

## Sea also rises: On understanding the Indian Ocean's local impact

India must **collaborate** with countries of the Indian Ocean to invest in data gathering on warming

India may be **roiling in** heatwaves but the **possibility** of a **munificent** monsoon, as **envisaged** by the India Meteorological Department, **may** be contributing to some **psychological** relief. **In the long run**, however, there is much to be worried about. **A recent study** led by scientists at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, and other international institutions **has** forecast — based on expected **global carbon emission** trends — the **likely** impact on the Indian Ocean. They report that the Indian Ocean warmed 1.2°C and will likely heat up 1.7° C-3.8° C from 2020 to 2100. While heatwaves are a lived experience, the study warns of 'marine heatwaves', their **counterparts** in the sea and linked to the rapid formation of cyclones, as likely to increase **tenfold** from the current average of 20 days per year to 220–250 days per year. This will push the tropical Indian Ocean into a "near-permanent heatwave state", **accelerate coral bleaching** and harm the fisheries sector. The heating of the ocean would not be **merely confined** to the surface but actually increase the heat content of the ocean. When measured from the surface to 2,000 meters below, **the thermal capacity** of this ocean **is** now rising at the rate of 4.5 zetta-joules per **decade**, and is predicted to increase at a rate of 16–22 zetta-joules per decade in the future. Joule is a unit of energy and 1 zetta joule is a billion-trillion joules ( $10^{21}$ ).

The **consequences** of a warming Indian Ocean **extend** very much into mainland India with the frequency of **severe** cyclones rising and the monsoon becoming more **erratic** and **uneven** with long **spells** of **drought followed** by **intense** rain and **concomitant** flooding. These are linked to global warming with **anthropogenic** sources such as **fossil fuel** burning playing a significant role in **nudging** the planet closer to **cataclysmic tipping points**. Current global **commitments** to **stem greenhouse gas emissions** **are** unlikely to **make a significant dent in** the **state** of the oceans capacity as unlike on land, the seas respond slower to changes in external inputs. Therefore, a realistic **way out** is to **fine-tune** the understanding of the Indian Ocean's local impact. India needs to form a collaborative association with countries bordering the Indian Ocean to invest in data gathering — currently this **pales** in comparison to what is in the Pacific, **for instance** — and **projections** to guide the development and protection of infrastructure and people. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **State** (noun) – Condition, situation स्थिति
- **Make a dent in** (phrase) – to decrease something slightly or to make something somewhat weaker किसी चीज़ में सेंध लगाना

## Vocabulary

1. **Collaborate** (verb) – Cooperate, join, unite, work together, team up के साथ सहयोग करना
2. **Roil in** (phrasal verb) – Agitate, disturb, churn, stir up, unsettle की चपेट में आना
3. **Munificent** (adjective) – Generous, bountiful, liberal, lavish, magnanimous उदार
4. **Envisage** (verb) – Imagine, foresee, predict, anticipate, contemplate कल्पना करना
5. **Psychological** (adjective) – Mental, cognitive, emotional, psychological, psychosomatic मानसिक
6. **In the long run** (phrase) – Eventually, over time, in the end, in the final analysis, long-term अंततः
7. **Global carbon emission** (noun) – The release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere on a global scale. वैश्विक कार्बन उत्सर्जन
8. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, possible, plausible, expected, foreseeable संभावित
9. **Counterpart** (noun) – Equivalent, peer, complement, match, analogue समकक्ष
10. **Tenfold** (noun) – Ten times, decuple, multiplied by ten दस गुना
11. **Accelerate** (verb) – Hasten, speed up, expedite, quicken, fast-track तेज़ करना
12. **Coral bleaching** (noun) – The loss of color in corals due to stress-induced expulsion of symbiotic algae.
13. **Merely** (adjective) – Simply, only, just, purely, solely केवल
14. **Confined** (to) (adjective) – Restricted, limited, bounded, constrained, enclosed सीमित
15. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years दशक
16. **Extend** (verb) – Stretch, prolong, lengthen, continue, expand बढ़ाना
17. **Severe** (adjective) – Harsh, extreme, intense, acute, stern कठोर
18. **Erratic** (adjective) – Irregular, unpredictable, unstable, inconsistent, variable अनियमित
19. **Uneven** (adjective) – Irregular, lopsided, unequal, bumpy, rough असमान
20. **Spell** (noun) – Period, stretch, span, stint, duration अवधि
21. **Drought** (noun) – Dry spell, aridity, dryness, water shortage, desiccation सूखा
22. **Follow** (verb) – Proceed, succeed, come after, result, pursue के बाद
23. **Intense** (adjective) – Strong, powerful, extreme, fierce, deep तीव्र

