

Numbers game: On the Swachh Survekshan awards

Factors that **hinder** general improvement in **sanitation** **must** be **overcome**

For the eighth year running, the Centre has announced the Swachh Survekshan Awards, its annual **exercise** of awarding cities, towns and States which have performed impressively on various **parameters** of public sanitation. In an exercise that has now become **predictable**, **the city of Indore**, in Madhya Pradesh, **has** been **adjudged** India's cleanest city for the seventh year **in a row**. The only change is that this year, it has to share **honours** with Surat, Gujarat. Last year, Surat came second, which is not surprising as it usually occupied the higher **echelons** of the **ranking ladder** in earlier editions. Bhopal, Indore, Surat and Visakhapatnam have **entrenched** themselves over the years. There is a certain **volatility** beyond the top 10 — Ahmedabad, Chandigarh and Gwalior, **for instance**, are **volatile** cities — but the top cities are **consistent**. All of this is suggestive of a degree of **stagnation**.

Another **quirk** of the survey is that it creates multiple sub-categories, so that many more cities have a chance at top-scoring in some category or the other. Thus, while it is meaningful to create sub-categories based on population, some classifications **stretch credulity**. **Mhow** in Madhya Pradesh **has** been awarded as the cleanest '**cantonment**' town. Varanasi and Prayagraj are proud winners of the 'Cleanest Ganga town' and Chandigarh is the cleanest 'Best Safaimitra Surakshit Sheher' (Cities safest for sanitation workers). Other than obvious criticisms of **parochialism** — why for instance cannot there be the cleanest Cauvery or Narmada town? — it **ends up** focusing too much attention on the top. The **underlying principle** of several ranking schemes **put in place** by the Centre is to 'motivate' sections — cities, villages, schools — to pull themselves up **on their own mettle**. While this works well for sporting **contests**, public sanitation is not something that is the result of a town or city actively choosing to be lazy or **industrious** in improving themselves. It is heavily influenced by their history, economic conditions and **proximity** to power. **That** a few cities are **perpetually** at the top **means** that there is less **attention paid to** the factors that hinder a general improvement in sanitation. **One way** to make future editions of the survey work as a useful **barometer** of progress **is** to **acknowledge** that consistent toppers have already put in place a **well-oiled** system and having done so, retire them from future rankings for a few years. This will throw focus and highlight challenges that **stymie** other cities. For civic sanitation to remain a **sustainable** movement, **it is high time** that the government **intervenes** and prevents it from being a numbers game.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Hinder** (verb) – Impede, obstruct, hamper, block, thwart बाधा डालना
2. **Sanitation** (noun) – Hygiene, cleanliness, healthfulness, sterility, sanitation स्वच्छता
3. **Overcome** (verb) – Succeed in dealing with (a problem or difficulty) काबू पाना
4. **Exercise** (noun) – Drill, practice, workout, training, activity अभ्यास
5. **Parameter** (noun) – Criterion, measure, factor, variable, indicator मापदंड
6. **Predictable** (adjective) – Expected, foreseeable, anticipated, probable, likely अनुमानित
7. **Adjudge** (verb) – Declare, award, decree, determine, rule निर्णय देना
8. **In a row** (phrase) – Consecutively, successively, continuously, serially, sequentially लगातार
9. **Honour** (noun) – Respect, esteem, recognition, prestige, acclaim सम्मान
10. **Echelon** (noun) – Level, rank, grade, tier, stratum स्तर
11. **Ranking ladder** (noun) – Hierarchy, scale, ranking system, grading system, pecking order पदक्रम
12. **Entrench** (verb) – Establish, embed, fortify, secure, ingrain मजबूती से स्थापित करना
13. **Volatility** (noun) – Instability, unpredictability, variability, changeability, fickleness अस्थिरता
14. **Consistent** (adjective) – Steady, stable, constant, uniform, regular निरंतर
15. **Stagnation** (noun) – Inactivity, stagnancy, dormancy, standstill, torpidity ठहराव
16. **Quirk** (noun) – Peculiarity, oddity, eccentricity, idiosyncrasy, anomaly विचित्रता
17. **Stretch credulity** (phrase) – to be hard to believe
18. **Cantonment** (noun) – Military station, garrison, camp, fort, barracks छावनी
19. **Parochialism** (noun) – Narrow-mindedness, insularity, provincialism, narrowness, sectarianism संकीर्णता
20. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, finish, culminate, terminate, wind up समाप्त होना
21. **Underlying** (adjective) – Fundamental, basic, primary, essential, inherent बुनियादी
22. **Put in place** (phrase) – Implement, establish, install, set up, institute स्थापित करना
23. **On their own mettle** (phrase) – Based on one's own ability, strength, or merit, self-reliance, independence, self-sufficiency, resourcefulness अपनी क्षमता के दम पर

