

Express View: Problem with coal

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), coal power plants produce a fifth of global **greenhouse gas emissions**, more than any other single source. **Reducing** the use of this fossil fuel **is** one of the most **contentious** issues in global climate change **negotiations**. The growing power station **pipelines** in China and India **have**, for long, been seen as the biggest hurdles in **phasing out** coal use.

The latest **report** of the US-based **think-tank**, Global Energy Monitoring, **shows** a rise in the number of thermal power plants in the two countries. China alone **accounted for** two-thirds of the world's newly operating coal plants last year. The country **augmented** its coal power capacity at a rate not seen in the past nine years, despite promises "to **contain**" the use of fossil fuel.

Also worrying is the slowing rate of coal power plant **decommissioning** in the US. At 9.7 GW, the country contributed nearly half of the capacity retired in 2023, but this was a drop from the 14.7 GW decommissioned last year. All this means that the coal-fired power capacity grew 2 per cent last year, the highest annual increase since 2016. This does not **augur well** for meeting the Paris Climate Pact's target of **limiting** the rise in global temperatures to less than 1.5 degree Celsius.

To **meet** the goal of phasing out current coal capacity by 2040, the world must retire an average of 126GW of coal power plants every year for the next 17 years. Barely a sixth of that capacity was retired last year. China has **committed** to retiring 30 GW by 2025. But last year, it decommissioned only 4 GW. The US, too, has much work to do. The country plans to retire 5 GW this year, the lowest since 2008. However, experts believe that competitive natural gas prices and **expanding renewable** generation capacity will **lead to an appreciable** reduction in coal installations in the next two years. The US Energy Information Administration estimates a 10 per cent reduction in coal use by 2025.

There cannot be a **one-size-fits-all approach** to the **green transition**. Emerging and developing **economies** are faced with the task of lifting large sections of their population out of **poverty**. **Some** of them, like India, **have made** appreciable **strides** in installing renewable energy. However, the **growth** of green energy **hasn't** kept pace with the rise in demand for electricity. In several of these countries, the coal sector is a big employer. The IEA has **advocated** fitting power plants "with systems that can capture **carbon emissions** before they are released into the atmosphere".

The use of this technology has been **debated** for more than a **decade**. However, it's a costly **proposition**. Developmental finance **institutions** — national and global — **have** to work with key players to **mitigate** the social and environmental impacts of coal energy. The UNFCCC processes haven't given adequate importance to **roping in** these institutions to **address** one of the most **vexed** issues related to climate change. With global temperatures **surging** to record levels last year, this task cannot be postponed for long.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Greenhouse gas emission** (noun) – The release of gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide into the atmosphere, leading to the greenhouse effect and global warming. हरित घर गैस उत्सर्जन
2. **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, disputed, debatable, contentious, contentious विवादास्पद
3. **Negotiation** (noun) – Discussion aimed at reaching an agreement, bargaining, dialogue, consultation परामर्श
4. **Phase out** (phrasal verb) – Gradually discontinue or withdraw from use, eliminate, remove चरणबद्ध रूप से समाप्त करना
5. **Think-tank** (noun) – A body of experts providing advice and ideas on specific political or economic problems
6. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – To constitute, comprise, make up, compose जिम्मेदार होना
7. **Augment** (verb) – Increase, enlarge, expand, extend, enhance बढ़ाना
8. **Contain** (verb) – Control, restrain, curb, check, limit रोकना
9. **Decommission** (verb) – To take out of service, retire, deactivate, dismantle सेवानिवृत्त करना
10. **Augur well** (phrase) – Bode well, promise well, be a good omen अच्छा संकेत होना
11. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, confine, circumscribe, cap, restrict सीमित करना
12. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, adhere to, observe पूरा करना
13. **Commit** (verb) – Pledge, promise, undertake, vow, commit oneself वचनबद्ध होना
14. **Expand** (verb) – Increase, enlarge, extend, grow, develop विस्तारित करना
15. **Renewable** (adjective) – Capable of being replenished, sustainable, reusable पुनर्नवीय
16. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, bring about, cause, lead to, culminate in परिणाम होना
17. **Appreciable** (adjective) – Noticeable, significant, considerable, substantial, perceptible काफी
18. **One-size-fits-all approach** (phrase) – An approach that is suitable for everyone or for every purpose
19. **Green transition** (noun) – The process of moving from an economy based on fossil fuels to one based on renewable energy sources. हरित परिवर्तन
20. **Economies** (noun) – The wealth and resources of a country or region, especially

in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services.