24. **Concomitant** (adjective) – Accompanying, associated, concurrent, coexisting, simultaneous सहगामी
25. **Anthropogenic** (adjective) – Human-induced, man-made, artificial, synthetic, human-origin मानव निर्मित
26. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – Coal, oil, natural gas, petroleum, hydrocarbons जीवाश्म ईंधन
27. **Nudge** (verb) – Prod, push, prompt, encourage, urge धकेलना
28. **Cataclysmic** (adjective) – Disastrous, catastrophic, apocalyptic, devastating, destructive विनाशकारी
29. **Tipping point** (noun) – the time at which a change or an effect cannot be stopped
30. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, obligation, engagement, pledge, promise प्रतिबद्धता
31. **Stem** (verb) – Stop, halt, restrain, curb, check रोकना
32. **Greenhouse gas emission** (noun) – emission of such gases that are in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat
33. **Way out** (phrasal verb) – Escape, solution, exit, resolution, release समाधान
34. **Fine-tune** (verb) – Adjust, refine, calibrate, tweak, perfect समायोजित करना
35. **Pale** (verb) – Fade, diminish, weaken, subside, dwindle कमज़ोर पड़ना
36. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, namely, specifically उदाहरण के लिए
37. **Projection** (noun) – Forecast, prediction, estimation, outlook, extrapolation पूर्वानुमान

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Heatwaves in India:** India is currently experiencing severe heatwaves, but there is hope for relief from the anticipated monsoon season.
2. **Study on Indian Ocean Warming:** A study by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, predicts significant warming of the Indian Ocean based on global carbon emission trends.
3. **Temperature Increase:** The Indian Ocean has already warmed by 1.2°C and is projected to warm by an additional 1.7°C to 3.8°C by the end of the century.
4. **Marine Heatwaves:** The frequency of marine heatwaves is expected to increase dramatically, leading to a potential "near-permanent heatwave state" in the tropical Indian Ocean.
5. **Impact on Marine Life:** Such heatwaves will likely cause increased coral bleaching and negatively impact the fisheries sector.
6. **Deep Ocean Warming:** The heat content of the ocean, measured down to 2,000 meters, is rising significantly, indicating that warming is not just a surface phenomenon.
7. **Energy Increase:** The ocean's thermal capacity is currently increasing by 4.5 zetta-joules per decade and could accelerate to 16-22 zetta-joules per decade.
8. **Effects on Weather Patterns:** Warming of the Indian Ocean is causing more frequent severe cyclones and making the monsoon pattern more erratic and uneven.
9. **Drought and Flooding:** India faces longer drought periods interspersed with intense rainfall, leading to severe flooding.
10. **Global Warming Impact:** Anthropogenic activities, particularly fossil fuel burning, are major contributors to global warming, affecting ocean temperatures.
11. **Inadequate Global Commitments:** Current global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are insufficient to significantly alter the warming trend of the oceans.
12. **Data Collection Needs:** Compared to the Pacific, the Indian Ocean region lags in data collection and research, which is crucial for understanding and responding to these changes.
13. **Importance of Collaboration:** India must work together with other Indian Ocean countries to enhance data gathering and projections.
14. **Policy and Planning:** Improved understanding of the local impact of the Indian Ocean's warming is essential for developing and protecting infrastructure and communities.
15. **Urgency for Action:** Immediate action is required to address the challenges posed by the warming Indian Ocean to prevent catastrophic environmental and socio-economic consequences.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the projected impact of global carbon emission trends on the Indian Ocean as indicated by the recent study?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The study forecasts an overall decrease in the Indian Ocean's temperature due to global conservation efforts aimed at reducing carbon emissions.
  - B. The Indian Ocean will experience a reversal in the trend of heat content increase, stabilizing at current levels.
  - C. There will be a significant reduction in marine heatwaves in the Indian Ocean, decreasing the likelihood of cyclone formation.
  - D. The Indian Ocean is expected to warm by 1.7° C to 3.8° C by the year 2100 based on current global carbon emission trends.
2. **What are the potential ecological consequences of the Indian Ocean warming as outlined in the study?**
  - A. The warming of the Indian Ocean will lead to a decrease in marine biodiversity due to a decline in nutrient availability.
  - B. The report suggests no significant changes in marine life or oceanic conditions despite the warming trends.
  - C. Accelerated coral bleaching and damage to the fisheries sector are foreseen due to the predicted near-permanent heatwave state of the tropical Indian Ocean.
  - D. The study indicates an improvement in marine ecosystems due to increased temperatures facilitating more diverse marine life.
3. In the context of the passage discussing the Indian Ocean's response to climate change, which word could best replace "**concomitant**"?
  - A. Prolonged
  - B. Simultaneous
  - C. Fragmented
  - D. Intermittent
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Concerned
  - B. Optimistic
  - C. Indifferent
  - D. Humorous
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The necessity of international collaboration in environmental data gathering
  - B. The effects of global tourism on ocean health
  - C. The economic benefits of marine resources
  - D. The role of technology in predicting weather patterns
6. **Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author's position on the importance of understanding the Indian Ocean's local impact?**
  - A. The Indian Ocean's warming has minor effects on the climate and should be studied less intensively.

