

## Gearing up for change: On IMD and weather analyses having contemporary relevance

India needs region-specific plans to improve climate **resilience**

Earlier this week, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), entered the 150th year of its existence. While at present, it analyses the entire **spectrum** of climate and weather, from cyclones to fog, it was **conceived**, in **colonial** times, to **probe** the mysteries of the southwest monsoon. The needs were practical. The British **administration**, concerned about revenues, **was intimately** aware of the influence of the monsoon on harvests and thus extremely invested in determining whether past observations of wind, rain and sunshine could be used to **predict** future **torrents** and **droughts**. In the years since then, the IMD has collected **gargantuan** stores of meteorological data that **underlie** its forecasts of the monsoon. One such analysis of this data by researchers at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) **examines** monsoon trends at the sub-divisional (tehsil) level, from 1982-2022. This finds that monsoon rainfall is increasing in more than half, or 55%, of India's roughly 4,400 tehsils. About 11% of them saw decreasing rainfall. In those tehsils, about 68% experienced reduced rainfall in all four monsoon months, while 87% showed a decline during the June and July -- crucial for the **sowing** of kharif crops. Most of these tehsils are in the Indo-Gangetic plains, which contribute to more than half of India's agricultural production, northeastern India, and the Indian Himalayan region.

The study also found that 30% of India's districts **witnessed** several years of **deficient** rainfall years and 38% many years of excessive rainfall. Some **tehsils** in Rajasthan, Gujarat, central Maharashtra, and parts of Tamil Nadu that historically were dry **were** also getting **wetter**. There were also changes **underway** in the northeast monsoon, which sets in during October, November and December but primarily impacts peninsular India. The northeast monsoon rain has increased by more than 10% in the past **decade** (2012-2022) in approximately 80% of tehsils in Tamil Nadu, 44% in Telangana, and 39% in Andhra Pradesh, respectively. The southwest monsoon **accounts for** nearly 76% of India's annual rainfall, with about 11% from the north-east monsoon. **That** India's monsoons are increasingly **prone** to long, **dry spells** and **punctuated** by **torrential wet spells** **is** well documented though how much of it can be explained by natural **variability** and how much from **global warming** is an active area of research. While **revenue extraction** guided colonial interest in weather at the regional levels, such analyses have a new, contemporary relevance. This is to make region-specific plans to improve climate resilience and channel necessary funds and resources. Prioritising regional and sub-district **forecasts** over national ones, **would** be a **commendable** step forward by the government. **[Practice]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Gear up for** (phrasal verb) – Prepare, ready, set up, equip, organize तैयारी करना
2. **Contemporary** (adjective) – Modern, current, present-day, recent, up-to-date आधुनिक
3. **Relevance** (noun) – Pertinence, applicability, significance, importance, relation प्रासंगिकता
4. **Resilience** (noun) – Toughness, strength, flexibility, adaptability, robustness मजबूती
5. **Spectrum** (noun) – Range, scope, breadth, extent, span विस्तार
6. **Conceived** (adjective) – Imagined, thought of, conceptualized, envisioned, designed कल्पित
7. **Colonial** (adjective) – relating to colonization, imperial, annexing, occupying उपनिवेशी
8. **Probe** (verb) – Investigate, examine, explore, scrutinize, inspect छानबीन करना
9. **Intimately** (adverb) – Closely, personally, deeply, thoroughly, well परिचित रूप से
10. **Predict** (verb) – Forecast, foresee, anticipate, expect, prophesy भविष्यवाणी करना
11. **Torrent** (noun) – Deluge, flood, rush, stream, outpouring बौछार
12. **Drought** (noun) – Dryness, aridity, parchedness, water shortage, dry spell सूखा
13. **Gargantuan** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, gigantic, colossal, massive विशाल
14. **Underlie** (verb) – Support, base, ground, foundation, underpin आधारित होना
15. **Examine** (verb) – Inspect, scrutinize, study, analyze, investigate जांचना
16. **Sowing** (noun) – Planting, seeding, cultivation, broadcasting, scattering बुवाई
17. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, notice, behold, perceive देखना
18. **Deficient** (adjective) – Lacking, insufficient, inadequate, short, scarce अपर्याप्त
19. **Wet** (adjective) – Moist, damp, soggy, saturated, soaked गीला
20. **Underway** (adjective) – In progress, happening, occurring, in operation, ongoing प्रगति पर
21. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
22. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, represent, comprise, make up, form के लिये उत्तरदयी होना

