

Beat the heat: On the IMD warning of more heatwaves

Large **gatherings**, political or not, **must** be avoided in summer

With the **advent** of summer, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has warned that more heatwaves are likely than last year. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra are expected to be particularly **vulnerable**. Heatwave days are defined as when day **temperatures** in a place **are** at least 4.5° C above normal or greater than 45° C on two **consecutive** days. For several years **on the trot** now, the IMD has been **forecasting** hotter summers. The causes are **multi-fold**. India is battling an **El Niño** wave, that, in most years, **dries up** rainfall and **contributes** to **elevated** temperatures. Though the El Niño and its **converse**, **La Niña**, are **cyclical**, there is also the larger **phenomenon** of warming temperatures (El Niño) causing **accelerated melting** in the Arctic, a drying up of **moisture-laden** tropical wind and, **consequently**, fewer clouds, and, thus, dry, **baking** ground temperatures.

This year, the weather agency's warnings are more **portentous** as millions are expected to **queue up** outside polling stations in India over several afternoons in April and May. Last April, at a mid-day, open-air public, political function in Navi Mumbai, 12 people died due to **dehydration** and 600 had to be hospitalised. **Some** of the speakers in fact **congratulated** the crowd for '**braving**' the heat before the **disaster unfolded**. This **highlights** the **degree** of **disregard** that the governmental machinery **accords** to the public-health impacts of heatwaves. This election year, **for instance**, the Election Commission of India had already issued an **advisory** to its State electoral officers — ahead of the IMD's public heat warnings — to prepare for the polls **amid blistering** heat. The trouble is that these advisories are too **generic**. There is a **perfunctory** note to provide for **oral rehydration supplements** and mothers to avoid bringing children with them to the polling booths. There is no requirement that polling stations prioritise cooling beyond the **confines** of the rooms where the officers are seated. There has been, for many years, a suggestion, even by **prominent** politicians, for elections to be held in the relatively more **clement** months of February-March or October-November but it is one that **loses traction** almost immediately after the polls. India's size and **logistical** challenges have seen the electoral process innovate and adopt measures such as **multi-phase** polling and even the use of electronic ballots. With temperature records **collapsing** every year and the links between heatwaves, climate and health becoming even more **explicit**, it is time that the electoral process **mulls over** creative ways to **account for** the crisis. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Beat the heat** (phrase) – Find ways to stay cool and avoid the negative effects of hot weather गर्मी से बचना
2. **Heatwave** (noun) – A prolonged period of excessively hot weather गर्मी की लहर
3. **Gathering** (noun) – Assembly, meeting, congregation, group, crowd जमाव/ सभा
4. **Advent** (noun) – Arrival, coming, onset, beginning, emergence आगमन
5. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Susceptible, at risk, exposed, prone, sensitive संवेदनशील
6. **Consecutive** (adjective) – Successive, sequential, following, subsequent, continuous लगातार
7. **On the trot** (phrase) – Continuously, successively, without a break, in a row लगातार
8. **Forecast** (verb) – Predict, project, estimate, foresee, anticipate पूर्वानुमान लगाना
9. **Multi-fold** (adjective) – Many, multiple, numerous, various, diverse अनेक
10. **El Niño** (noun) – A climatic phenomenon characterized by the warming of surface ocean waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean
11. **Dry up** (phrasal verb) – Dehydrate, become dry, lose moisture, evaporate सूख जाना
12. **Contribute** (to) (verb) – Add to, lead to, cause, result in, aid योगदान देना
13. **Elevated** (adjective) – Raised, heightened, increased, uplifted, augmented बढ़ा हुआ
14. **Converse** (noun) – Opposite, reverse, contrary, inverse, antithesis विपरीत
15. **La Niña** (noun) – A climatic phenomenon characterized by the cooling of surface ocean waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean
16. **Cyclical** (adjective) – Recurring, periodic, regular, repeated, cyclic चक्रीय
17. **Phenomenon** (noun) – Occurrence, event, happening, fact, situation घटना
18. **Accelerate** (verb) – Speed up, hasten, quicken, expedite, fast-track तेजी लाना
19. **Melt** (verb) – Dissolve, liquefy, thaw, soften, fuse पिघलना
20. **Moisture-laden** (adjective) – Full of moisture, damp, humid, wet, saturated नमी से भरा हुआ
21. **Consequently** (adverb) – As a result, therefore, thus, hence, accordingly परिणामस्वरूप

