

## Express View on Bengaluru's looming water crisis: The warning

Karnataka's worst **drought** in four **decades** is now **taking a toll on** its capital. Bengaluru is **reeling under** a severe water shortage. The city needs 2,600-2,800 million litres a day for its nearly 14 million residents. It's **barely** managing half the amount. Nearly 7,000 of the city's more than 13,000 borewells have **dried up**.

The crisis has **reportedly** affected schools, hospitals, industries and even the city's IT hub. Bengaluru authorities have **imposed** strict **curbs** to prevent the misuse of **potable** water and fixed rates for tankers supplying water to residential areas. The state government has decided to utilise milk tankers of Karnataka Milk Federation to supply water and take over private bore wells in and around the city. It will need to do much more because experts fear that the situation could **worsen** in the coming weeks.

Till about 30 years ago, a large **percentage** of Bengaluru's **potable** water requirement **was met** by the city's human-made lakes. **Unlike** many major cities of the country, Karnataka's capital is not located close to a major river or coast. As the city **expanded** to become the country's IT capital, it lost its water **repositories**. Developers cut down green hubs and lake **catchments** became **dumping yards** for municipal solid waste or building **debris**.

**Concretisation** made groundwater recharge difficult. But **successive** governments did not **heed** the several **alarm bells**, including by the Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute in the city. In 2017, a two-year-long study by the institute revealed that 85 per cent of Bengaluru's remaining water bodies were severely polluted. At the same time, the water supply infrastructure has not **kept pace with** the rapid **urbanisation**.

The **problems** of Karnataka's capital **should** be a warning for most major cities in the country. Such warnings have also been served by studies, including the Niti Aayog's Composite Water Management Index (CWMI). The 2018 **study** by the government **think-tank** **forecast** that **21 cities**, including Bengaluru, **will run out of** groundwater by 2030.

"If **mitigation** measures are not implemented, India faces a 6 per cent loss in its **gross domestic product** (GDP) by 2050," the CWMI said. Several other studies have **pointed out** that the pace of groundwater use in India far exceeds that of **aquifer** recharge. However, like Bengaluru, most Indian urban centres continue to neglect water management. The governance **deficit** at the municipal level in India **means** that solutions such as rainwater harvesting, reviving water bodies and cleaning and reusing wastewater remain on paper. The **crisis** in Karnataka's capital **should** be a **wake-up call**.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Looming** (adjective) – Imminent, impending, approaching, forthcoming, near मंडराता
2. **Drought** (noun) – Dry spell, water shortage, aridity, dryness, lack of rain सूखा
3. **Decade** (noun) – a Period of Ten years दशक
4. **Take a toll on** (phrase) – Have a negative impact, cause damage, harm, affect adversely प्रभावित करना
5. **Reel under** (phrasal verb) – Struggle with, suffer from, be overwhelmed by, be burdened by से जूझना
6. **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, scarcely, just, only just, almost not मुश्किल से
7. **Dry up** (phrasal verb) – Dehydrate, desiccate, evaporate, become dry सूखना
8. **Reportedly** (adverb) – According to reports, supposedly, allegedly, purportedly कथित तौर पर
9. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, apply, introduce, establish, put in place थोपना
10. **Curb** (noun) – Restriction, constraint, limitation, control, check रोक
11. **Potable** (adjective) – Drinkable, safe to drink, fit for consumption, clean पीने योग्य
12. **Worsen** (verb) – Deteriorate, decline, degenerate, get worse, exacerbate बिगड़ना
13. **Meet** (verb) – Satisfy, fulfill, answer, match, comply with पूरा करना
14. **Unlike** (adjective) – Different from, dissimilar to, not like, unlike के विपरीत
15. **Expand** (verb) – Enlarge, grow, increase, extend, spread out विस्तार करना
16. **Repository** (noun) – Storehouse, depository, depot, warehouse, archive भंडार
17. **Catchment** (noun) – Drainage basin, watershed, drainage area, water catchment area जलग्रहण क्षेत्र
18. **Dumping yard** (noun) – Landfill, garbage dump, waste disposal site, rubbish dump कचरा डंपिंग यार्ड
19. **Debris** (noun) – Rubble, wreckage, remains, ruins, litter मलबा
20. **Concretisation** (noun) – The process of making something concrete or solid
21. **Successive** (adjective) – Consecutive, sequential, subsequent, following, succeeding निरंतर
22. **Heed** (verb) – Pay attention to, take notice of, listen to, take into account, consider ध्यान देना

