

Express View on IMD's heat wave alert: Act Now

The **effects** of climate change on the Indian summer **have** been obvious for at least a **decade**. In most parts of the country, the spring season has **shrunk**. In 2022, the country experienced its hottest March since 1901. Last year, too, heatwaves started in early March, and many areas reported temperatures that were higher than average. This year, several parts of south India experienced a hotter-than-usual March. Climate change is also increasing the **frequency** and **intensity** of extreme weather events. On Monday, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) warned that heatwave **spells** could last 10-20 days, instead of four to eight days. The health effects of heat waves is still a **nascent** field of study and data on **mortality** caused by it **varies** — the IMD, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and National Crime Records Bureau **cite vastly divergent** figures. However, experts **concur** on the need to **put in place** measures to protect the most **vulnerable** from the **scorching** temperatures.

In one **lethal** week in May 2010, a heat wave **claimed** more than 800 lives in Ahmedabad. The tragedy pushed the city's municipality to partner with the Indian Institute of Public Health and American academies to develop the country's first heat action plan (HAP) in 2013. It focused on creating an early warning system, increasing the capacity of healthcare professionals, promoting **adaptive measures** in workplaces and creating awareness. Experts **reckon** the strategy has saved 1,000 lives every year. Since then, more than 20 states have **coordinated** with the NDMA to develop HAPs. However, critics say that these policy instruments have, **by and large**, remained on paper. They are not updated regularly and do not have regular budgets and are **impervious** to the needs of the most vulnerable — families living in **slums** or poorly-constructed houses, the elderly, pregnant women, and those who work outdoors. **Under-resourced** municipalities do not have the **wherewithal** to **deal with** the challenges **posed** by the elements. Last year, a sunstroke-related **tragedy** in Navi Mumbai, which claimed 13 lives, **shone a light on** the need for more local-level weather **observatories** — the satellite city sources its data from a station about 30 km away.

In recent years, studies have **underlined** the need to **fine-tune** the maximum temperature-based criteria to declare a heat wave. There is a growing **realisation** that **thresholds** to declare heat waves must be **tailored** for local conditions — **for instance, factoring in** humidity while estimating the stress **exerted** by extreme heat. Dealing with climate change will require several **course corrections**. There's no time to be lost after the IMD's latest alert. [Practice Exercise]

- **Realisation** (noun) – Understanding, comprehension, consciousness, awareness, recognition
अहसास, अनुभूति
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years
दशक
2. **Shrink** (verb) – Reduce, decrease, diminish, contract, lessen कम करना
3. **Frequency** (noun) – Rate, occurrence, regularity, repetition, prevalence आवृत्ति
4. **Intensity** (noun) – Strength, force, power, severity, magnitude तीव्रता
5. **Spell** (noun) – Period, stretch, stint, time, duration अवधि
6. **Nascent** (adjective) – Emerging, developing, growing, budding, incipient उभरते
7. **Mortality** (noun) – Death rate, fatality rate, casualty rate मृत्यु दर
8. **Vary** (verb) – Differ, change, fluctuate, alter, diverge भिन्न होना
9. **Cite** (verb) – Mention, refer to, allude to, quote, name हवाला देना
10. **Vastly** (adverb) – Greatly, significantly, considerably, immensely, enormously बहुत अधिक
11. **Divergent** (adjective) – Different, contrasting, varying, dissimilar, diverse विभिन्न
12. **Concur** (on) (verb) – Agree, consent, assent, accord, concur सहमत होना
13. **Put in place** (phrase) – Establish, set up, implement, arrange, organize स्थापित करना
14. **The vulnerable** (noun) – Those who are susceptible, at risk, exposed, defenseless, weak कमजोर व्यक्ति
15. **Scorching** (adjective) – Extremely hot, burning, searing, blistering, fiery झुलसाने वाला
16. **Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, fatal, mortal, life-threatening, dangerous घातक
17. **Claim** (verb) – Take the lives लेना (ज़िंदगियाँ)
18. **Adaptive measure** (noun) – A strategy or action taken to adjust to new conditions or environments अनुकूली उपाय
19. **Reckon** (verb) – Consider, regard, deem, believe, estimate मानना
20. **Coordinate** (verb) – Organize, arrange, manage, synchronize, harmonize समन्वय करना
21. **By and large** (phrase) – Generally, overall, on the whole, for the most part, predominantly मोटे तौर पर

