

Calm assessment: On the extent of 'deemed forest'

Clarity on the nature and extent of 'deemed forest' **is** essential

The Supreme Court of India has put on pause an **ambitious** effort by the Centre to **amend** India's Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, that was brought in to **check** the **wanton razing** of forests for 'non-forestry uses'. According to the Centre, an estimated four million hectares of forest land had been diverted from 1951-75. Under the provisions of the Act, forests could no longer be diverted without **adhering** to a regulatory **mechanism** by the Centre. As a measure of its success, the Centre calculates that from 1981-2022, the average annual diversion of forest had reduced to about 22,000 hectares, or about a tenth of what it was from 1951-75. However, the **provisions** of this piece of legislation largely **applied** to forest **tracts** recognised as such by the India Forest Act, or any other State legislation. Illegal timber-felling in Gudalur, Tamil Nadu, **triggered** the **landmark** T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad judgment that saw the Court take an expanded view of forest tracts worthy of protection. It also said that forests had to be protected irrespective of how they were classified and who owned them. This brought in the concept of 'deemed forests,' or tracts that were not officially classified as such in government or revenue records. States were asked to **constitute** expert committees to identify such 'deemed forests.' In the 28 years that have passed since the judgment, only a **handful of** States have constituted such committees or made public the extent of such 'deemed forests' within their territories.

The Centre's **attempt** to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act **was** **ostensibly** to bring "clarity" as there were large tracts of recorded forest land that had already been put to non-forestry uses, with the permission of State governments. There is **apparently**, the Centre says, a **reluctance** among private citizens to **cultivate** private plantations and **orchards**, despite their significant **ecological** benefits, for fear that they would be classified as 'forest' (and thus **render** their ownership **void**). India's ambitions to create a **carbon sink** of 2.5 billion-3 billion tonnes, to **meet** its net zero goals have required forest laws to be "dynamic" and, therefore, the rules have **sought** to remove 'deemed forest,' not already recorded as such, from the **ambit** of protection. This has triggered a **slew of** public interest **petitions** as, **on the face of it**, the **amendments** appear as an **assault** on the Act's ambition of forest protection. While a final judgment is pending, the Court's **order** to the Centre to **compile** and make public, by April, States' efforts at recording the extent of deemed forests **is** welcome. At this point it is **mere conjecture** on the part of the Centre that India's carbon sink is being **impeded** due to insufficient private initiative. Only a **dispassionate** assessment of ground realities can **drive** forward this very important **debate**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, appraisal, analysis, estimation, judgment मूल्यांकन
2. **Deemed forest** (noun) – A forest that is considered or treated as a forest by legal definition, even if not officially classified as such in government or revenue records.
माना जाने वाला वन
3. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, determined, enterprising, go-getting, driven महत्वाकांक्षी
4. **Amend** (verb) – Modify, revise, alter, change, update संशोधन करना
5. **Check** (verb) – Restrain, control, curb, contain, regulate नियंत्रण करना
6. **Wanton** (adjective) – Reckless, irresponsible, uncontrolled, indiscriminate, heedless अकारण
7. **Razing** (noun) – Demolition, destruction, leveling, tearing down, bulldozing धराशायी
8. **Adhere** (to) (verb) – Stick to, follow, abide by, comply with, conform to पालन करना
9. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, process, procedure, method, technique तंत्र
10. **Provision** (noun) – Clause, condition, stipulation, term, requirement प्रावधान
11. **Tract** (noun) – Area, region, expanse, stretch, swath भूखंड/ क्षेत्र
12. **Trigger** (verb) – Activate, initiate, set off, start, provoke आरंभ करना
13. **Landmark** (adjective) – Significant, notable, historic, important, momentous महत्वपूर्ण
14. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, establish, create, set up, organize गठन करना
15. **A handful of** (phrase) – A small number, a few, a small amount, a limited quantity थोड़ी संख्या में
16. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – Apparently, seemingly, on the surface, to all appearances, purportedly प्रत्यक्ष रूप से
17. **Apparently** (adverb) – Seemingly, evidently, ostensibly, outwardly, on the surface प्रत्यक्षतः
18. **Reluctance** (noun) – Unwillingness, hesitance, disinclination, resistance, aversion अनिच्छा
19. **Cultivate** (verb) – Grow, raise, farm, tend, nurture खेती करना
20. **Orchard** (noun) – Grove, plantation, vineyard, garden, estate बाग
21. **Ecological** (adjective) – Environmental, eco-friendly, nature-friendly, green, conservationist पारिस्थितिकीय