23. **Alarm bells** (noun) – Warning signals, alerts, red flags, danger signals चेतावनी संकेत
24. **Keep pace with** (phrasal verb) – Match, keep up with, stay abreast of, stay in line with के साथ कदम मिलाकर चलना
25. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, velocity, rhythm गति
26. **Urbanisation** (noun) – The process of making an area more urban, city development, metro-politanisation शहरीकरण
27. **Think tank** (noun) – Research institute, research group, study group, advisory body विशेषज्ञ दल
28. **Forecast** (verb) – Predict, project, estimate, foresee, anticipate भविष्यवाणी करना
29. **Run out of** (phrasal verb) – Deplete, exhaust, use up, consume, finish समाप्त होना
30. **Mitigation** (noun) – Alleviation, reduction, diminution, lessening, easing कमी
31. **Gross domestic product** (GDP) (noun) – The total value of goods and services produced within a country सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
32. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, show, highlight, draw attention to, underline इंगित करना
33. **Aquifer** (noun) – Water-bearing stratum, water table, groundwater reservoir, water source जलभृत
34. **Deficit** (noun) – Shortage, shortfall, deficiency, lack, inadequacy अभाव
35. **Wake-up call** (noun) – Alert, warning, signal, reminder, wake-up alarm चेतावनी

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Bengaluru is experiencing its worst drought in 40 years, leading to a severe water shortage.
2. The city requires 2,600-2,800 million liters of water daily but is currently receiving only half that amount.
3. Nearly 7,000 out of 13,000 borewells in the city have dried up.
4. The water crisis has impacted schools, hospitals, industries, and the IT hub.
5. Authorities have imposed strict measures to prevent misuse of potable water and fixed rates for water tankers.
6. The state government plans to use milk tankers for water supply and take over private borewells.
7. Bengaluru's water needs were historically met by human-made lakes, but urban expansion has led to their deterioration.
8. Rapid urbanization and lack of proper water management infrastructure have worsened the situation.
9. A study showed that 85% of Bengaluru's water bodies are severely polluted.
10. The crisis in Bengaluru is a warning for other major cities in India facing similar water management issues.
11. Niti Aayog's study predicted that 21 cities, including Bengaluru, will run out of groundwater by 2030.
12. India could face a 6% loss in GDP by 2050 if mitigation measures are not implemented.
13. Groundwater use in India far exceeds aquifer recharge rates.
14. Urban centers in India often neglect water management due to governance deficits at the municipal level.
15. Solutions like rainwater harvesting and reviving water bodies remain unimplemented, highlighting the need for urgent action.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**

1. **What is the tone of the line** "The state government has decided to utilize milk tankers of Karnataka Milk Federation to supply water and take over private borewells in and around the city"?
- [Editorial page]**
- A. Desperate  
B. Optimistic  
C. Indifferent  
D. Critical
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
- A. The economic impact of water scarcity in Bengaluru  
B. The history of Bengaluru's development as the IT capital  
C. The role of the Karnataka Milk Federation in water supply  
D. The severe water crisis in Bengaluru and its implications
3. **According to the passage, what is the primary reason for Bengaluru's current water crisis?**
- A. The city's overreliance on borewells for water supply, leading to the depletion of groundwater resources.  
B. The rapid urbanization and expansion of the city, resulting in the loss of natural water repositories and green spaces.  
C. The mismanagement of potable water by the city authorities, leading to wastage and inefficient distribution.  
D. The failure of monsoon rains, causing a severe drought in the region and affecting the water supply.
4. **What measures have Bengaluru authorities taken to address the water crisis, as mentioned in the passage?**
- A. They have imposed strict regulations on the use of potable water and are utilizing milk tankers to supply water to residential areas.  
B. They have initiated a cloud seeding program to induce rainfall and replenish water sources.  
C. They have launched a massive tree plantation drive to restore the city's green cover and improve water retention.  
D. They have planned to construct new dams and reservoirs to increase the city's water storage capacity.
5. **What can be inferred about the future impact of water mismanagement in India?**
- (i) It will lead to a significant loss in GDP by 2050.  
(ii) It will result in the depletion of groundwater in 21 cities by 2030.  
(iii) It will have negligible economic consequences.
- A. i and ii  
B. Only i  
C. i and iii  
D. ii and iii
6. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.  
Have egg on your face

- A. Defeat someone thoroughly
- B. To be made to look foolish or embarrassed
- C. Making a choice between two unpleasant choices
- D. Reveal a secret

7. **The following sentence contains some errors. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**

The tiger was tranquilized in the morning and kept in a cage to avoid disturbances by human beings.