22. **Impervious** (adjective) – unable to be affected by.
23. **Slum** (noun) – A squalid and overcrowded urban area, typically inhabited by very poor people झुग्गी झोपड़ी
24. **Under-resourced** (adjective) – Lacking sufficient resources, funds, or support संसाधनों की कमी
25. **Wherewithal** (noun) – Means, resources, funds, capital, finances साधन
26. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, tackle, address से निपटना
27. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, produce, give rise to पेश करना
28. **Shine a light on** (phrase) – Illuminate, highlight, spotlight, reveal, expose प्रकाश डालना
29. **Observatory** (noun) – A facility or building equipped for observing natural phenomena, especially in astronomy वेधशाला
30. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underscore, accentuate जोर देना
31. **Fine-tune** (verb) – Adjust, calibrate, refine, tweak, improve अनुकूल बनना
32. **Threshold** (noun) – Limit, point, level, boundary, brink सीमा
33. **Tailor** (verb) – Adapt, adjust, modify, customize, shape अनुकूल बनाना
34. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to give an example, as an illustration उदाहरण के लिए
35. **Factor in** (phrasal verb) – Include, consider, take into account, account for, incorporate शामिल करना
36. **Exert** (verb) – Apply, use, exercise, employ, put forth प्रयोग करना
37. **Course correction** (noun) – A change in direction or strategy to address a problem or improve a situation

Summary of the Editorial

1. Climate change has been impacting the Indian summer for at least a decade, leading to shorter spring seasons.
2. In 2022, India experienced its hottest March since 1901, and heatwaves began early in March, with temperatures higher than average.
3. This year, parts of south India had a hotter-than-usual March, and climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.
4. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) warned that heatwave spells could last 10-20 days, up from the usual four to eight days.
5. The health effects of heatwaves are still emerging, with varying data on mortality rates from different agencies.
6. Experts agree on the need for measures to protect vulnerable populations from extreme temperatures.
7. In 2010, a heatwave in Ahmedabad killed over 800 people, leading to the development of India's first heat action plan (HAP) in 2013.
8. The HAP focused on early warning systems, healthcare capacity, adaptive workplace measures, and awareness.
9. The strategy is credited with saving 1,000 lives annually, and over 20 states have developed HAPs with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA).
10. Critics argue that HAPs often remain theoretical, lacking regular updates, budgets, and attention to the needs of the most vulnerable.
11. Under-resourced municipalities struggle to address climate-related challenges.
12. A tragedy in Navi Mumbai, where 13 people died from sunstroke, highlighted the need for local-level weather observatories.
13. Studies suggest the need to refine temperature criteria for declaring heatwaves, considering local conditions and factors like humidity.
14. Addressing climate change will require multiple adjustments and prompt action.
15. The IMD's recent alert underscores the urgency of addressing climate change and its effects on heatwaves.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the IMD's heat wave alert and the actions taken?**
A. Humorous [Editorial page]
B. Critical
C. Indifferent
D. Enthusiastic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
A. The challenges and successes of implementing heat action plans.
B. The historical impact of heatwaves on India.
C. The role of technology in predicting and managing extreme weather events.
D. The increasing frequency of natural disasters due to global warming.
3. **What has been the impact of climate change on the Indian summer, as mentioned in the passage?**
A. Climate change has led to a reduction in the duration of the spring season and an increase in the frequency and intensity of heatwaves.
B. Climate change has resulted in a decrease in average temperatures during the summer months, leading to milder weather conditions.
C. The effects of climate change on the Indian summer have been negligible, with no significant changes in temperature patterns.
D. Climate change has caused a shift in the monsoon season, leading to delayed rainfall and extended dry periods.
4. **What was the response of Ahmedabad's municipality to the heatwave in May 2010, as described in the passage?**
A. The municipality ignored the impact of the heatwave and took no significant action to address the situation.
B. The municipality launched a public awareness campaign to educate citizens about the dangers of heatwaves but did not implement any concrete measures.
C. The municipality partnered with the Indian Institute of Public Health and American academies to develop the country's first heat action plan (HAP) in 2013.
D. The municipality decided to focus solely on improving healthcare facilities to treat heatwave victims without addressing preventive measures.
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements is/are true regarding the effectiveness of heat action plans (HAPs) in India?**
 - (i) The first HAP developed in Ahmedabad in 2013 has been credited with saving approximately 1,000 lives annually.
 - (ii) Critics argue that HAPs are regularly updated and have sufficient budgets to meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations.
 - (iii) More than 20 states have collaborated with the NDMA to develop HAPs, but their implementation has been largely limited to documentation.