24. **Contest** (noun) – Competition, match, tournament, challenge, race प्रतियोगिता
25. **Industrious** (adjective) – Hard-working, diligent, energetic, productive, active परिश्रमी
26. **Proximity** (noun) – Closeness, nearness, adjacency, vicinity, proximity निकटता
27. **Perpetually** (adverb) – Continuously, endlessly, eternally, constantly, invariably निरंतर
28. **Pay attention to** (phrase) – Focus on, heed, consider, take note of, regard ध्यान देना
29. **Barometer** (noun) – Indicator, measure, gauge, benchmark, standard मापक यंत्र
30. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Recognize, admit, accept, concede, acknowledge स्वीकार करना
31. **Well-oiled** (adjective) – Smooth, efficient, well-run, well-functioning, streamlined सुचारु रूप से चलनेवाला
32. **Stymie** (verb) – Hinder, obstruct, thwart, frustrate, impede बाधा डालना
33. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Environmentally friendly, renewable, viable, maintainable, eco-friendly टिकाऊ
34. **It is a high time** (phrase) – The right moment, critical point, crucial time, appropriate time उचित समय
35. **Intervene** (verb) – Interfere, intercede, meddle, intrude, step in हस्तक्षेप करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Annual Awards:** The Centre has announced the Swachh Survekshan Awards for the eighth consecutive year, recognizing cities, towns, and States for their performance in public sanitation.
2. **Indore's Continuous Success:** Indore, Madhya Pradesh, has been named India's cleanest city for the seventh consecutive year, sharing the top spot this year with Surat, Gujarat.
3. **Consistent Top Performers:** Bhopal, Indore, Surat, and Visakhapatnam have consistently ranked high over the years, indicating a degree of stagnation in the rankings.
4. **Volatility in Rankings:** Cities like Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, and Gwalior show volatility in their rankings, especially beyond the top 10.
5. **Creation of Sub-Categories:** The survey includes multiple sub-categories, allowing more cities to score highly in specific areas.
6. **Questionable Classifications:** Some sub-category classifications, such as 'cleanest cantonment town' or 'Cleanest Ganga town', are seen as stretching credibility.
7. **Criticism of Parochialism:** The focus on certain rivers or types of towns raises questions of parochialism and uneven attention.
8. **Motivational Aspect of Rankings:** The rankings are designed to motivate cities and towns to improve through competition, akin to sporting contests.
9. **Influence of History and Economy:** Public sanitation levels are heavily influenced by a city's history, economic conditions, and proximity to power, not just by effort.
10. **Perpetual Top Cities:** The consistent success of certain cities draws attention away from the systemic issues hindering sanitation improvements in other areas.
11. **Proposal for Retiring Top Cities:** To better gauge progress, the editorial suggests retiring consistent top performers from future rankings temporarily.
12. **Focus on Challenges:** This approach would help highlight the challenges faced by other cities in improving sanitation.
13. **Sustainable Civic Sanitation Movement:** The editorial calls for government intervention to ensure the sustainability of sanitation improvements.
14. **Preventing a Numbers Game:** The focus should shift from merely competing in rankings to genuinely addressing sanitation issues.
15. **Highlighting Underlying Issues:** Recognizing the factors that hinder general improvement in sanitation is crucial for real progress.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the Swachh Survekshan awards, from a positive perspective?** Editorial Page
 - A. Encouraging
 - B. Appreciative
 - C. Observational
 - D. Suggestive
2. **Based on the passage, is the following statement true or false?**
"The Tamil Nadu GIM 2024 only attracted domestic investors, with no participation from international countries."
 - A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Cannot be determined from the passage
 - D. Partially true
3. **Which statement best reflects the pattern of winners in the Swachh Survekshan Awards as described in the passage?**
 - A. The awards are characterized by a high degree of unpredictability with different cities winning each year, showcasing diverse efforts in sanitation across the country.
 - B. Indore and Surat have been consistently top-ranking, indicating a possible stagnation in the awarding system and a lack of diverse representation from other cities.
 - C. Cities like Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, and Gwalior have been consistent winners, demonstrating their sustained efforts in maintaining high sanitation standards.
 - D. The awards frequently change their criteria, leading to a varied list of winners each year and promoting a dynamic approach to public sanitation.
4. **What does the passage imply about the creation of multiple sub-categories in the Swachh Survekshan Awards?**
 - A. The sub-categories are essential for recognizing the unique challenges faced by different types of cities and towns, such as cantonment towns, in maintaining sanitation standards.
 - B. The introduction of sub-categories, like the cleanest 'cantonment' town, is criticized for potentially diverting attention from the overall goal of improving sanitation across all cities and towns.
 - C. Sub-categories have been introduced to ensure that cities with smaller populations, like Mhow, are not overshadowed by larger cities in the awards.
 - D. The creation of sub-categories is widely appreciated for accurately reflecting the diverse nature of urban challenges in India, thus fostering a more inclusive approach to sanitation.
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**
 - A. The Swachh Survekshan awards create multiple sub-categories to allow more cities to achieve top scores in various categories.
 - B. The passage suggests that creating sub-categories based on population for the awards is meaningless and unproductive.
 - C. Varanasi and Prayagraj have been recognized as the 'Cleanest Ganga town' in the survey.