23. (be) **Prone** (to) (adjective) – Susceptible, liable, inclined, likely, predisposed होने का खतरा होना
24. **Dry spell** (noun) – a period of time when it does not rain सूखा काल
25. **Punctuate** (verb) – to interrupt something repeatedly बीच-बीच में बाधित करना
26. **Torrential** (adjective) – (of rain) falling rapidly and in copious quantities. मूसलधार
27. **Wet spell** (noun) – a period of consecutive rainy days गीला मौसम
28. **Variability** (noun) – Changeability, inconsistency, fluctuation, variation, diversity परिवर्तनशीलता
29. **Global warming** (noun) – the phenomenon of gradual increase in the average temperature of earth
30. **Revenue extraction** (noun) – the idea of operating a business with the sole goal of getting money from customers.
31. **Commendable** (adjective) – Praiseworthy, laudable, admirable, respectable, honorable प्रशंसनीय

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) marked its 150th year, evolving from analyzing the southwest monsoon during colonial times to covering all climate aspects.
2. Initially, the IMD focused on the monsoon due to its significant impact on agriculture and the British administration's revenue concerns.
3. Over the years, IMD has amassed extensive meteorological data, particularly regarding the monsoon.
4. Research by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) on monsoon trends (1982-2022) shows increased rainfall in 55% of India's tehsils.
5. Decreased rainfall was observed in 11% of tehsils, particularly affecting the Indo-Gangetic plains, northeastern India, and the Himalayan region, crucial for agriculture.
6. The study indicates that 30% of districts faced deficient rainfall, while 38% experienced excessive rainfall over several years.
7. Previously dry areas in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu are now receiving more rainfall.
8. There's a notable increase in the northeast monsoon rain, especially impacting Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
9. The southwest monsoon contributes 76% of India's annual rainfall, while the northeast monsoon adds about 11%.
10. India's monsoon patterns are changing, with longer dry spells and intense wet periods, but the contribution of natural variability and global warming to this change is still under research.
11. Contemporary relevance of weather analysis lies in its utility for creating region-specific plans to enhance climate resilience.
12. Allocating funds and resources effectively requires understanding the regional impacts of changing weather patterns.
13. The government's focus should shift from national to regional and sub-district weather forecasting.
14. This shift is essential for better planning and response to the impacts of climate change at a local level.
15. Improving climate resilience involves tailoring strategies to the specific needs and challenges of different regions in India.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Informative
  - C. Pessimistic
  - D. Indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The history and evolution of the India Meteorological Department (IMD)
  - B. The impact of monsoon patterns on agricultural production in India
  - C. The need for contemporary weather analyses and climate resilience plans
  - D. The role of colonial interests in the development of meteorological studies
3. **What does the analysis by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) reveal about monsoon trends at the sub-divisional (tehsil) level in India from 1982-2022?**
  - A. Monsoon rainfall has decreased in a majority of tehsils, indicating a trend towards drier conditions across the country.
  - B. There is a significant increase in monsoon rainfall in 55% of the tehsils, suggesting a shift towards wetter monsoon patterns.
  - C. Monsoon rainfall patterns remain consistent with historical data, showing no significant changes in the majority of tehsils.
  - D. The data is inconclusive and does not indicate any significant trends in monsoon rainfall at the sub-divisional level.
4. **What is the significance of the observed monsoon trends in the Indo-Gangetic plains, northeastern India, and the Indian Himalayan region according to the passage?**
  - A. These regions are witnessing the highest increase in monsoon rainfall, contributing to improved agricultural productivity.
  - B. The observed decrease in rainfall during crucial monsoon months in these regions is a matter of concern due to their significant contribution to India's agricultural production.
  - C. The monsoon trends in these regions have remained stable over the years, ensuring consistent agricultural output and economic stability.
  - D. These regions have seen a balanced distribution of rainfall throughout the year, reducing dependency on monsoon rains for agriculture.
5. **What trends have been observed in the monsoon patterns in different parts of India, according to the study mentioned in the passage?**
  - A. The northeast monsoon rain has decreased by more than 10% in the past decade in major parts of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
  - B. Approximately 38% of India's districts have experienced many years of excessive rainfall, while 30% have faced several years of deficient rainfall.
  - C. The southwest monsoon contributes to less than 50% of India's annual rainfall.
  - D. Rainfall patterns have remained consistent in Rajasthan, Gujarat, central Maharashtra, and parts of Tamil Nadu over the years.
6. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the given situation.