22. **Bake** (verb) – be or become extremely hot in prolonged sun or hot weather. झुलसना
23. **Portentous** (adjective) – Ominous, foreboding, warning, threatening, sinister अशुभ
24. **Queue up** (phrasal verb) – Line up, form a line, wait in line, stand in line कतार में लगना
25. **Dehydration** (noun) – The loss of water and essential body salts needed for normal functioning निर्जलीकरण
26. **Brave** (verb) – Face, endure, confront, stand up to, defy सामना करना
27. **Disaster** (noun) – Catastrophe, calamity, tragedy, crisis, emergency आपदा
28. **Unfold** (verb) – Reveal, disclose, unveil, develop, emerge प्रकट होना
29. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, stress, accentuate जोर देना
30. **Degree** (noun) – Level, extent, magnitude, measure, amount स्तर
31. **Disregard** (noun) – Neglect, indifference, neglect, inattention, oversight उपेक्षा
32. **Accord** (to) (verb) – Give, grant, bestow, confer, award प्रदान करना
33. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to illustrate, as a case in point उदाहरण के लिए
34. **Advisory** (noun) – Guidance, recommendation, counsel, suggestion, advice सलाहकारी
35. **Amid** (preposition) – Among, in the midst of, surrounded by, during के बीच में
36. **Blistering** (adjective) – Intense, extreme, severe, fierce, harsh प्रचंड
37. **Generic** (adjective) – General, common, non-specific, all-purpose, universal सामान्य
38. **Perfunctory** (adjective) – (of an action) carried out without real interest, feeling, or effort. बेपरवाह, पल्लवग्राही
39. **Oral Rehydration Supplement (ORS)** (noun) – A solution used to prevent and treat dehydration, especially due to diarrhea
40. **Confine** (noun) – Limit, boundary, restriction, constraint, enclosure सीमा
41. **Prominent** (adjective) – Important, notable, significant, distinguished, eminent प्रमुख
42. **Clement** (adjective) – Mild, temperate, gentle, balmy, benign सौम्य/ मेहरबान
43. **Lose traction** (phrase) – To become less popular or accepted, to lose support or influence लोकप्रियता खोना

44. **Logistical** (adjective) – Relating to the organization and implementation of complex operations
45. **Multi-phase** (adjective) – Involving several stages or phases बहु-चरणीय
46. **Collapse** (verb) – Fall apart, break down, fail, give way, crumble टूटना
47. **Explicit** (adjective) – Clear, definite, precise, specific, unambiguous स्पष्ट
48. **Mull over** (phrasal verb) – Consider, think about, ponder, contemplate, reflect on विचार करना
49. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – be responsible for के लिये उत्तरदयी होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has warned that more heatwaves are likely this summer than last year, with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra being particularly vulnerable.
2. Heatwave days are defined as when day temperatures are at least 4.5°C above normal or greater than 45°C for two consecutive days.
3. The IMD has been forecasting hotter summers for several years, with multiple causes behind this trend.
4. India is experiencing an El Niño wave, which typically dries up rainfall and contributes to elevated temperatures.
5. The larger phenomenon of warming temperatures is causing accelerated melting in the Arctic, drying up tropical winds, and leading to fewer clouds and dry ground temperatures.
6. The IMD's warnings are especially concerning this year as millions are expected to vote in the elections during April and May, often in the afternoon heat.
7. Last April, a political event in Navi Mumbai saw 12 deaths and 600 hospitalizations due to dehydration from the heat.
8. The governmental machinery often disregards the public health impacts of heatwaves, as seen in the lack of adequate preparations for such events.
9. The Election Commission of India has issued advisories for polling amid the heat, but these are often too generic and insufficient.
10. There is no mandate for cooling measures at polling stations beyond the areas where officers are seated.
11. Suggestions have been made for elections to be held in cooler months like February-March or October-November, but these lose traction after the polls.
12. India's electoral process has innovated in the past with multi-phase polling and electronic ballots due to logistical challenges.
13. With temperature records breaking every year, it's time for the electoral process to consider creative ways to address the heat crisis.
14. Large gatherings, especially political ones, should be avoided during the summer to prevent heat-related health issues.
15. The article emphasizes the need for better planning and precautions to protect public health during heatwaves, particularly during significant events like elections.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautionary
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Encouraging
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The impact of heatwaves on public health and the electoral process
 - B. The importance of multi-phase polling
 - C. The role of electronic ballots in reducing heatwave-related risks
 - D. All of the above
3. **According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), which of the following statements is true regarding the expected heatwaves in India this summer?**
 - A. The IMD has predicted that there will be fewer heatwaves this year compared to last year, with only a few states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra being slightly affected.
 - B. Heatwave days are defined by the IMD as days when night temperatures in a region are at least 4.5°C above normal or greater than 45°C for two consecutive nights.
 - C. The IMD has warned that more heatwaves are likely this year than last year, with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra expected to be particularly vulnerable.
 - D. The IMD has forecasted a cooler summer this year due to an expected increase in rainfall, which will significantly reduce the number of heatwave days across India.
4. **What is the potential impact of El Niño on India's climate, as described in the passage?**
 - A. El Niño is expected to bring cooler temperatures to India, leading to increased rainfall and a reduction in the number of heatwave days.
 - B. El Niño is a phenomenon that typically results in wetter conditions for India, with an increase in cloud cover and a decrease in ground temperatures.
 - C. El Niño is associated with drying up rainfall and contributing to elevated temperatures in India, which is a factor in the forecast of hotter summers.
 - D. The impact of El Niño on India's climate is negligible, with no significant effect on rainfall patterns or temperature variations.
5. **What suggestion has been made to mitigate the risks associated with conducting elections during the hotter months in India?**
 - A. Implementing more efficient electronic voting systems to speed up the voting process and reduce exposure to heat.
 - B. Holding elections in the relatively more clement months of February-March or October-November to avoid the extreme heat.
 - C. Increasing the number of polling stations to reduce the time voters spend waiting in line and thus their exposure to the heat.
 - D. Mandating that all polling stations be equipped with advanced cooling systems to ensure the comfort and safety of voters and officers alike.