अर्थव्यवस्थाएं

21. **Poverty** (noun) – The state of being extremely poor, destitution, deprivation, indigence गरीबी

22. **Make a stride in** (phrase) – Make progress in a significant way, advance, progress, move forward में कदम बढ़ाना

23. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, recommend, endorse, champion, promote समर्थन करना

24. **Carbon emission** (noun) – The release of carbon into the atmosphere, primarily from burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. कार्बन उत्सर्जन

25. **Debate** (verb) – Discuss, argue, dispute, contend, debate बहस

26. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक

27. **Proposition** (noun) – A statement or assertion that expresses a judgment or opinion. प्रस्ताव

28. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, lessen, diminish, moderate कम करना

29. **Rope in** (phrasal verb) – To persuade or convince someone to participate in or contribute to something. शामिल करना

30. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, tackle, handle, attend to, confront सुलझाना, निपटाना

31. **Vexed** (adjective) – Difficult, complicated, thorny, troublesome, knotty कठिन

32. **Surge** (verb) – A sudden and great increase, rise, growth, upsurge, spurt तेजी से बढ़ना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Coal power plants are responsible for a fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions, making them the largest single source.
2. Phasing out coal is a major issue in global climate change negotiations, with significant resistance particularly from China and India.
3. The Global Energy Monitoring report indicates an increase in thermal power plants in China and India.
4. China added a significant amount of coal power capacity last year, marking the largest increase in nine years despite promises to limit fossil fuel use.
5. Decommissioning of coal power plants in the U.S. has slowed, with a decrease in retired capacity from the previous year.
6. Global coal-fired power capacity grew by 2% last year, the highest annual increase since 2016, complicating efforts to meet the Paris Climate Pact targets.
7. To achieve the 2040 goal for coal capacity phase-out, the world needs to retire 126 GW of coal power annually, a target far from being met currently.
8. China's commitment to retire 30 GW by 2025 fell short last year with only 4 GW decommissioned.
9. The U.S. plans to retire only 5 GW this year, the lowest since 2008, although future reductions in coal use are expected due to competitive natural gas prices and growth in renewables.
10. There is no universal solution for the green transition, especially for emerging economies with significant poverty levels and dependence on coal for employment.
11. While countries like India have progressed in renewable energy, it has not matched the rise in electricity demand.
12. The International Energy Agency suggests equipping power plants with carbon capture technologies to reduce emissions, though it's an expensive method.
13. Development finance institutions are called to help mitigate the social and environmental impacts of transitioning from coal.
14. The UNFCCC has been criticized for not sufficiently involving financial institutions in addressing climate issues associated with coal.
15. With record global temperatures last year, addressing these challenges cannot be delayed.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which country accounted for two-thirds of the world's newly operating coal plants last year?**
A. India
B. USA
C. China
D. Germany
2. **Why is the rate of coal power plant decommissioning a concern in the US?**
A. The decommissioning rate has dropped compared to previous years.
B. The US has increased its coal power capacity substantially.
C. There is a lack of technological advancements in renewable energy.
D. Coal plants are the least of the greenhouse gas emitters in the US.
3. **What is one major factor hindering the complete transition from coal power in developing economies?**
A. The complete lack of interest in renewable energy.
B. The significant employment provided by the coal sector.
C. The high efficiency of coal power plants.
D. The complete absence of coal reserves.
4. **What can be inferred about the global efforts to reduce coal usage based on the passage?**
A. They are highly successful and widely accepted.
B. They are insufficient to meet climate goals due to ongoing expansions.
C. They focus exclusively on technological solutions like carbon capture.
D. They are uniformly applied across all countries.
5. **What can be inferred about the role of developmental finance institutions in addressing coal-related issues?**
A. They are actively involved in shutting down coal plants worldwide.
B. They have successfully managed the social impacts of coal decommissioning.
C. They prioritize coal plant expansion over renewable energy investments.
D. They are criticized for not sufficiently engaging with the coal transition challenges.
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The child was hiding _____ the door.
A. at
B. behind
C. on
D. Over
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The American evacuation in Afghanistan has endangered many _____ life and livelihood in the country.
A. a

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- B. the
- C. peoples
- D. An

8. **Select the most appropriate adverb to fill in the blank.**

They never expected that the performance would end _____.

