

Tiger tiger burning bright

The Govt's **move** to keep mobile network towers away from core tiger **habitats** **is** laudable

In this age of digital connectivity, where mobile networks reach even the most **remote** corners of the **globe**, a critical question arises: At what cost do we **expand** our communications **infrastructure**? This question is particularly **befuddling** when it comes to protecting the habitat of some of our planet's most **endangered** species, such as the majestic tiger. The recent **push** by the Government to disallow telephone towers in tiger habitats **is** a welcome step. The Environment Ministry has issued guidelines **prohibiting** the installation of mobile towers in core and critical tiger habitats; these emphasise the need



to balance connectivity and wildlife conservation. The guidelines say that while providing connectivity to people in or near wildlife-rich areas should be priority, "the protection and conservation of wildlife habitats should not get affected". While mobile networks undoubtedly offer benefits for human populations, their **presence** in tiger territories **can** have devastating consequences for these already endangered animals. The primary **concern** with **setting up** mobile towers in tiger habitats **lies** in the disruption it causes to their natural environment. **Tigers**, like many other species, **rely** on vast, undisturbed areas for hunting, breeding and **rearing** their young. The **introduction** of mobile towers **can fragment** these habitats, **leading to** habitat loss, increased human-wildlife conflict and a decline in tiger population. **Moreover**, **electromagnetic** radiation **poses** a potential threat to the behaviour, health, reproduction and overall fitness of tigers and other wildlife.

In sensitive **ecosystems** like tiger habitats, even slight disturbances can have **far-reaching** consequences. Organisations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and various governmental agencies have been working **tirelessly** to **safeguard** these critical areas. These efforts often involve habitat restoration, **anti-poaching** measures, community engagement and scientific research to better understand tiger behaviour and ecology. One **notable** initiative in tiger conservation is the **establishment** of protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife reserves. These **designated** zones provide a **haven** for tigers and other wildlife, where human activities are carefully regulated to minimise disturbances. Additionally, conservationists work closely with local communities to promote **coexistence** and **sustainable** land use practices. However, despite these efforts, conserving tigers remains an **uphill** battle. **Encroachment** by humans, poaching, habitat **degradation**, and now the **threat** from mobile towers **continue** to **jeopardise** the future of these iconic animals. Strategic planning and zoning regulations can help ensure that mobile towers are placed away from sensitive habitats, minimising their impact on wildlife. **Furthermore**, the **adoption**

of alternative technologies, such as satellite or fibre optic networks, **can** provide connectivity without **encroaching** on tiger territories. **Ultimately**, the **fate** of tigers and other wild animals **hinges on** our ability to balance progress with conservation. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Burn bright** (phrase) – Shine, glow, radiate, beam, blaze प्रज्वलित होना
2. **Habitat** (noun) – Environment, home, dwelling, territory, abode आवास
3. **Laudable** (adjective) – Praiseworthy, commendable, admirable, honorable, respectable प्रशंसनीय
4. **Remote** (adjective) – Distant, faraway, isolated, secluded, outlying दूरस्थ
5. **Globe** (noun) – World, earth, planet, sphere, orb पृथ्वी
6. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Facilities, structures, systems, services, utilities संरचना
7. **Befuddling** (adjective) – Confusing, perplexing, baffling, bewildering, puzzling भ्रमित करने वाला
8. **Endangered** (adjective) – Threatened, at risk, vulnerable, in danger, imperiled संकटग्रस्त
9. **Push** (noun) – Effort, drive, initiative, campaign, movement प्रयास
10. **Prohibit** (verb) – Ban, forbid, disallow, prevent, bar निषेध करना
11. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, create, initiate, start, launch स्थापित करना
12. **Lie** (verb) – Exist, be located, be situated, reside, rest स्थित होना
13. **Rear** (verb) – Raise, nurture, breed, bring up, care for पालन-पोषण करना
14. **Fragment** (noun) – Piece, part, fragment, segment, shard टुकड़ा
15. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, produce, provoke वजह बनना
16. **Moreover** (adverb) – Furthermore, additionally, besides, also, likewise इसके अलावा
17. **Electromagnetic** (adjective) – Relating to the interrelation of electric currents or fields and magnetic fields विद्युत चुम्बकीय
18. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, introduce, constitute खड़ा करना (खतरा)
19. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Community, environment, habitat, biosphere, ecology पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
20. **Far-reaching** (adjective) – Extensive, broad, wide-ranging, comprehensive, profound दूरगामी
21. **Tirelessly** (adverb) – Unceasingly, indefatigably, relentlessly, continuously, persistently अथक रूप से
22. **Safeguard** (verb) – Protect, defend, preserve, secure, shield सुरक्षित रखना

