

A distinct right: On climate change and species protection

The **right** to be free of climate change effects **comes** amid a conservation **dilemma**

In recognising the right to be free of the **adverse** effects of climate change as a distinct fundamental right, the Supreme Court of India has **advanced** the case for a healthy environment and **sustainable** development. **The apex court** had long ago recognised the right to live in a clean environment as part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. However, the Court has now **reasoned** that the **right** to be protected from climate change and the **right** to a **wholesome** environment **are two sides of the same coin**; and **given** the increasing threat from climate change year after year, the time has come to treat **the former** as a distinct right. It has explained how the **vagaries** of climate change **have** an adverse impact on life through factors ranging from rising temperatures, storms and **droughts** to food shortages due to crop failure and shifts in **vector-borne** diseases. If environmental **degradation** and climate change **lead to acute** shortage of food and water, the right to equality will also be **violated**, as the poorer, **under-served** communities will not be able to **cope with** the **adversity**. The Court's **emphasis** on climate change **came** in a case that **pitted** the concern over multiple deaths of the Great Indian Bustard due to solar power **transmission** lines against India's international **obligation** to **meet** its **emission** reduction and increase its energy capacity through **non-fossil fuel** sources.

The context is a **conundrum peculiar** to some parts of the country. The **Bench** was faced with a **plea** by three Union Ministries — Environment, Power, and New and Renewable Energy — **seeking** modification of the Court's April 2021 order that **sought** to protect the critically **endangered** Great Indian Bustard from being killed in **collisions** with power transmission lines **put up** by solar energy companies in Rajasthan and Gujarat. The earlier order had **directed** that **all low-voltage power lines** in both 'priority' (where the bird is known to live) and 'potential' (where conservation efforts are going on) areas **be laid** underground and **existing overhead** lines converted to underground lines. It had also directed that high-voltage lines in identified areas be shifted below the ground. The modification was sought as conversion to underground lines was technically not possible and too expensive and the renewable energy sector was **adversely** affected by the order, especially because the area had **considerable** solar and wind energy potential. The Court has now asked an expert committee to decide on the **extent** of underground and overground lines and **recalled** its earlier orders. It is **unfortunate** that **the goal** of reducing the country's **carbon footprint** and the **need** to protect a critically endangered species **are at odds with** each other. The sooner a solution is found the better.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Distinct** (adjective) – Separate, different, clear, well-defined, discrete अलग
2. **Amid** (preposition) – Among, in the midst of, surrounded by, in the middle of बीच में
3. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, negative, harmful, detrimental, hostile प्रतिकूल
4. **Advance** (verb) – Promote, further, encourage, develop, progress आगे बढ़ाना
5. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Environmentally friendly, renewable, green, eco-friendly, viable टिकाऊ
6. **The apex court** (noun) – Supreme Court, highest court, top court, ultimate court सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
7. **Reason** (verb) – Argue, think, deduce, infer, conclude तर्क करना
8. **Wholesome** (adjective) – Healthy, beneficial, good, nourishing, nutritious हितकारी
9. **Two sides of the coin** (phrase) – Two different aspects of a situation. स्थिति के दो पहलू
10. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, bearing in mind, in view of देखते हुए
11. **The former** (noun) – Here it refers to 'the right to be protected from climate change'
12. **Vagary** (noun) – Quirk, idiosyncrasy, peculiarity, oddity, caprice अनिश्चितताएँ
13. **Drought** (noun) – Dry spell, water shortage, aridity, lack of rain सूखा
14. **Vector-borne** (adjective) – Transmitted by vectors such as mosquitoes or ticks. वेक्टर जनित
15. **Degradation** (noun) – Deterioration, decline, decay, degeneration, breakdown विकृति
16. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, provoke, give rise to वजह बनना
17. **Acute** (adjective) – Severe, critical, intense, sharp, extreme तीव्र
18. **Violate** (verb) – Infringe, breach, break, transgress, disobey उल्लंघन करना
19. **Under-served** (adjective) – Insufficiently provided for, inadequately served, neglected, overlooked नजरअंदाज कर दिया
20. **Cope with** (phrasal verb) – Manage, handle, deal with, tackle, confront सामना करना
21. **Adversity** (noun) – Hardship, difficulty, trouble, distress, misfortune विपत्ति