D. The passage criticizes the awards for focusing excessively on top-performing cities, thereby neglecting the broader challenges in public sanitation.

6. **Select the antonym of the given word.**

LIBERTY

- A. Deliverance
- B. Convenience
- C. Dependence
- D. Independence

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

'A stitch in time saves nine'. This wise saying suggests that an (1)_____ action taken on time to rectify an error rules (2)_____ the possibility of accumulation of such errors and future (3)_____. Wisdom, therefore lies in correcting the error as soon as it is (4)_____. There is no point-in allowing the (5)_____ to grow and then take hasty actions to set things right.

7. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 1**

- A. superficial
- B. opposite
- C. appropriate
- D. wrong

8. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 2**

- A. out
- B. for
- C. in
- D. At

9. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 3**

- A. damages
- B. facilities
- C. advantages
- D. qualities

10. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 4**

- A. invented
- B. proposed
- C. managed
- D. discovered

11. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 5**

- A. malady
- B. melody
- C. parody
- D. Remedy

12. **Select one word for the following group of words.**

Open refusal to obey orders

- A. Compliance
B. Adherence
C. Obedience
D. Defiance
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Dead heat
A. Close contest that ends in a tie
B. Strong opposition to one's ideas
C. A deadly blast of hot air
D. A strong heat wave
14. **Select the synonym of the given word.**
REVERE
A. Respect
B. Condemn
C. Enjoy
D. Repeat
15. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
The boy which stole the money was caught by the police.
A. was caught
B. The boy which
C. stole the money
D. by the police
16. **Select the synonym of the given word.**
PREVENT
A. Construct
B. Allow
C. Avert
D. Provoke
17. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
She _____ on paying the bill at the restaurant.
A. offered
B. insisted
C. suggested
D. requested
18. **Select the most appropriate segment to substitute the underlined segment of the given sentence. If substitution is not required select 'no improvement'.**
The animal resembled with a cat.
A. resembled
B. resembled by
C. No improvement
D. resembled to
19. **Select the antonym of the given word.**

BROAD

- A. Long
- B. Narrow
- C. Large
- D. Wide

20. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**

The groom stood before the _____ for the wedding ceremony at the church.