23. **Anti-poaching** (adjective) – Relating to measures or actions taken to prevent poaching शिकार रोधी
24. **Notable** (adjective) – Remarkable, outstanding, significant, noteworthy, distinguished उल्लेखनीय
25. **Establishment** (noun) – Institution, organization, foundation, creation, setup स्थापना
26. **Designated** (adjective) – Appointed, specified, named, selected, chosen नियत
27. **Haven** (noun) – Sanctuary, refuge, safe place, shelter, retreat शरणस्थली
28. **Coexistence** (noun) – Living together, peaceful cohabitation, mutual existence, harmony, symbiosis सह-अस्तित्व
29. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Eco-friendly, renewable, green, environmentally friendly, resource-conserving टिकाऊ
30. **Uphill** (adjective) – Challenging, difficult, arduous, hard, strenuous कठिन
31. **Encroachment** (noun) – Intrusion, invasion, trespass, infringement, violation अतिक्रमण
32. **Degradation** (noun) – Deterioration, decline, degeneration, decay, degradation पतन
33. **Jeopardise** (verb) – Endanger, risk, threaten, imperil, put at risk जोखिम में डालना
34. **Furthermore** (adverb) – In addition, moreover, besides, also, plus इसके अतिरिक्त
35. **Encroach** (verb) – Intrude, trespass, invade, overstep, infringe अतिक्रमण करना
36. **Ultimately** (adverb) – Finally, in the end, eventually, in the final analysis, at last अंततः
37. **Hinge** (on) (verb) – Depend, rely, rest, be contingent, be dependent निर्भर करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The government has taken commendable steps to prevent the installation of mobile network towers in core tiger habitats, recognizing the conflict between digital connectivity and wildlife conservation.
2. The Environment Ministry has issued guidelines that prioritize both connectivity for people and the conservation of wildlife habitats, especially for tigers.
3. These guidelines restrict mobile tower installations in critical areas to ensure that the expansion of communication infrastructure does not harm endangered species.
4. Mobile networks, while beneficial for human populations, pose significant threats to tigers by disrupting their natural habitats.
5. The introduction of mobile towers can lead to habitat fragmentation, increased human-wildlife conflict, and a decline in the tiger population.
6. Electromagnetic radiation from towers is a potential threat to the health, behavior, and reproductive success of tigers and other wildlife.
7. Slight disturbances in sensitive ecosystems like tiger habitats can have far-reaching and devastating consequences.
8. Organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and governmental agencies are actively working to protect these critical areas.
9. Conservation efforts include habitat restoration, anti-poaching measures, community engagement, and scientific research on tigers.
10. Establishing protected areas like national parks and wildlife reserves is a key initiative for providing safe havens for tigers.
11. Conservationists engage with local communities to encourage coexistence and sustainable land use practices.
12. Despite these efforts, challenges such as human encroachment, poaching, and habitat degradation continue to threaten tiger populations.
13. Strategic planning and zoning regulations are suggested to minimize the impact of mobile towers by keeping them away from sensitive habitats.
14. Alternative technologies, like satellite or fibre optic networks, offer solutions for connectivity that do not encroach on tiger territories.
15. The future of tigers and other wildlife depends on achieving a balance between technological progress and the imperative of conservation.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The benefits of expanding mobile networks across the globe
 - B. The conflict between expanding communication infrastructure and wildlife conservation
 - C. The introduction of alternative technologies for connectivity
 - D. Government efforts in promoting mobile networks
2. **Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?**
 - A. Mobile towers pose a threat to the behavior and health of tigers.
 - B. The Environment Ministry has supported the installation of mobile towers in tiger habitats.
 - C. Efforts to protect tigers include habitat restoration and anti-poaching measures.
 - D. Conservationists work with local communities to promote sustainable land use.
3. **Why is the introduction of mobile towers in tiger habitats considered harmful?**
 - A. It leads to habitat fragmentation and increased human-wildlife conflict.
 - B. It increases the connectivity and benefits for the local human population.
 - C. It promotes sustainable land use practices among local communities.
 - D. It enhances the effectiveness of anti-poaching measures.
4. **What can be inferred about the role of governmental and non-governmental organizations in tiger conservation?**
 - A. They prioritize the expansion of mobile networks over wildlife conservation.
 - B. They are indifferent to the impact of technological advancements on wildlife.
 - C. They actively participate in efforts to protect tiger habitats from various threats.
 - D. They solely focus on promoting alternative technologies for connectivity.
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the future of tiger conservation?**
 - A. It is solely dependent on the prohibition of mobile towers in tiger habitats.
 - B. It requires a multifaceted approach that balances technological advancement with conservation.
 - C. It is guaranteed to succeed with the current efforts of habitat restoration and anti-poaching measures.
 - D. It depends only on the adoption of alternative connectivity technologies.
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - A. However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt.
 - B. Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall.
 - C. Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people.
 - D. This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.
 - A. CBDA
 - B. BCAD
 - C. DABC