- B. Due to global warming, studying the Indian Ocean's local effects is crucial for preparing India against future climate-induced disasters.
- C. The unpredictable behavior of the Indian Ocean has little to no impact on India's coastal infrastructure and population.
- D. The Indian Ocean does not significantly influence India's weather patterns, and hence its study is not relevant to climate change strategies.
7. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the effects of a warming Indian Ocean on India EXCEPT that:**
- A. It leads to an increase in the frequency of severe cyclones affecting the region.
- B. It contributes to the erratic behavior of the monsoon seasons.
- C. It necessitates India's collaboration with other Indian Ocean-bordering countries for better data collection and infrastructure protection.
- D. It will be quickly mitigated by current global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
8. **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. Once home, I would kept them safe for my mother.
- B. My sister would try her best to snatch them away from me, but I always had secret chocolate hideouts.
- C. Back when I was a child, I always brought home from school the chocolates classmates distributed on their birthdays.
- D. And when my mother came home after work, I would run towards her and hand her over the chocolate I had been keeping aside for her the whole day.
- A. BDAC
- B. CABD
- C. BCAD
- D. ABCD
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.  
A lover of mankind
- A. Misanthrope
- B. Philanthropist
- C. Narcissist
- D. Lexicographer
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
The integration of cutting-edge technologies into the healthcare industry have the prospect of revolutionising the way medical professionals provide patient care.
- A. were the potential
- B. have the potential
- C. has the prospect
- D. will have potential
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
The tiger was killed on an unfortunate day by a hostile hunter.

- A. A hostile hunter had killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.  
B. A hostile hunter kills the tiger on an unfortunate day.  
C. The tiger is killed by a hostile hunter on an unfortunate day.  
D. A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
12. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**  
Are you delivering the pizza?  
A. Has the pizza delivered by you?  
B. Were the pizza being delivered by you?  
C. Will you deliver the pizza?  
D. Is the pizza being delivered by you?
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.  
Our economies and societies as a whole need to become resilient to climate impacts  
A. intricate  
B. lint  
C. lapse  
D. Weak
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
A. Between renunciation of the social world  
B. The first point to note  
C. And asceticism  
D. Is the intimate link  
A. A, C, B, D  
B. B, D, A, C  
C. A, B, C, D  
D. B, C, D, A
15. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Deterioration  
A. Retrogression  
B. Demonstration  
C. Malfunction  
D. Ramification
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
A. The fact that all members of the family were exposed  
B. The waste of human resources and  
C. To each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect  
D. On the vitality of society as a whole  
A. A, C, D, B  
B. B, A, D, C  
C. D, A, C, B  
D. B, A, C, D

