (noun) – A condition marked by a deficiency of red blood cells or of haemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and weariness. खून की कमी
32. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underscore, accentuate जोर देना
33. **Deficiency** (noun) – Shortfall, lack, insufficiency, shortage, inadequacy कमी
34. **Alter** (verb) – Change, modify, adjust, amend, revise परिवर्तन करना
35. **Empowerment** (noun) – Authorization, enablement, permission, entitlement सशक्तिकरण
36. **Granular** data (noun) – detailed data
37. **Per capita** (adjective) – Per person, for each person, individual प्रति व्यक्ति
38. **Junk** (verb) – Discard, dispose of, throw away, get rid of, toss out छोड़ देना
39. **Critique** (verb) – Analyze, evaluate, assess, appraise, review आलोचना करना
40. **Diminish** (verb) – Reduce, decrease, lessen, lower, cut down घटाना
41. **Significance** (noun) – Importance, consequence, meaning, relevance महत्व
42. **Bolster** (verb) – Strengthen, support, reinforce, boost, fortify मजबूती देना
43. **Information repository** (noun) – A location, building, or receptacle where data or information is stored for future reference or use.

### Summary of the editorial

1. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) ranking of India has dropped to 111 out of 125 nations, prompting a defensive response from the Indian government.
2. The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development criticizes the GHI for using indicators related to children's health, arguing it is not representative of the entire population.
3. The government contends that the GHI's methodology, especially its reliance on a small sample size for opinion polls, is flawed.
4. Although some criticisms of the GHI are valid, there is a concern that these criticisms should not distract from addressing the ongoing issue of undernutrition in India.
5. The undernutrition issue remains a significant challenge, despite legal and policy frameworks like the National Food Security Act, 2013.
6. The Act mandates the state to provide basic food grains to the populace, but implementation hurdles exist.
7. Schemes like Poshan 2.0 are aimed at tackling malnutrition among vulnerable groups, but technical and bureaucratic issues, along with social and economic inequalities, hamper their effectiveness.
8. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 5 highlights troubling statistics, such as 89% of children aged 6-23 months not receiving a minimum acceptable diet.
9. High rates of anaemia are reported among children, adolescent boys and girls, and women, indicating persistent nutritional challenges.
10. There is a shift among scholars towards focusing on micro-nutrient deficiency beyond calorie intake, emphasizing a more comprehensive approach to nutrition.
11. Women's empowerment is highlighted as a crucial factor in improving nutritional outcomes.
12. The lack of granular data on household consumption is a challenge; the last official estimate on per capita household spending is over a decade old.
13. The government dismissed the Consumer Expenditure Surveys of 2017-2018, and the results of the 2022-23 survey are yet to be made public.
14. The criticism of the GHI by the Indian government should not lead to the undermining of the serious and persistent nutrition issues faced by the country.
15. A primary step towards addressing these issues would be enhancing and bolstering information repositories to develop more effective policies and interventions.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What tone is most evident in the passage?**
  - A. Elated
  - B. Indifferent
  - C. Critical
  - D. Jubilant
2. **What would be a suitable title for the passage?**
  - A. The Global Hunger Index: An Absolute Measure
  - B. India's Rise in the Global Hunger Index
  - C. The Success of India's Food Security Act, 2013
  - D. Addressing India's Undernutrition Challenge: Beyond Rankings
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The methodology of the Global Hunger Index.
  - B. The importance of understanding and addressing undernutrition and its related challenges in India.
  - C. The inadequacy of the Indian government's response to hunger statistics.
  - D. The accomplishments of the National Food Security Act, 2013.
4. **What can be inferred about the government's reaction to the Global Hunger Index in previous years?**
  - A. The government has always appreciated the insights from the Global Hunger Index and used them as a basis for their policies.
  - B. The government's stance on the Global Hunger Index has been consistent, often challenging its methodology and results.
  - C. The government has been indifferent to the Global Hunger Index, rarely acknowledging its findings.
  - D. The government uses the Global Hunger Index as its primary tool for understanding nutrition issues in the country
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the country's data on household consumption related to nutrition?**
  - A. The country regularly updates its data on household consumption, ensuring policymakers have the latest information.
  - B. The country has had comprehensive data on household consumption for the past ten years, helping shape its nutrition policies.
  - C. Despite the importance of granular data on household consumption, the country has not had an official estimate in over a decade, posing a challenge to informed policymaking.
  - D. The government completely relies on the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for all its nutrition-related policies and actions.