22. **Emphasis** (on) (noun) – Stress, importance, focus, priority, concentration (पर) जोर
23. **Pit** (verb) – Set against, compete, oppose, contend, match के खिलाफ
24. **Power transmission line** (noun) – A system of wires used to transport electricity over long distances. बिजली प्रेषण लाइन
25. **Obligation** (noun) – Duty, responsibility, commitment, requirement, necessity दायित्व
26. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, achieve, accomplish पूरा करना
27. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, expulsion, exhalation, effusion उत्सर्जन
28. **Non-fossil fuel** (noun) – Energy sources that are not derived from fossil fuels, such as solar, wind, hydro, and nuclear energy.
29. **Conundrum** (noun) – Puzzle, problem, riddle, dilemma, enigma पहेली
30. **Peculiar** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, odd, bizarre, unique विचित्र
31. **Bench** (noun) – The judge or judges composing a court. न्यायपीठ
32. **Plea** (noun) – Appeal, request, petition, entreaty, supplication अपील
33. **Seek** (verb) – to search for or try to obtain something मांगना
34. **Seek** (verb) – Attempt, try, endeavor, aim, strive प्रयास करना
35. **Endangered** (adjective) – At risk, in danger, threatened, vulnerable, imperiled संकटग्रस्त
36. **Collision** (noun) – Crash, accident, impact, clash, conflict टक्कर
37. **Put up** (phrasal verb) – Erect, build, construct, raise, set up लगाना
38. **Direct** (verb) – Order, command, instruct, guide, lead निर्देशित करना
39. **Lay** (verb) – Place, put, set, position, arrange रखना
40. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, existing, in place, established मौजूदा
41. **Overhead** (adjective) – Above head height, overhead, aloft, in the air, high up ऊपर से
42. **Adversely** (adverb) – Negatively, harmfully, detrimentally, unfavorably, badly प्रतिकूल रूप से
43. **Considerable** (adjective) – Substantial, significant, large, sizeable, major महत्वपूर्ण
44. **Extent** (noun) – Degree, level, magnitude, scope, range सीमा, हद
45. **Recall** (verb) – revoke or annul (an action or decision). वापस लेना, रद्द करना

46. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – Unlucky, regrettable, unfortunate, sad, unhappy
दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण

47. **Carbon footprint** (noun) – The total amount of greenhouse gases emitted by an individual, organization, event, or product.

48. **At odds with** (phrase) – In conflict with, at variance with, in disagreement with, opposed to के विरोध में

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court of India recognized the right to be free of the adverse effects of climate change as a distinct fundamental right.
2. This new right complements the previously recognized right to live in a clean environment under Article 21 of the Constitution.
3. The Court highlighted the growing threat of climate change and its impacts, such as rising temperatures, storms, droughts, and food shortages.
4. It noted that environmental degradation and climate change can also violate the right to equality, as poorer communities struggle more with these challenges.
5. The case in focus involved the deaths of the Great Indian Bustard due to collisions with solar power transmission lines.
6. The conflict arises between India's commitment to reduce emissions and increase non-fossil fuel energy capacity and the need to protect endangered species.
7. The Supreme Court was reviewing a plea from three Union Ministries to modify a 2021 order protecting the Great Indian Bustard.
8. The 2021 order mandated that power lines in certain areas be laid underground to prevent the birds from colliding with them.
9. The modification was sought because converting lines to underground was technically challenging and expensive, and it affected the renewable energy sector.
10. The Court asked an expert committee to decide on the extent of underground and overground lines and recalled its earlier orders.
11. There is a tension between reducing the country's carbon footprint and protecting critically endangered species.
12. The case highlights the complexity of balancing environmental conservation with the pursuit of sustainable development.
13. The recognition of the right to be free from climate change effects underscores the importance of environmental protection in legal frameworks.
14. The decision reflects the evolving understanding of environmental rights as integral to human well-being.
15. Resolving the conflict between renewable energy infrastructure and wildlife conservation is crucial for achieving sustainable development goals.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Joyful
 - B. Critical
 - C. Balanced
 - D. Pessimistic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The conflict between renewable energy development and species conservation
 - B. The recognition of the right to be free of the adverse effects of climate change
 - C. The importance of underground power lines for protecting endangered species
 - D. The role of the Supreme Court in promoting sustainable development
3. **According to the Supreme Court of India, how does climate change adversely impact life?**
 - A. Climate change primarily affects the wealthier sections of society by increasing their cost of living.
 - B. The adverse effects of climate change are limited to rising temperatures and storms, with little impact on other aspects of life.
 - C. Climate change leads to a range of problems such as rising temperatures, storms, droughts, food shortages due to crop failure, and shifts in vector-borne diseases.
 - D. The impact of climate change is restricted to the physical environment and does not have any significant effect on human life or health.
4. **What is the relationship between environmental degradation, climate change, and the right to equality according to the Supreme Court of India?**
 - A. Environmental degradation and climate change lead to an acute shortage of food and water, which violates the right to equality as poorer, under-served communities cannot cope with the adversity.
 - B. Environmental degradation and climate change have no impact on the right to equality as they affect all communities equally.
 - C. The Supreme Court of India believes that environmental degradation and climate change enhance the right to equality by providing new opportunities for under-served communities.
 - D. The right to equality is only concerned with legal and social issues and does not encompass environmental factors such as climate change and environmental degradation.
5. **Which of the following statements best captures the essence of the Court's April 2021 order regarding the protection of the Great Indian Bustard in Rajasthan and Gujarat?**
 - A. The Court's order mandated the conversion of all power transmission lines, regardless of voltage, to underground lines in areas where the Great Indian Bustard is known to reside or where conservation efforts are ongoing.
 - B. The Court's order focused solely on the relocation of high-voltage power transmission lines to underground positions in areas identified as critical habitats for the Great Indian Bustard.
 - C. The Court's order was limited to the conversion of existing overhead power lines to underground lines in areas where solar and wind energy potential was deemed considerable.
 - D. The Court's order required the conversion of low-voltage power lines to underground lines in 'priority' and 'potential' areas, and the shifting of high-voltage lines underground in identified areas to protect the Great Indian Bustard.
6. **Which of the following statements uses the given idiom correctly?**
 - (i) It is exciting to see the kangaroo court freely moving about in the zoo.
 - (ii) Many villages in India still organise a kangaroo court, which is unfortunate.
 - (iii) Those who conduct kangaroo courts will soon find themselves hounded by the law of the land.