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

Laisha should holding / a meeting in the / Prem Auditorium / tomorrow evening

- A. Laisha should holding  
B. Prem Auditorium  
C. a meeting in the  
D. tomorrow evening
18. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
The government is planning a new policy to help the immigrants coming from the neighbouring country.
- A. Someone who leaves one country to settle in another  
B. Someone who goes to visit a new country for a short time  
C. Someone who travels for work  
D. Someone who travels to space
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
On the flight, I was in the company of an extremely chivalrous man.
- A. Noble  
B. Degraded  
C. Virtuous  
D. Courteous
20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Objection

- A. Moan  
B. Disapproval  
C. Counter  
D. Sanction

**Comprehension:**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

This year's Nobel Prize for economics was awarded to Claudia Goldin for \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ gender gaps in economic activity. These gaps are more \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ in fewer developing country regions than in South Asia. In the past two decades, South Asian women have continued to \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ men in educational \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_. They are having fewer children, which has freed them up to work outside the home. South Asian countries have also passed laws aimed at improving employment opportunities for women.

And yet, their participation in labour markets has remained low. Just 25% of South Asia's working-age women were in the labour force in 2021—about half the average among emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). About 40% of young women in South Asia are not employed, in school, or receiving professional training—about three times the corresponding share among young men.

Women's low labour market participation risks wasting the demographic dividend from South Asia's still growing working-age population. By one estimate, South Asia's long-term sustainable growth in the rest of this decade could be boosted by as much as one percentage



point a year if female labour force participation \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ raised to the EMDE average. Another estimate suggests that South Asia's GDP per capita could rise 19-58% in the long-term if women's employment was equal to that of men.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
  - A. cramp into
  - B. contrary to
  - C. drawing attention to
  - D. in order to
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
  - A. prominent
  - B. pronounced
  - C. influenced
  - D. accepted
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
  - A. catch up with
  - B. view with
  - C. Point towards
  - D. Deal with
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
  - A. Attainment
  - B. Environment
  - C. Curtailment
  - D. Enlargement
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
  - A. Are
  - B. Is
  - C. Was
  - D. Were

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. **D) The Indian Ocean is expected to warm by 1.7° C to 3.8° C by the year 2100 based on current global carbon emission trends.**

The correct answer is D as the passage specifically mentions that the Indian Ocean's temperature is forecast to increase by 1.7° C to 3.8° C from 2020 to 2100 based on expected global carbon emission trends. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not mention any global conservation efforts or a decrease in temperature. Option C is incorrect as the passage actually predicts an increase in marine heatwaves and cyclone formation. Option B is incorrect because the study forecasts an increase in the ocean's heat content, not a stabilization.

2. **C) Accelerated coral bleaching and damage to the fisheries sector are foreseen due to the predicted near-permanent heatwave state of the tropical Indian Ocean.**

The correct answer is C as the passage directly mentions that the increase in temperature and marine heatwaves will likely accelerate coral bleaching and harm the fisheries sector. Option A is incorrect because there is no mention of nutrient availability affecting marine biodiversity in the passage. Option B is incorrect as the study clearly outlines significant changes due to warming. Option D is incorrect because the passage indicates harmful effects like coral bleaching, not improvements in marine ecosystems.

3. **B) Simultaneous**

Simultaneous is synonymous with "concomitant" as describe events that occur at the same time, which aligns with how the term is used in the passage to describe events like flooding that occur concurrently with erratic monsoon patterns.

A. Prolonged: This term means lasting for a long time, which does not imply happening at the same time.

C. Fragmented: This suggests something broken into pieces, not occurring simultaneously.

D. Intermittent: Means occurring at irregular intervals, not at the same time.

4. **A) Concerned**

Concerned: The passage is laden with warnings about the rising temperatures in the Indian Ocean and their consequences, suggesting a tone of concern.