A. i only
B. ii only

- C. i and iii only
- D. ii and iii only
- E. i, ii, and iii

Direction (Q6- Q10): Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence has four sequences, namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are required to re-arrange the Jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

6. where they are being forced to commit (P)/ thousands of Indians find themselves (Q)/ stranded in Myanmar and Cambodia, (R)/ online fraud and deception (S)
 - A. PQRS
 - B. RQPS
 - C. QPSR
 - D. QRPS
7. ahead of its merger (P)/ as it grapples with challenges (Q)/ Vistara Airlines is facing a tough time (R)/ with Air India (S)
 - A. PQRS
 - B. RQPS
 - C. RSPQ
 - D. QRPS
8. the joint efforts made by the Indian Air Force (IAF) and (P)/ the Indian Navy to free the merchant vessel MV Ruen from pirates in the Arabian Sea (Q)/ maritime security measures and inter-service collaboration (R)/ recently are a shining example of effective (S)
 - A. QPRS
 - B. RSPQ
 - C. QRSP
 - D. PQSR
9. of systemic corruption that undermines (P)/ at a farmhouse in Gurugram is a glaring indictment (Q)/ the leaking of the UP police exam paper to over 1,500 candidates (R)/ the integrity of our public institutions (S)
 - A. PQRS
 - B. RQPS
 - C. QPSR
 - D. QRPS
10. a significant leap forward for (P)/ India's test-firing of the Agni-V ballistic missile with (Q)/ MIRV (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle) technology marks (R)/ the nation's defence capabilities (S)
 - A. QPSR
 - B. RQPS
 - C. RSPQ
 - D. QRPS
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
Her parents forbade her to marry her lover.
 - A. prevented
 - B. refused
 - C. declined

D. allowed

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

Too strong to be defeated or changed

- A. Invincible
- B. Headstrong
- C. Vigorous
- D. Sovereign

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

You have adopted the plan.

- A. The plan should be adopted by you.
- B. The plan is adopted by you.
- C. The plan has being adopted by you.
- D. The plan has been adopted by you.

14. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Anxiety
- B. Preparation
- C. Voluntary
- D. Stetionery

15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Out of the blue

- A. Undoubtedly
- B. Unexpectedly
- C. Unbelievably
- D. Unconcerned

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

The doctor came / after the patient / had / pass away.

- A. The doctor came
- B. pass away
- C. after the patient
- D. had

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

We _____ off old clothes and bought new ones for Diwali.

- A. cost
- B. coast
- C. caste
- D. cast

18. **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. Louis was enthralled by the concept of a raised dots system.
- B. He made up his mind to use the technique to represent an alphabetic code.
- C. Blind persons could read large-letter books that are bulky with the aid of this alphabet code.

D. Additionally, he developed the six-dot cell technology, which was at his fingertips.

- A. DCAB
- B. BCDA
- C. ABCD
- D. CDBA

19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Felicitate
- B. Cotarminous
- C. Ambient
- D. Announce

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The boxer showed audacity by agreeing to fight the champion.

- A. Honesty
- B. Desperation
- C. Courage
- D. Reparation

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.

The massive ransomware attack that has crippled e-hospital services of AIIMS, Delhi, highlights the (1) _____ vulnerability of the country's healthcare infrastructure, and possibly other critical IT systems, to cybercriminals. The premier public healthcare institute (2) _____ to around 15 lakh outpatients and 80,000 inpatients every year. Consequently, there are fears that the attackers could sell the now force-encrypted AIIMS databases that contain (3) _____ information of patients-including political leaders, senior administrators, and judges, and their healthcare records on the Dark Web. Of course, what has happened to AIIMS is hardly a local phenomenon. A (4) _____ increase in cyberattacks on healthcare institutes worldwide (5) _____ during the Covid pandemic. The Indian healthcare sector was the second-most targeted globally. It is clear that Indian hospitals are vulnerable to cybersecurity. Government and hospitals need to use best practices to ward off future crises.