- A. Only statements (i) and (ii)
- B. Only statements (i) and (iii)
- C. Only statements (ii) and (iii)
- D. All the statements

7. **Identify the grammatically correct form of the given sentence.**

Sentence: I have to read this so that I didn't get this speech Wrong.

I. I have to read this so that I didn't got this speech wrong.

II. I am to read this so that I didn't got this speech wrong.

- A. Only I is correct
 - B. Both I and II are correct
 - C. Only II is correct
 - D. Neither I nor II is correct
8. **A sentence is missing in the paragraph given below. Decide in which blank (i.e., 1, 2, 3 or 4) the following sentence would fit best.**

Sentence:

When we consider the subject of style in general, we notice that there are great differences in this respect, among nations as well as among individuals.

Paragraph:

Style refers to the choice and arrangement of words and may be defined as the peculiar manner in which thought is expressed in language. (1)____. Such differences as these may always be found. (2)____. In Oriental literature great license is allowed to the imagination; in European it is held under stricter control. In

Europe itself, there are strongly marked varieties of national taste. (3)____. In every nation also, there is a distinctive style at different periods. (4)____. Besides this, we have to consider the personal peculiarities of the individual author, which are so strikingly manifested that a man's writings have come to be considered as much a mark of himself as his face or figure.

- A. Blank 4
 - B. Blank 2
 - C. Blank 3
 - D. Blank 1
9. **Match the following words with their antonyms.**

	List I		List II
1.	Conflict	A	Permanent
2.	Transient	B	Accord
3.	Lament	C	Applause

- A. 1-B,2-A,3-C
 - B. 1-B,2-C,3-A
 - C. 1-C, 2-B, 3-A
 - D. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
10. **Select the correct conclusion based on the correct meaning of the word underlined in the following sentence.**

Statement: The company received a subpoena for the next stage of the investigation.

Conclusion:

- (i) The penal code needs to be amended to protect innocent victims from further humiliation.
- (ii) The relevant documents were also ordered to be produced a week in advance.
- (iii) It won't be wise for the company to ignore it as it might draw judicial wrath.

- A. Only conclusion (ii) is correct
- B. Only conclusion (i) is correct
- C. Both conclusion (i) and (iii) are correct
- D. Both conclusion (ii) and (iii) are correct

11. **A sentence is missing in the paragraph given below. Decide in which blank (i.e., 1, 2, 3 or 4) the following sentence would fit best.**

Sentence:

From that tradition many of our intellectuals are visibly turning away.

Paragraph:

The word 'ancient' emphasises the fact that intellectual freedom is a deep-rooted tradition without which our characteristic western culture could only doubtfully exist.

(1)____. They have accepted the principle that a book should be published or suppressed, praised or damned, not on its merits but according to political expediency. (2)____. And others who do not actually hold this view assent to it from sheer cowardice. But at least let us have no more nonsense about defending liberty against Fascism. (3)____. If liberty means anything at all it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear. (4)____. The common people still vaguely subscribe to that doctrine and act on it. In our country, it is the liberals who fear liberty and the intellectuals who want to do dirt on the intellect: it is to draw attention to that fact that I have written this preface.

- A. Blank 3
- B. Blank 1
- C. Blank 4
- D. Blank 2

12. **Identify the grammatically correct form of the given sentence.**

Sentence: The makers of the film didn't want to talk about the fight that had took place yesterday.

- I. The makers of the film refused to talk about the fight that happened yesterday.
- II. The makers of the film didn't want to talk about the fight that happened yesterday.
- III. The makers of the film didn't want to talk about the fight that took place yesterday.