6. **Select the most appropriate idiom to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The peasants worked the whole day in the fields and stopped working in the evening and went to their homes.

- A. gave it a whirl
- B. put ice on it
- C. ran around in circles
- D. called it a day

7. **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.** Due to tight deadlines for delivery and increased focus on performance outcomes, many employees are unable to enjoy a proper work life.

**B.** Stress could emanate out of various situations such as lifestyle, health or relationship issues, lack of support system at home and competitive focus on acquiring material symbols of success and career advancement.

**C.** In today's fast-moving world, many young professionals are vulnerable to stress.

**D.** To add to this, the current economy has impacted many companies' revenues and profits which, in effect, have put many jobs at risk resulting in the frequency of counselling support and guidance going up significantly.

- A. DABC
- B. ABCD
- C. DCBA
- D. CBAD

8. **Identify how you will you ask everyone if the sweets will be delivered by jack today in active voice.**

- A. Jack will deliver the sweets today.
- B. Will Jack be delivering the sweets today?
- C. Will Jack deliver the sweets today?
- D. Are the sweets to be delivered by Jack today?

9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

From the outset of the pandemic, the United Nations system mobilised early and comprehensively. It led on the global health response, provided life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, established instruments for rapid responses to the socio-economic impact and laid out a broad policy agenda for action on all fronts.

- A. at risk
- B. poor
- C. arrogant
- D. Adaptable

10. Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.

- A. I have never seen an UFO in an English movie.
- B. I have never seen a UFO in a English movie.
- C. I have never seen a UFO in an English movie.
- D. I have never seen an UFO in a English movie.

11. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

A person who kills somebody, especially for political reasons

- A. Monster
- B. Criminal
- C. Hangman
- D. Assassin

12. Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.

By killing a large number of people, they thought they would get more benefits of the schemes.

- A. Homicide
- B. Suicide
- C. Feticide
- D. Genocide

13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar fought hard against \_\_\_\_\_practices which affected Indian society of his time.

- A. many evil
- B. all evil
- C. most evil
- D. more evil

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

It was evident from his gestures that he was feeling guilty.

- A. Hidden
- B. Profuse
- C. Correct
- D. Visible

15. Identify and correct the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.

India needs to do better on rights and freedoms, welfare and justice, growth and development, and in building a more egalitaerian society.

- A. egalitarian
- B. freedams
- C. developement

D. justise

16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Nervous

A. Hesitant

B. Shaky

C. Courageous

D. Casual

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

Meticulous

A. Heedful

B. Careful

C. Careless

D. Untidy

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The young one of a lion is called a\_\_\_\_\_.

A. colt

B. chick

C. calf

D. Cub

19. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

Has the custard not been cooked by her?

A. Have she cooked the custard?

B. Has she cooked the custard?

C. Does she not cook the custard?

D. Has she not cooked the custard?

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Hinder

A. Monitor

B. Aid

C. Domesticate

D. Force

**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.**

Fountains are used today to decorate city parks and squares; to honour individuals or events; for recreation (1 )\_\_\_\_\_for entertainment. A splash pad or spray pool allows city residents to enter, get wet and cool off in summer. The musical fountain (2) \_\_\_\_\_ moving jets of water, coloured lights and recorded music, controlled by a computer, for dramatic effects.