Optimistic: Incorrect because the passage primarily discusses negative impacts and urgent challenges, rather than positive outcomes or hope.

Indifferent: Incorrect as the tone clearly reflects worry and urgency about the environmental issues, not indifference.

Humorous: Incorrect because the subject matter is serious and discussed in a serious manner, without any element of humor.

5. **A) The necessity of international collaboration in environmental data gathering**

Correct, as the passage discusses how India needs to collaborate with other Indian Ocean countries to improve data collection and understanding of the ocean's local impact.

B: Incorrect because the passage does not discuss tourism at all.

C: Incorrect because, although it briefly mentions the fisheries sector, the main focus is not on economic benefits but on the environmental challenges.

D: Incorrect as the focus is more on the need for data gathering and collaboration rather than the technology itself used for predictions.

6. **B) Due to global warming, studying the Indian Ocean's local effects is crucial for preparing India against future climate-induced disasters.**

The author emphasizes the need for a detailed understanding of the Indian Ocean's local impact to better prepare for and mitigate climate-induced issues such as severe cyclones, erratic monsoons, and flooding in India. This understanding is crucial for developing and protecting infrastructure and the populace against future disasters linked to climate change.

A) Incorrect because the passage implies significant impacts of the Indian Ocean's warming on India, suggesting a need for intensive study.

C) Incorrect as the passage directly links the Indian Ocean's behavior to significant impacts on India's coastal regions.

D) Incorrect because the passage states that the Indian Ocean influences India's weather patterns, especially regarding cyclones and monsoon behaviors.

7. D) The passage suggests that current global commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are unlikely to significantly affect the state of the oceans soon, particularly because the seas respond slower to changes compared to land environments. Thus, option D, stating that the warming will be quickly mitigated by current efforts, is not supported by the passage.

A) Incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the warming ocean leads to more frequent severe cyclones.

B) Incorrect as the passage directly mentions the monsoon becoming more erratic due to the warming of the Indian Ocean.

C) Incorrect because the passage advocates for collaborative efforts for data gathering and infrastructure protection as a response to the warming Indian Ocean

8. **B) CABD**

**C:** It introduces the context (childhood memories related to chocolates) and sets a time sequence (events happening during the narrator's childhood).

**A:** After establishing the context of bringing chocolates home in C, sentence A, "Once home, I would keep them safe for my mother," naturally follows. It continues the story by explaining what the narrator did with the chocolates once at home. The pronoun "them" in sentence A refers back to the "chocolates" mentioned in sentence C, maintaining a clear noun-pronoun relationship.

**B:** Sentence B, "My sister would try her best to snatch them away from me, but I always had secret chocolate hideouts," introduces a new element to the story – the narrator's sister. This sentence logically follows A, as it further describes what happens with the chocolates at home. The pronoun "them" in B again refers to the chocolates, maintaining continuity.

**D:** It describes the final action concerning the chocolates, tying back to the narrator's initial intention in sentence A to keep the chocolates for their mother. The time sequence (end of the day when the mother returns) also makes sense following the events described in B.

9. B) **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, typically through the donation of money to good causes. मानवता प्रेमी

- **Misanthrope** (noun) – A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. मानव द्वेषी
- **Narcissist** (noun) – A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves. आत्ममग्न
- **Lexicographer** (noun) – A person who compiles dictionaries. शब्दकोश रचने वाला

10. C) 'have the prospect of' के बदले 'has the prospect' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The integration' एक singular subject है, और इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb 'has' आएगा।

- 'has the prospect' will be used instead of 'have the prospect of' because 'The integration' is a singular subject, and therefore it should take the singular verb 'has'.