- A. All I, II and III are correct
- B. Only III is correct
- C. Only II and III are correct
- D. Only I is correct

13. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word.**

Statement: She threw up the sponge after watching a female double her size as her opponent.

Conclusion:

- I. She forgot all her weaknesses and gave a good fight.
- II. She accepted her defeat.
- III. She abandoned the competition.

- A. Only conclusion I and II are correct
- B. Only conclusion II and III are correct
- C. Only conclusion I is correct
- D. Only conclusion III is correct

14. **Match the following words with their SYNONYMS**

	List I		List II
1.	Corrupt	A	Direct
2.	Candid	B	Profuse

3.	Copious	C	Depraved
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- A. 1-C, 2-A 3-B
- B. 1-B, 2-A 3-C
- C. 1-A, 2-B 3-C
- D. 1-B, 2-C 3-A

15. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word.**

Statement: I will only share this information if you keep it under your hat.

Conclusion:

- I. If you will not discuss this information publicly.
- II. If you will not use it for your own benefit.
- III. If you will buy me a hat.

- A. Only conclusion I is correct
- B. Only conclusion II and III are correct
- C. Only conclusion III is correct
- D. Only conclusion II is correct

16. **The passage given below has numbered blanks. Choose the word that best fits Blank 1.**

Over the past decade, the sunflower sea star has gone from a predator of the Pacific Ocean to nearing extinction. The Nature Conservancy estimates that 5.75 billion sunflower sea stars died over three years, a 94% global ___(1)__. The cause, scientists say, is largely climate change and warming waters, ___(2)___ by sea star wasting disease. Hope is slowly on the horizon. The Birch Aquarium at Scripps Institution of Oceanography near San Diego successfully ___(3)___ three sunflower sea stars recently, the latest success story in a sprawling collaborative effort. TBA has five sunflower stars, one of the largest populations of sunflower stars in ___(4)___ in California. But until recently it did not know their gender. To determine the sex, researchers induced spawning. After further testing, they can determine whether the ___(5)___ could survive disease or parasites. Once that's done, the aquarium will be able to begin the fertilization process.

- A. Fallout
- B. Increase
- C. Spurt
- D. Decline

17. **The five sentences labelled (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question. The last sentence is fixed and others when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and choose the correct option.**

- 1. Many might even question whether it is at all required since it is assumed that the landlord has insured his property.
- 2. However, this does not necessarily imply that the tenant's belongings if damaged or stolen from within the property will also be covered.
- 3. Renter's insurance is an insurance cover not many are aware of.
- 4. In such a time of crisis this policy comes to help.
- 5. Renters insurance can also offer coverage if someone gets injured in your rental home by taking care of their medical bills and can also protect you if the third party files a lawsuit against you for the injury.

- A. 21345
- B. 41235
- C. 31245
- D. 12543

18. **Select the conclusion(s) that follow(s) based on the correct meaning of the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Sentence:

There might be some issues to be sorted out, but it does not mean that we should throw the baby out with the bathwater. Conclusion:

- (i) For the sake of opposition, we should not reject a proposal outright because of our concerns over a few specifics.
 (ii) The bathwater should be clean, otherwise the baby will be sick.
 (iii) When a theory or an approach goes out of favour, we shift our loyalty completely towards the more fashionable one ignoring even the good aspects of the former.
- A. Only conclusion (ii)
 B. Only conclusion (i) and (iii)
 C. Only Conclusion (iii)
 D. Only conclusion (i)
19. **Four sentences are given as options. Choose the option that contains the odd sentence.**
- A. The answer lies in using digital resources intelligently.
 B. Reading the newspaper daily should become a habit with students and teachers alike.
 C. In the current educational context, students continue to struggle, and teachers feel burnt out.
 D. A 2021 study showed that 94% of teachers in the US feel open to using digital resources to enhance in-class instruction.
20. **Select the option in which the word 'fastidious' is used correctly.**
- A. Fastidious people are easy to please and you can get along with them with no difficulty.
 B. Some teachers are so fastidious that they give high grades to almost everyone in class.
 C. James is a fastidious editor and wouldn't easily approve of any copy that comes to his desk.
 D. I wish he weren't as fastidious as he is made out to be as he often sidesteps the issues and digresses.
21. **Match the following words with their SYNONYMS**

	List I		List II
1.	Longing	A	Remission
2.	Pardon	B	Denote
3.	Signify	C	Yearning

- A. 1 -B, 2-C 3-A
 B. 1 -A, 2-B 3-C
 C. 1-C, 2-A 3-B
 D. 1-A, 2-C 3-B
22. **Identify the grammatically correct form of the given sentence.**
- Sentence: His dreams were on a grand scale; such, after all, are best possessions of youth.
- I. His dreams were on a grand scale; such, after all, are the best possessions of youth.
 II. His dreams were on an grand scale; such, after all, are the best possessions of youth.
- A. Both I and II are correct
 B. Only II is correct
 C. Only I is correct
 D. Neither I nor II is correct
23. **Identify the gramnatically conect form of the given sentence.**
- Sentence: My father is not only intelligent, yet he also has a wide range of expertise.
- I. My father is not only intelligent, but he also has a wide range of expertise.