- Geetika spoke a lot about her new movie. However, it came to nothing in the theatres.
- A. To give the devil his dues  
B. To get into hot water  
C. To dig the grave  
D. To end in smoke
7. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the following sentence.  
Raima takes her classes very attentively.
- A. In accordance with  
B. By blazing a trail  
C. By losing in a cloud  
D. Be all ears
8. **Select the sentence that has the correct use of spellings from the given options.**
- A. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.  
B. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.  
C. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.  
D. Although the book was difficult to read, I persested and eventually understood the complex ideas.
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.  
The (friendly) dog wagged its tail, while the \_\_\_\_\_ cat hissed.
- A. loving  
B. welcoming  
C. affectionate  
D. Hostile
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**  
His brother needed some urgent help at that moment.
- A. Some urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.  
B. Urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.  
C. Some urgent help is needed by his brother at that moment.  
D. Some urgent help was needed by his brother at this moment.
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
Could you please tell me which languages you are fluent in?
- A. you may be fluent in speaking  
B. you speak fluently  
C. you fluently speaking  
D. you have been fluent in speaking

12. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.  
A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons
- A. Extrovert
  - B. Chauvinist
  - C. Monk
  - D. Hypochondriac
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Acclimatise
- A. Disarrange
  - B. Prioritise
  - C. Placate
  - D. Decriminalise
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A) have to deal with
  - B) about the terrible traffic
  - C) on his way to work
  - D) Nishit begins thinking
  - E) he will surely
- A. A, D, B, C, E
  - B. C, D, B, A, E
  - C. D, B, E, A, C
  - D. E, B, A, D, C
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
When I reached the market place, the coconuts was already sold.
- A. are already sold
  - B. have already sell
  - C. is already sold
  - D. were already sold
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.  
Gandhi's approach, while effective in mobilising large segments of Indian society, was criticised by some for being passive and overly accommodating.
- A. Reconciling
  - B. Strenuous
  - C. Disobliging
  - D. Gratifying
17. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Tranquil

- A. Anxious
- B. Dilemma
- C. Fierce
- D. Peaceful

18. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**

The young pirate is more cleverer than the captain of the ship.

- A. The young pirate is cleverer to the captain of the ship.
- B. The young pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.
- C. The young pirate is most clever than the captain of the ship.
- D. The younger pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

19. **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.**

In course by time, / he was wise enough to realise / the mistakes of his past life.

- A. In course by time,
- B. he was wise enough to realise
- C. the mistakes of his past life.
- D. No error

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

The study of coins

- A. Currency
- B. Minting
- C. Numismatics
- D. Barter

**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.**

Daniel talks to people about the right to life. He says, "We have the right to live in freedom and in safety!" but the people do not (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and they say that the War is a big deal and it is not up to us nor up to the government. The government knows what to do and only the government can decide (2)\_\_\_\_\_ is best. And if the government says that there must be war, then it must be so. Daniel does not accept this and asks if there is a better solution. As all wars end with agreements, can't we do the agreements without the fighting? Can't the government solve this (3)\_\_\_\_\_? Isn't that the reason we have a government in the first place? He decides to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to people in his government. He decides to write them and let them know what he thinks. He knows one opinion does not matter much, but he also knows that if everyone in his own country and on the other side would do this, there will (5)\_\_\_\_\_ be no more wars.

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



- A. grant
  - B. agree
  - C. consent
  - D. Announce
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. what
  - B. when
  - C. where
  - D. How
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. peacefully
  - B. disruptively
  - C. compulsorily
  - D. Excitingly
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. speak
  - B. chat
  - C. declare
  - D. Blabber
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. doubtlessly
  - B. wabbly
  - C. absurdly
  - D. probably

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **B) Informative**

The tone of the passage is informative. The author presents a detailed analysis of the India Meteorological Department's (IMD) historical data, contemporary relevance, and the changes in monsoon patterns across various regions of India. The passage is filled with factual information about the study conducted by researchers, the effects of these changes on agriculture, and the need for region-specific plans to improve climate resilience. There's no evident emotional bias or opinion; instead, the passage aims to inform the reader about the subject matter.

