

Food wastage

Crisis particularly **grave** in India

IN a world where 78.3 crore people **grapple with chronic** hunger, the **revelation** that 19 per cent of the food goes to waste demands urgent attention. The latest UN report **underscores** a **stark** reality: despite **ample** resources, the **inability** to manage food distribution effectively **is** not only morally **reprehensible** but also environmentally **unsustainable**. This crisis is particularly **pronounced** in India, where food wastage poses a significant challenge alongside **persistent** food insecurity. According to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, **one-third** of all food in India **is** wasted or **spoiled** before consumption. Household food waste alone is estimated to be around 50 kg per person annually. Another UN report had **shed light on** a **disconcerting** nutritional trend in India, where a **staggering** 74.1 per cent of the population cannot afford a healthy diet.

The environmental **implications** of food waste are equally **alarming**. Like many other countries, India faces the **adverse** effects of **greenhouse gas emissions** associated with food production and waste. Methane **emissions** from decomposing food waste in landfills **contribute** to climate change.



The UN's **findings** should **propel** the world toward **overhauling** food systems and prioritising **equitable** distribution. In India, where millions struggle for adequate nutrition, **addressing** food wastage **is** a moral **obligation**. It requires a **comprehensive** strategy that integrates policy measures, public awareness campaigns and **community-driven** initiatives. **Government interventions**, such as implementing regulations to minimise waste and **incentivising sustainable** practices, **are** essential. Collaborative **efforts** between government agencies, NGOs and private enterprises **can facilitate** **efficient** redistribution of surplus food to **underprivileged** communities. Individual action can help **combat** food waste through practices like meal planning, utilising **leftovers** and supporting food banks.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, severe, critical, dire, acute गंभीर
2. **Grapple** (with) (verb) – Struggle, wrestle, contend, deal with, confront से जूझना
3. **Chronic** (adjective) – Long-standing, persistent, continual, constant, prolonged दीर्घकालिक
4. **Revelation** (noun) – Disclosure, unveiling, exposure, uncovering, revelation प्रकटीकरण
5. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underline, stress, accentuate जोर देना
6. **Stark** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, grim, कठोर
7. **Ample** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, copious, sufficient, generous पर्याप्त
8. **Reprehensible** (adjective) – Blameworthy, culpable, deplorable, disgraceful, condemnable निंदनीय
9. **Unsustainable** (adjective) – Unmaintainable, indefensible, untenable, unviable, unsupportable अस्थायी
10. **Pronounced** (adjective) – Marked, noticeable, distinct, conspicuous, prominent स्पष्ट
11. **Persistent** (adjective) – Constant, continuous, unrelenting, relentless, enduring लगातार
12. **Spoil** (verb) – Ruin, damage, spoil, mar, deteriorate बिगाड़ना
13. **Shed light on** (phrase) – Clarify, illuminate, elucidate, explain, reveal प्रकाश डालना
14. **Disconcerting** (adjective) – Disturbing, unsettling, troubling, alarming, disquieting चिंताजनक
15. **Staggering** (adjective) – Astonishing, shocking, astounding, breathtaking, overwhelming चौंकाने वाला
16. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, effect, outcome, ramification, repercussion परिणाम
17. **Alarming** (adjective) – Worrisome, disturbing, frightening, unsettling, concerning चिंताजनक
18. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, detrimental, harmful, injurious, negative प्रतिकूल
19. **Greenhouse gas emission** (noun) – The release of gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to global warming.
20. **Findings** (noun) – Results, conclusions, outcomes, discoveries, revelations निष्कर्ष

21. **Propel** (verb) – Drive, push, thrust, force, impel प्रेरित करना
22. **Overhaul** (verb) – Revamp, reform, renovate, modernize, restructure पूरी तरह से बदलना
23. **Equitable** (adjective) – Fair, just, impartial, unbiased, even-handed न्यायसंगत
24. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront, approach सुलझाना, निपटाना
25. **Obligation** (noun) – Duty, responsibility, commitment, requirement, liability दायित्व
26. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Thorough, all-inclusive, extensive, complete, exhaustive व्यापक
27. **Community-driven** (adjective) – Initiated, led, or supported by the members of a community. समुदाय द्वारा संचालित
28. **Incentivise** (verb) – Motivate, encourage, stimulate, induce, reward प्रोत्साहित करना
29. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Eco-friendly, environmentally friendly, green, renewable, viable टिकाऊ
30. **Facilitate** (verb) – Enable, assist, aid, help, support सुविधा प्रदान करना
31. **Efficient** (adjective) – Effective, productive, competent, capable, skillful कुशल
32. **Underprivileged** (adjective) – Disadvantaged, deprived, needy, impoverished, poor वंचित
33. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, battle, contend, oppose, resist मुकाबला करना
34. **Leftover** (noun) – Remnant, residue, remains, scraps, surplus बचा हुआ

