

Little respite: On food price gain

Food inflation continues to **undermine** wider price **stability**

April's retail inflation data **flattered to deceive**. The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI)-based **provisional headline** print shows year-on-year retail price gains, across the broad **spectrum** of goods and services that combine to **constitute** the CPI, slowed **fractionally** to a 11-month low of 4.83%, from March's 4.85%. This slowing, however, did little to **mask** the more **disconcerting acceleration** in food price gains. **Inflation** based on the Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) **quicken**ed by 18 **basis points** from the **preceding** month's year-on-year **pace** to a four-month high of 8.7%, with the month-on-month rate **accelerating** to 0.74%, from 0.16% in March. Rural consumers **fared** worse than their urban **counterparts** with both food and broader headline inflation **reflecting** faster price gains. The CPI-based **reading** for the **hinterland** **was** still well above the 5% mark at 5.43%, while inflation in urban areas was a sharply lower 4.11%, reflecting the **widening divergence** in the impact that price gains are having on those already struggling from the hit to the rural economy from a weak monsoon last year and **sizzling** temperatures this summer. Food price gains at 8.75% for rural consumers, a good 19 basis points faster than the 8.56% faced by urban consumers, is all the more **disconcerting** as food is an essential expenditure that every household must try and find the **means to meet**.

The **pressure** on food prices **remains wide-ranging**, with cereals — the heaviest **weight** in the food category — **witnessing** a 26 basis points **quicken**ing in inflation to 8.63%. **Data** from the Department of Consumer Affairs' Price Monitoring Division **shows** the average price of rice was 14.3% **steeper** as on May 14 than on May 14, 2023. And the price of wheat was 6.4% higher from a year earlier, **signalling** that **respite** on the cereals **front is unlikely** in the near term. April's **soaring** temperatures also kept inflation in vegetables, particularly **vulnerable** as **perishable** produce, in double digits for a sixth **straight** month at 27.8%. Price gains in pulses too offered little **succour** as they extended their stay in double digits to an eleventh month. And the Consumer Affairs department's data show **prices** of all the five key dals — gram, tur, urad, moong and masoor — **continued** to rise **appreciably** as on May 14. With live water storage at the country's 150 **reservoirs dwindling** to 27% of capacity as on May 9 and **trailing** both the year-earlier and 10-year average levels significantly, the **outlook** for price **stability rides** almost entirely **on** the forecast 'normal monsoon' delivering **spatially** and **temporally** well-distributed rains in the coming months. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Respite** (noun) – Relief, break, pause, intermission, reprieve राहत
2. **Undermine** (verb) – Subvert, weaken, sabotage, erode, impair कमजोर करना
3. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, constancy, firmness, security, equilibrium स्थिरता
4. **Flatter to deceive** (phrase) – appear promising but ultimately disappoint. आशाजनक प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन अंततः निराश करना
5. **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** (noun) – A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food, and medical care उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक
6. **Provisional** (adjective) – Temporary, interim, conditional, tentative, subject to confirmation अस्थायी
7. **Headline** (adjective) – Main, principal, leading, primary, foremost प्रमुख
8. **Spectrum** (noun) – Range, gamut, span, scope, extent श्रेणी
9. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, compose, make up, comprise, establish बनाना
10. **Fractionally** (adverb) – Slightly, marginally, minimally, insignificantly, to a small degree थोड़ा
11. **Mask** (verb) – Conceal, hide, disguise, cover, obscure छिपाना
12. **Disconcerting** (adjective) – Disturbing, unsettling, troubling, alarming, unnerving चिंताजनक
13. **Acceleration** (noun) – Speeding up, hastening, quickening, increase in speed, surge तेजी
14. **Quicken** (verb) – Accelerate, hasten, speed up, stimulate, spur की गति बढ़ना
15. **Basis point** (noun) – 100 basis point = 1%
16. **Preceding** (adjective) – Previous, prior, earlier, antecedent, former पिछले
17. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, velocity, momentum गति
18. **Accelerate** (verb) – Speed up, hasten, quicken, advance, increase in speed तेजी करना
19. **Fare** (verb) – Perform, manage, get along, cope, do fare करना
20. **Counterpart** (noun) – Equivalent, peer, match, equal, analogue समकक्ष
21. **Reflect** (verb) – Indicate, show, demonstrate, reveal, manifest दिखाना
22. **Reading** (noun) – Measurement, record, figure, statistic, data माप