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

- A. increasing
- B. strengthening
- C. shining
- D. developing

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

- A. catered
- B. catering
- C. has catered
- D. caters

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

- A. political

- B. public
- C. personal
- D. personnel

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

- A. grand
- B. weighty
- C. massive
- D. bulk

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

- A. has witnessed
- B. is witnessed
- C. was witness
- D. has been witnessed

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The passage adopts a critical tone, especially towards the end, where it mentions that the heat action plans "have, by and large, remained on paper" and criticizes the lack of regular updates, budgets, and attention to the needs of the most vulnerable. It also highlights the challenges faced by under-resourced municipalities in dealing with the impact of heatwaves.

2. A) The challenges and successes of implementing heat action plans.

The main theme of the passage revolves around the challenges and successes associated with the implementation of heat action plans (HAPs) in India. It discusses the effects of climate change on heatwaves, the development of the country's first HAP in Ahmedabad, the expansion of HAPs to other states, and the criticisms regarding their effectiveness and adaptability to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

3. A) Climate change has led to a reduction in the duration of the spring season and an increase in the frequency and intensity of heatwaves.

The passage clearly states that the effects of climate change on the Indian summer have been evident for at least a decade, with the spring season shrinking and an increase in the frequency and intensity of heatwaves. It mentions that the country experienced its hottest March in 2022 since 1901 and that heatwaves started early in March last year, with temperatures higher than average.

4. C) The municipality partnered with the Indian Institute of Public Health and American academies to develop the country's first heat action plan (HAP) in 2013.

The passage indicates that the heatwave in May 2010, which claimed more than 800 lives in Ahmedabad, prompted the city's municipality to collaborate with the Indian Institute of Public Health and American academies to create the country's first heat action plan in 2013. This plan was developed as a response to the tragic event and aimed to prevent future heatwave-related fatalities.

5. C) i and iii only

Statement i is true as per the passage, which credits the first HAP in Ahmedabad with saving around 1,000 lives annually. Statement ii is false because the passage criticizes HAPs for not being regularly updated, lacking budgets, and not addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. Statement iii is true as it mentions that over 20 states have developed HAPs with the NDMA, but critics argue that these plans have largely remained on paper.

6. D) QRPS

Q: "thousands of Indians find themselves" is the subject of the sentence and should come first to introduce the main topic.

R: "stranded in Myanmar and Cambodia," follows Q, as it provides additional information about the situation of the Indians mentioned in Q.

P: "where they are being forced to commit" is a relative clause that describes the condition in which the Indians find themselves, as mentioned in R. It logically follows R to explain the circumstances in the specific locations.

S: "online fraud and deception" is the object of the verb "to commit" in P, completing the idea of what the Indians are being forced to do.

7. B) **RQPS**

R: The sentence begins with "Vistara Airlines is facing a tough time," which is an independent clause that sets the context for the rest of the sentence. It introduces the subject and the situation, making it a natural starting point.

Q: The phrase "as it grapples with challenges" provides additional information about the tough time mentioned in the first part. The word "as" is a conjunction that connects this part to the previous one, explaining the nature of the tough time.

P: The phrase "ahead of its merger" introduces a specific event or circumstance that is related to the challenges mentioned earlier. It serves as a transition from the general challenges to a more specific scenario.

S: The phrase "with Air India" completes the information about the merger mentioned in the previous part. It specifies the entity with which Vistara Airlines is merging, thus completing the sentence logically.

8. D) **PQSR**

P: is first because it introduces the subject of the sentence, "the joint efforts made by the Indian Air Force (IAF) and."

Q: comes after P because it continues the description of the joint efforts, specifying what they were aimed at, "the Indian Navy to free the merchant vessel MV Ruen from pirates in the Arabian Sea."

S: comes after Q because it provides the result or outcome of the efforts mentioned in P and Q, "recently are a shining example of effective."

R: is last because it concludes the sentence with the broader context or category under which the example falls, "maritime security measures and inter-service collaboration."

9. B) **RQPS**

R is first because it introduces the main subject of the sentence, "the leaking of the UP police exam paper to over 1,500 candidates."

Q comes after R because it provides additional information about the location of the incident, "at a farmhouse in Gurugram." This phrase modifies the event described in R, so it logically follows it.

P is after Q because it describes the nature of the event, "of systemic corruption that undermines." This phrase explains the significance of the event mentioned in R and Q, so it follows them.