22. **Render** (verb) – Make, cause to be, leave, turn, convert बना देना
23. **Void** (adjective) – Invalid, null, ineffective, inoperative, null and void अमान्य
24. **Carbon sink** (noun) – A natural or artificial reservoir that accumulates and stores carbon dioxide for an indefinite period.
25. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, achieve, accomplish, attain पूरा करना
26. **Seek** (verb) – Attempt, try, aim, strive, endeavor प्रयास करना
27. **Ambit** (noun) – Scope, range, extent, reach, sphere क्षेत्र
28. **A slew of** (noun) – A large number, a multitude, a plethora, an abundance, a profusion बड़ी संख्या में
29. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, request, plea, entreaty, application याचिका
30. **On the face of it** (phrase) – Apparently, seemingly, at first glance, on the surface, to all appearances प्रथम दृष्टया
31. **Amendment** (noun) – Change, alteration, modification, revision, adjustment संशोधन
32. **Assault** (noun) – Attack, onslaught, aggression, offensive, onslaught हमला
33. **Compile** (verb) – Assemble, collect, gather, accumulate, amass संकलन करना
34. **Mere** (adjective) – Simple, basic, mere, only, just केवल
35. **Conjecture** (noun) – Speculation, guesswork, surmise, hypothesis, theory अनुमान
36. **Impede** (verb) – Hinder, obstruct, block, hamper, delay बाधा डालना
37. **Dispassionate** (adjective) – Unemotional, impartial, objective, detached, disinterested निष्पक्ष
38. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, push, motivate, compel, spur प्रेरित करना
39. **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, argument, discourse, deliberation, controversy बहस

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court of India has paused an effort by the Centre to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
2. The Act was introduced to check the indiscriminate felling of forests for non-forestry uses.
3. From 1951-75, an estimated four million hectares of forest land had been diverted for non-forestry uses.
4. The Act reduced the average annual diversion of forest to about 22,000 hectares from 1981-2022.
5. The legislation primarily applied to forests recognized by the India Forest Act or any other State legislation.
6. The T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad judgment expanded the view of forest tracts worthy of protection.
7. The judgment introduced the concept of 'deemed forests,' or tracts not officially classified as such in records.
8. States were asked to identify 'deemed forests' through expert committees, but only a few have done so.
9. The Centre's amendment aims to bring "clarity" to the Act and address the reluctance of private citizens to cultivate plantations and orchards.
10. The amendments seek to remove 'deemed forests' not already recorded as such from the ambit of protection.
11. This move has triggered public interest petitions as it appears to weaken the Act's forest protection goals.
12. The Supreme Court has ordered the Centre to compile and make public States' efforts at recording the extent of deemed forests by April.
13. The Centre argues that India's carbon sink ambitions require "dynamic" forest laws.
14. It is conjecture that India's carbon sink is being impeded due to insufficient private initiative.
15. A dispassionate assessment of ground realities is needed to advance the debate on forest conservation and carbon sink goals.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, EXCEPT that:** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It was enacted to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of forests for non-forestry uses.
 - B. It requires forests to be diverted only after adhering to a regulatory mechanism by the Centre.
 - C. It has successfully reduced the average annual diversion of forest land since its implementation.
 - D. It automatically applies to all forest tracts, regardless of their official classification or ownership.
2. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of:**
 - A. Amending the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to allow for more flexibility in forest land use.
 - B. Continuing the efforts to identify and protect 'deemed forests' in all states.
 - C. Reducing the regulatory mechanisms imposed by the Centre on forest diversion.
 - D. Prioritizing economic development over the conservation of forest tracts.
3. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the Supreme Court of India's intervention in amending the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Critical
 - D. Enthusiastic
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The economic benefits of forest conservation
 - B. The legal challenges in classifying 'deemed forests'
 - C. The impact of forest laws on carbon sink goals
 - D. The efforts to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act
5. **What has been the response to the proposed amendments to the Forest (Conservation) Act?**
 - A. Unanimous support from all stakeholders.
 - B. No public interest or legal challenges.
 - C. A slew of public interest petitions challenging the amendments.
 - D. Immediate implementation without any objections.
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Most lizards rely on camouflage to hide from their enemies.