23. **Hinterland** (noun) – Backcountry, rural area, inland region, interior, countryside
आंतरिक भाग
24. **Widening** (adjective) – Broadening, expanding, enlarging, increasing, extending
बढ़ती
25. **Divergence** (noun) – Difference, variation, deviation, separation, disparity
विचलन
26. **Sizzling** (adjective) – Scorching, very hot, burning, searing, sweltering
झुलसाने वाला
27. **Disconcerting** (adjective) – Disturbing, unsettling, troubling, alarming, unnerving
परेशान करने वाला
28. **Means** (noun) – Method, way, manner, mode, technique
साधन
29. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, achieve, accomplish
पूरा करना
30. **Wide-ranging** (adjective) – Extensive, comprehensive, broad, all-encompassing, far-reaching
व्यापक
31. **Weight** (noun) – It refers to what weightage something carries out of the total. For example:- in an exam there is 5 subject of total marks 100 out of which English subject 20 marks so the weightage of English is 20%.
32. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, notice, experience, perceive
देखना
33. **Steep** (adjective) – Sharp, high, precipitous, abrupt, drastic
तीव्र
34. **Signal** (verb) – Indicate, show, signify, point to, mark
संकेत करना
35. **Front** (noun) – Area, field, sector, domain, realm
मोर्चा
36. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, questionable, not expected, implausible
असंभव
37. **Soaring** (adjective) – Rising, increasing, climbing, escalating, skyrocketing
बढ़ता हुआ
38. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Susceptible, exposed, defenseless, at risk, fragile
कमजोर
39. **Perishable** (adjective) – (especially of food) likely to decay or go bad quickly
सड़ने योग्य
40. **Straight** (adjective) – Consecutive, continuous, uninterrupted, successive, in a row
लगातार
41. **Succour** (noun) – Aid, help, assistance, relief, support
सहायता
42. **Appreciably** (adverb) – Noticeably, significantly, considerably, perceptibly, markedly
सराहनीय ढंग से
43. **Reservoir** (noun) – Storage, tank, lake, pool, basin
जलाशय

44. **Dwindle** (verb) – Decrease, diminish, shrink, reduce, lessen घट जाना
45. **Trail** (verb) – Lag, follow, drag behind, be behind, track पीछा करना
46. **Outlook** (noun) – Forecast, expectation, prospect, view, perspective दृष्टिकोण
47. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, constancy, firmness, security, equilibrium स्थिरता
48. **Ride** (on) (phrasal verb) – Depend on, hinge on, rest on, rely on, be contingent upon निर्भर करना
49. **Spatially** (adverb) – With regard to space, in terms of area, geographically, regionally, locationally स्थानिक रूप से
50. **Temporally** (adverb) – With regard to time, in terms of timing, chronologically, time-wise, sequentially समयानुसार