S is last because it concludes the sentence by stating the consequence of the event, "the integrity of our public institutions." This is the result of the corruption mentioned in P, so it logically follows it.

10. D) **QRPS**

Q: This part starts with "India's test-firing of the Agni-V ballistic missile with," which is the subject of the sentence. It is logical to start with this part because it introduces the main topic.

R: This part follows Q because it adds more information about the subject. The phrase "the nation's defence capabilities" is an additional detail that relates to the Agni-V ballistic missile's impact on India's defense.

P: This part comes after R because it describes the effect of the Agni-V missile's test-firing on the nation's defense capabilities.

S: This part concludes the sentence by specifying what marks the significant leap forward. The MIRV technology is highlighted as a key factor in the advancement of India's defense capabilities.

11. D) **Forbade** (verb) – To command against, prohibit, ban, disallow, or prevent something. मना करना

Antonym: Allowed (verb) – To permit, approve, grant permission, authorize, or consent. अनुमति देना

- **Prevented** (verb) – To stop something from happening, hinder, obstruct, or thwart. रोकना
- **Refused** (verb) – To decline, reject, or say no to a request, demand, or offer. अस्वीकार करना
- **Declined** (verb) – To reject, refuse, or turn down something, often politely. नकार देना

12. A) **Invincible** (adjective) – Too strong to be defeated or changed. अजेय

- **Headstrong** (adjective) – Determined to have one's own way; willful. जिद्दी
- **Vigorous** (adjective) – Strong, healthy, and full of energy. ऊर्जावान
- **Sovereign** (noun/adjective) – A supreme ruler, especially a monarch; possessing ultimate power. सर्वोच्च/सम्राट

13. D) The plan has been adopted by you.

14. D) The INCORRECTLY spelled word among the given options is '**Stetionery**.' The correct spelling is 'Stationery,' which refers to writing materials, including paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc. स्टेशनरी, लेखन सामग्री.

15. B) **Out of the blue** (idiom) – Unexpectedly अनपेक्षित रूप से

16. B) '**pass away**' के बदले 'passed away' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'had' के साथ Verb Past Participle में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— He had passed the exam.

- '**passed away**' will be used instead of 'pass away' because with 'had', the Verb must be in Past Participle; Like— He had passed the exam.

17. D) '**cast**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence दिवाली के लिए पुराने कपड़ों को त्याग कर और नए कपड़े खरीदने की बात कर रहा है। "cast off" एक सामान्य शीर्षक है जिसका अर्थ है पुरानी चीजें छोड़ देना या त्याग देना। इसलिए, "cast" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Cast**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is talking about discarding old clothes and buying new ones for Diwali. "Cast off" is a common phrase meaning to throw away or discard something old. Thus, "cast" would be the most appropriate choice.

18. C) **ABCD**

Louis was enthralled by the concept of a raised dots system. He made up his mind to use the technique to represent an alphabetic code. Blind persons could read large-letter books that are bulky with the aid of this alphabet code. Additionally, he developed the six-dot cell technology, which was at his fingertips.

19. B) The incorrect spelling among the given options is 'Cotarminous.' The correct spelling is 'Coterminous,' which means "having the same boundaries or extent in space, time, or meaning." समवितीर्ण, समान्तर

20. C) **Audacity** (noun) – Boldness, daring, fearlessness, intrepidity, bravery. साहस

Synonym: **Courage** (noun) – Bravery, valor, fearlessness, nerve, heroism. वीरता

- **Honesty** (noun) – The quality of being honest, integrity, truthfulness, sincerity. ईमानदारी
- **Desperation** (noun) – A state of despair, hopelessness, distress, recklessness. निराशा
- **Reparation** (noun) – The act of making amends, compensation, restitution, atonement. मुआवजा

21. A) **'Increasing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "increasing" का अर्थ होता है बढ़ता हुआ या वृद्धि होना, और इस संदर्भ में देश के स्वास्थ्य ढांचे की कमजोरी को संकेत करता है। 'Strengthening' का अर्थ होता है मजबूत बनाना, 'Shining' का अर्थ होता है चमकना, और 'Developing' का अर्थ है विकसित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Increasing'** should be used because it means growing or expanding, indicating the escalating vulnerability of the country's healthcare infrastructure. Whereas, 'Strengthening' means making stronger, 'Shining' means glowing, and 'Developing' means evolving, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **'Caters'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "caters" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समूह की जरूरतों को पूरा करना। इस संदर्भ में, AIIMS दिल्ली हर साल लगभग 15 लाख बाहरी मरीजों और 80,000 अंदरूनी मरीजों की सेवा करता है, इसलिए 'Caters' सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'Catered' और 'Has catered' अतीतकाल में प्रयुक्त होते हैं जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं, और 'Catering' अव्यय है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं लगता है।