Fountains can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ also be musical instruments played (4) \_\_\_\_\_ obstruction of one or more of their water jets. Drinking fountains provide fresh (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in public buildings, parks and public spaces.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. because
- B. nor
- C. and
- D. Yet

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. be combined
- B. combine
- C. combines
- D. Combined

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. itself
- B. themselves
- C. herself
- D. Himself

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. with
- B. by
- C. off
- D. on

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. flow of money
- B. melodious music
- C. positive thought
- D. drinking water

## Answers

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

## Explanation

1. C) The passage consistently points out the shortcomings and critiques both the Global Hunger Index and the government's response, making the tone "critical."
2. D) The passage discusses the Global Hunger Index ranking, critiques related to it, and India's nutrition challenges, making the title "Addressing India's Undernutrition Challenge: Beyond Rankings" the most suitable.
3. B) Throughout the passage, the emphasis is on understanding the deeper problems of nutrition in India, the statistics highlighting the challenges, and the need to go beyond mere rankings to address the root causes of undernutrition.
4. B) The passage mentions, "Almost every year, in October, the publication of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) precipitates an aggressive push-back by the government." This indicates a consistent challenging stance by the government towards the GHI.
5. C) The passage states, "Conversations on nutrition could become richer with more granular data on household consumption. However, the country has not had an official estimate on per capita household spending in more than 10 years." This suggests that there is a lack of recent data on household consumption, which is essential for nuanced discussions on nutrition.
6. D) **and stopped working in the evening and went to their homes'** के बदले 'called it a day' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह idiom 'दिन का काम समाप्त कर देना' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।
  - 'called it a day' will be used instead of 'and stopped working in the evening and went to their homes' because this idiom means 'to stop working for the rest of the day'.

### 7. D) **CBAD**

In today's fast-moving world, many young professionals are vulnerable to stress. Stress could emanate out of various situations such as lifestyle, health or relationship issues, lack of support system at home and competitive focus on acquiring material symbols of success and career advancement. Due to tight deadlines for delivery and increased focus on performance outcomes, many employees are unable to enjoy a proper work life. To add to this, the current economy has impacted many companies' revenues and profits which, in effect, have put many jobs at risk resulting in the frequency of counselling support and guidance going up significantly.

8. C) Will Jack deliver the sweets today
9. A) **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Capable of being wounded or hurt, open to attack or damage, exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed. **संवेदनशील**

Synonym: **At risk** (phrase) – Exposed to harm or danger, likely to be harmed or damaged. **जोखिम में**

- **Poor** (adjective) – Lacking sufficient money to live at a standard considered comfortable or normal in a society, not having enough of a specified quality. **गरीब**
- **Arrogant** (adjective) – Having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities. **अभिमानी**
- **Adaptable** (adjective) – Able to adjust to new conditions, flexible, versatile. **समायोज्य**

10. C) 'an UFO' के बदले 'a UFO' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'U' का उच्चारण 'you' जैसा होता है जो व्यंजन (consonant) संग आरंभ होता है, इसलिए 'a' का प्रयोग होगा। साथ ही 'a English' के बजाय 'an English' होगा क्योंकि 'English' का उच्चारण अवैज्ञानिक (vowel sound) संग आरंभ होता है। उदाहरण के लिए— I have never seen a UFO in an English movie.

- 'a UFO' will be used instead of 'an UFO' because the pronunciation of 'U' begins with a 'you' sound which starts with a consonant, so 'a' is used. Also, it should be 'an English' instead of 'a English' as 'English' starts with a vowel sound. Like— I have never seen a UFO in an English movie.

11. D) **Assassin** (noun) – A person who kills somebody, especially for political reasons. **हत्यारा**

- **Monster** (noun) – An imaginary creature that is typically large, ugly, and frightening. **दैत्य**
- **Criminal** (noun) – A person who has committed a crime. **अपराधी**
- **Hangman** (noun) – An executioner who hangs the condemned person. **फांसीदार**

12. D) **Genocide** (noun) – The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation. **जनसंहार**

- **Homicide** (noun) – The act of killing another person. **हत्या**
- **Suicide** (noun) – The act of killing oneself intentionally. **आत्महत्या**
- **Feticide** (noun) – The act of killing a fetus. **भ्रूणहत्या**

13. A) 'Many evil' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर उन सभी बुरी प्रथाओं की चर्चा की जा रही है जिस पर Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar ने विरोध किया। 'Many evil' यहाँ पर उन अनेक बुरी प्रथाओं को दर्शाने के लिए सही विकल्प होता है जिसका वह विरोधी था।

- **Many evil** should be used because it refers to all those bad practices against which Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar opposed. 'Many evil' here serves as the right option to indicate the numerous detrimental practices he stood against.