- A. selectively
- B. regimentally
- C. legibly
- D. Capriciously

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

The _____ two songs of this album by Rockerz are really boring

- A. particular
- B. later
- C. latter
- D. Last

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

Of all the employees, Sean was _____ bothered about promotions and appraisals.

- A. someway
- B. not at all
- C. the least
- D. Less

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

We were surprised to see that there were _____ fifty people in the room.

- A. no less than
- B. not fewer than
- C. not less than
- D. no fewer than

12. **Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank.**

He chose to go and study _____ the library rather than playing cricket.

- A. through
- B. up
- C. at
- D. In

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

They stood _____ the familiar people, wondering whom to talk to first.

- A. before
- B. across
- C. behind
- D. Amidst

14. **Select the most appropriate form of the verb to fill in the blank.**

More than one teacher _____ selected for the Junior Research Fellowship

- A. were
- B. are
- C. has
- D. was

15. **Select the most appropriate article to fill in the blank. In case no article is needed, select 'No article required'.**

My sister plays _____ tennis very well

- A. the
- B. an
- C. No article required
- D. A

16. **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. A sound body and sound mind makes one happy and cheerful.
- B. People having good health are highly ambitious.
- C. A man becomes intelligent, powerful and genius.
- D. Health is the root of prosperity and success

- A. BCDA
- B. CDAB
- C. ABDC
- D. DCBA

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

They _____ for the kittens to go to good homes

- A. persuaded
- B. allowed
- C. arranged
- D. Appealed

18. **Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank.**

Manya wrote her essay so well that her school teacher was pleased and happy _____ her.

- A. with
- B. at
- C. to
- D. in

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

Her mother instructed her not to stop anywhere and return as _____ as possible

- A. hurried
- B. swift
- C. fastly
- D. Fast

20. **Select the most appropriate adverb to fill in the blank.**

Although there was a lot of time left, the play finished _____.

- A. much quickly
- B. too quick
- C. too quickly
- D. Quick

21. Select the most appropriate verb to fill in the blank.

She _____ him to visit the exhibition before it ended.

- A. told
- B. arranged
- C. agreed
- D. Decided

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

The older he grew _____ lonelier he became.

- A. few
- B. the
- C. a
- D. An

23. Select the most appropriate article to fill in the blank.

The retail brand is _____ ubiquitous feature of the retail landscape in North America

- A. an
- B. the
- C. a
- D. No article required

24. Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first sentence (1) is in correct order, the sentences that follow are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

Efficient study habits are essential for academic success.

- A. This can include creating a study schedule, breaking up large tasks into smaller ones, and setting specific goals.
 - B. Additionally, it's important to create a designated study space that is free from distractions.
 - C. Other effective study habits include reviewing class materials regularly, asking questions, and seeking help when needed.
 - D. By developing effective study habits, you can improve your learning and retention of material, reduce stress, and achieve better academic outcomes.
 - E. It's also important to take care of your physical and mental health, including getting enough sleep, eating a balanced diet, and practicing stress-reduction techniques
- A. DACBE
 - B. CAEBD
 - C. ADCBE
 - D. DABCE

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

Mrs. Kashish is a good writer as she writes with _____.