6. **Select the most appropriate idiom to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The peasants worked the whole day in the fields and stopped working in the evening and went to their homes.

- A. gave it a whirl
- B. put ice on it
- C. ran around in circles
- D. called it a day

7. **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. Due to tight deadlines for delivery and increased focus on performance outcomes, many employees are unable to enjoy a proper work life.

B. Stress could emanate out of various situations such as lifestyle, health or relationship issues, lack of support system at home and competitive focus on acquiring material symbols of success and career advancement.

C. In today's fast-moving world, many young professionals are vulnerable to stress.

D. To add to this, the current economy has impacted many companies' revenues and profits which, in effect, have put many jobs at risk resulting in the frequency of counselling support and guidance going up significantly.

- A. DABC
- B. ABCD
- C. DCBA
- D. CBAD

8. **Identify how you will you ask everyone if the sweets will be delivered by jack today in active voice.**

- A. Jack will deliver the sweets today.
- B. Will Jack be delivering the sweets today?
- C. Will Jack deliver the sweets today?
- D. Are the sweets to be delivered by Jack today?

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

From the outset of the pandemic, the United Nations system mobilised early and comprehensively. It led on the global health response, provided life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, established instruments for rapid responses to the socio-economic impact and laid out a broad policy agenda for action on all fronts.

- A. at risk
- B. poor
- C. arrogant
- D. Adaptable

10. **Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.**

- A. I have never seen an UFO in an English movie.
B. I have never seen a UFO in a English movie.
C. I have never seen a UFO in an English movie.
D. I have never seen an UFO in a English movie.
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who kills somebody, especially for political reasons
A. Monster
B. Criminal
C. Hangman
D. Assassin
12. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.**
By killing a large number of people, they thought they would get more benefits of the schemes.
A. Homicide
B. Suicide
C. Feticide
D. Genocide
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar fought hard against _____ practices which affected Indian society of his time.
A. many evil
B. all evil
C. most evil
D. more evil
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
It was evident from his gestures that he was feeling guilty.
A. Hidden
B. Profuse
C. Correct
D. Visible
15. **Identify and correct the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
India needs to do better on rights and freedoms, welfare and justice, growth and development, and in building a more egalitaerian society.
A. egalitarian
B. freedams
C. developement
D. justise
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Nervous

- A. Hesitant
- B. Shaky
- C. Courageous
- D. Casual

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

Meticulous

- A. Heedful
- B. Careful
- C. Careless
- D. Untidy

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

The young one of a lion is called a _____.

- A. colt
- B. chick
- C. calf
- D. Cub

19. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

Has the custard not been cooked by her?