11. D) A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.

12. D) Is the pizza being delivered by you?

13. D) **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, robust, strong, tough. मजबूत

**Antonym: Weak** (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy, frail, feeble. कमजोर

- **Intricate** (adjective) – Very complicated or detailed, complex, convoluted. जटिल/पेचीदा
- **Lint** (noun) – Fluffy fibers that separate from the surface of cloth or yarn, especially during processing. This word does not serve as an antonym for resilient in this context.
- **Lapse** (noun/verb) – A temporary failure of concentration, memory, or judgment; a period of time passing between events. चूक

14. B) **B, D, A, C**

The first point to note is the intimate link between renunciation of the social world and asceticism

15. A) **Deterioration** (noun) – The process of becoming progressively worse, decline, degeneration, decay. अवनति / विकृति

**Synonym: Retrogression** (noun) – The process of returning to an earlier state, typically a worse one, regression, backsliding, relapse. प्रतिगमन

- **Demonstration** (noun) – The action or process of showing the existence or truth of something, evidence, display, exhibition. प्रदर्शन

- **Malfunction** (noun) – A failure to function in a normal or satisfactory manner, breakdown, fault, defect. खराब होना
- **Ramification** (noun) – A complex or unwelcome consequence of an action, outcome, result, repercussion. फैलाव

16. D) B, A, C, D

The waste of human resources and the fact that all members of the family were exposed to each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect on the vitality of society as a whole

17. A) 'Laisha should holding' में error है क्योंकि 'should' के बाद हमेशा Verb की V<sup>1</sup> (base form) का प्रयोग होता है। सही रूप में वाक्य होगा "Laisha should hold a meeting in the Prem Auditorium tomorrow evening."

- The error is in 'Laisha should holding' because after 'should' we always use the V<sup>1</sup> (base form) of the verb. The correct sentence will be "Laisha should hold a meeting in the Prem Auditorium tomorrow evening."

18. A) 'Immigrants' का अर्थ है वह व्यक्ति जो एक देश से दूसरे देश में स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए जाता है।

- The meaning of 'immigrants' is someone who leaves one country to settle in another.

19. B) **Chivalrous** (adjective) – Showing courtesy, especially towards women, gallant, respectful, honorable. शूरवीर

**Antonym: Degraded** (adjective) – Reduced in quality or value, debased, dishonored, tainted.

**अवमूल्यन किया हुआ**

- **Noble** (adjective) – Having or showing fine personal qualities, honorable, virtuous, righteous. महान
- **Virtuous** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral standards, righteous, good, ethical. धर्मिक
- **Courteous** (adjective) – Polite, respectful, considerate, chivalrous. शिष्ट

20. B) **Objection** (noun) – An expression or feeling of disapproval or opposition; a reason for disagreeing. आपत्ति

**Synonym: Disapproval** (noun) – The action or state of disapproving or of expressing a contrary opinion. असम्मति

- **Moan** (noun) – A complaint or a long, low sound of suffering. शिकायत करना
- **Counter** (noun/adjective) – Contrary, opposite; or a flat surface on which money is counted, business is transacted, or food is prepared or served. विपरीत/ गिनती की मेज़
- **Sanction** (noun) – official permission or approval. मंजूरी

21. C) drawing attention to का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "drawing attention to" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष मुद्दे पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना। sentence में mention है कि Claudia Goldin को अर्थशास्त्र में Nobel Prize इसलिए दिया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने लैंगिक असमानताओं पर ध्यान दिलाया, इसलिए 'drawing attention to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Cramp into' का अर्थ होता है बहुत कम जगह में फिट होना, 'Contrary to' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के विपरीत, और 'In order to' का उपयोग किसी कारण को बताने के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

"drawing attention to" will be used because it means to highlight or focus on a particular issue. The sentence mentions that Claudia Goldin was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics for bringing focus to gender disparities, making 'drawing attention to' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Cramp into' implies squeezing into a small space, 'Contrary to' means opposed to, and 'In order to' is used to explain the reason for something, which do not fit this context.

22. B) 'Pronounced' का use होगा क्योंकि "pronounced" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का अधिक स्पष्ट या उल्लेखनीय होना। यहाँ sentence में बताया गया है कि gender gaps दक्षिण एशिया में अधिक उल्लेखनीय हैं, इसलिए 'pronounced' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Prominent' का अर्थ है प्रमुख, 'Influenced' का अर्थ है प्रभावित किया गया, और 'Accepted' का अर्थ है स्वीकृत, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Pronounced' will be used because it means to be distinctly noticeable or marked. The sentence indicates that gender gaps are more noticeable in South Asia, making 'pronounced' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Prominent' means important or famous, 'Influenced' means being affected, and 'Accepted' means generally agreed upon, which don't suitably fit in this context.