- D. BCDA
7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Foul play
- A. Unfair or dishonest behaviour
 - B. A bad smelling theatre or playground
 - C. Unpleasant weather for playing
 - D. A drama which is badly produced
8. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Formally put an end to a system, practice, or institution
- A. Stop
 - B. Destroy
 - C. Kill
 - D. Abolish
9. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
He was / late / for school / and punished
- A. for school
 - B. late
 - C. He was
 - D. and punished
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She hardly works on weekends, _____?
- A. doesn't she
 - B. is she
 - C. does she
 - D. isn't she
11. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
I wish I were listening to my parents.
- A. am listening
 - B. have listened
 - C. No substitution required
 - D. had listened
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
Mother said, "Abhinav slipped while trying to board a bus."
- A. Mother told that Abhinav slipped while trying to board a bus.
 - B. Mother said that Abhinav slipped while trying to board a bus.
 - C. Mother says that Abhinav slipped while trying to board a bus.
 - D. Mother said that Abhinav had slipped while trying to board a bus
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
DUO
- A. Bond

- B. Pair
C. Loan
D. Debt
14. **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.**
It was a surprising / to receive the gift/ from my brother
A. No error
B. It was a surprising
C. from my brother
D. to receive the gift
15. **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.**
The fisheries sector / have grown significantly / in the last one year
A. have grown significantly
B. in the last one year
C. No error
D. The fisheries sector
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
My house / is more / spacious than / my sister.
A. is more
B. My house
C. my sister
D. spacious than
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Do you trust me?
A. Am I trusted by you?
B. Do I am trusted by you?
C. Do I was trusted by you?
D. I am trusted by you.
18. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Paranoid
A. Convinced
B. Trustful
C. Committed
D. Distrustful
19. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Indifferent to pleasure and pain
A. Cynic
B. Stoic

C. Prudent

D. Lusty

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

Appal

A. Alarm

B. Assure

C. Amaze

D. Astound

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.

An old man lived in the village. He was one of the (1) _____ unfortunate people in the world. The whole village was tired (2) _____ him; he was always gloomy, he (3) _____ complained and was always in a bad mood. The (4) _____ he lived, the more vile he was becoming and the more (5) _____ were his words