- A. Have she cooked the custard?
- B. Has she cooked the custard?
- C. Does she not cook the custard?
- D. Has she not cooked the custard?

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

Hinder

- A. Monitor
- B. Aid
- C. Domesticate
- D. Force

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.

Fountains are used today to decorate city parks and squares; to honour individuals or events; for recreation (1) _____ for entertainment. A splash pad or spray pool allows city residents to enter, get wet and cool off in summer. The musical fountain (2) _____ moving jets of water, coloured lights and recorded music, controlled by a computer, for dramatic effects. Fountains can (3) _____ also be musical instruments played (4) _____ obstruction of one or more of their water jets. Drinking fountains provide fresh (5) _____ in public buildings, parks and public spaces.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. because
 - B. nor
 - C. and
 - D. Yet
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. be combined
 - B. combine
 - C. combines
 - D. Combined
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. itself
 - B. themselves
 - C. herself
 - D. Himself
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
- A. with
 - B. by
 - C. off
 - D. on
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
- A. flow of money
 - B. melodious music
 - C. positive thought
 - D. drinking water

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Cautionary

The tone of the passage is cautionary, as it warns about the increasing heatwaves and their impact on public health and the electoral process. The passage highlights the need for preventive measures and suggests rethinking the timing of elections to avoid the peak heat months.

2. A) The impact of heatwaves on public health and the electoral process

The main theme of the passage is the impact of heatwaves on public health and the electoral process. It discusses the challenges posed by rising temperatures, the need for better preparedness, and the possibility of rethinking the timing of elections to mitigate heat-related risks.

3. C) The IMD has warned that more heatwaves are likely this year than last year, with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra expected to be particularly vulnerable.

The passage clearly states that the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has warned that more heatwaves are likely than last year, with specific mention of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra being expected to be particularly vulnerable.

4. C) El Niño is associated with drying up rainfall and contributing to elevated temperatures in India, which is a factor in the forecast of hotter summers.

The passage explains that India is battling an El Niño wave, which, in most years, dries up rainfall and contributes to elevated temperatures. Option C, which states that El Niño is associated with drying up rainfall and contributing to elevated temperatures in India, making it the correct answer.

5. B) Holding elections in the relatively more clement months of February-March or October-November to avoid the extreme heat.

The passage mentions a suggestion by prominent politicians to hold elections during the cooler months of February-March or October-November, rather than in the hotter months of April and May. This is proposed as a way to mitigate the risks associated with conducting elections during periods of extreme heat.

6. D) and stopped working in the evening and went to their homes' के बदले 'called it a day' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह idiom 'दिन का काम समाप्त कर देना' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।

- 'called it a day' will be used instead of 'and stopped working in the evening and went to their homes' because this idiom means 'to stop working for the rest of the day'.

7. D) CBAD

In today's fast-moving world, many young professionals are vulnerable to stress. Stress could emanate out of various situations such as lifestyle, health or relationship issues, lack of support system at home and competitive focus on acquiring material symbols of success and career advancement. Due to tight deadlines for delivery and increased focus on performance outcomes, many employees are unable to enjoy a proper work life. To add to this, the current economy has impacted many companies' revenues and profits which, in effect, have put many jobs at risk resulting in the frequency of counselling support and guidance going up significantly.

8. C) Will Jack deliver the sweets today

9. A) **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Capable of being wounded or hurt, open to attack or damage, exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed. **संवेदनशील**

Synonym: **At risk** (phrase) – Exposed to harm or danger, likely to be harmed or damaged.

जोखिम में

- **Poor** (adjective) – Lacking sufficient money to live at a standard considered comfortable or normal in a society, not having enough of a specified quality. **गरीब**
- **Arrogant** (adjective) – Having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities. **अभिमानि**
- **Adaptable** (adjective) – Able to adjust to new conditions, flexible, versatile. **समायोज्य**

10. C) 'an UFO' के बदले 'a UFO' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'U' का उच्चारण 'you' जैसा होता है जो व्यंजन (consonant) संग आरंभ होता है, इसलिए 'a' का प्रयोग होगा। साथ ही 'a English' के बजाय 'an English' होगा क्योंकि 'English' का उच्चारण अवैज्ञानिक (vowel sound) संग आरंभ होता है। उदाहरण के लिए— I have never seen a UFO in an English movie.

- 'a UFO' will be used instead of 'an UFO' because the pronunciation of 'U' begins with a 'you' sound which starts with a consonant, so 'a' is used. Also, it should be 'an English' instead of 'a English' as 'English' starts with a vowel sound. Like— I have never seen a UFO in an English movie.