- A. atlas
- B. alter
- C. attic
- D. altar

21. **Select one word for the following group of words.**

Morals that govern one's behavior

- A. Intuition
- B. Ethics
- C. Attitude
- D. Psychology

22. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options pick the one that gives their correct order.**

- A. Eventually, she overcame adversities and achieved success.
- B. She engaged herself in 'earn while you learn', finance scheme in her college.
- C. She needed financial support to complete her graduation.
- D. Rama was a very poor girl.

- A. ABCD
- B. ADCB
- C. DCBA
- D. CBDA

23. **Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.**

The teacher commanded the students not to shout.

- A. The teacher says to the students, "Do not shout."
- B. The teacher said to the students, "Don't shout."
- C. The teacher said to the student, "You should not shout."
- D. The teacher told to the students, "You must not shout."

24. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**

Saraswati college has maintained its reputation as one of the best college in the country.

- A. Saraswati college has maintained
- B. its reputation as
- C. in the country
- D. one of the best college

25. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options pick the one that gives their correct order.**

- A. "We are going to the market," declared Reetu and Geetu.

- B. "Where are you going?" the father asked.
- C. "Take your umbrella, it is going to rain," the mother said.
- D. "Yes, definitely. We will," replied the two.
- A. ABDC
- B. DCAB
- C. BACD
- D. BCDA

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) Appreciative**

The tone of the passage, when viewed from a positive perspective, can be seen as appreciative. The passage acknowledges the achievements of cities like Indore and Surat in maintaining high standards of cleanliness and recognizes the efforts made to categorize and award different cities based on various sanitation parameters. It appreciates the consistency and dedication of the top-performing cities in maintaining public sanitation.

2. **A) False**

The statement is false according to the passage. While the survey creates multiple sub-categories, allowing more cities to top-score in specific categories, the passage criticizes this approach. It suggests that such categorization, though well-intentioned, leads to a disproportionate focus on top-performing cities. This could potentially overshadow the needs and challenges of other cities, thereby not evenly distributing attention and resources among all participants. The passage argues that this approach contributes to a form of stagnation and parochialism, rather than fostering a more comprehensive and equitable improvement in public sanitation across all cities.

3. **B) Indore and Surat have been consistently top-ranking, indicating a possible stagnation in the awarding system and a lack of diverse representation from other cities.**

This statement accurately reflects the pattern mentioned in the passage. It is noted that Indore has been adjudged the cleanest city for the seventh year in a row, and Surat has also been consistently high-ranking. This suggests a lack of variety in the winners, pointing to possible stagnation in the awards system and a lack of representation from other cities making significant improvements in sanitation.

4. **B) The introduction of sub-categories, like the cleanest 'cantonment' town, is criticized for potentially diverting attention from the overall goal of improving sanitation across all cities and towns.**

This option reflects the passage's implication about the creation of sub-categories. While sub-categories like the cleanest 'cantonment' town allow more cities to top-score in specific categories, the passage suggests that this approach might lead to a dilution of focus on general improvement in sanitation across all cities. This criticism implies that the sub-categories could be distracting from the broader objective of enhancing sanitation standards universally.

5. **B) The passage suggests that creating sub-categories based on population for the awards is meaningless and unproductive.**

The statement in Option B is incorrect according to the passage. The passage actually implies that while creating sub-categories like 'Cleanest Ganga town' is meaningful, some classifications may be less credible. It does not suggest that creating sub-categories based on population is meaningless; instead, it argues that some categories might stretch credulity. The other statements (A, C, D) correctly represent the content and criticisms highlighted in the passage, such as the creation of multiple sub-categories, recognition of cities like Varanasi and Prayagraj, and the focus on top cities to the detriment of addressing broader sanitation challenges.