- II. My father is not intelligent only, also but he has a wide range of expertise.
III. My father is nor intelligent only, but also he has a wide range of expertise.
- A. Only II is correct
B. Only I and II are correct
C. Only I is correct
D. Only III is correct
24. **Select the option in which the word 'alimony' is used correctly.**
- A. The **alimony** war has been protracted since India's independence.
B. The **alimony** payments to his two wives have left the cruel husband nearly a pauper.
C. The **alimony** between the two has not dwindled even after a decade.
D. The fight for territorial **alimony** has been going on for a few years.
25. **Select the conclusion(s) that follow(s) based on the correct meaning of the word underlined in the following sentence.**
- Sentence:
Soft music has a **soporific** effect on human beings, according to various studies.
- Conclusion:
- (i) Songs should be heard at a high volume for it to have any effect on us.
(ii) Mothers sing lullabies to their children when they don't stop crying.
(iii) Classical music is often used to calm the nerves of agitated minds.
- A. Only conclusion (i) and (iii)
B. Only conclusion (ii)
C. Only conclusion (i)
D. Only conclusion (ii) and (iii)

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Balanced

The passage presents a balanced tone, as it acknowledges the challenges posed by climate change and species protection, but also highlights the efforts made by the Supreme Court of India to address these issues. The passage does not lean towards an overly joyful or pessimistic view, but rather provides a fair assessment of the situation.

2. B) The recognition of the right to be free of the adverse effects of climate change

The main theme of the passage is the recognition of the right to be free of the adverse effects of climate change as a distinct fundamental right by the Supreme Court of India. This theme is central to the passage, as it sets the context for discussing the broader issues of environmental degradation, species protection, and sustainable development.

3. C) Climate change leads to a range of problems such as rising temperatures, storms, droughts, food shortages due to crop failure, and shifts in vector-borne diseases.

The passage explains that the Supreme Court of India recognizes the adverse effects of climate change on life, which include a variety of factors such as rising temperatures, storms, droughts, food shortages due to crop failure, and shifts in vector-borne diseases.

4. A) Environmental degradation and climate change lead to an acute shortage of food and water, which violates the right to equality as poorer, under-served communities cannot cope with the adversity.

The passage states that if environmental degradation and climate change lead to an acute shortage of food and water, the right to equality will be violated, as the poorer, under-served communities will not be able to cope with the adversity.

5. D) The Court's order required the conversion of low-voltage power lines to underground lines in 'priority' and 'potential' areas, and the shifting of high-voltage lines underground in identified areas to protect the Great Indian Bustard.

The April 2021 order directed that low-voltage power lines in both 'priority' (where the bird is known to live) and 'potential' (where conservation efforts are going on) areas be laid underground and existing overhead lines converted to underground lines. Additionally, it directed that high-voltage lines in identified areas be shifted below the ground.

6. C) Only statements (ii) and (iii)

Kangaroo court (idiom) – an illegal court that punishes people unfairly सज़ा देनेवाली गैर-कानूनी अदालत

(i) Incorrectly uses the term "kangaroo court" in a literal sense related to kangaroos, which does not match the idiomatic meaning of an unfair judicial process.

(ii) Correctly identifies the use of "kangaroo court" to describe informal and biased judicial processes in some villages, aligning with the idiom's meaning.

(iii) Also correct, as it suggests that those who operate kangaroo courts, or unfair judicial processes, will eventually face legal consequences, which is a figurative use consistent with the idiom's definition.

7. **D) Neither I nor II is correct.**

The correct grammatical sentence is: "I have to read this so that I don't get this speech wrong." This corrects the original sentence by ensuring that the auxiliary verb ("do") is in the correct form ("don't") for negation in the present tense, and the main verb ("get") is in its base form to match the auxiliary verb.

- I. "didn't got" is incorrect because "didn't" is the past tense negative form of "do" and should be followed by the base form of the verb, making "got" incorrect. The base form "get" should be used instead.
- II. "am to read" changes the sentence's modality and does not correct the original issue with the tense and form of the verb in the subordinate clause.

'have to read' का प्रयोग present या future के कार्य के लिए होता है, जिसे करना आवश्यक है। इसलिए, 'have to' का प्रयोग सही है। 'didn't get' का प्रयोग अतीत के नकारात्मक verb के लिए होता है, लेकिन इस context में यह गलत है क्योंकि main verb (have to read) present या future के लिए है। इसलिए, सही sentence है : "I have to read this so that I do not get this speech wrong."