- **'Caters'** should be used because it means to provide for the needs of a particular group. In this context, AIIMS Delhi serves around 15 lakh outpatients and 80,000 inpatients every year, so 'Caters' is the most appropriate word. 'Catered' and 'Has catered' are in the past tense which doesn't fit in this context, and 'Catering' is a gerund which doesn't seem right here.

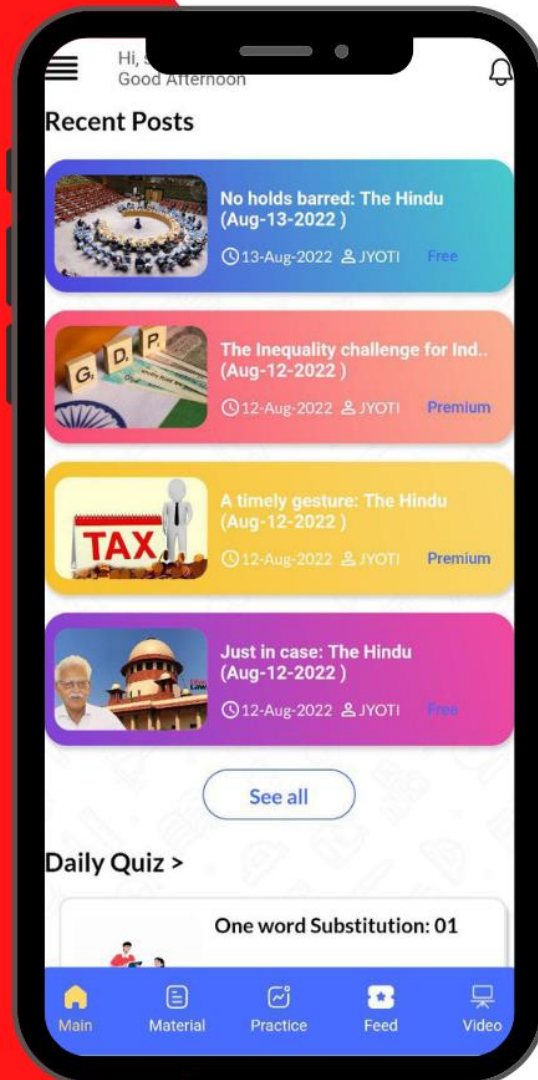
23. C) **'Personal'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "personal" का अर्थ होता है व्यक्तिगत जानकारी जो किसी व्यक्ति के विशेषताओं, स्वास्थ्य रिकॉर्ड, आदि से संबंधित होती है। जबकि 'Political' का अर्थ होता है राजनीतिक, 'Public' का अर्थ होता है जनता से संबंधित, और 'Personnel' का अर्थ होता है कर्मचारियों या स्टाफ से संबंधित, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Personal'** should be used because it refers to individual information related to a person's characteristics, health records, etc. Whereas, 'Political' means pertaining to politics, 'Public' means relating to the general population, and 'Personnel' refers to employees or staff, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **'Massive'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "massive" का अर्थ होता है बहुत बड़ा या विशाल, जो इस संदर्भ में साइबर हमलों की वृद्धि को व्यापक रूप से दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Grand' का अर्थ होता है शानदार या प्रमुख, 'Weighty' का अर्थ होता है गंभीर या महत्वपूर्ण, और 'Bulk' का अर्थ है थोक में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Massive'** should be used because it means very large or enormous, which is appropriate to illustrate the significant increase in cyberattacks on healthcare institutes. Whereas, 'Grand' means splendid or principal, 'Weighty' means serious or important, and 'Bulk' means in quantity, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Has been witnessed' should be used because it is in the present perfect passive tense. In this context, it emphasizes the action of witnessing or experiencing events that have occurred in the past and continue to have an effect in the present, and it is a more formal and emphatic way of conveying this idea. 'Has witnessed', 'Is witnessed', and 'Was witness' don't fit optimally in this particular context



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