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Global Hunger:** 78.3 crore people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger.
2. **Food Waste:** 19% of global food supply is wasted.
3. **UN Report:** Highlights the moral and environmental repercussions of food waste.
4. **India's Crisis:** One-third of India's food is wasted or spoiled before consumption.
5. **Household Waste:** In India, an estimated 50 kg of food per person is wasted annually.
6. **Nutritional Inadequacy:** 74.1% of India's population cannot afford a healthy diet.
7. **Environmental Impact:** Food waste contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change.
8. **Urgent Action:** The UN report calls for an overhaul of food systems for equitable distribution.
9. **Moral Obligation:** Addressing food wastage in India is crucial due to widespread nutritional challenges.
10. **Comprehensive Strategy:** A multi-faceted approach involving policy measures, public awareness, and community initiatives is needed.
11. **Government Role:** Regulations to minimize waste and incentives for sustainable practices are essential.
12. **Collaborative Efforts:** Partnerships between government, NGOs, and private sector can aid in redistributing surplus food.
13. **Individual Responsibility:** Actions like meal planning and supporting food banks can reduce waste.
14. **Priority Shift:** There is a need to prioritize equitable food distribution over mere production.
15. **Global Initiative:** The issue of food wastage requires global attention and concerted efforts for sustainable solutions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the percentage of food waste according to the latest UN report, and what does it signify in the context of global hunger?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. 19 percent, indicating a critical need for improved food distribution to address the 78.3 crore people facing chronic hunger.
 - B. 50 percent, highlighting the extensive waste in household food consumption and its impact on environmental sustainability.
 - C. 33 percent, reflecting the proportion of food in India that is wasted or spoiled before consumption, exacerbating food insecurity.
 - D. 74.1 percent, representing the percentage of the Indian population unable to afford a healthy diet, leading to nutritional challenges.
2. **What are the implications of food wastage in India as highlighted in the passage?**
 - A. Food wastage in India is primarily due to inefficient household food management, with an estimated waste of 50 kg per person annually.
 - B. The significant challenge of food wastage in India, alongside persistent food insecurity, is underscored by the fact that one-third of all food in the country is wasted or spoiled before consumption.
 - C. The environmental impact of food wastage in India is negligible compared to the global scale, with only a small fraction contributing to unsustainability.
 - D. In India, food wastage is a minor issue compared to the nutritional trend where 74.1 percent of the population cannot afford a healthy diet.
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of sustainable agriculture
 - B. The challenges of food distribution and wastage
 - C. The role of technology in reducing hunger
 - D. The impact of climate change on food security
4. **What can be inferred about the role of government interventions in addressing food wastage in India?**
 - A. Government interventions are secondary to individual actions such as meal planning and supporting food banks, which are more effective in combating food waste.
 - B. Government interventions, including regulations to minimize waste and incentives for sustainable practices, are crucial in formulating a comprehensive strategy to tackle food wastage.
 - C. The primary role of government interventions is to facilitate collaborations between NGOs and private enterprises for the efficient redistribution of surplus food.
 - D. Government interventions are limited to public awareness campaigns and community-driven initiatives, with little emphasis on policy measures.
5. **What inference can be drawn about the impact of food waste on the environment in India?**
 - A. Food waste in India has a negligible impact on the environment, with greenhouse gas emissions from decomposing food waste in landfills being minimal.
 - B. The environmental implications of food waste in India are primarily related to the inefficient use of resources in food production, rather than greenhouse gas emissions.