- A. confidence
- B. brashness
- C. gaudiness
- D. ostentation

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanation**

1. C) The passage specifies that China accounted for two-thirds of the world's newly operating coal plants in the last year. This highlights China's significant contribution to the expansion of coal power capacity, despite international efforts to phase out coal usage.
2. A) The passage points out that while the US decommissioned 9.7 GW of coal power capacity in 2023, this was a decrease from the 14.7 GW decommissioned the previous year. This slowing rate of decommissioning is concerning as it impedes the progress needed to meet global climate targets.
3. B) The passage highlights that in several developing countries, the coal sector is a significant employer. This makes the transition away from coal more complex as it impacts employment and economic stability, posing a major challenge in moving towards greener energy sources.
4. B) The passage discusses the continuous growth of coal power capacity, especially with new plants in China and a slowing decommissioning rate in the US. Despite global commitments to reduce coal usage, these activities suggest that current efforts are not enough to meet the targets set by climate agreements, such as the Paris Climate Pact.
5. D) The passage mentions that the UNFCCC processes have not given adequate importance to involving developmental finance institutions in tackling issues related to coal energy. This suggests a criticism that these institutions are not as engaged as they should be in addressing the complexities of transitioning away from coal, which includes social and environmental impacts.
6. B) Behind का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "behind" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के पीछे होना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि बच्चा दरवाजे के पीछे छिपा हुआ है, इसलिए 'behind' यहाँ सही है। 'At' का मतलब होता है किसी स्थान पर होना, जो छिपने की क्रिया को स्पष्ट नहीं करता। 'On' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के ऊपर होना, और 'Over' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के ऊपर से गुजरना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
 - Behind should be used because "behind" means to be at the back of something. The sentence indicates that the child was hiding behind the door, making 'behind' the correct choice here. 'At' means to be present at a location, which does not specify the action of hiding. 'On' means to be situated on top of something, and 'Over' means to move across something, neither of which are appropriate in this context
7. A) 'A' का उपयोग यहाँ पर इसलिए सही है क्योंकि यह "many a" के रूप में एक idiomatic expression का हिस्सा है, जो किसी एक-एक करके, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति या वस्तु का उल्लेख करता है। इस sentence में, यह

दिखाने के लिए उपयोग किया गया है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की जीवन और आजीविका को खतरा है। 'The' (Option B) इसलिए गलत है क्योंकि यह विशेषता देता है और इसे पहले से परिभाषित समूह या वस्तुओं के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में लागू नहीं होता है Peoples' (Option C) गलत है क्योंकि यह एक बहुवचन संज्ञा है जिसका उपयोग विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयताओं या जातीय समूहों के संदर्भ में होता है, जो इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में सही नहीं है An' (Option D) गलत है क्योंकि यह स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों से पहले आता है और यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है

- A' is used here correctly because it's part of an idiomatic expression "many a," which signifies each individual or item one by one. In this sentence, it's used to indicate that the life and livelihood of each individual are endangered The' is incorrect because it specifies and is used for a defined group or items, which doesn't apply in this context Peoples' is incorrect as it's a plural noun used to refer to different nationalities or ethnic groups, which isn't correct in this perspective An' is incorrect because it precedes words that start with a vowel sound and is not appropriate here

8. D) capriciously' का use होगा क्योंकि 'capriciously' का अर्थ होता है अनियमित या अप्रत्याशित तरीके से। Sentence में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि प्रदर्शन इस तरह से समाप्त होगा, जो 'capriciously' को सही बनाता है। जबकि 'Selectively' का अर्थ है चुनिंदा रूप से, 'Regimentally' का अर्थ है संगठित और कठोर तरीके से, और 'Legibly' का अर्थ है पढ़ने योग्य तरीके से, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- 'Capriciously' should be used because it means in a manner that is unpredictable or subject to whim. The sentence indicates that they never expected the performance to end in such a way, making 'capriciously' appropriate. Whereas, 'Selectively' means in a choosing manner, 'Regimentally' means in an organized and strict manner, and 'Legibly' means in a readable manner, which don't align with this context

9. 'd) Last' का use होगा क्योंकि 'last' का अर्थ होता है अंतिम या सबसे हाल का। दिए गए sentence में यह संकेत दिया गया है कि Rockerz के इस एल्बम के अंतिम दो गाने बोरिंग हैं, इसलिए 'last' यहाँ सही है। 'Particular' का अर्थ होता है विशेष, 'Latter' का अर्थ है पिछला (दो चीजों में से दूसरी) और 'Later' का अर्थ है बाद में, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Last' should be used because it means final or most recent. The sentence indicates that the last two songs of this album by Rockerz are really boring, making 'last' the correct choice here. 'Particular' means specific, 'Latter' means the second of two things mentioned, and 'Later' means after a period of time, which do not fit in this context

10. C) 'the least' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'the least' का अर्थ होता है सबसे कम। Sentence में बताया गया है कि Sean सभी employees में से promotions और appraisals के बारे में सबसे कम चिंतित था, इसलिए 'the least' यहाँ सही है। 'Someway' का अर्थ है किसी न किसी तरह से, जो इस context में सही नहीं लगता। 'Not at all' का अर्थ है बिल्कुल भी नहीं, जो यहाँ उपयोग करने पर sentence को अस्पष्ट बना देगा क्योंकि यहाँ comparison की बात हो रही है। 'Less' का उपयोग comparison में किया जाता है, लेकिन जब हम किसी एक व्यक्ति की तुलना समूह से कर रहे होते हैं तो 'the least' अधिक उचित होता है।