6. C) **LIBERTY** (noun) – The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behavior, or political views. **स्वतंत्रता**

Antonym: Dependence (noun) – The state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else. **निर्भरता**

- **Deliverance** (noun) – The action of being rescued or set free. **मुक्ति**
- **Convenience** (noun) – The state of being able to proceed with something with little effort or difficulty. **सुविधा**
- **Independence** (noun) – The fact or state of being independent. **स्वतंत्रता**

7. C) **Appropriate**' का use होगा क्योंकि "appropriate" का अर्थ होता है उपयुक्त या ठीक। Sentence में बताया गया है कि समय पर किए गए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई से भविष्य में त्रुटियों का संचय और मुश्किलें नहीं होतीं, इसलिए 'appropriate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Superficial' का अर्थ है उपरी, 'Opposite' का अर्थ है विपरीत, और 'Wrong' का अर्थ है गलत, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Appropriate**' should be used because it means suitable or correct. The sentence explains that a suitable action taken on time can prevent the accumulation of errors and future difficulties, making 'appropriate' fitting here. Whereas, 'Superficial' means on the surface, 'Opposite' means contrary, and 'Wrong' means incorrect, which don't fit in this context.

8. A) **'Out'** का use होगा क्योंकि "out" यहाँ पर एक preposition के रूप में काम कर रहा है और इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पूरी तरह से नष्ट कर देना या खत्म कर देना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि समय पर किए गए किसी कार्रवाई से भविष्य में त्रुटियों का संचय होने की संभावना को खत्म कर दिया जाता है, इसलिए 'out' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'For', 'In', और 'At' का इस context में होना सही नहीं है क्योंकि वे इस specific meaning को convey नहीं करते हैं।

- **Out**' should be used because it serves as a preposition here and means to completely eliminate or destroy something. The sentence states that an action taken on time

eradicates the possibility of accumulation of errors in the future, making 'out' appropriate here. Whereas 'For', 'In', and 'At' are incorrect in this context as they do not convey this specific meaning.

9. A) '**Damages**' का use होगा क्योंकि "damages" का अर्थ होता है नुकसान या हानि। Sentence में बताया गया है कि समय रहते किसी गलती को सही करने से ऐसी गलतियों के जमाव और भविष्य में होने वाले नुकसान की संभावना को दूर किया जा सकता है, इसलिए 'damages' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Facilities' का अर्थ होता है सुविधाएं, 'Advantages' का अर्थ होता है लाभ, और 'Qualities' का अर्थ है गुण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Damages**' should be used because it refers to harm or loss. The sentence explains that taking timely action to correct an error can prevent the accumulation of such errors and future damages. Hence, 'damages' is the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Facilities' means amenities or services, 'Advantages' means benefits, and 'Qualities' refers to characteristics or attributes, which are not fitting in this context.

10. 'D) **Discovered**' का use होगा क्योंकि "discovered" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को पाना या खोजना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि गलती को जैसे ही पाया जाता है, तुरंत ठीक कर देना चाहिए, इसलिए 'discovered' यहाँ सही है। 'Invented' का अर्थ होता है कुछ नया बनाना, 'Proposed' का अर्थ होता है प्रस्तावित करना, और 'Managed' का अर्थ होता है प्रबंधित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Discovered**' should be used because it means to find or uncover something. The sentence suggests that the error should be corrected as soon as it is found, making 'discovered' fitting here. Whereas 'Invented' means to create something new, 'Proposed' means to put forward for consideration, and 'Managed' means to handle or control, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) '**Malady**' का use होगा क्योंकि "malady" का अर्थ होता है रोग या बीमारी। Sentence में इसका उपयोग एक त्रुटि या समस्या को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया गया है जिसे सुधारने की जरूरत है। 'Melody' का अर्थ होता है संगीत, 'Parody' का अर्थ होता है व्यंग्य और 'Remedy' का अर्थ है उपचार, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Malady**' should be used because it means a disease or ailment. In the sentence, it is used to express a fault or problem that needs to be addressed. 'Melody' refers to music, 'Parody' means a humorous or satirical imitation, and 'Remedy' means a cure, which don't fit in this context.