- C. Methane emissions from decomposing food waste in landfills contribute significantly to climate change, highlighting the environmental implications of food waste in India.
- D. The environmental impact of food waste in India is limited to local pollution issues, with no significant contribution to global climate change.
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The ball / I kicked / went highly / in the sky.
- A. The ball
B. went highly
C. in the sky
D. I kicked
7. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.
Rajat is known for his notorious nature. He will be friendly to your face but likes _____
- A. to blow his trumpet
B. to stab you in the back
C. to paint the whole town red
D. to get all bent out of the shape
8. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Barking up the wrong tree
- A. Provoke trouble
B. To make a bad situation worse
C. Getting a good start is important
D. To be mistaken, to be looking for solutions in the wrong place
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A creature which depends on others
- A. Microbes
B. Virus
C. Parasite
D. Bacteria
10. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.
The play I saw last night was a _____.
- A. hit the road
B. hit the hay
C. smash hit
D. hit the roof
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He is _____ of many chain snatching cases in Dariyaganj.
- A. ackused
B. acxused
C. akused
D. Accused

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

Despite the setbacks and obstacles we faced, / our team rallied together and achieved our goals, / which teach us the importance of / teamwork, resilience, and determination.

- A. Despite the setbacks and obstacles we faced,
B. teamwork, resilience, and determination
C. which teach us the importance of
D. our team rallied together and achieved our goals,
13. Select the option that correctly rectifies the spelling error that is underlined.
The questionaire used by the researcher was of top quality.
- A. questionnaire
B. questionaire
C. questionairre
D. questionaiee
14. The given sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.
That career competition was the difficultest exam he had ever given.
- A. That career competition was the difficultest exam than any he had ever given.
B. That career competition was the most difficult exam than any he had ever given.
C. That career competition was the most difficultest exam he had ever given.
D. That career competition was the most difficult exam he had ever given
15. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the following sentence.
Shweta organises the sale of handmade pottery at a cheap rate
- A. Hush money
B. Go for a song
C. Having one's cake and eating it too
D. Making a fuss out of something
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Guilty
- A. Responsible
B. Innocent
C. Criminal
D. Patient
17. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.
The colours of the rainbow seemed to shine through the trianguler prism as the sun hit the object
- A. rainbouw
B. son
C. triangular
D. objact
18. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The intrepid group of adventurers climbed the mountain despite of bad weather and road closures.

- A. despite
- B. in spite
- C. in view of
- D. due to

19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The airplane flowed over the mountains, offering the passengers a breath-taking view of the majestic peaks below

- A. flew beyond
- B. flew over
- C. flowed above
- D. flowed beyond

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

Ecstasy

- A. Euphoria
- B. Coarse
- C. Natural
- D. Despair

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.

As a boy, I was always exploring lonely places—neglected gardens and orchards, unoccupied houses, patches of scrub or wasteland, the fields outside the town, the fringes of the forest. On one of my rambles (1) _____ the bungalow, I pushed my way through a thicket of lantana bushes and stumbled over a thick stone slab, twisting my ankle slightly as I fell. For some time, I sat on the grass massaging my foot. When the pain eased, I looked more (2) _____ at the stone slab and was surprised to find that it was a gravestone. It was almost entirely covered by ivy; obviously no one had been near it for years. I tugged at the ivy and some of it came away in my hands. There was some (3) _____ lettering on the grave, half-obscured by grass and moss. I could make out a name—Rose—but little more. I sat there for some time, (4) _____ over my discovery. I was wondering why ‘Rose’ should have been buried at so lonely a spot when there was a (5) _____ not far away.

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

- A. before
- B. behind
- C. by dint of
- D. Below

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

- A. closely
- B. emptily

- C. frankly
D. Lawfully
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. idiotic
B. sturdy
C. blurred
D. Nomadic
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. sleeping
B. pondering
C. being
D. Pulling
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. dormitory
B. kennel
C. sanctuary
D. cemetery

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) 19 percent, indicating a critical need for improved food distribution to address the 78.3 crore people facing chronic hunger**

The passage states that "19 percent of the food goes to waste" in a world where "78.3 crore people grapple with chronic hunger." This highlights the urgency of improving food distribution to address the issue of chronic hunger effectively.

2. **B) The significant challenge of food wastage in India, alongside persistent food insecurity, is underscored by the fact that one-third of all food in the country is wasted or spoiled before consumption.**

The passage emphasizes that "one-third of all food in India is wasted or spoiled before consumption," highlighting the significant challenge of food wastage alongside persistent food insecurity in the country.