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

A. maximum

B. utmost

C. most

D. main

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

A. from

B. of

C. by

D. at

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

A. mostly

B. commonly

C. cyclically

D. constantly

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

A. long

B. lengthy

C. longer

D. longest

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

A. fatal

B. mortal

C. poisonous

D. toxic

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanation

1. B) The passage primarily discusses the challenges of expanding communication infrastructure, specifically mobile towers, in the context of wildlife conservation efforts. It highlights the negative impact of mobile towers on tiger habitats and the need to balance connectivity with the protection of endangered species, making option (b) the main theme of the passage.
2. B) The passage explicitly states that the Environment Ministry has issued guidelines prohibiting the installation of mobile towers in core and critical tiger habitats. Therefore, statement (b) is incorrect, as it contradicts the information provided in the passage.
3. A) The passage explains that the primary concern with mobile towers in tiger habitats is the disruption they cause to the natural environment, resulting in habitat fragmentation, increased human-wildlife conflict, and a decline in the tiger population. Therefore, option (A) accurately describes why the introduction of mobile towers in tiger habitats is considered harmful.
4. C) The passage mentions the involvement of organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and various governmental agencies in working to safeguard critical tiger habitats. Their efforts include habitat restoration, anti-poaching measures, community engagement, and scientific research, all aimed at conserving tigers. This indicates an active participation in protecting tiger habitats from threats, including the encroachment of mobile towers, making option (c) the correct inference.
5. B) The passage outlines the complexity of tiger conservation, which faces challenges from human encroachment, poaching, habitat degradation, and the threat from mobile towers. It suggests that strategic planning, zoning regulations, and the adoption of alternative technologies can minimize the impact on wildlife, while also stressing the importance of protected areas and community involvement. This indicates that a successful conservation strategy must balance progress with conservation efforts, making option (b) the correct inference about the future of tiger conservation.
6. B) **BCAD**
Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall. Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people. However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers
7. A) **Foul play** (idiom) – Unfair or dishonest behaviour अन्यायपूर्ण या असच्चा व्यवहार
8. D) **Abolish** (verb) – Formally put an end to a system, practice, or institution समाप्त करना
 - **Stop** (verb) – Cease to happen or continue; halt रोकना

- **Destroy** (verb) – End the existence of something नष्ट करना
 - **Kill** (verb) – End the life of someone or something मारना
9. D) **and punished**' के बदले 'and was punished' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'He was' Past Tense में है अतः 'punished' के पहले 'was' का प्रयोग जरूरी है; जैसे— He was late for school and was punished.
In a compound sentence, both the auxiliary verbs and main verbs should be mentioned separately if they differ in number, form or voice.
- 'and was punished' will be used instead of 'and punished' because 'He was' is in Past Tense, hence, 'was' should be used before 'punished'; Like— He was late for school and was punished.
10. C) **'does she'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' का use negative sense में होता है, और जब sentence negative होता है तो positive question tag का use किया जाता है। 'Hardly' का अर्थ होता है "शायद ही" या "मुश्किल से", जो कि negative sense में है। इसलिए, 'does she' यहाँ सही है।
- **'does she'** should be used because 'hardly' conveys a negative sense, and when the statement is negative, a positive question tag is needed. 'Hardly' means "barely" or "scarcely", which carries a negative connotation. Thus, 'does she' is the correct choice here.
11. D) **'were listening'** के बदले 'had listened' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'I wish' के बाद regret या past के undesirable events के लिए 'had + past participle' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'had listened' will be used instead of 'I were listening' because after 'I wish' we use 'had + past participle' to express regret or undesirable events in the past; Like— I wish I had listened to my parents.
12. D) Mother said that Abhinav had slipped while trying to board a bus
13. B) **DUO** (noun) – A pair; two persons commonly associated with each other, a couple. जोड़ा
- Synonym: Pair** (noun) – Two individuals that are considered together or are associated with each other in some way. जोड़ा
- **Bond** (noun) – A connection between people or things, a relationship, an agreement with legal force. संबंध
 - **Loan** (noun) – Something that is borrowed, especially a sum of money that is expected to be paid back with interest. ऋण
 - **Debt** (noun) – Money owed to someone; a state of owing money. कर्ज