14. A) **Evident** (adjective) – Clear, obvious, apparent, manifest, conspicuous. स्पष्ट

Antonym: **Hidden** (adjective) – Concealed, secret, undercover, unseen. छिपा हुआ

- **Profuse** (adjective) – Plentiful, abundant, lavish, generous. अधिक
- **Correct** (adjective) – Right, accurate, true, precise. सही
- **Visible** (adjective) – Seen, perceptible, discernible, noticeable. दृश्यमान

15. A) The correct spelling of 'egalitaerian' is 'egalitarian' which means “believing in or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities” समानता में विश्वास करनेवाला.

16. C) Antonym: **Courageous** (adjective) – Brave, bold, fearless, gallant. साहसी

- **Hesitant** (adjective) – Tentative, unsure, or slow in acting or speaking. अनिश्चित
- **Shaky** (adjective) – Trembling, quivering, or unstable. डोलता हुआ
- **Casual** (adjective) – Relaxed, nonchalant, or unconcerned. आकस्मिक

17. C) **Meticulous** (adjective) – Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. सतर्क

Antonym: **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors. असतर्क

- **Heedful** (adjective) – Paying careful attention; mindful. सावधान
- **Careful** (adjective) – Making sure of avoiding potential danger, mishap, or harm; cautious. सतर्क
- **Untidy** (adjective) – Not neat or organized. अव्यवस्थित

18. D) 'Cub' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि शेर का छोटा बच्चा को 'Cub' कहा जाता है। बाकी विकल्प colt, chick और calf अन्य प्राणियों के जीवन के युवा अवस्था के लिए हैं। इसलिए, "Cub" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा

- 'Cub' should be used because the young one of a lion is referred to as a 'Cub'. The other options, colt, chick, and calf, are for young stages of other animals. Thus, "Cub" would be the most appropriate choice.

19. D) Has she not cooked the custard?

20. B) **Hinder** (verb) – To obstruct, hamper, impede, or get in the way of. रोकना

Antonym: **Aid** (verb) – To help, assist, or support. सहायता

- **Monitor** (verb) – To watch, check, or track regularly, especially in order to warn or prevent something. निगरानी करना

- **Domesticate** (verb) – To tame and keep as a pet or cultivate for food. **पालतू बनाना**
- **Force** (verb) – To make someone do something against their will. **मजबूर करना**

21. C) 'and' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह जानकारी दे रहा है कि फव्वारे आज कल शहरी पार्कों और चौकों को सजावट के लिए और सम्मान के लिए उपयोग होते हैं; किसी व्यक्ति या घटना को सम्मानित करने के लिए; मनोरंजन के लिए। 'आंद' शब्द इन दोनों विचारों को जोड़ने के लिए उपयुक्त है। 'because', 'nor', और 'yet' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'and'** should be used because it's providing information that fountains are used today to decorate city parks and squares; to honour individuals or events; and for entertainment. The word 'and' appropriately connects these two ideas. 'because', 'nor', and 'yet' don't fit in this context.