Summary of the Editorial

1. April's retail inflation data suggested a slight decline, with the CPI-based headline inflation at 4.83%, down from 4.85% in March.
2. This marginal decrease masked a more troubling acceleration in food price inflation.
3. The Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) rose to 8.7%, up by 18 basis points from March, hitting a four-month high.
4. The month-on-month rate of food inflation also increased to 0.74% from 0.16% in March.
5. Rural consumers experienced higher inflation rates than urban consumers, with rural CPI at 5.43% and urban CPI at 4.11%.
6. Food price inflation for rural consumers was 8.75%, compared to 8.56% for urban consumers.
7. The disparity in food inflation impacts rural areas more severely due to essential expenditure on food.
8. Cereals, with the highest weight in the food category, saw a 26 basis points increase in inflation to 8.63%.
9. The average price of rice increased by 14.3% year-on-year as of May 14.
10. Wheat prices rose by 6.4% year-on-year, indicating no immediate respite for cereal prices.
11. April's high temperatures contributed to vegetable inflation remaining in double digits at 27.8% for the sixth consecutive month.
12. Pulses also maintained double-digit inflation for the eleventh month, with significant price rises in gram, tur, urad, moong, and masoor dals.
13. The live water storage in India's 150 reservoirs dropped to 27% of capacity as of May 9, below both the previous year and the 10-year average.
14. Price stability now largely depends on the forecasted 'normal monsoon' delivering well-distributed rains.
15. The editorial highlights the ongoing challenge of food inflation undermining broader price stability in the economy.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary reason rural consumers experienced higher food price gains compared to their urban counterparts, as mentioned in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Rural consumers are less affected by food inflation due to local food production.
 - B. Urban areas have better access to food subsidies which mitigate the impact of food price inflation.
 - C. Rural consumers face greater food price inflation due to the compounded effects of a weak monsoon and high temperatures.
 - D. Urban consumers have a higher purchasing power which offsets the impact of food price inflation.
2. **Based on the passage, what is the chronological order of events leading to higher food price inflation in rural areas?**
 - A. Weak monsoon, lower food production, higher food prices, rural consumers facing higher inflation.
 - B. Higher food prices, weak monsoon, rural consumers facing higher inflation, lower food production.
 - C. Rural consumers facing higher inflation, weak monsoon, higher food prices, lower food production.
 - D. Lower food production, weak monsoon, rural consumers facing higher inflation, higher food prices.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Concerned
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Humorous
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The impact of a weak monsoon on rural economies.
 - B. The differential inflation rates between urban and rural areas.
 - C. The persistent issue of rising food prices and its implications.
 - D. The effectiveness of government policies in controlling inflation.
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be drawn regarding the trend in food prices?**
 - (i) The increase in rice prices has been more significant than that of wheat over the past year.
 - (ii) The price stability of pulses is more volatile than that of cereals.
 - (iii) A well-distributed monsoon is crucial for mitigating the current food price inflation.
 - A. i and ii only
 - B. ii and iii only
 - C. i and iii only
 - D. i, ii, and iii
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Someone who dishonestly pretends to deceive under an assumed character

- A. Imposter
B. Imitator
C. Explorer
D. Imbecile
7. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**
A. Today is sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
B. Today is a sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
C. Today is the sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
D. Today is sixth day of our workshop. All participants are highly enthusiastic.
A. D
B. C
C. B
D. A
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Was the conference not attended by them?
A. Did they not attend the conference?
B. Does they not attend the conference?
C. Do they not attend the conference?
D. Do they attend the conference?
9. **Select the option that express the given sentence in active voice.**
Was the beggar not being beaten by her?
A. Was not she beating the beggar?
B. Was she beating the beggar?
C. Was the beggar beaten by her?
D. Was she not beating the beggar?
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
Neither John nor Simon are coming to the meeting,
A. were coming to the meeting
B. No substitution
C. are coming to meeting
D. is coming to the meeting
11. **The given sentence has some words with incorrect spellings. Select the most appropriate option that corrects the spellings.**
Being a milionaire, he is leading a luxurius life.
A. Being a millioneire, he is leading a luxrious life.
B. Being a millionaire, he is leading a luxurious life.
C. Being a millionaire, he is leeding a luxurious life.
D. Being a millinaire, he is leading a luxurious life.
12. **Select the option that is similar in meaning to the given word.**
Hapless
A. Happy

- B. Unfortunate
C. Fortunate
D. Distasteful
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I find that students nowadays are not interested in _____ letters by hand.
A. righting
B. rioting
C. rating
D. Writing
14. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Consultancy
B. Constitution
C. Conspirasy
D. Configuration
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**
Waver between different opinions or actions
A. Sway
B. Viaduct
C. Thrifty
D. Vacillate
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who looks at the negative side of everything
A. Optimist
B. Activist
C. Racist
D. Pessimist
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Taking a bull by the horns
A. Wearing a skull cap
B. To decapitate a bull for beef
C. To make a stupid decision thinking it to be daring
D. To deal with a difficult situation in a very direct or confident way
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
Heavy outfits make the movement of trekkers sluggish.
A. Active
B. Distorted
C. Eye catching
D. Comfortable
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The family is neither interested in selling the house or rebuilding it.
A. yet rebuilding

- B. not only rebuilding
- C. nor rebuilding
- D. but also rebuilding

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**

She had the temerity to call her teacher a liar.