23. A) 'catch up with' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'catch up with' का अर्थ होता है किसी के बराबर आना या उसे पकड़ना। sentence में बताया गया है कि दक्षिण एशियाई महिलाएं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के समान स्तर पर आ रही हैं, इसलिए 'catch up with' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'view with' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को देखना या समझना, 'Point towards' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में इशारा करना, और 'Deal with' का अर्थ है किसी समस्या से निपटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'catch up with' will be used because it means to reach the same level or meet. The sentence indicates that South Asian women are reaching parity with men in educational achievements, making 'catch up with' the correct choice. Whereas 'view with' implies looking or understanding, 'Point towards' means indicating a direction, and 'Deal with' implies handling an issue, none of which fit in this context.

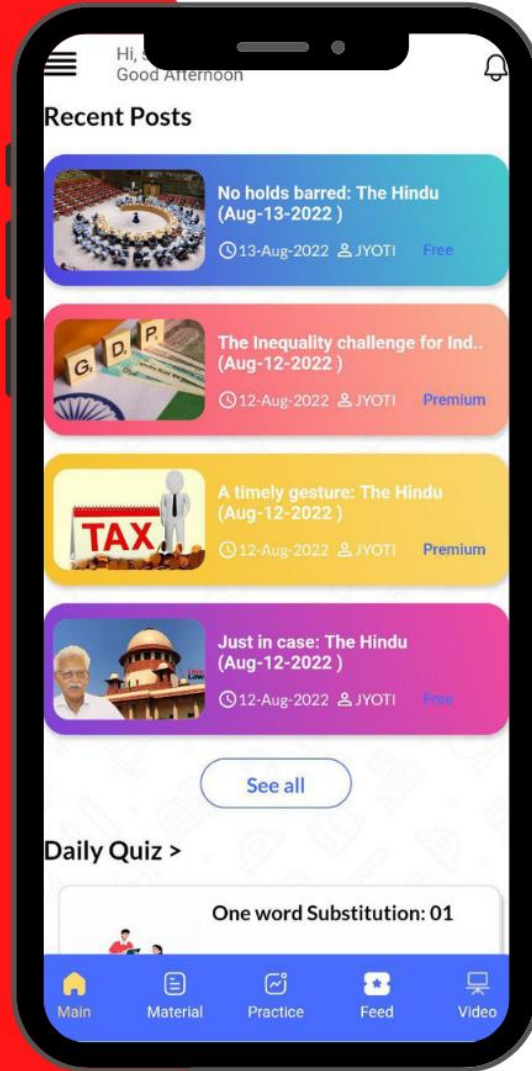
24. A) 'Attainment' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'attainment' का अर्थ होता है किसी शैक्षिक या व्यावसायिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना। sentence में mention है कि दक्षिण एशियाई महिलाएं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पुरुषों से आगे बढ़ रही हैं, इसलिए 'attainment' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Environment' का अर्थ होता है परिवेश, 'Curtailement' का अर्थ होता है कमी करना, और 'Enlargement' का अर्थ होता है बढ़ाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Attainment' will be used because it means achieving an educational or professional goal. The sentence indicates that South Asian women are surpassing men in educational achievements, making 'attainment' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Environment' means surroundings, 'Curtailement' means reduction, and 'Enlargement' means increase, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) Was

'Was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ परिकल्पना या कल्पनित स्थिति की बात की जा रही है, जो कि हो सकती थी। इस संदर्भ में, 'was' का प्रयोग यह दर्शाता है कि यदि कुछ घटित होता, तो क्या परिणाम होते। 'Is', 'Are', और 'Were' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे present या plural संदर्भ के लिए हैं।

- 'Was' will be used because it refers to a hypothetical or conditional situation, implying what could have been. In this context, 'was' indicates the outcomes if something had occurred. 'Is', 'Are', and 'Were' are incorrect in this context as they denote present or plural reference.



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