11. D) **Assassin** (noun) – A person who kills somebody, especially for political reasons. **हत्यारा**

- **Monster** (noun) – An imaginary creature that is typically large, ugly, and frightening. **दैत्य**
- **Criminal** (noun) – A person who has committed a crime. **अपराधी**
- **Hangman** (noun) – An executioner who hangs the condemned person. **फांसीदार**

12. D) **Genocide** (noun) – The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation. **जनसंहार**

- **Homicide** (noun) – The act of killing another person. **हत्या**
 - **Suicide** (noun) – The act of killing oneself intentionally. **आत्महत्या**
 - **Feticide** (noun) – The act of killing a fetus. **भ्रूणहत्या**
13. A) 'Many evil' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर उन सभी बुरी प्रथाओं की चर्चा की जा रही है जिस पर Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar ने विरोध किया। 'Many evil' यहाँ पर उन अनेक बुरी प्रथाओं को दर्शाने के लिए सही विकल्प होता है जिसका वह विरोधी था।
- **Many evil** should be used because it refers to all those bad practices against which Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar opposed. 'Many evil' here serves as the right option to indicate the numerous detrimental practices he stood against.
14. A) **Evident** (adjective) – Clear, obvious, apparent, manifest, conspicuous. **स्पष्ट**
Antonym: **Hidden** (adjective) – Concealed, secret, undercover, unseen. **छिपा हुआ**
- **Profuse** (adjective) – Plentiful, abundant, lavish, generous. **अधिक**
 - **Correct** (adjective) – Right, accurate, true, precise. **सही**
 - **Visible** (adjective) – Seen, perceptible, discernible, noticeable. **दृश्यमान**
15. A) The correct spelling of 'egalitaerian' is 'egalitarian' which means “believing in or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities” **समानता में विश्वास करनेवाला**.
16. C) Antonym: **Courageous** (adjective) – Brave, bold, fearless, gallant. **साहसी**
- **Hesitant** (adjective) – Tentative, unsure, or slow in acting or speaking. **अनिश्चित**
 - **Shaky** (adjective) – Trembling, quivering, or unstable. **डोलता हुआ**
 - **Casual** (adjective) – Relaxed, nonchalant, or unconcerned. **आकस्मिक**
17. C) **Meticulous** (adjective) – Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. **सतर्क**
Antonym: **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors. **असतर्क**
- **Heedful** (adjective) – Paying careful attention; mindful. **सावधान**
 - **Careful** (adjective) – Making sure of avoiding potential danger, mishap, or harm; cautious. **सतर्क**
 - **Untidy** (adjective) – Not neat or organized. **अव्यवस्थित**

18. D) '**Cub**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि शेर का छोटा बच्चा को 'Cub' कहा जाता है। बाकी विकल्प colt, chick और calf अन्य प्राणियों के जीवन के युवा अवस्था के लिए हैं। इसलिए, "Cub" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा
- '**Cub**' should be used because the young one of a lion is referred to as a 'Cub'. The other options, colt, chick, and calf, are for young stages of other animals. Thus, "Cub" would be the most appropriate choice.
19. D) Has she not cooked the custard?
20. B) **Hinder** (verb) – To obstruct, hamper, impede, or get in the way of. **रोकना**
- Antonym: **Aid** (verb) – To help, assist, or support. **सहायता**
- **Monitor** (verb) – To watch, check, or track regularly, especially in order to warn or prevent something. **निगरानी करना**
 - **Domesticate** (verb) – To tame and keep as a pet or cultivate for food. **पालतू बनाना**
 - **Force** (verb) – To make someone do something against their will. **मजबूर करना**
21. C) '**and**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह जानकारी दे रहा है कि फव्वारे आज कल शहरी पार्कों और चौकों को सजावट के लिए और सम्मान के लिए उपयोग होते हैं; किसी व्यक्ति या घटना को सम्मानित करने के लिए; मनोरंजन के लिए। 'आंद' शब्द इन दोनों विचारों को जोड़ने के लिए उपयुक्त है। 'because', 'nor', और 'yet' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**and**' should be used because it's providing information that fountains are used today to decorate city parks and squares; to honour individuals or events; and for entertainment. The word 'and' appropriately connects these two ideas. 'because', 'nor', and 'yet' don't fit in this context.
22. C) '**Combines**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "combines" संज्ञा 'The musical fountain' के साथ वक्तव्य में सही रूप में मेल खाता है जिसका अर्थ होता है कि यह संगत करता है। जबकि 'be combined' प्रयोग पैसिव रूप का है, 'combine' प्रयोग आज्ञात्मक (imperative) रूप का है और 'Combined' पूर्वकालिक रूप है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है
- '**Combines**' should be used because it agrees with the noun 'The musical fountain' in the sentence, implying that it incorporates or brings together. Whereas, 'be combined' is in the passive form, 'combine' is in the imperative form, and 'Combined' is past tense, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) **'Themselves'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Fountains" एक बहुवचन है और इसलिए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए "themselves" (बहुवचन सर्वनाम) का प्रयोग होता है। 'Itself', 'Himself', और 'Herself' एकवचन सर्वनाम हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