- A. impudence
- B. tedious
- C. taciturn
- D. Trenchant

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The (1) _____ of climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing the world today. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events and melting ice caps are just a few of the (2) _____ of a changing climate. To combat this, many countries have pledged to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, but progress has been slow. In addition, some people are still sceptical of the (3) _____ of climate change or believe that it's a natural occurrence that humans can't do much about. However, scientists agree that urgent action is needed to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. This includes not only reducing emissions but also adapting to the changes that have already (4) _____. This might involve building sea walls to protect against rising sea levels, planting drought-resistant crops or developing new technologies to remove carbon from the atmosphere. Ultimately, addressing climate change will require a (5) _____ effort from individuals, governments and businesses around the world.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. advantage
- B. challenge
- C. solution
- D. Aspect

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. benefits
- B. advancements
- C. consequences
- D. Improvements

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. fiction
- B. myth
- C. reality
- D. Deception

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. ceasing
- B. reversing

- C. occurred
- D. Stabilizing

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. joint
- B. individual
- C. solitary
- D. separate

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- C) Rural consumers face greater food price inflation due to the compounded effects of a weak monsoon and high temperatures.**

A is incorrect because the passage highlights that rural consumers experienced higher food price gains, not less.

B is incorrect as there is no mention of food subsidies in the passage affecting urban consumers.

C is correct as the passage states that rural consumers are struggling due to a weak monsoon and high temperatures, leading to higher food price inflation.

D is incorrect as the passage focuses on the price impact rather than purchasing power.
- A) Weak monsoon, lower food production, higher food prices, rural consumers facing higher inflation.**

A is correct as the passage implies that the weak monsoon led to lower food production, which then resulted in higher food prices, causing rural consumers to face higher inflation.

B is incorrect because it misplaces the sequence of events; higher food prices are a result, not a cause, of the weak monsoon.

C is incorrect as it starts with rural consumers facing higher inflation, which is the outcome, not the initiating event.

D is incorrect because the sequence does not logically follow from the passage; the weak monsoon leads to lower food production, which then results in higher food prices and inflation.
- B) Concerned**

A Incorrect. The passage focuses on the persistent and worsening issue of food inflation, which is not presented in a positive or hopeful manner.

B Correct. The passage conveys a sense of worry and urgency regarding the rising food prices and their impact, especially on rural consumers.

C Incorrect. The tone is far from indifferent; it emphasizes the seriousness of the issue with detailed statistics and impacts.

D Incorrect. There is no humor in the passage; it discusses economic challenges in a serious and concerned tone.
- C) The persistent issue of rising food prices and its implications**

A) Incorrect: While mentioned, it is not the main focus of the passage. It is one of the factors contributing to food inflation.

B) Incorrect: This is discussed, but it serves to illustrate the broader issue of food price inflation.

- C) Correct: The passage centers around the ongoing problem of food price inflation and its various impacts, particularly on rural consumers.
- D) Incorrect: The passage does not focus on government policies or their effectiveness but rather on the data and implications of rising food prices.
5. C) **i and iii only**
 Option i is correct because the passage states that the price of rice increased by 14.3% compared to wheat's 6.4% increase.
 Option iii is correct because the passage mentions that the outlook for price stability relies on the forecast 'normal monsoon' delivering well-distributed rains.
 Option ii is incorrect. While pulses have had a prolonged price increase, the passage does not compare their volatility to that of cereals explicitly.
6. A) **Imposter** (noun) – Someone who dishonestly pretends to be someone else, deceiving under an assumed character. धोखाधड़ी करनेवाला
- **Imitator** (noun) – Someone who mimics or copies the behavior or actions of another. अनुकरण करनेवाला
 - **Explorer** (noun) – A person who explores an unfamiliar area; an adventurer. अन्वेषक
 - **Imbecile** (noun) – A person of moderate to severe intellectual disability having a mental age of from three to seven years. मूर्ख
7. B) **'Today is a sixth day'** के बदले 'Today is the sixth day' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'sixth' एक specific sequence को दर्शाता है और इसके साथ definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'Today is the sixth day' will be used instead of 'Today is a sixth day' because 'sixth' indicates a specific sequence and is used with the definite article 'the'.
8. A) Did they not attend the conference?
9. D) Was she not beating the beggar?
10. D) **'are coming'** के बदले 'is coming' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब 'Neither...nor' का प्रयोग दो subjects के साथ किया जाता है तो verb दूसरे subject के अनुसार होती है और यहां पर दूसरा subject 'Simon' singular है।
- 'is coming' will be used instead of 'are coming' because when 'Neither...nor' is used with two subjects, the verb agrees with the second subject, and here the second subject 'Simon' is singular.
11. B) **'millionaire'** के बदले 'millionaire' का प्रयोग होगा और 'luxurius' के बदले 'luxurious' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'millionaire' will be corrected to 'millionaire' and 'luxurius' will be corrected to 'luxurious'.