- A. The tiger was tranquilized in the morning and kept in a cage to avoid disturbances by human beings.
- B. The tiger was tranquilized in the morning and kept in a cage to avoid disturbances by human beings.
- C. The tiger was tranquilized in the morning and kept in a cage to avoid disturbances by human beings.
- D. The tiger was tranquilized in the morning and kept in a cage to avoid disturbances by human beings.

8. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.

She's reading a \_\_\_\_\_ (secrecy) novel and can't wait to find out who the killer is

- A. crisis
- B. complication
- C. difficulty
- D. Mystery

9. **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 viable of life / depends on a pair / of conflicting realities.

- A. depends on a pair
- B. No error
- C. The viable of life
- D. of conflicting realities

10. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

I shall be playing for four hours.

- A. four hours
- B. I
- C. shall be playing
- D. For

11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Our team is all on the same page when it comes to our goals for the upcoming project.

- A. Be confused
- B. Be in agreement

- C. Be unsure  
D. Be in conflict
12. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.  
Bite the dust  
A. To suffer a defeat  
B. To fall from a height  
C. To remain calm  
D. To fall asleep
13. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.  
A person who avoids sensory pleasures and physical comforts  
A. Frugal  
B. Epicurean  
C. Bohemian  
D. Ascetic
14. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word  
A. Chivalrous  
B. Expose  
C. Confess  
D. Convict
15. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.  
A person living in solitude like a saint for religious practices.  
A. Hermit  
B. Cretin  
C. Heir  
D. Heretic
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Clumsy  
A. Jealous  
B. Fierce  
C. Graceful  
D. Nervous
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
No sooner had the sun risen over the horizon when the birds began to chirp and the squirrels started to scamper around the park  
A. when the birds begin  
B. than birds begin  
C. when birds began  
D. than the birds began
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
During the meeting, he went on a long and angry \_\_\_\_\_ about how the project was being mismanaged

- A. shout
- B. whisper
- C. rant
- D. Mutter

19. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

I had / a bad habit of / waking up / lately.

- A. lately
- B. waking up
- C. a bad habit of
- D. I had

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

Chaitnya was \_\_\_\_\_ from the school due to his inappropriate behavior

- A. expelled
- B. xpelled
- C. expeled
- D. Xpeled

**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.

Once there was a king named Midas who was granted a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by Dionysus, the god of wine. For his wish, Midas asked that whatever he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ would turn to gold. Despite Dionysus' efforts to prevent it, Midas pleaded that this was a fantastic wish, and so, it was bestowed. Excited about his newly-earned (3) \_\_\_\_\_, Midas started touching all kinds of things, turning each item into pure gold. But soon, Midas became (4) \_\_\_\_\_. As he picked up a piece of food, he found he couldn't eat it. It had turned to gold in his hand. Hungry, Midas groaned, "I'll starve! Perhaps this was not such an excellent wish after all!" Seeing his dismay, Midas' (5) \_\_\_\_\_ daughter threw her arms around him to comfort him, and she, too, turned to gold. "The golden touch is no blessing," Midas cried.

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

- A. slavery
- B. wish
- C. employment
- D. Job

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

- A. next felt
- B. touched
- C. kept
- D. Left

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

- A. legacies
- B. powers



C. awards

D. Visuals

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

A. mad

B. hungry

C. tired

D. Angry

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

A. estranged

B. guarded

C. beloved

D. hated

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **A) Desperate**

The tone of the line is "desperate." This is evident from the measures being taken by the state government to address the severe water shortage in Bengaluru. Utilizing milk tankers for water supply and taking over private borewells indicate urgent and extreme actions being taken to mitigate the crisis, reflecting a sense of desperation.