2. **C) The need for contemporary weather analyses and climate resilience plans**

The main theme of the passage revolves around the contemporary relevance of weather analyses and the necessity for region-specific plans to improve climate resilience in India. While the passage does touch upon the history of IMD and its evolution, the focus is largely on the current changes in monsoon patterns, their impact on agriculture, and the pressing need for tailored plans to address these changes effectively. The emphasis is on the utilization of meteorological data to form strategic responses to the challenges posed by changing weather patterns, making option C the most accurate depiction of the main theme of the passage.

3. **B) There is a significant increase in monsoon rainfall in 55% of the tehsils, suggesting a shift towards wetter monsoon patterns.**

The passage mentions that the analysis by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) of monsoon trends at the tehsil level from 1982-2022 finds that more than half, or 55%, of India's roughly 4,400 tehsils have experienced increasing monsoon rainfall. This indicates a trend towards wetter conditions in a significant portion of the tehsils, making option B the correct choice. Options A, C, and D do not accurately reflect the findings of the CEEW's analysis as presented in the passage.

4. **B) The observed decrease in rainfall during crucial monsoon months in these regions is a matter of concern due to their significant contribution to India's agricultural production.**

The passage highlights that about 68% of the tehsils that saw decreasing rainfall experienced this decrease in all four monsoon months, while 87% showed a decline during the crucial months of June and July, which are important for the sowing of kharif crops. Most of these tehsils are located in the Indo-Gangetic plains, northeastern India, and the Indian Himalayan region, which are known for contributing to more than half of India's agricultural production. Therefore, the observed decrease in rainfall during crucial monsoon months in these regions is particularly concerning, making option B the correct choice.

5. **B) Approximately 38% of India's districts have experienced many years of excessive rainfall, while 30% have faced several years of deficient rainfall.**

The passage provides specific data regarding the changes in rainfall patterns across various regions in India. It explicitly states that "30% of India's districts witnessed several years of deficient rainfall years and 38% many years of excessive rainfall." Therefore, option B is the correct answer. In contrast, option A is incorrect because the northeast monsoon rain has actually increased by more than 10% in the past decade in parts of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. Option C is incorrect because the southwest monsoon accounts for nearly 76% of India's annual rainfall, not less than 50%. Lastly, option D is incorrect because the passage notes that regions historically dry like some tehsils in Rajasthan, Gujarat, central Maharashtra, and parts of Tamil Nadu are getting wetter, indicating a change in rainfall patterns.

6. D) **To end in smoke** (idiom) – To come to no practical result or effect, to fail. **असफल होना**
- **To give the devil his dues** (idiom) – To acknowledge the good qualities of someone, even if they have many bad qualities. **बुरे में भी अच्छाई देखना**
  - **To get into hot water** (idiom) – To get into trouble or a difficult situation. **मुश्किल में पड़ना**
  - **To dig the grave** (idiom) – To create serious trouble for oneself in the future. **अपनी ही कब्र खोदना**
7. D) **Be all ears** (phrase) – to listen very carefully and attentively **बहुत ध्यान से सुनना**
- **In accordance with** – in agreement or harmony with something **के अनुसार**
  - **By blazing a trail** – to pioneer or lead the way in something new
8. B) 'Althogh' को 'Although' में और 'eventualy' को 'eventually' में बदला जाएगा, जिससे वाक्य सही होगा। इसलिए, सही वाक्य है: B) Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
9. D) **Friendly** (adjective) – Having a kind and pleasant manner, amicable, amiable, congenial. **मित्रपूर्ण**
- Antonym: Hostile** (adjective) – Showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive. **शत्रुता**
- **Loving** (adjective) – Showing love or affection; tender, caring, affectionate. **प्रेमपूर्ण**
  - **Welcoming** (adjective) – Greeting someone in a warm and friendly manner, hospitable, receptive. **स्वागतपूर्ण**
  - **Affectionate** (adjective) – Showing fondness or tenderness, loving, caring. **स्नेहपूर्ण**