12. B) **Hapless** (adjective) – Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated, doomed. दुर्भाग्यशाली

Synonym: Unfortunate (adjective) – Having or marked by bad fortune; unlucky. अभाग्यशाली

- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, delighted, pleased. प्रसन्न
- **Fortunate** (adjective) – Favored by or involving good luck or fortune, lucky. भाग्यशाली
- **Distasteful** (adjective) – Causing dislike or aversion; unpleasant, disagreeable. अप्रिय

13. D) 'Writing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "writing" का अर्थ होता है हाथ से पत्र या किसी अन्य विषय को लिखना। जबकि 'Righting' का अर्थ है सही करना, 'Rioting' का अर्थ है दंगा फैलाना, और 'Rating' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Writing' should be used because it means to pen down letters or any other subject by hand. Whereas, 'Righting' means to correct, 'Rioting' implies causing a riot, and 'Rating' means to evaluate, which don't fit in this context.

14. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Conspiracy'. The correct spelling is 'Conspiracy' which means "a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful" साजिश, षड्यंत्र.

15. D) **Vacillate** (verb) – To waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive.

अनिश्चितता में होना

- **Sway** (verb) – To move or cause to move slowly or rhythmically backward and forward or from side to side. डोलना
- **Viaduct** (noun) – A long bridgelike structure, typically a series of arches, carrying a road or railway across a valley or other low ground. पुल
- **Thrifty** (adjective) – Using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully. मितव्ययी/ किफायती

16. D) **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen. निराशावादी

- **Optimist** (noun) – A person who is hopeful and confident about the future. आशावादी
- **Activist** (noun) – A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change. कार्यकर्ता
- **Racist** (noun) – A person who believes in racism, the idea that one race is superior to others. जातिवादी

17. D) **Taking a bull by the horns** (idiom) – To deal with a difficult situation in a very direct or confident way कठिन परिस्थिति का सामना करना।

18. A) **Sluggish** (adjective) – Lacking energy or alertness, slow-moving, lethargic, inactive. धीमा

Antonym: Active (adjective) – Engaged in action, energetic, lively, alert. सक्रिय

- **Distorted** (adjective) – Pulled or twisted out of shape, misrepresented, deformed. विकृत
- **Eye catching** (adjective) – Visually appealing, striking, attractive. आकर्षक
- **Comfortable** (adjective) – Providing a feeling of physical well-being or relief, cozy, snug. सुविधाजनक

19. C) '**or rebuilding**' के बदले '**nor rebuilding**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**neither**' का उपयोग होते हुए '**or**' का नहीं होता; '**neither**' और '**nor**' साथ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे— He neither eats meat nor drinks wine.

- '**nor rebuilding**' will be used instead of '**or rebuilding**' because when '**neither**' is used, '**or**' is not used; '**neither**' and '**nor**' are used together. Like— He neither eats meat nor drinks wine.

20. A) **Temerity** (noun) – Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity. साहस

Synonym: **Impudence** (noun) – The quality of being impudent; impertinence, audacity. धृष्टता

- **Tedious** (adjective) – Too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous. थकाऊ
- **Taciturn** (adjective) – (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little. अल्पभाषी
- **Trenchant** (adjective) – Vigorous or incisive in expression or style; sharp, clear-cut. मर्मभेदी