 - A. Camouflage has been relied on by most lizards to hide from their enemies.
 - B. Camouflage is relied on by most lizards to hide from their enemies.
 - C. Camouflage was relied on by most lizards to hide from their enemies.
 - D. Most lizards are being relied on by camouflage to hide from their enemies
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A problem that is so difficult that it cannot be answered

 - A. Impossible
 - B. Insoluble

- C. Terrible
D. Solvable
8. **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. It coincided with the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
B. Through this innovative measure, the knowledge of the traditions and culture of different states is being shared.
C. The initiative 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' was launched by the Honourable Prime Minister on 31st October 2015.
D. This will lead to an enhanced bonding and national integration.
- A. CBDA
B. ADBC
C. ABCD
D. CABD
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- What would / happen if / human beings were / govern by robots?
- A. happen if
B. What would
C. govern by robots
D. human beings were
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
- To fight shy of
- A. To overcome one's weakness
B. To try to avoid something
C. To attack without warning
D. To struggle hard
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- The teacher kept stopping her online lesson _____ to check if her students were following it
- A. occasionally
B. indifferently
C. impartially
D. Unresponsively
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
- Amass
- A. Gather
B. Spread
C. Divide
D. Scatter
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
- Authentic
- A. Incredible

- B. Meagre
C. Genuine
D. Notorious
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Relay
A. Send
B. Pass
C. Spread
D. Hold
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 increase in irrigated areas / has resulted on achieving / record food grain production.
A. The increase in irrigated areas
B. has resulted on achieving
C. record food grain production
D. No error
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**
They cried, "Bravo! Well done."
A. They shouted in joy that they had done well.
B. They cried in joy for doing well.
C. They cried loudly for doing well.
D. They exclaimed with wonder that they had done well.
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
It is time to revise the syllabi.
A. It is time for the syllabi to be revised.
B. It is time for the syllabi to revise.
C. It has been time for the syllabi to revise.
D. It was time for the syllabi to be revised.
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
People all over the world are concerned about the human right to live with _____.
A. poise
B. delight
C. dignity
D. Grandeur
19. Select the option that will improve the **underlined** part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.
They each listened carefully to what **each other** said
A. each another
B. No improvement required
C. the other
D. one another

20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Keep someone at arm's length

- A. Restrict someone to a small space to stand
- B. Allow someone to talk only from a distance
- C. Make someone stay outside
- D. Avoid being friendly with someone

Comprehension:

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

Listening plays _____1 _____ role in the interactive process of business transactions. It enables a person to gather proper and _____2 _____ information so that he can understand the matter with clarity. For this, he should have a positive attitude towards the speaker and the _____3 _____. He should also _____4 _____ on what is being spoken and then evaluate it with reference to the _____5 _____.