12. D) '**Defiance** (noun) – Open refusal to obey orders **अवज्ञा**

- **Compliance** (noun) – the act of conforming, acquiescing, or yielding; a disposition or tendency to yield to the will of others. अनुपालन
- **Adherence** (noun) – attachment or commitment to a person, cause, or belief. अनुपालन
- **Obedience** (noun) – compliance with someone's wishes or orders or acknowledgment of their authority. आज्ञाकारिता

13. A) **Dead heat** (idiom) - Close contest that ends in a tie बराबरी में समाप्त होनेवाली प्रतिस्पर्धा

14. A) **REVERE** (verb) – To have great respect for someone or something, to admire, honor, esteem, hold in high regard. आदर करना

Synonym: Respect (verb) – To have due regard for the feelings, wishes, or rights of others; to admire, esteem, honor. सम्मान करना

- **Condemn** (verb) – To express complete disapproval of; criticize, censure, denounce. निन्दा करना
- **Enjoy** (verb) – To take delight or pleasure in; to appreciate, relish, savor. आनंद लेना
- **Repeat** (verb) – To do, make, or perform again; to replicate, redo, reiterate. दोहराना

15. B) **The boy which'** के बदले 'The boy who' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हम लोगों के लिए 'who' का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, 'which' का प्रयोग वस्तुओं और जानवरों के लिए होता है; जैसे— It was the boy who helped the old lady.

- The boy who' will be used instead of 'The boy which' because we use 'who' for people, and 'which' is used for objects and animals; Like— It was the boy who helped the old lady.

16. C) **PREVENT** (verb) - Stop, hinder, obstruct, thwart, restrain. रोकना

Synonym: Avert (verb) – Turn away, ward off, avoid, fend off. टालना

- **Construct** (verb) – Build, make, form, create. बनाना
- **Allow** (verb) – Permit, let, authorize, grant permission. अनुमति देना
- **Provoke** (verb) – Incite, stimulate, instigate, stir up. उकसाना

17. B) **'Insisted'** का use होगा क्योंकि "insisted (on)" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात पर ज़ोर देना या दृढ़ रहना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि उसने रेस्टोरेंट में बिल भरने पर ज़ोर दिया, इसलिए 'insisted' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Offered' का अर्थ है प्रस्तावित करना, 'Suggested' का अर्थ है सुझाव देना, और 'Requested' का अर्थ है अनुरोध करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Insisted'** should be used because Insist (on) means to be emphatic or resolute about something. The sentence mentions that she was emphatic about paying the bill at the

restaurant, making 'insisted' fitting here. Whereas, 'Offered' means to propose, 'Suggested' means to put forward for consideration, and 'Requested' implies asking for something, which don't fit in this context.

18. A) '**resembled with**' के बदले 'resembled' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'resemble' के साथ 'with' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। सही रूप में वाक्य होगा— The animal resembled a cat.

- 'resembled' will be used instead of 'resembled with' because 'with' is not used with 'resemble'. The correct sentence would be— The animal resembled a cat.