3. **B) The challenges of food distribution and wastage**

The main theme of the passage is the challenges of food distribution and wastage, especially in the context of India. It discusses the consequences of food waste on both a moral and environmental level and underscores the need for concerted efforts to address this issue.

4. **B) Government interventions, including regulations to minimize waste and incentives for sustainable practices, are crucial in formulating a comprehensive strategy to tackle food wastage.**

The passage emphasizes the importance of government interventions in addressing food wastage, highlighting the need for implementing regulations to minimize waste and incentivizing sustainable practices. These measures are described as essential components of a comprehensive strategy to tackle food wastage, indicating their crucial role.

5. **C) Methane emissions from decomposing food waste in landfills contribute significantly to climate change, highlighting the environmental implications of food waste in India.**

The passage explicitly states that methane emissions from decomposing food waste in landfills contribute to climate change, indicating the significant environmental implications of food waste in India. This highlights the importance of addressing food wastage not only for nutritional reasons but also for its impact on the environment.

6. B) 'went highly' के बदले 'went high' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि कुछ verbs जैसे कि go, look, seem, appear, remain, आदि Adjective की आवश्यकता होती हैं उन्हें qualify करने के लिए। 'highly' एक Adverb है, जबकि 'high' एक Adjective है। इस केस में, 'went high' सही है क्योंकि 'high' यहां बॉल की स्थिति को qualify कर रहा है। जैसे— The kite went high in the sky.

- 'went high' will be used instead of 'went highly' because there are some verbs like go, look, seem, appear, remain, etc., which require an Adjective to qualify them. 'highly' is an Adverb, while 'high' is an Adjective. In this case, 'went high' is correct as 'high' is qualifying the position of the ball here. Like— The kite went high in the sky.

7. B) **to stab you in the back** (Idiom) – to harm someone who trusts you पीठ में छुरा घोंपना
- **to blow his trumpet** (Idiom) – to boast or brag about one's own abilities अपनी तारीफ़ करना
 - **to paint the town red** (Idiom) – to go out and enjoy oneself flamboyantly; to celebrate in a noisy and noticeable way शहर में धूम मचाना
 - **to get all bent out of shape** (Idiom) – to become overly upset or agitated मुँह बिगाड़ना/गुस्सा होना
8. D) **Barking up the wrong tree** (idiom) – To be mistaken, to be looking for solutions in the wrong place गलत जगह पर समस्या का हल ढूँढना
9. C) **Parasite** (noun) – An organism that lives in or on another organism (its host) and benefits by deriving nutrients at the host's expense. परजीवी
- **Microbes** (noun) – Microscopic organisms, which include bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoa. सूक्ष्मजीव
 - **Virus** (noun) – A microscopic infectious agent that can only reproduce inside the cells of living hosts. वायरस
 - **Bacteria** (noun) – Single-celled microorganisms that can exist either as independent (free-living) organisms or as parasites. जीवाणु
10. C) **Smash hit** (idiom) - Refers to a play, movie, song, or other production that is extremely successful or popular.
- **Hit the road** (idiom) – To depart or leave, especially to start a journey. सड़क पर जाना
 - **Hit the hay** (idiom) – To go to bed; to go to sleep. गहरी नींद सोना
 - **Hit the roof** (idiom) – To become extremely angry. छत पर चढ़ जाना
11. D) **Accused**' का use होगा क्योंकि "accused" का अर्थ होता है आरोपित होना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह कई chain snatching cases का आरोपी है जो Dariyaganj में हुए हैं, इसलिए 'Accused' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'ackused', 'acxused', और 'akused' गलत spelling हैं और इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Accused'** should be used because it means to be charged with a crime or wrongdoing. The sentence mentions that he is implicated in many chain snatching cases that happened in Dariyaganj, making 'Accused' the correct choice. Whereas, 'ackused', 'acxused', and 'akused' are incorrect spellings and don't fit in this context.
12. C) **'teach'** के बदले 'taught' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'achieved our goals' Past Tense में है, अतः Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— "which taught us the importance of teamwork, resilience, and determination."
- 'taught' will be used instead of 'teach' because in the main clause 'achieved our goals' is in Past Tense, so in the Relative Clause the verb should also be in Past Tense; Like— "which taught us the importance of teamwork, resilience, and determination."
13. B) The correct spelling of 'questionnaire' is 'questionnaire प्रश्नावली, सर्वेक्षण पत्र।