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

- A. a paltry
- B. a significant
- C. a trivial
- D. an abundant

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

- A. approximate
- B. vague
- C. accurate
- D. superficial

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

- A. writer
- B. words
- C. topic
- D. orator

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

- A. neglect
- B. concentrate
- C. distract
- D. disperse

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

- A. paragraph
- B. context
- C. selection
- D. excerpt

Answers

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

Explanations

- D) It automatically applies to all forest tracts, regardless of their official classification or ownership.**
 The passage states that the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, largely applied to forest tracts recognized by the India Forest Act or any other State legislation. The concept of 'deemed forests,' which includes tracts not officially classified as forests in government or revenue records, was brought in by the T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad judgment, not the Forest (Conservation) Act itself.
- B) Continuing the efforts to identify and protect 'deemed forests' in all states.**
 The passage highlights the importance of protecting forests irrespective of their classification and mentions the concept of 'deemed forests' as an expansion of protection. It also notes that only a handful of states have constituted expert committees to identify such 'deemed forests.' From this, we can infer that the author would likely support continued efforts to identify and protect 'deemed forests' in all states to ensure their conservation.
- C) Critical**
 The passage adopts a critical tone towards the Centre's attempt to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. It highlights the Supreme Court's intervention to pause the amendment efforts, questioning the rationale behind the changes and expressing concerns over their potential impact on forest conservation. The reference to public interest petitions and the Court's directive to make public the efforts at recording deemed forests underscore the skepticism and scrutiny the amendments are subjected to. The passage concludes by suggesting that a dispassionate assessment of ground realities is essential, further emphasizing the critical perspective on the amendments' implications for forest protection and India's carbon sink ambitions.
- D) The efforts to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act**
 The main theme of the passage revolves around the Centre's attempt to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act and the implications of these amendments on forest conservation, 'deemed forests,' and India's carbon sink goals. The passage discusses the historical context, the legal developments, and the ongoing debate surrounding these amendments.
- C) A slew of public interest petitions challenging the amendments.**
 The passage mentions that the proposed amendments, which appear as an assault on the Act's ambition of forest protection, have triggered a slew of public interest petitions. This indicates that there has been significant opposition to the changes.
- B) Camouflage is relied on by most lizards to hide from their enemies.
- B) **Insoluble** (adjective) – A problem that is so difficult that it cannot be answered **जटिल**,

 - **Impossible** (adjective) – Not able to occur, exist, or be done **असंभव**
 - **Terrible** (adjective) – Extremely bad or serious **भयानक**
 - **Solvable** (adjective) – Capable of being solved or resolved **सुलझाने योग्य**
- D) **CABD**

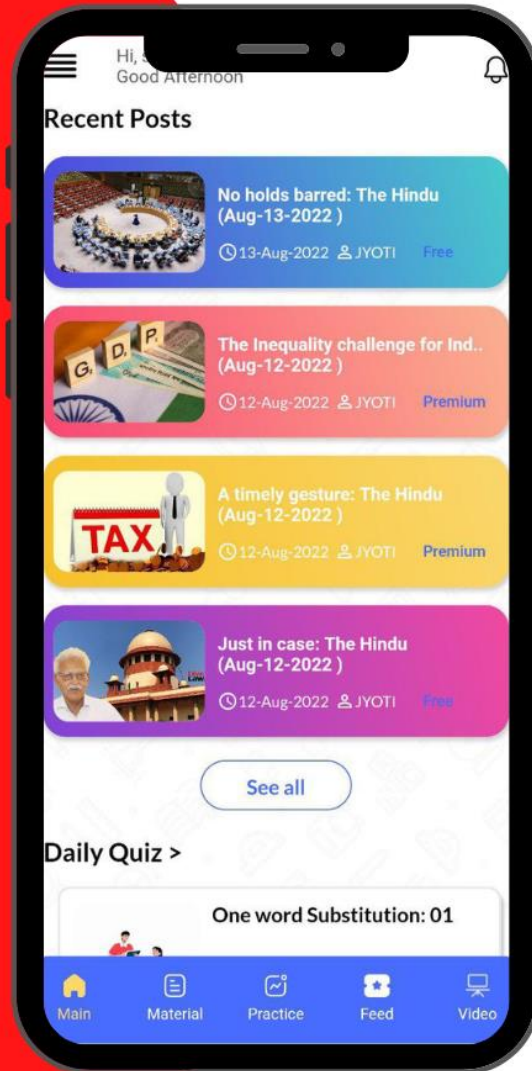
The initiative 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' was launched by the Honourable Prime Minister on 31st October 2015. It coincided with the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Through this innovative measure, the knowledge of the traditions and culture of different states is being shared. This will lead to an enhanced bonding and national integration.