10. A) Some urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.
11. B) 'you are fluent in' के बदले 'you speak fluently' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह option सही ढंग से संरचित है और वाक्य का अर्थ भी स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है; जैसे— Could you please tell me which languages you speak fluently?
- 'you speak fluently' will be used instead of 'you are fluent in' because this option is correctly structured and clearly conveys the meaning of the sentence; Like— Could you please tell me which languages you speak fluently?
12. C) **Monk** (noun) – A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons. संन्यासी
- **Extrovert** (noun) – An outgoing and socially confident person. बहिर्मुखी
  - **Chauvinist** (noun) – A person displaying aggressive or exaggerated patriotism or prejudiced loyalty to their own cause, group, or gender. अंधराष्ट्रीवादी
  - **Hypochondriac** (noun) – A person who is excessively anxious about their health and believes they are suffering from illnesses that they do not actually have. किसी व्यक्ति को भ्रम कि वह सदा रोगी रहता है
13. A) **Acclimatise** (verb) – To become accustomed to a new climate or environment; to adapt. अभ्यस्त होना
- Antonym: Disarrange** (verb) – To disturb the arrangement or order of. अव्यवस्था
- **Prioritise** (verb) – To designate or treat something as more important than other things. प्राथमिकता देना
  - **Placate** (verb) – To make someone less angry or hostile. शांत करना
  - **Decriminalise** (verb) – To remove or reduce the criminal status of. अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना
14. C) **D, B, E, A, C**  
Nishit begins thinking about the terrible traffic he will surely have to deal with on his way to work
15. D) '**coconuts was**' के बदले '**coconuts were**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**coconuts**' plural है और plural के लिए '**were**' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The fruits were fresh.
- '**were**' will be used instead of '**was**' because '**coconuts**' is plural and for plurals, '**were**' is used; Like— The fruits were fresh.
16. C) **Passive** (adjective) – Accepting or allowing what happens or what others do, without active response or resistance. निष्क्रिय

**Antonym: Strenuous** (adjective) – Requiring or using great exertion, vigorous, energetic.

सक्रिय, ज़ोरदार

- **Reconciling** (adjective) – Restoring friendly relations, harmonizing, making compatible. मेल-मिलाप
- **Disobliging** (adjective) – Not willing to do a service or do a favor; unhelpful. अनुग्रहित न करनेवाला
- **Gratifying** (adjective) – Pleasing, satisfying, rewarding, fulfilling. खुशी

17. D) **Tranquil** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, still, serene. शांत

**Synonym: Peaceful** (adjective) – Free from disturbance; tranquil, calm, placid. शांतिपूर्ण

- **Anxious** (adjective) – Worried, concerned, uneasy, nervous. चिंतित
- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives. असमंजस
- **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. उग्र

18. B) The young pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

'more cleverer' में 'more' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'cleverer' खुद में एक comparative degree है। इसलिए, सही वाक्यांश 'cleverer than' होगा। जैसे— He is cleverer than his brother.

- a. The use of 'more' in 'more cleverer' is incorrect as 'cleverer' is already a comparative degree. Hence, the correct phrase will be 'cleverer than'. Like— He is cleverer than his brother.

19. A) 'In course by time' में त्रुटि है। सही phrase 'In the course of time' होगा। 'In the course of time' phrase का अर्थ होता है 'समय के साथ' जिसका प्रयोग समय के बदलाव या विकास के संकेत के रूप में होता है।