2. **D) The severe water crisis in Bengaluru and its implications**

The main theme of the passage is the severe water crisis in Bengaluru and its implications. The passage discusses the current water shortage, its impact on various sectors, the government's measures to address the crisis, and the historical and environmental factors contributing to the situation. It also highlights the broader implications for other major cities in India.

3. **B) The rapid urbanization and expansion of the city, resulting in the loss of natural water repositories and green spaces.**

The passage highlights that Bengaluru's water crisis is primarily due to the city's expansion, which led to the loss of its human-made lakes and green spaces. These natural water repositories were crucial for meeting the city's potable water requirements. As the city grew to become the IT capital of the country, it lost these vital resources, leading to the current water shortage.

4. **A) They have imposed strict regulations on the use of potable water and are utilizing milk tankers to supply water to residential areas.**

The passage mentions that to tackle the water shortage, Bengaluru authorities have taken measures such as imposing strict curbs on the misuse of potable water and fixing rates for water tankers. Additionally, the state government has decided to use milk tankers from the Karnataka Milk Federation to supply water to residential areas, indicating their efforts to manage the crisis.

5. **A) i and ii**

The passage mentions that if mitigation measures are not implemented, India faces a 6 percent loss in its GDP by 2050. It also forecasts that 21 cities, including Bengaluru, will run out of groundwater by 2030.

6. **B) Have egg on your face (idiom) – To be made to look foolish or embarrassed** मूर्ख या शर्मिंदा दिखाई देना

7. **B) The tiger was tranquilized in the morning and kept in a cage to avoid disturbances by human beings**

8. **D) Secrecy (noun) – The action of keeping something secret or the state of being kept secret.**

गुप्तता

Synonym: **Mystery** (noun) – Something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain, enigmatic, puzzle. रहस्य

- **Crisis** (noun) – A time of intense difficulty, trouble, or danger; a turning point. संकट
- **Complication** (noun) – A situation or condition that complicates or makes something more difficult, challenging, or intricate. जटिलता
- **Difficulty** (noun) – The state or condition of being hard to achieve or accomplish; a challenging situation. कठिनाई

9. C) The viable of life' में error है क्योंकि 'viable' एक adjective है, और इसे noun के रूप में प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। 'viability' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करना उचित होगा, जैसे— 'The viability of life depends on a pair of conflicting realities.'

- There is an error in this sentence. The error is in 'The viable of life' because 'viable' is an adjective and cannot be used as a noun. The correct term to use would be 'viability,' e.g., 'The viability of life depends on a pair of conflicting realities.'

10. C) shall be playing' के बदले 'will be playing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'shall' का प्रयोग मुख्यतः प्रथम पुरुष (first person) के लिए होता है और 'will' का प्रयोग अन्य पुरुषों (second and third person) के लिए होता है। हालांकि, यहाँ 'I' पहले व्यक्ति के लिए है, लेकिन भविष्य के समय में किसी क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए 'will be playing' का प्रयोग अधिक सामान्य है।

- **will be playing'** will be used instead of 'shall be playing' because the use of 'shall' is primarily with the first person, and 'will' is used with other persons (second and third person). However, even though 'I' is the first person here, 'will be playing' is more common to represent an action in the future tense.

11. B) **On the same page** (phrase)- Be in agreement सहमत हो

12. A) **Bite the dust** (idiom) – To suffer a defeat हारना

13. D) **Ascetic** (noun) – A person who practices severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, typically for religious reasons. तपस्वी

- **Frugal** (adjective) – Sparing or economical with regard to money or food. मितव्ययी
- **Epicurean** (adjective) – Devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially that derived from fine food and drink. सुरुचिपूर्ण
- **Bohemian** (noun) – A person who has informal and unconventional social habits, especially an artist or writer. रूढ़िमुक्त

14. C) The word '**Confess**' is incorrectly spelt. The correct spelling is 'Confess' अपराध का इज़हार करना.

15. A) **Hermit** (noun) – A person living in solitude, often for religious reasons, and often leading a life of austerity, simplicity, and contemplation. **संत, वैरागी**

- **Cretin** (noun) – A person considered to be extremely stupid or mentally handicapped. **मूर्ख**
- **Heir** (noun) – A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death. **उत्तराधिकारी**
- **Heretic** (noun) – A person holding an opinion at odds with what is generally accepted, especially in religion. **विधर्मी**