21. B) '**Challenge**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "challenge" का अर्थ होता है कोई कठिन समस्या जिसका समाधान करना आवश्यक है। जबकि '**Advantage**' का अर्थ है लाभ, '**Solution**' का अर्थ है समाधान, और '**Aspect**' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण या पहलू, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Challenge** should be used because it refers to a difficult problem that needs to be addressed. In contrast, '**Advantage**' means a benefit, '**Solution**' means a resolution, and '**Aspect**' refers to a perspective or facet, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. C) '**Consequences**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "consequences" का अर्थ होता है परिणाम। जबकि '**Benefits**' का अर्थ है फायदा, '**Advancements**' का अर्थ है प्रगति या उन्नति, और '**Improvements**' का अर्थ है सुधार या बेहतरी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Consequences**' should be used because it means outcomes or results of a particular action or situation. Whereas, '**Benefits**' means advantages, '**Advancements**' implies

progress or development, and 'Improvements' signifies betterment or enhancement, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) '**Reality**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reality" का अर्थ होता है वास्तविकता या सच्चाई। जबकि 'Fiction' का अर्थ होता है कल्पित कथा, 'Myth' का अर्थ है मिथक, और 'Deception' का अर्थ है धोखा या छल, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

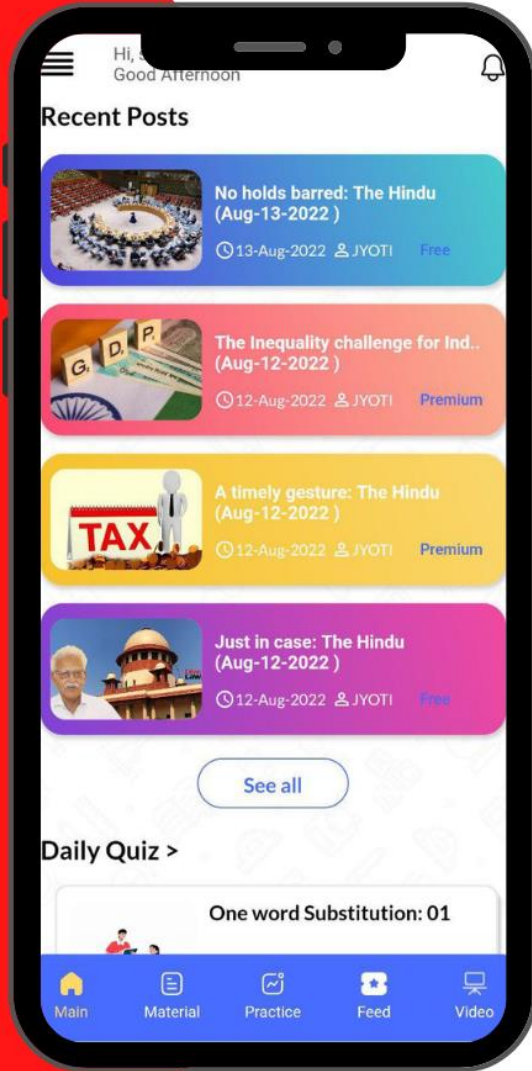
- '**Reality**' should be used because it refers to a state of things as they actually exist. Whereas, 'Fiction' means something that is imagined, 'Myth' refers to a traditional or legendary story, and 'Deception' means misleading or tricking, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Occurred**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "occurred" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना का होना या सम्भव होना। जबकि 'Ceasing' का अर्थ है रुकना, 'Reversing' का अर्थ है उलटना, और 'Stabilizing' का अर्थ है स्थिर करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Occurred**' should be used because it refers to an event or situation that has taken place. Whereas, 'Ceasing' means to stop, 'Reversing' means to turn back, and 'Stabilizing' implies making steady, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Joint**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "joint" का अर्थ होता है संयुक्त या मिलकर किया जाने वाला। पाठ में बताया गया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन को संबोधित करने के लिए व्यक्तिगत, सरकारों, और व्यवसायों के संयुक्त प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। 'Individual' का अर्थ होता है व्यक्तिगत, 'Solitary' का अर्थ होता है अकेला और 'Separate' का अर्थ है अलग, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Joint**' should be used because it means combined or undertaken by two or more parties. The passage suggests that addressing climate change will need collaborative efforts from individuals, governments, and businesses. Whereas, 'Individual' means personal, 'Solitary' means alone, and 'Separate' means distinct, which don't fit in this context.



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