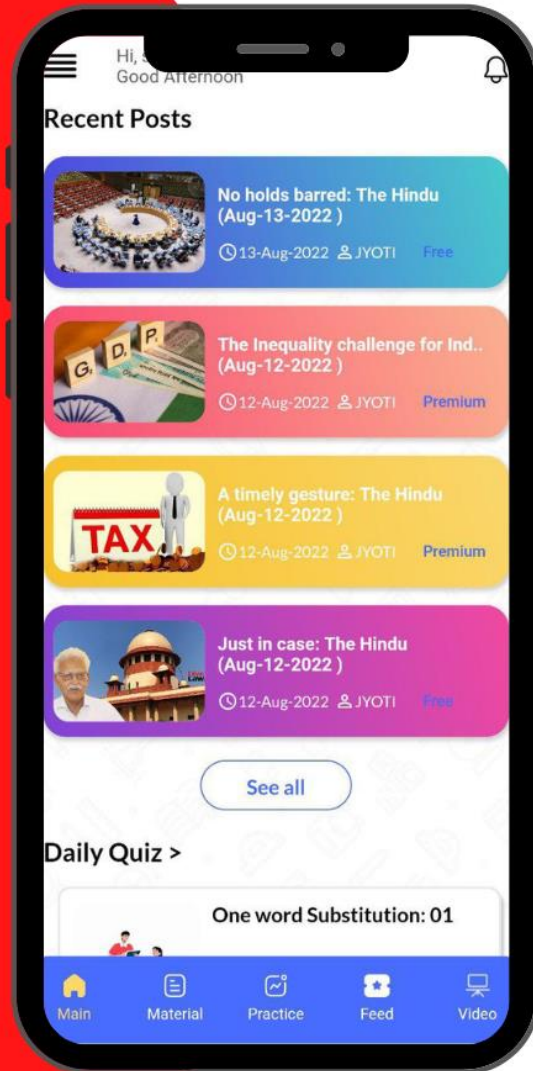
- **'Themselves'** should be used because "Fountains" is plural and "themselves" (a plural pronoun) is used to refer back to it. 'Itself', 'Himself', and 'Herself' are singular pronouns, which aren't correct in this context.

24. B) **'By'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "by" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया या विधि के माध्यम से कुछ करना। जब फाउंटेन को संगीत उपकरण के रूप में बजाया जाता है, तो इसके पानी के जेट को बाधित करके इसे बजाया जाता है। 'With' का अर्थ होता है साथ में, 'Off' का अर्थ होता है बंद कर देना या अलग कर देना, और 'On' का अर्थ है ऊपर या पर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'By'** should be used because it means through the process or means of doing something. When the fountain is played as a musical instrument, it is played by obstructing one or more of its water jets. 'With' means alongside, 'Off' means to shut down or separate, and 'On' means atop or upon, which don't fit in this context

25. D) **'Drinking water'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में बताया गया है कि पीने के फव्वारे सार्वजनिक भवनों, पार्कों और सार्वजनिक स्थलों में ताजा पानी प्रदान करते हैं। 'Flow of money' का अर्थ होता है पैसे की प्रवाह, 'Melodious music' का अर्थ होता है सुरीला संगीत, और 'Positive thought' का अर्थ होता है सकारात्मक विचार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Drinking water'** should be used because the passage mentions that drinking fountains provide fresh water in public buildings, parks, and public spaces. Whereas, 'Flow of money' means the circulation of money, 'Melodious music' means harmonious sound, and 'Positive thought' means a constructive idea, which don't fit in this context.



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