14. B) 'It was a surprising' में error है क्योंकि 'surprising' एक adjective है और इसे 'surprise' noun के रूप में correct किया जाएगा। सही वाक्य होता - "It was a surprise to receive the gift from my brother."
- There is an error in 'It was a surprising' because 'surprising' is an adjective and it should be corrected to the noun 'surprise'. The correct sentence should be - "It was a surprise to receive the gift from my brother."
15. 'A) have grown' के बदले 'has grown' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The fisheries sector' Singular Subject है और Singular Subject के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The boy has finished his homework.
- 'has grown' will be used instead of 'have grown' because 'The fisheries sector' is a Singular Subject and with a Singular Subject, a Singular Verb is used; Like— The boy has finished his homework.
16. C) 'my sister' में error है क्योंकि यहाँ सही तुलना के लिए 'my sister's house' या 'my sister's' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए था। वर्तमान रूप में, वाक्य तुलना कर रहा है 'my house' की 'my sister' से, जो गलत है। सही रूप में वाक्य होना चाहिए 'My house is more spacious than my sister's (house)'. अतः 'my sister' में त्रुटि है, जो कि विकल्प C में है।
- The error is in 'my sister' because it should be 'my sister's house' or 'my sister's' for a correct comparison. As it stands, the sentence is comparing 'my house' to 'my sister', which is incorrect. The sentence should be 'My house is more spacious than my sister's (house)'. So, the error is in 'my sister', which is option C.
17. A) Am I trusted by you?
18. D) **Paranoid** (adjective) – Exhibiting undue suspicion, worried, fearful, especially about being persecuted or harmed. संशयात्मक/ पागलपन-संबंधी
- Synonym: Distrustful** (adjective) – Skeptical, suspicious, wary, doubtful. अविश्वासी
- **Convinced** (adjective) – Completely certain about something. विश्वासी
 - **Trustful** (adjective) – Willing to trust people, naive, credulous. विश्वासपूर्वक
 - **Committed** (adjective) – Dedicated, devoted, pledged, bound. प्रतिबद्ध
19. B) **Stoic** (noun) – A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining. अडिग
- **Cynic** (noun) – A person who believes that people are motivated purely by self-interest rather than acting for honorable or unselfish reasons. दोषदर्शी
 - **Prudent** (adjective) – Acting with or showing care and thought for the future. सजग

- **Lusty** (adjective) – Strong and healthy; vigorous. **जोरदार**
20. B) **Appal** (verb) – To greatly dismay or horrify, shock, disgust. **भयभीत**
- Antonym: Assure** (verb) – To inform positively, to give confidence to, comfort. **आश्वस्त**
- **Alarm** (verb) – To make someone feel frightened, disturbed, or in danger. **चिंतित**
 - **Amaze** (verb) – To cause great surprise or wonder, astonish. **अच्छंभित**
 - **Astound** (verb) – To shock or greatly surprise. **चकित**
21. C) **Most** का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी समूह में से बहुत अधिक व्यक्तियों या चीज़ों का चयन करते हैं, तो हम 'most' का उपयोग करते हैं। Sentence में कहा गया है कि वह व्यक्ति दुनिया में सबसे अधिक दुर्भाग्यशाली लोगों में से एक था, इसलिए 'most' यहाँ सही है। 'Utmost', 'Maximum' और 'Main' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **Most** should be used because when selecting a significant number out of a group, we use 'most.' The sentence indicates that he was one of the most unfortunate people in the world, making 'most' the best choice. 'Utmost', 'Maximum', and 'Main' aren't correct in this context.
22. B) **of** का use होगा क्योंकि इस context में "tired of" एक common phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ या व्यक्ति से परेशान होना। जैसा कि पैसेज में mention किया गया है कि पूरा गाँव उस बुढ़े आदमी से परेशान था, इसलिए 'of' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'from', 'by', और 'At' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **of** should be used because in this context, "tired of" is a common phrase that means to be annoyed or bored with something or someone. As the passage mentions that the entire village was frustrated with the old man, 'of' fits here. Whereas, 'from', 'by', and 'At' don't fit in this context.
23. D) **Constantly** का use होगा क्योंकि "constantly" का अर्थ होता है लगातार या निरंतरता से। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह हमेशा उदास रहता था और हमेशा बुरे मूड में रहता था, इसलिए 'constantly' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि वह लगातार शिकायत करता रहता था। जबकि 'Mostly' का अर्थ है अधिकांश समय, 'Commonly' का अर्थ है सामान्यतया, और 'Cyclically' का अर्थ है चक्रीय रूप से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Constantly** should be used because it means continuously or incessantly. The sentence mentions that he was always gloomy and always in a bad mood, making 'constantly' fitting here as he kept complaining all the time. Whereas, 'Mostly' means for the most part, 'Commonly' means ordinarily, and 'Cyclically' implies in a cyclical manner, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **longer**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में वृद्धता और व्यक्ति के मूड के बीच संबंध बताया गया है।