- 'the least' should be used because it signifies the minimum extent or degree. The sentence indicates that among all employees, Sean was the least concerned about promotions and appraisals, making 'the least' the correct choice here. 'Someway' implies some manner or extent, which isn't appropriate in this context. 'Not at all' suggests a total absence of concern, which would make the sentence ambiguous since it's about comparison here. While 'Less' is used in comparisons, 'the least' is more appropriate when comparing one individual's extent of concern to a group

11. D) 'No fewer than' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात की जा रही है लोगों की संख्या की, जो कि गिनती योग्य (countable) है। 'No fewer than' का अर्थ होता है कम से कम, जो इस context में सही बैठता है क्योंकि यह जताना चाहता है कि कम से कम पचास लोग वहाँ थे। 'No less than' और 'Not less than' का इस्तेमाल तब किया जाता है जब बात गैर-गिनती योग्य (non-countable) चीजों की होती है, जैसे कि राशि या मात्रा। 'Not fewer than' भी grammatically सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ positive sense में कहा जा रहा है कि कम से कम पचास लोग थे, न कि कम नहीं

- 'No fewer than' should be used because it refers to a countable number of people. 'No fewer than' means at least, fitting the context as it implies there were at least fifty people in the room. 'No less than' and 'Not less than' are used for non-countable quantities, such as amounts or volumes. 'Not fewer than' is not grammatically correct here because the sentence is conveying a positive notion of there being at least fifty people, not less

12. D) 'In' का use होगा क्योंकि 'in' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान पर उपस्थित होना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि वह क्रिकेट खेलने के बजाय पढ़ाई करने लिए लाइब्रेरी में जाने का चुनाव करता है, इसलिए 'in' यहाँ सही है। 'Through' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के माध्यम से जाना, 'Up' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा या स्थान पर ऊपर की ओर जाना, और 'At' का उपयोग एक विशेष स्थान पर पहुँचने के संदर्भ में होता है, परंतु यहाँ ये सभी विकल्प उस संदर्भ को सही तरीके से नहीं दर्शाते जितना कि 'In' करता है

- 'in' should be used because it means to be present at a place. The sentence indicates that he opts to go and study in the library rather than playing cricket, making 'in' the

correct choice here. 'Through' implies moving from one side to the other, 'Up' suggests an upward direction or position, and 'At' is used in reference to arriving at a specific location, but none of these options properly convey the context as 'In' does

13. D) Amidst' का use होगा क्योंकि "amidst" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के बीच में होना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि वे जाने-पहचाने लोगों के बीच में खड़े थे, और सोच रहे थे कि पहले किससे बात करें, इसलिए 'Amidst' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Before' का अर्थ है किसी के सामने होना, 'Across' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के पार होना, और 'Behind' का अर्थ है किसी के पीछे होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- Amidst' should be used because it means being in the middle of something. The sentence indicates that they were standing amidst familiar people, wondering whom to talk to first, making 'amidst' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Before' means in front of, 'Across' means on the other side of, and 'Behind' means at the back of, which don't fit in this context
14. D) In the phrase "More than one teacher was selected for the Junior Research Fellowship," 'was' is used because the construction "more than one" is a special case that often takes a singular verb in English. This is because the focus is on the singular entity of "one teacher" being repeated more than once, rather than emphasizing a plural subject.
15. C) Tennis' के साथ कोई article का उपयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि यहाँ tennis को एक सामान्य संदर्भ में लिया गया है, न कि किसी विशेष प्रकार की tennis या विशेष instance के रूप में। अंग्रेजी में, जब हम खेल या कोई वाद्य यंत्र बजाने की बात करते हैं, तो हम आमतौर पर article का उपयोग नहीं करते।
- The answer is actually 'C. No article required' because the sentence is referring to tennis in a general sense, not a specific instance of tennis or a particular type of tennis. In English, when we talk about playing a sport or an instrument in general, we usually don't use an article.
16. D) DCBA
Health is the root of prosperity and success A man becomes intelligent, powerful and genius
People having good health are highly ambitious. A sound body and sound mind makes one happy and cheerful.
17. C) arranged' का use होगा क्योंकि "arranged" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को पूर्व नियोजित तरीके से व्यवस्थित करना। Sentence में उल्लेख है कि kittens के लिए अच्छे घरों का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'arranged' यहाँ सही है। वहीं, 'Persuaded' का अर्थ होता है मनाना, 'Allowed' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, और 'Appealed' का अर्थ है अपील करना या निवेदन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- arranged' should be used because it means to organize something in a planned manner. The sentence refers to making arrangements for the kittens to go to good homes, making 'arranged' fitting here. Whereas, 'Persuaded' means to convince, 'Allowed'