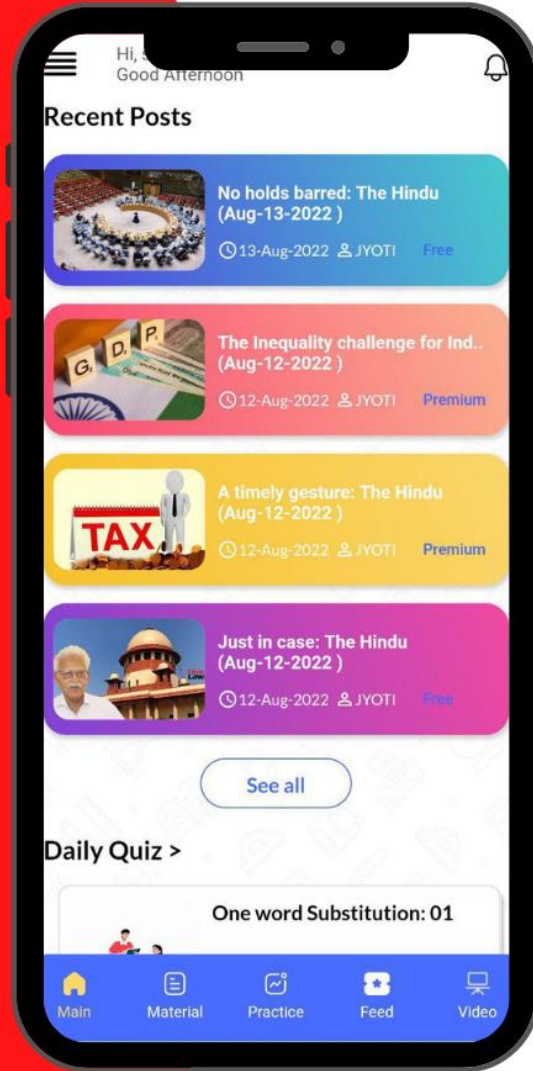
- There is an error in 'In course by time'. The correct phrase is 'In the course of time', which means 'as time goes by'.

20. C) **Numismatics** (noun) – The study of coins. सिक्का अध्ययन

- **Currency** (noun) – a system of money in general use in a particular country. मुद्रा
- **Minting** (noun) – the process of making coins using a stamping process. सिक्का बनाने की प्रक्रिया
- **Barter** (noun) – a system of exchange in which goods or services are traded directly for other goods or services without the use of money. अदला-बदली

21. B) '**Agree**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में Daniel के विचारों से लोग सहमत नहीं होते। 'Agree' का अर्थ होता है सहमत होना। जबकि 'Grant' का अर्थ होता है प्रदान करना, 'Consent' का अर्थ होता है सहमति देना, और 'Announce' का अर्थ होता है घोषित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Agree**' should be used because in this context, people do not concur with Daniel's views. 'Agree' means to concur. Whereas, 'Grant' means to provide, 'Consent' means to give permission, and 'Announce' means to declare, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) '**What**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह तय करने की चर्चा हो रही है कि सरकार को क्या सही लगता है। 'When' का अर्थ है कब, 'Where' का अर्थ है कहाँ, और 'How' का अर्थ है कैसे, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**What**' should be used because the sentence is discussing what the government believes is right. Whereas, 'When' means at which time, 'Where' means at which place, and 'How' means in what way, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) '**Compulsorily**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दैनिक इसे स्थिति या समस्या के संदर्भ में पूछ रहा है कि क्या सरकार इसे 'अनिवार्य रूप से' हल कर सकती है। 'Peacefully' का अर्थ होता है शांतिपूर्वक, 'Disruptively' का अर्थ है विघातक रूप में, और 'Excitingly' का अर्थ है उत्तराधिकार में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Compulsorily**' should be used because Daniel is questioning if the government can solve the issue 'necessarily' or 'mandatorily'. 'Peacefully' means without conflict, 'Disruptively' implies causing disturbances, and 'Excitingly' denotes enthusiasm, none of which fit in this context.
24. A) '**Speak**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "speak" का अर्थ होता है किसी से बातचीत करना या अपने विचार प्रकट करना। जबकि 'Chat' का अर्थ है आराम से बातचीत करना, 'Declare' का अर्थ है घोषणा करना, और 'Blabber' का अर्थ है बिना सोचे-समझे बोलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Speak**' should be used because it means to converse or express one's opinions. Whereas, 'Chat' implies a casual conversation, 'Declare' means to proclaim or announce, and 'Blabber' means to talk thoughtlessly or without consideration, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) '**Probably**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "probably" का अर्थ होता है शायद या संभावना से। जबकि 'Doubtlessly' का अर्थ है निश्चित रूप से, 'Wabbly' का अर्थ है अस्थिरता से, और 'Absurdly' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक अतर्कित रूप में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Probably**' should be used because it indicates a likelihood or possibility. Whereas, 'Doubtlessly' means with certainty, 'Wabbly' implies instability, and 'Absurdly' means in an extremely unreasonable manner, which don't fit in this context.



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