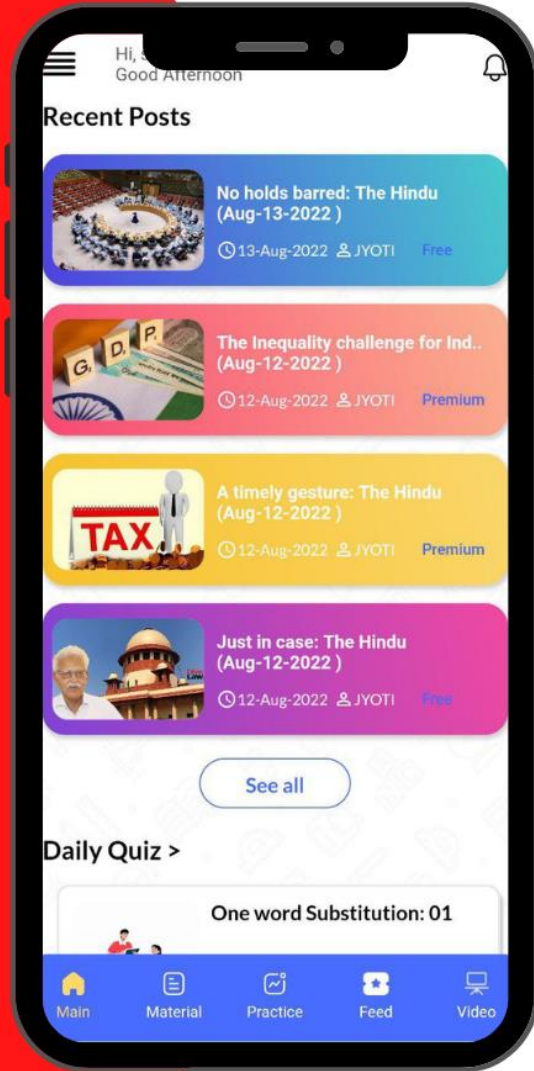
"The longer he lived, the more vile he was becoming" में दोनों घटनाओं के बीच संबंध को दर्शाने के लिए 'longer' सही है। 'Long' और 'Lengthy' यहां context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे अनुपातिक रूप में वृद्धि को दर्शाने में असमर्थ हैं। 'Longest' superlative degree है और इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- **longer**' should be used because the sentence is drawing a correlation between the old man's age and his mood. "The longer he lived, the more vile he was becoming" utilizes 'longer' to show a proportional relationship between the two events. 'Long' and 'Lengthy' are inappropriate in this context as they don't convey a proportional increase. 'Longest' is a superlative degree and is not suitable in this context.

25. C) **poisonous**' का use होगा क्योंकि "poisonous" का अर्थ होता है हानिकारक या जहरीला। Sentence में

mention किया गया है कि जितना वह बुढ़ा होता जा रहा था, उतना ही उसके शब्द बुरे बनते जा रहे थे, इसलिए 'poisonous' यहाँ सही है। 'Fatal' का अर्थ है मौत का कारण बननेवाला, 'Mortal' का अर्थ है मरनेवाला या आवारा, और 'Toxic' का अर्थ है जहरीला, जो इस context में 'poisonous' से बेहतर नहीं है।

- **'poisonous'** should be used because it means harmful or venomous. The sentence indicates that the older he became, the more harmful his words were, making 'poisonous' the most fitting here. Whereas, 'Fatal' means causing death, 'Mortal' means subject to death or temporary, and 'Toxic' also means poisonous but isn't as fitting as 'poisonous' in this context.



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