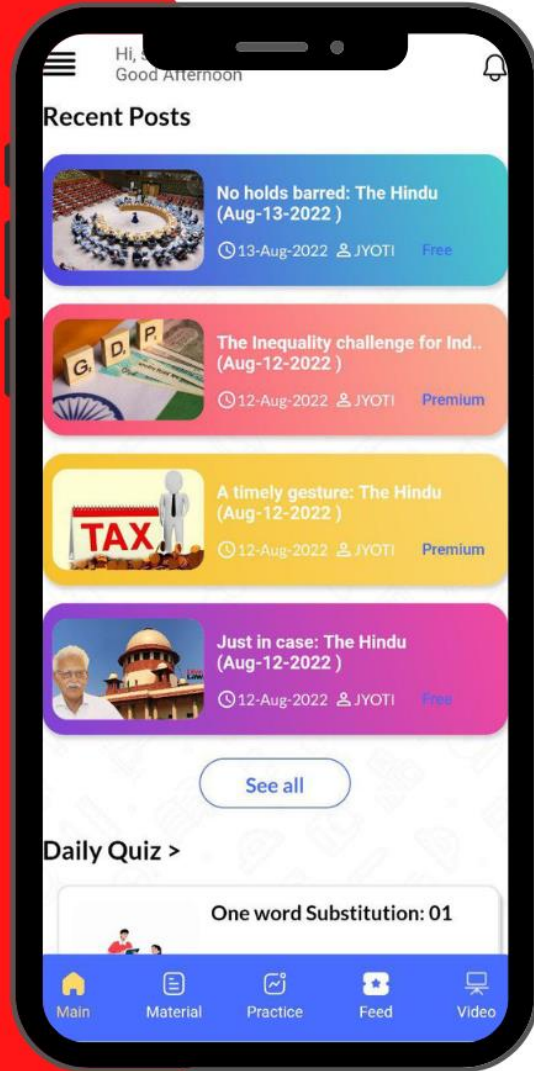
14. D) That career competition was the most difficult exam he had ever given
15. B) **Go for a song** (idiom) – To be sold at a very low price **बहुत कम कीमत पर बेचा जाना है**
- **Hush money** (noun) – Money paid to someone to keep them quiet about something, typically to keep them from disclosing information. चुप रहने के लिए दी गई रकम
 - **Having one's cake and eating it too** (Idiom) – To have or do two good things at the same time that are mutually exclusive. दोनों हाथों में लड्डू होना
 - **Making a fuss out of something** (Idiom) – To give too much attention or worry to something that is not important. छोटी बात पर शोर मचाना
16. B) **Guilty** (adjective) – Responsible for a specified wrongdoing, culpable, at fault. **अपराधी**
Antonym: Innocent (adjective) – Not guilty of a crime or offense, blameless, not responsible for harm or wrongdoing. **मासूम**
- **Responsible** (adjective) – Being the primary cause of something and so able to be blamed or credited for it. **जिम्मेदार**
 - **Criminal** (adjective) – Relating to crime, illegal, unlawful. **अपराधी**
 - **Patient** (adjective) – Able to accept or tolerate delays, problems, or suffering without becoming annoyed or anxious. **धैर्यशील**
17. C) The incorrectly spelled word in the sentence is '**triangler**'. The correct spelling is '**triangular**'. **त्रिकोण**
18. A) despite of के बदले '**despite**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'despite' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर गलत माना जाता है; जैसे— The intrepid group of adventurers climbed the mountain despite bad weather and road closures.
- '**despite**' will be used instead of 'despite of' because using 'of' with 'despite' is generally considered incorrect; Like— The intrepid group of adventurers climbed the mountain despite bad weather and road closures.
19. B) 'flowed over' के बदले '**flew over**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि विमान 'बहता' नहीं है, वह 'उड़ता' है। सही शब्दकोश का चयन 'flew over' होगा, जिससे अभिप्राय होता है कि विमान पहाड़ियों के ऊपर से उड़ रहा था। जैसे— The airplane flew over the mountains, offering the passengers a breath-taking view of the majestic peaks below
- '**flew over**' will be used instead of 'flowed over' because an airplane doesn't 'flow', it 'flies'. The correct vocabulary selection would be 'flew over', implying the airplane was flying above the mountains. Like— The airplane flew over the mountains, offering the passengers a breath-taking view of the majestic peaks below.
20. D) **Ecstasy** (noun) – Overwhelming happiness, rapture, elation, euphoria. **परमानंद, उत्साह**
Antonym: Despair (noun) – Loss of hope, hopelessness, dejection, discouragement. **निराशा**
- **Euphoria** (noun) – Intense happiness, elation, joy. **परमानंद**
 - **Coarse** (adjective) – Rough, crude, unrefined. **असभ्य**