19. B) **Broad** (adjective) – Wide, extensive, expansive, vast. **व्यापक**

Antonym: **Narrow** (adjective) – Limited in extent, restricted, confined, limited. **संकीर्ण**

- **Long** (adjective) – Measuring a great distance from end to end, lengthy, extended. **लंबा**
- **Large** (adjective) – Of considerable or relatively great size, extent, or capacity, big, huge. **बड़ा**
- **Wide** (adjective) – Having a great extent from side to side, broad, vast. **चौड़ा**

20. D) '**Altar**' का use होगा क्योंकि "altar" का अर्थ होता है एक पवित्र स्थल जहां पूजा या अन्य धार्मिक क्रियाएँ होती हैं। यहाँ की बात हो रही है एक शादी की समारोह की जो चर्च में हो रही है, इसलिए 'altar' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Atlas' का अर्थ है नक्शा या मानचित्र, 'Alter' का अर्थ है परिवर्तन करना, और 'Attic' का अर्थ है एक घर के ऊपर का हिस्सा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Altar**' should be used because it means a holy place where religious ceremonies, like a wedding, are conducted. Since the sentence is talking about a wedding ceremony in a church, 'altar' is the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Atlas' means a collection of maps, 'Alter' means to change, and 'Attic' refers to a space or room inside the roof of a house, which are incorrect in this context.

21. B) **Ethics** (noun) – Principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity.

नैतिकता

- **Intuition** (noun) – the ability to understand something immediately, a 'gut feeling'. **सहज ज्ञान**
- **Attitude** (noun) – a settled way of thinking or feeling about something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behaviour. **दृष्टिकोण**
- **Psychology** (noun) – the scientific study of the mind and behaviour. **मनोविज्ञान**

22. C) **DCBA**

Rama was a very poor girl. She needed financial support to complete her graduation. She engaged herself in 'earn while you learn', finance scheme in her college. Eventually, she overcame adversities and achieved success.

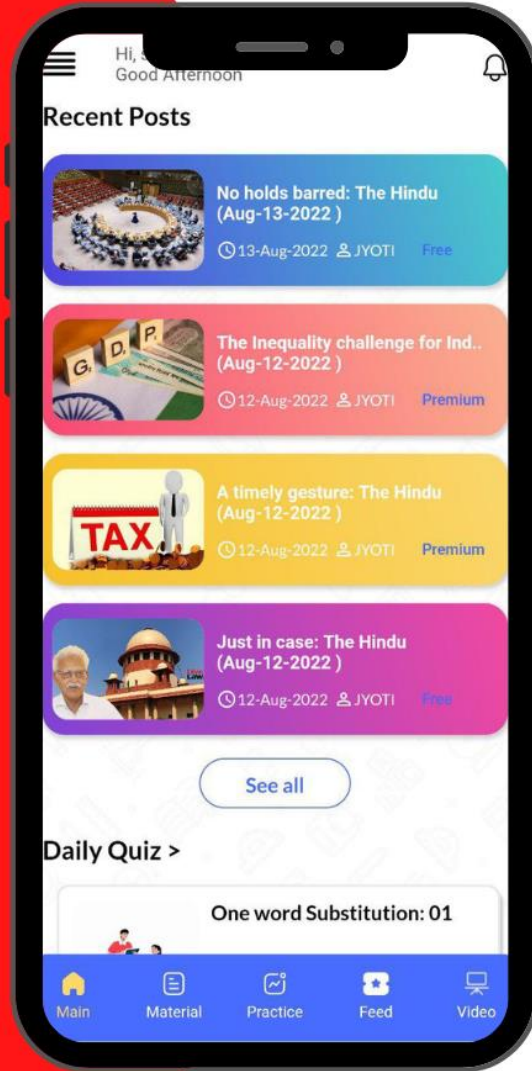
23. B) The teacher said to the students, "Don't shout."

24. D) **one of the best college'** के बदले 'one of the best colleges' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'one of the' के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— She is one of the best teachers in our school.

- 'one of the best colleges' will be used instead of 'one of the best college' because after 'one of the' a plural noun is used; Like— She is one of the best teachers in our school.

25. **C) BACD**

Where are you going?" the father asked. "We are going to the market," declared Reetu and Geetu. Take your umbrella, it is going to rain," the mother said "Yes, definitely. We will," replied the two.



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