- I. I have to read this so that I didn't got this speech wrong.
यह option गलत है क्योंकि 'didn't got' grammatically incorrect है। 'didn't get' होना चाहिए था, लेकिन फिर भी यह sentence के present या future के संदर्भ में incorrect रहेगा।
- II. I am to read this so that I didn't got this speech wrong.
यह option भी गलत है क्योंकि 'didn't got' grammatically incorrect है। इसके अलावा, 'I am to read' का प्रयोग एक नियत क्रिया के लिए होता है, लेकिन 'didn't got' का प्रयोग संदर्भ में incorrect है।

8. **D) Blank 1** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "When we consider the subject of style in general, we notice that there are great differences in this respect, among nations as well as among individuals."

style की परिभाषा के तुरंत बाद एक सामान्य निरीक्षण प्रस्तुत करता है, जिससे इसे समझने में आसानी होती है। यह style में विविधताओं के विचार को परिचय देता है, जो कि subsequent details के लिए एक preamble का काम करता है।

'Blank 1' should be used because the sentence provides a general observation right after the definition of style, facilitating understanding. It introduces the concept of diversity in style, serving as a preamble to subsequent details.

9. **A) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C**

- **Conflict** (noun) – A serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. संघर्ष
- **Antonym: Accord** (noun) – Agreement, harmony, concord. सहमति
- **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time; impermanent. अल्पकालिक

Antonym: Permanent (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. स्थायी

- **Lament** (verb) – Express sorrow, mourning, or regret, often demonstratively. विलाप

Antonym: Applause (noun) – Approval or praise expressed by clapping. तालियाँ

10. **D) Both conclusion (ii) and (iii) are correct.**

A **subpoena** is a writ issued by a government agency, most often a court, that compels someone to testify before the court or to produce documents or evidence relevant to a case. It is a form of legal order and indicates that the recipient is legally required to comply.

Conclusion (i) talks about amending the penal code to protect innocent victims. This doesn't directly relate to the issuance of a subpoena for documents or testimony as part of an investigation. It's more about legal reforms for victim protection, which is not directly linked to the action of receiving a subpoena.

Conclusion (ii) suggests that relevant documents were also ordered to be produced a week in advance. This conclusion is consistent with the nature of a subpoena, which can indeed order the production of documents by a certain date. This conclusion is directly related to the implications of a subpoena.

Conclusion (iii) states that it wouldn't be wise for the company to ignore the subpoena as it might draw judicial wrath. This is true because ignoring a subpoena can result in legal penalties, including contempt of court.

11. **B) Blank 1.**

'Blank 1' का use होगा क्योंकि दिया गया sentence "From that tradition many of our intellectuals are visibly turning away" उस परंपरा से दूर जाने की बात करता है जिसका mention पहले किया गया था। इस वाक्य के बाद आने वाले sentence में उसी विचारधारा के खिलाफ होने की बात की गई है, जिससे यह संकेत मिलता है कि यह sentence इस context में appropriate स्थान पर है।

'Blank 1' should be used because the sentence "From that tradition many of our intellectuals are visibly turning away" speaks of moving away from the tradition mentioned earlier. The sentence that follows talks about being against the same ideology, indicating that this sentence is appropriately placed in this context.

12. **A) All I, II, and III are correct**

'didn't wanted' is incorrect because after "did not" (didn't), the verb should be in its base form. Thus, "didn't want" is correct.

'had took' is incorrect because the correct past participle of "take" is "taken." However, for actions that occurred at a specific time in the past (yesterday), the simple past tense "took place" is preferable and grammatically correct.

I. The sentence "The makers of the film refused to talk about the fight that happened yesterday." is grammatically correct. It avoids the errors found in the original by using "refused," which appropriately expresses a past action without auxiliary verb issues, and "happened," which correctly employs the simple past tense.

II. "The makers of the film didn't want to talk about the fight that happened yesterday." This option correctly uses "didn't want" for negation in the past tense and "happened" to describe the past event, aligning with grammatical rules.

III. "The makers of the film didn't want to talk about the fight that took place yesterday." This sentence is also correct, using "didn't want" effectively for past tense negation and "took place" to describe the event accurately.

13. **B) Only conclusion II and III are correct**

The statement "She threw up the sponge after watching a female double her size as her opponent" implies that she decided to quit or accept defeat, which is signified by the idiom "throw up the sponge." This phrase traditionally means to give up or concede defeat, often used in the context of a contest or competition.

Conclusion I suggests that she fought despite her disadvantages, which contradicts the meaning of the idiom. Therefore, conclusion I is incorrect because "throwing up the sponge" indicates giving up, not continuing to fight.

Conclusion II, "She accepted her defeat," aligns with the idiom's implication of conceding or acknowledging one's inability to win, which is a direct outcome of deciding to give up.