means to give permission, and 'Appealed' means to make a serious or earnest request, which don't fit in this context.

18. 'A) With' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ होता है किसी के साथ सहमति या संतोष का भाव व्यक्त करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Manya के essay लिखने की कला से उसकी school teacher pleased और happy हैं, इसलिए 'with' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'At' का अर्थ होता है किसी दिशा में ध्यान देना, 'To' का उपयोग किसी के द्वारा किसी और की ओर इशारा करने के लिए होता है, और 'In' का इस्तेमाल किसी स्थान या परिस्थिति में होने के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- 'With' should be used because it means expressing agreement or satisfaction in relation to someone. The sentence mentions that Manya's school teacher was pleased and happy with her for how well she wrote her essay, making 'with' fitting here. Whereas, 'At' means to direct attention towards a direction, 'To' is used for indicating a direction towards someone, and 'In' is used for being at a location or situation, which don't fit in this context

19. D) 'Fast' का use होगा क्योंकि "fast" एक adjective और adverb दोनों के रूप में काम कर सकता है, जब यह गति या समय की बात आती है। यहाँ sentence में 'as fast as possible' एक common expression है जिसका मतलब है जितना जल्दी हो सके। 'Hurried' और 'swift' भी speed को indicate करते हैं, लेकिन वे इस context में grammatically correct नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे adverb के रूप में सही नहीं बैठते। 'Fastly' एक incorrect form है, क्योंकि 'fast' ही adverb का सही रूप है।

- 'Fast' should be used because it can function as both an adjective and an adverb when it comes to speed or time. Here, 'as fast as possible' is a common expression meaning as quickly as possible. 'Hurried' and 'swift' also indicate speed but are not grammatically correct in this context because they do not fit as adverbs properly. 'Fastly' is an incorrect form, as 'fast' itself is the correct form of the adverb

20. C) 'too quickly' का use होगा क्योंकि "too quickly" यहाँ बताता है कि क्रिया अधिक तीव्रता से हुई है जितनी आवश्यक थी। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि बहुत समय बचा हुआ था, फिर भी नाटक जल्दी समाप्त हो गया, इसलिए 'too quickly' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Much quickly' और 'Too quick' grammatically सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे adverb के सही रूप में नहीं हैं, और 'Quick' एक adjective है, जो कि यहाँ एक adverb की आवश्यकता है।

'too quickly' should be used because it indicates that the action happened with more speed than was necessary. The sentence states that there was a lot of time left, but the play finished prematurely, making 'too quickly' the most appropriate here. 'Much quickly' and 'Too quick' are

grammatically incorrect as they do not form the correct adverbial form, and 'Quick' is an adjective, where an adverb is required here.

21. A) 'Told' का use होगा क्योंकि "told" का अर्थ होता है किसी को कुछ करने के लिए कहना। वाक्य में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि उसने उसे प्रदर्शनी देखने के लिए कहा इससे पहले कि वह समाप्त हो जाए, जिसके लिए 'told' सही विकल्प है। 'Arranged' का अर्थ है व्यवस्थित करना, 'Agreed' का अर्थ है सहमत होना, और 'Decided' का अर्थ है निर्णय लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं

'Told' should be used because it means to instruct or advise someone to do something. The sentence makes it clear that she advised him to visit the exhibition before it ended, making 'told' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Arranged' means to organize, 'Agreed' means to have the same opinion, and 'Decided' means to make a choice, which do not fit in this context