9. C) 'govern by robots' के बदले 'governed by robots' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में 'were' का प्रयोग Passive Voice को दर्शाने के लिए हो रहा है। Passive Voice में, मुख्य क्रिया (main verb) का Past Participle ('governed') का प्रयोग होता है। 'By robots' यह दर्शाता है कि क्रिया किसके द्वारा की जा रही है, इसलिए 'governed by robots' सही रूप होगा।
- 'governed by robots' will be used instead of 'govern by robots' because 'were' is used to indicate Passive Voice in the sentence. In Passive Voice, the main verb is used in its Past Participle form ('governed'). 'By robots' indicates who is performing the action, so 'governed by robots' is the correct form.
10. B) **To fight shy of** (idiom) – To try to avoid something **बचने की कोशिश करना**
11. A) **occasionally** का use होगा क्योंकि "occasionally" का अर्थ होता है कभी-कभी या समय-समय पर। Sentence में बताया गया है कि टीचर अपनी online क्लास को रुक-रुक कर चेक कर रही थीं कि students follow कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं, इसलिए 'occasionally' यहाँ सही है। 'Indifferently' का अर्थ होता है उदासीनता से, 'Impartially' का अर्थ है निष्पक्ष रूप से, और 'Unresponsively' का अर्थ होता है बिना प्रतिक्रिया दिए, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
- occasionally** should be used because it means from time to time. The sentence indicates that the teacher was pausing her online lesson to check on her students' comprehension intermittently, making 'occasionally' the correct choice. 'B. indifferently' suggests a lack of interest or concern, 'C. impartially' means in a fair and unbiased manner, and 'D. unresponsively' means without responding, none of which fit the context.
12. A) **Amass** (verb) – To gather together or accumulate over a period of time, collect, assemble, hoard, stockpile. **इकट्ठा करना**
- Synonym: **Gather** (verb) – To come together; to collect or assemble. **इकट्ठा करना**
- Spread** (verb) – To extend over a larger area, distribute, disseminate. **फैलाना**
 - Divide** (verb) – To separate into parts or groups, or to make something do this; to share. **विभाजित करना**
 - Scatter** (verb) – To throw in various random directions; to disperse. **बिखेरना**
13. A) **Authentic** (adjective) – Genuine, original, real, not copied or false. **वास्तविक, असली**
- Antonym: **Incredible** (adjective) – Impossible or difficult to believe, extraordinary. **अविश्वसनीय**
- Notorious** (adjective) – Famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed, infamous, disreputable. **कुख्यात**
 - Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, insufficient, scanty. **अपर्याप्त**
 - Genuine** (adjective) – Truly what something is said to be; authentic. **असली**

14. D) **Relay** (verb) - To pass along (information, messages, etc.), to transfer, or to broadcast. **पास करना, संचारित करना**
Antonym: **Hold** (verb) - To keep, to retain, to maintain possession, or to not pass on. **रखना, बनाए रखना**
- **Send** (verb) - To cause to go or to be taken to a destination, to transmit. **भेजना**
 - **Pass** (verb) - To move past; go by, to transfer to another. **पास करना**
 - **Spread** (verb) - To extend over a larger area, disseminate. **फैलाना**
15. B) '**resulted on**' के बदले '**resulted in**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**result in**' सही Prepositional Phrase है जब कोई चीज किसी परिणाम या नतीजे का कारण बनती है; जैसे— The new strategy resulted in an increase in sales.
- has resulted in achieving' will be used instead of 'has resulted on achieving' because 'result in' is the correct prepositional phrase when something leads to a particular outcome or result; Like— The new strategy resulted in an increase in sales.
16. A) They shouted in joy that they had done well.
17. A) It is time for the syllabi to be revised.
18. C) dignity' का चयन होगा क्योंकि "dignity" का अर्थ होता है सम्मान के साथ जीवन जीना। यह मानवाधिकारों के संदर्भ में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसका उल्लेख किया गया है कि लोगों को चिंता है। 'Poise' का अर्थ होता है संतुलन या आत्मविश्वास, 'Delight' का अर्थ होता है खुशी, और 'Grandeur' का अर्थ होता है वैभव या प्रभावशालीता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- dignity' should be selected because it means a state of being worthy of honor or respect, which is paramount in the context of human rights that the sentence is addressing. 'A. poise' refers to composure or self-assurance, 'B. delight' means great pleasure, and 'D. grandeur' refers to splendor or impressiveness, none of which fit the context as well as 'dignity' does.
19. C) 'the other' का प्रयोग होगा 'each other' के बदले क्योंकि जब दो व्यक्तियों के बीच बातचीत या सम्बन्ध की बात आती है तो 'the other' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— They listened carefully to what the other said.
- the other' will be used instead of 'each other' because when referring to the mutual relations or actions between two people, 'the other' is used; Like— They listened carefully to what the other said.
20. D) **Keep someone at arm's length** (idiom) – Avoid being friendly with someone किसी से मित्रता ना रखना
21. B) a significant' का use होगा क्योंकि "significant" का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण या काफी हद तक प्रभावशाली। Sentence में बताया गया है कि listening business transactions में कैसे एक interactive process का काम करती है, इसलिए 'a significant' यहाँ सही है। 'A paltry' का अर्थ होता है नगण्य या अपर्याप्त, 'a trivial' का अर्थ होता है मामूली या अनमहत्वपूर्ण, और 'an abundant' का अर्थ होता है प्रचुर, जो इस context में ठीक नहीं है।