Conclusion III, "She abandoned the competition," directly reflects the action implied by "throwing up the sponge," indicating a decision to quit the contest or competition before it concludes.

14. **A) 1-C, 2-A 3-B**

- **Corrupt** (adjective) – Dishonest or fraudulent, morally degenerate and perverted; depraved.

Synonym: Depraved (adjective) – Morally corrupt; wicked. दुराचारी

- **Candid** (adjective) – Truthful and straightforward; frank, sincere.

Synonym: Direct (adjective) – Straightforward and honest. सीधा

- **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant in supply or quantity.

Synonym: Profuse (adjective) – Exuberantly plentiful; abundant. प्रचुर

15. **A) Only conclusion I is correct.**

"Keep it under your hat" is an idiom meaning to keep something secret or not to disclose a piece of information. Therefore, the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word is that the information should not be discussed publicly.

16. **D) 'Decline'** का use होगा क्योंकि "decline" का अर्थ होता है कमी आना या घटना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि सनफ्लावर सी स्टार की संख्या में 94% की ग्लोबल कमी आई है, इसलिए 'decline' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Fallout' का अर्थ है परिणाम या नतीजा, 'Increase' का अर्थ है बढ़ोतरी, और 'Spurt' का अर्थ है अचानक वृद्धि, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Decline' should be used because it means a decrease or reduction. The sentence mentions a 94% global reduction in the number of sunflower sea stars, making 'decline' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Fallout' implies consequences or outcomes, 'Increase' means a rise, and 'Spurt' signifies a sudden increase, which do not fit in this context.

17. **C) 31245**

Sentence 3 introduces the topic of renter's insurance, which seems like a natural starting point as it sets the context for the discussion.

Sentence 1 discusses a common misconception about renter's insurance, questioning its necessity on the assumption that the landlord's insurance is sufficient.

Sentence 2 addresses this misconception directly by clarifying what landlord's insurance typically does not cover, specifically the tenant's belongings.

Sentence 5 expands on the benefits of renter's insurance, including coverage for injuries to others within the rental property and protection against lawsuits.

Sentence 4 mentions a "time of crisis," which seems to tie back to the scenarios described in **sentences 2** and **5**, suggesting when renter's insurance can be particularly beneficial.

Based on this analysis, the logical sequence begins with introducing renter's insurance, addressing common misconceptions about its necessity, clarifying what it covers that the landlord's insurance might not, detailing additional benefits, and finally highlighting its value in times of crisis.

18. **B) Only conclusion (i) and (iii)**

The underlined part "throw the baby out with the bathwater" is an idiom that means to discard something valuable along with something undesirable or to reject the good parts along with the bad parts of something. जो नहीं चाहिए उससे छुटकारा पाने के प्रयास में मूल्यवान चीजों को खोना

Conclusion (i): It suggests that rejecting a proposal entirely because of minor issues (the "bathwater") without considering its valuable aspects (the "baby") is unwise.

Conclusion (ii): It focuses on the cleanliness of bathwater and its effect on a baby's health, which is not related to the idiom meaning intended in the sentence.

Conclusion (iii): This conclusion extends the idiom to the context of changing loyalties or opinions, suggesting that one should not completely abandon the valuable aspects of a former theory or approach when something new becomes popular. While this is a broader application of the idiom, it still captures its essence: not discarding the valuable parts along with the undesirable ones.

19. **B) Reading the newspaper daily should become a habit with students and teachers alike.**

Sentences A, C, and D all directly relate to the use of digital resources in the educational context, discussing the benefits and challenges associated with digital tools in teaching and learning. Sentence B, however, focuses on the traditional method of reading newspapers, which doesn't align with the digital theme of the other sentences.

20. **C) James is a fastidious editor and wouldn't easily approve of any copy that comes to his desk.**

'Fastidious' means being very careful or paying close attention to details. Therefore, when it is said that James is a careful editor and wouldn't easily approve of any copy, it indicates his 'fastidious' nature.

'Fastidious' का अर्थ होता है बहुत सावधान या ध्यान से किसी चीज को देखना, खासकर विवरणों के प्रति। इसलिए, जब कहा जाता है कि James एक careful editor है और आसानी से किसी भी प्रति को स्वीकृत नहीं करेगा, तो यह उसके 'fastidious' होने को दर्शाता है।

21. **C) C) 1-C, 2-A 3-B**

Longing is synonymous with **Yearning**, which means a strong desire for something or someone. Therefore, Longing matches with Yearning (C).

Pardon is synonymous with **Remission**, which refers to the act of forgiving or being forgiven for an error or offense. So, Pardon matches with Remission (A).

Signify is synonymous with **Denote**, which means to indicate or be a sign of something. Thus, Signify matches with Denote (B).