22. C) '**Combines**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "combines" संज्ञा 'The musical fountain' के साथ वक्तव्य में सही रूप में मेल खाता है जिसका अर्थ होता है कि यह संगत करता है। जबकि 'be combined' प्रयोग पैसिव रूप का है, 'combine' प्रयोग आज्ञात्मक (imperative) रूप का है और 'Combined' पूर्वकालिक रूप है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

- **'Combines'** should be used because it agrees with the noun 'The musical fountain' in the sentence, implying that it incorporates or brings together. Whereas, 'be combined' is in the passive form, 'combine' is in the imperative form, and 'Combined' is past tense, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) '**Themselves**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Fountains" एक बहुवचन है और इसलिए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए "themselves" (बहुवचन सर्वनाम) का प्रयोग होता है। 'Itself', 'Himself', और 'Herself' एकवचन सर्वनाम हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

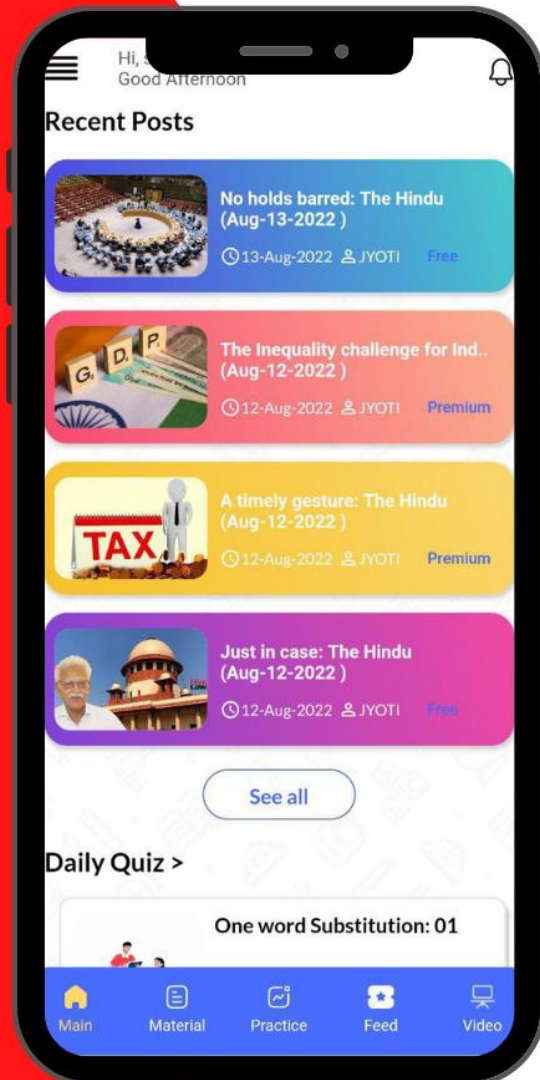
- **'Themselves'** should be used because "Fountains" is plural and "themselves" (a plural pronoun) is used to refer back to it. 'Itself', 'Himself', and 'Herself' are singular pronouns, which aren't correct in this context.

24. B) **By**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "by" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया या विधि के माध्यम से कुछ करना। जब फाउंटेन को संगीत उपकरण के रूप में बजाया जाता है, तो इसके पानी के जेट को बाधित करके इसे बजाया जाता है। 'With' का अर्थ होता है साथ में, 'Off' का अर्थ होता है बंद कर देना या अलग कर देना, और 'On' का अर्थ है ऊपर या पर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'By'** should be used because it means through the process or means of doing something. When the fountain is played as a musical instrument, it is played by obstructing one or more of its water jets. 'With' means alongside, 'Off' means to shut down or separate, and 'On' means atop or upon, which don't fit in this context

25. D) '**Drinking water**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में बताया गया है कि पीने के फव्वारे सार्वजनिक भवनों, पार्कों और सार्वजनिक स्थलों में ताजा पानी प्रदान करते हैं। 'Flow of money' का अर्थ होता है पैसे की प्रवाह, 'Melodious music' का अर्थ होता है सुरीला संगीत, और 'Positive thought' का अर्थ होता है सकारात्मक विचार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Drinking water**' should be used because the passage mentions that drinking fountains provide fresh water in public buildings, parks, and public spaces. Whereas, 'Flow of money' means the circulation of money, 'Melodious music' means harmonious sound, and 'Positive thought' means a constructive idea, which don't fit in this context



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