22. B) विकल्प "the" सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यहाँ एक comparative degree का प्रयोग हो रहा है जिसमें 'the... the...' का पैटर्न होता है। इसका अर्थ है कि एक स्थिति के बढ़ने पर दूसरी स्थिति भी बढ़ती है। जैसे-जैसे वह व्यक्ति बूढ़ा होता गया, वैसे-वैसे उसे अधिक अकेलापन महसूस हुआ। 'Few', 'a', और 'an' यहाँ प्रयोग नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि वे इस प्रकार के comparative structure में फिट नहीं होते।

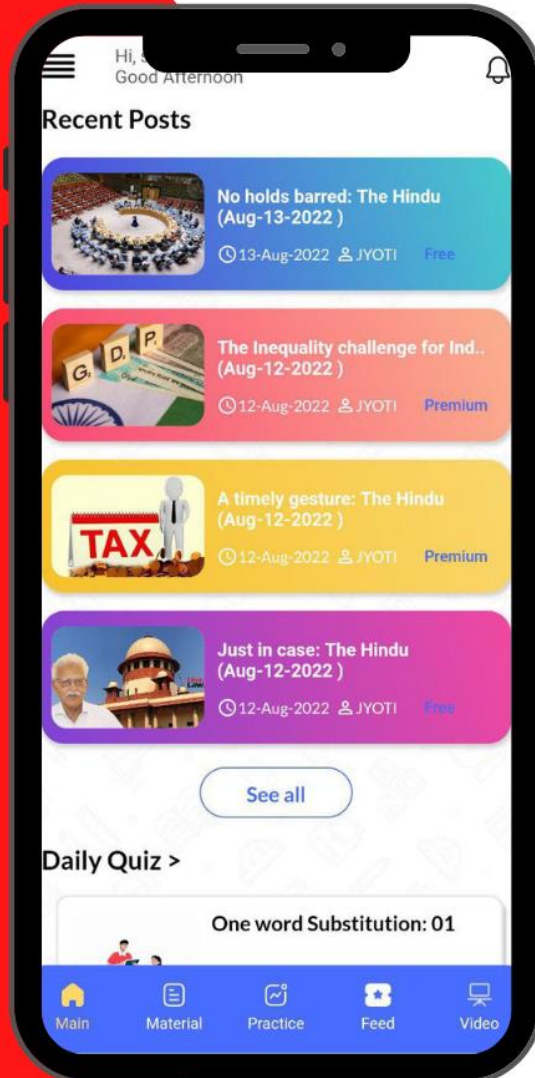
Option 'B' "the" is the correct answer because it's used in a comparative structure where 'the... the...' pattern is used to indicate that as one thing increases, another does too. The sentence implies that as the person got older, he became lonelier. 'Few', 'a', and 'an' are not suitable here because they do not fit into this kind of comparative structure

23. A) This is because "ubiquitous" begins with a vowel sound, making it appropriate to use "an" to precede it.
24. A) DACBE

By developing effective study habits, you can improve your learning and retention of material, reduce stress, and achieve better academic outcomes. This can include creating a study schedule, breaking up large tasks into smaller ones, and setting specific goals. Other effective study habits include reviewing class materials regularly, asking questions, and seeking help when needed. Additionally, it's important to create a designated study space that is free from distractions. . It's also important to take care of your physical and mental health, including getting enough sleep, eating a balanced diet, and practicing stress-reduction techniques

25. A) 'Confidence' का use होगा क्योंकि "confidence" का अर्थ होता है आत्मविश्वास से काम करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Mrs. Kashish एक अच्छी लेखिका हैं, जो आमतौर पर आत्मविश्वास का परिचायक होता है, इसलिए 'confidence' यहाँ सही है। 'Brashness' का अर्थ होता है अशिष्टता या उग्रता, 'Gaudiness' का अर्थ होता है भड़कीलापन, और 'Ostentation' का अर्थ होता है दिखावा, जो एक अच्छी लेखिका के गुणों के विपरीत हैं

- 'Confidence' should be used because it means acting with self-assurance. The sentence mentions Mrs. Kashish is a good writer, which usually indicates confidence, making 'confidence' fitting here. Whereas, 'Brashness' implies rudeness or aggressiveness, 'Gaudiness' means being excessively showy, and 'Ostentation' refers to pretentious display, which are contrary to the qualities of a good writer.



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