22. **C) Only I is correct.**

'an grand scale' के बदले 'a grand scale' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'grand scale' ध्वनि आधारित नियम के अनुसार 'a' का उपयोग करता है जबकि 'an' का प्रयोग वोवेल साउंड वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है; जैसे— It was a grand occasion, not an ordinary one.

- 'a grand scale' will be used instead of 'an grand scale' because 'grand scale' follows the rule of using 'a' based on sound, whereas 'an' is used before words that start with a vowel sound; Like— It was a grand occasion, not an ordinary one.

23. **C) Only I is correct**

'yet' के बदले 'but' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'not only... but also' एक सामान्य conjunction pair है जो दो विचारों को जोड़ता है; जैसे— My father is not only intelligent, but he also has a wide range of expertise.

- 'but' will be used instead of 'yet' because 'not only... but also' is a common conjunction pair that connects two ideas; Like— My father is not only intelligent, but he also has a wide range of expertise.

24. **B) The word "alimony" refers to a financial support that a person is legally obligated to provide to their spouse during or after a marital separation or divorce. It is intended to provide financial support to the spouse who was either not working or earning less than the other spouse during the marriage.**

'Alimony' का अर्थ होता है पति या पत्नी द्वारा तलाक के बाद अपने पूर्व साथी को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता। इसलिए, option B सही है क्योंकि यहाँ 'alimony' का प्रयोग उस संदर्भ में किया गया है जहाँ एक व्यक्ति अपनी दो पूर्व पत्नियों को वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है।

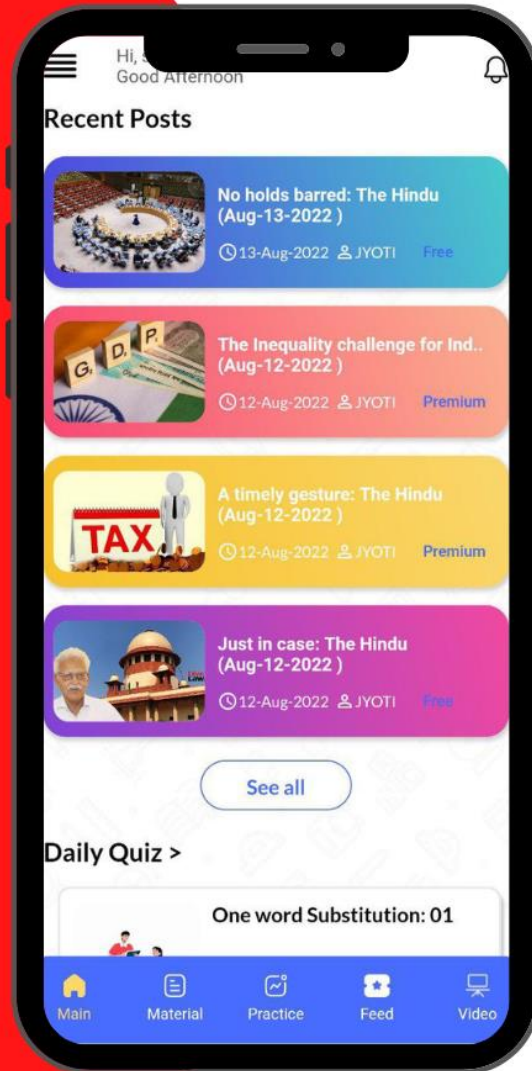
B. The alimony payments to his two wives have left the cruel husband nearly a pauper.

This sentence correctly uses "alimony" in the context of financial payments made to a spouse following a separation or divorce.

25. **D) Only conclusion (ii) and (iii)**

The word 'soporific' means causing sleep or drowsiness. Therefore, conclusion (ii) "Mothers sing lullabies to their children when they don't stop crying" and conclusion (iii) "Classical music is often used to calm the nerves of agitated minds" are correct as they reflect the calming effect of music. The sentence states that soft music has a soporific effect on human beings, hence conclusions (ii) and (iii) align with this meaning. Whereas, conclusion (i) "Songs should be heard at a high volume for it to have any effect on us" is incorrect as it contradicts the soporific effect.

- 'Soporific' का अर्थ होता है निद्राजनक या नींद लाने वाला। इसलिए, conclusion (ii) "माताएं अपने बच्चों को लोरियाँ गाती हैं जब वे रोना बंद नहीं करते" और conclusion (iii) "शास्त्रीय संगीत का उपयोग अक्सर उत्तेजित मन को शांत करने के लिए किया जाता है" सही हैं क्योंकि वे संगीत के शांत करने वाले प्रभाव को दर्शाते हैं। sentence में कहा गया है कि सॉफ्ट म्यूजिक का मानवों पर सोपोरिफिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसलिए conclusion (ii) और (iii) इस अर्थ से मेल खाते हैं। जबकि conclusion (i) गलत है क्योंकि यह 'Soporific' प्रभाव के विपरीत है।



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