16. C) **Clumsy** (adjective) – Lacking grace in movement or posture, uncoordinated, awkward, ungainly. **अनाड़ी**

Antonym: **Graceful** (adjective) – Having or showing grace or elegance, poised, elegant, coordinated. **सुसील**

- **Jealous** (adjective) – Feeling or showing envy of someone or their achievements and advantages, envious, covetous. **ईर्ष्यालु**
- **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. **उग्र**
- **Nervous** (adjective) – Anxious, agitated, edgy, tense. **चिंतित**

17. D) 'when the birds began' के बदले '**than the birds began**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के साथ Conjunction 'than' का प्रयोग होता है। 'When' का प्रयोग गलत है इस context में। जैसे— No sooner had I entered the room than the phone rang.

- 'than the birds began' will be used instead of 'when the birds began' because with 'No sooner' the conjunction 'than' is used. Using 'when' in this context is incorrect. Like— No sooner had I entered the room than the phone rang.

18. C) **Rant**' का use होगा क्योंकि "rant" का अर्थ होता है बिना रुके किसी विषय पर गुस्से में बात करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि meeting के दौरान उसने प्रोजेक्ट की गलत प्रबंधन पर लंबी और क्रोधित बात की, इसलिए 'rant' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Shout' का अर्थ है चिल्लाना, 'Whisper' का अर्थ है धीरे से बोलना, और 'Mutter' का अर्थ है अपने आप में बड़बड़ाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Rant**' should be used because it means to talk at length in a passionate or angry manner about something. The sentence mentions that during the meeting, he went on a long and angry speech about how the project was being mismanaged, making 'rant' fitting here. Whereas, 'Shout' means to yell, 'Whisper' means to speak very softly, and 'Mutter' means to murmur or grumble, which don't fit in this context

19. A) 'lately' के बदले 'late' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'lately' का अर्थ होता है 'हाल ही में', जबकि यहाँ 'late' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए जिसका अर्थ होता है 'देर से'. इसलिए, इस वाक्य में सही वाक्य होगा— I had a bad habit of waking up late.
- 'late' will be used instead of 'lately' because 'lately' means 'recently', while here 'late', meaning 'delayed', should be used. Therefore, the correct sentence in this case would be— I had a bad habit of waking up late.
20. A) **Expelled** सबसे उपयुक्त है क्योंकि 'Expelled' का अर्थ है किसी संस्थान या संगठन से निकाल देना, और इस sentence में बताया गया है कि Chaitnya को उसके अनुचित व्यवहार के कारण स्कूल से निकाल दिया गया था। 'Xpelled', 'expeled', और 'Xpeled' गलत हैं क्योंकि ये सही spellings नहीं हैं।
- **Expelled** will be the most suitable word to fill in the blank as it means to be driven out or dismissed from an institution or organization, and the sentence is conveying that Chaitnya was driven out of the school due to his inappropriate behavior. 'Xpelled', 'expeled', and 'Xpeled' are incorrect as they are not the correct spellings.
21. B) **Wish** का use होगा क्योंकि इस context में बताया गया है कि राजा Midas को Dionysus, शराब के देवता, से एक वरदान मिला था। वरदान के लिए Midas ने यह इच्छा जताई थी कि जो कुछ भी वह छूएगा वह सोना बन जाएगा, इसलिए 'Wish' यहाँ सही है। 'Slavery' का अर्थ है दासता, 'Employment' का अर्थ है रोजगार, और 'Job' का अर्थ है काम, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **Wish** should be used because, in this context, it is mentioned that King Midas was granted a boon by Dionysus, the god of wine. For his boon, Midas expressed the desire that whatever he touches would turn to gold, making 'wish' the fitting word here. Whereas, 'Slavery' implies bondage, 'Employment' means occupation or work, and 'Job' means a task or piece of work, which are not appropriate in this context.
22. B) **Touched** का use होगा क्योंकि "touched" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को छूना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि Midas ने यह इच्छा मांगी थी कि जो कुछ भी वह छूएगा वह सोना बन जाएगा, इसलिए 'touched' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Next felt' का अर्थ होता है अगला महसूस करना, 'Kept' का अर्थ होता है रखना, और 'Left' का अर्थ होता है छोड़ देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **Touched** should be used because it means to come into contact with something. The sentence says that Midas had wished that whatever he touched would turn to gold, making 'touched' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Next felt' implies feeling something next, 'Kept' means to retain, and 'Left' means to abandon, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) **Powers** का use होगा क्योंकि "powers" का अर्थ होता है शक्तियां या क्षमताएं। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Midas ने जो नई शक्ति प्राप्त की थी, वह उसे उसे सोना बनाने में

use कर रहा था, इसलिए 'powers' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Legacies' का अर्थ है विरासतें, 'Awards' का अर्थ है पुरस्कार, और 'Visuals' का अर्थ है दृश्य इमेजेस, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