- **Natural** (adjective) – Existing in nature, innate, inborn. प्राकृतिक
21. B) Behind' का use होगा क्योंकि "behind" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या स्थान के पीछे। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लड़का भंगले के पीछे घूम रहा था, इसलिए 'behind' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Before' का अर्थ है पहले, 'by dint of' का अर्थ है किसी विशेष कारण से, और 'Below' का अर्थ है नीचे, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Behind' should be used because it means at the back of a subject or place. The sentence mentions that the boy was wandering behind the bungalow, making 'behind' the most fitting choice here. Whereas, 'Before' means prior to, 'by dint of' means because of a particular reason or method, and 'Below' means beneath, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) **closely**' का use होगा क्योंकि "closely" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को ध्यान से देखना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि जब उसके पैर का दर्द ठीक हुआ, तो उसने पत्थर की स्लैब को और ध्यान से देखा और पाया कि वह एक कब्र का पत्थर है। इसलिए 'closely' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'emptily' का अर्थ है बिना भावना के, 'frankly' का अर्थ है स्पष्टता से, और 'Lawfully' का अर्थ है कानूनी तरीके से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **closely**' should be used because it means to observe something with attention. The sentence describes that after his pain subsided, he looked more attentively at the stone slab and discovered it to be a gravestone. This makes 'closely' the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'emptily' means without feeling, 'frankly' implies openly, and 'Lawfully' suggests in a legal manner, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) **Blurred**' का use होगा क्योंकि "blurred" का अर्थ होता है अस्पष्ट या धुंधला होना। जैसा कि passage में mention किया गया है कि lettering को मोस और घास ने आधा छुपा लिया था, इसका मतलब है कि lettering अस्पष्ट था। इसलिए 'blurred' यहाँ सही है। 'Idiotic' का अर्थ होता है मूर्खता, 'Sturdy' का अर्थ होता है मज़बूत, और 'Nomadic' का अर्थ होता है खानाबदोश, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Blurred**' should be used because it means unclear or vague. As mentioned in the passage, the lettering was half-covered by grass and moss, implying it was not clear. Thus, 'blurred' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'Idiotic' implies foolishness, 'Sturdy' means strong and robust, and 'Nomadic' means wandering, which don't fit in this context.
24. B) **Pondering**' का अर्थ होता है विचार करना या सोचना। इस context में लड़का 'Rose' के ग्रेव को देखकर उसके बारे में सोच रहा था, इसलिए 'pondering' यहाँ सही है। 'Sleeping' का अर्थ होता है सोना, 'Being' का अर्थ है अस्तित्व में होना और 'Pulling' का अर्थ होता है खींचना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Pondering**' should be used because it means thinking deeply or considering something carefully. In this context, the boy was reflecting on his discovery of 'Rose's' grave, making 'pondering' the most fitting choice here. 'Sleeping' means to be in a state of rest, 'Being' implies

existence, and 'Pulling' means to draw or tug at something, none of which fit appropriately in this scenario.

25. D) '**Cemetery**' को चुना जाना चाहिए क्योंकि "cemetery" का अर्थ होता है कब्रिस्तान। Passage में mention किया गया है कि 'Rose' का गाड़ा हुआ एक अकेले स्थान पर था, तो सवाल उठता है क्यों जब पास ही एक 'cemetery' है। इसलिए 'cemetery' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Dormitory' का अर्थ होता है छात्रावास, 'Kennel' का अर्थ है कुत्ता का घर, और 'Sanctuary' का अर्थ है अभयारण्य या पनाह, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Cemetery**' should be used because it refers to a burial ground. The passage mentions that 'Rose' was buried in a secluded location, raising the question of why when there's a 'cemetery' nearby. Hence, 'cemetery' fits here. Whereas, 'Dormitory' means a place of residence for students, 'Kennel' refers to a dog's house, and 'Sanctuary' implies a refuge or a nature reserve, which don't fit in this context.



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