- a significant' should be used because it implies something is important or considerable in degree. The sentence suggests that listening has a major role in the interactive process of business transactions, making 'a significant' the correct fit. 'A paltry' implies insufficient or minor, 'a trivial' means of little importance, and 'an abundant' means plentiful, which do not correctly describe the role of listening in this context.
22. C) accurate' का use होगा क्योंकि "accurate" का अर्थ होता है सटीक या ठीक जानकारी होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि व्यक्ति को सही समझ के लिए सटीक जानकारी एकत्रित करनी चाहिए। इसलिए 'accurate' यहाँ सही शब्द है। 'Approximate' का अर्थ होता है लगभग, 'Vague' का अर्थ होता है अस्पष्ट, और 'Superficial' का अर्थ होता है उपरी या सतही, जो कि इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
- . accurate' should be used because it means precise or correct information. The sentence suggests that a person needs to gather precise information for a clear understanding. Therefore, 'accurate' is the correct word here. 'Approximate' means about or nearly, 'Vague' means unclear, and 'Superficial' means on the surface or shallow, which are not suitable in this context.
23. C) Topic' का use होगा क्योंकि जब बातचीत या बिजनेस ट्रांजैक्शन्स की बात आती है, तो वक्ता के साथ-साथ जिस विषय पर बात की जा रही होती है, उसके प्रति भी सकारात्मक रवैया होना जरूरी है। 'Writer' और 'Orator' व्यक्ति होते हैं, जबकि हम यहाँ बात कर रहे हैं content की। 'Words' विषय का हिस्सा हो सकते हैं, परंतु यहाँ पूरे विषय (topic) की बात हो रही है। इसलिए, 'topic' सही विकल्प है।
- Topic' should be used because in the context of conversations or business transactions, it is essential to maintain a positive attitude not only towards the speaker but also towards the subject being discussed. 'Writer' and 'Orator' refer to individuals, whereas the discussion here is about the content. 'Words' may be part of the subject, but here the entire subject (topic) is being referred to. Thus, 'topic' is the correct choice.
24. B) 'concentrate' का चयन करेंगे क्योंकि "concentrate" का अर्थ होता है ध्यान केंद्रित करना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि व्यक्ति को स्पष्टता के साथ समझने के लिए सही जानकारी एकत्र करनी चाहिए, इसलिए यहाँ 'concentrate' उपयुक्त है। वहीं 'Neglect' का मतलब है उपेक्षा करना, 'Distract' का मतलब है ध्यान भंग करना, और 'Disperse' का मतलब है फैलाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- concentrate' should be chosen because it means to focus one's attention. The sentence states that a person should gather accurate information to understand the matter clearly, hence 'concentrate' is suitable here. 'Neglect' means to disregard, 'Distract' means to divert attention, and 'Disperse' means to scatter, which are not appropriate in this context.
25. B) 'Context' का use होगा क्योंकि "context" का अर्थ होता है परिस्थितियाँ या हालात जिनमें कोई बातचीत या विचार अवस्थित होता है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि जो कुछ भी सुना जा रहा है उस पर ध्यान देने और फिर उसका मूल्यांकन करने की बात की गई है, इसलिए उस 'context' में मूल्यांकन करना सही है। 'Paragraph' और 'Excerpt' text के भाग होते हैं और 'Selection' का अर्थ होता है चयन, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
- Context' should be used because it refers to the circumstances or setting in which a conversation or idea is situated. The sentence implies focusing on what is being said and

then evaluating it, hence evaluating it in its 'context' is appropriate. 'Paragraph' and 'Excerpt' refer to parts of a text, and 'Selection' means choice, which do not fit in this context.



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