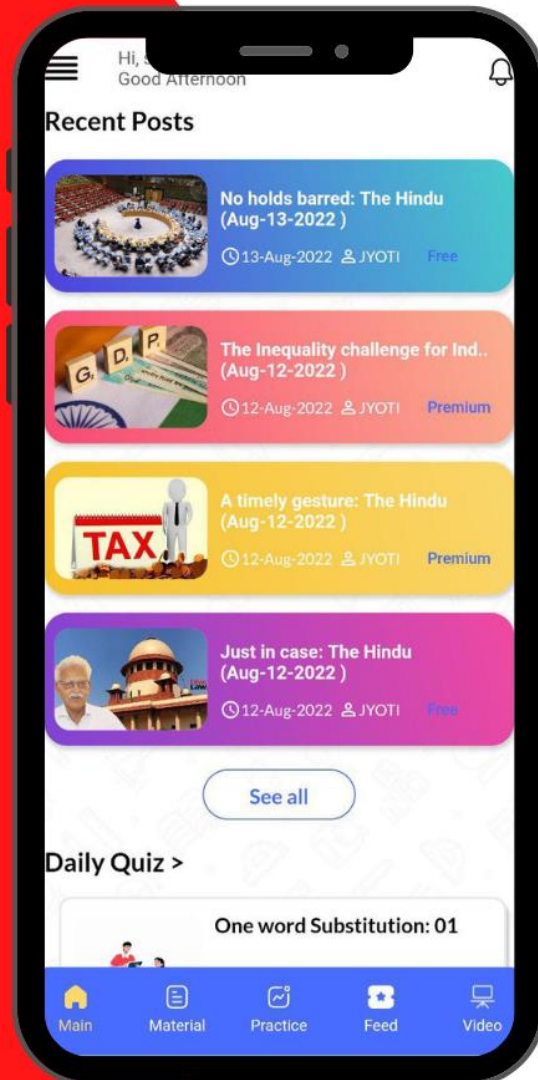
- **'Powers'** should be used because it means abilities or capabilities. The sentence mentions that Midas started using his newly-earned ability to turn each item into pure gold, making 'powers' fitting here. Whereas, 'Legacies' means inheritances, 'Awards' means prizes or honors, and 'Visuals' implies visual images, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) **'hungry'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में बताया गया है कि Midas कोई भी भोजन नहीं कर पा रहा था, क्योंकि वह सोना बन जाता था। इसलिए, इस context में 'hungry' यहाँ सही है। 'Mad' का अर्थ होता है पागल, 'Tired' का अर्थ होता है थका हुआ, और 'Angry' का अर्थ होता है गुस्सा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Hungry** should be used because the sentence mentions that Midas couldn't eat any food as it would turn to gold. Thus, in this context, 'hungry' is the most fitting. Whereas, 'Mad' means insane, 'Tired' means exhausted, and 'Angry' implies being upset, which are incorrect in this context

25. C) **'beloved'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'beloved' का अर्थ होता है प्रिय या प्यारा, और इस context में, Midas की बेटी उसे संत्वना देने के लिए उसकी बाहों में आ गई, जिसका अर्थ है कि वह उसकी प्रिय बेटी थी। 'Estranged' का अर्थ होता है दूर हो जाना, 'guarded' का अर्थ होता है संरक्षित, और 'hated' का अर्थ होता है घृणित, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- The word **'beloved'** will be used in blank number 5 because 'beloved' means dear or loved, and in this context, Midas's daughter came into his arms to comfort him, implying she was his beloved daughter. 'Estranged' means to be distanced, 'guarded' implies protected, and 'hated' means despised, which are not suitable in this context.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**