

Hot as Hades

The Indian Meteorological Department has **forecast severe** heatwave, **leading to** high health risk

As if the **scorching** sensation on the skin and **mercury's validation** of the heat and humidity were not enough, the Weatherman has issued a **stark** warning for northwest India, forecasting a severe heatwave with a high health risk over the next week. The announcement comes as temperatures continue to **soar**, **posing** significant challenges to people's **wellbeing** and safety. With temperatures likely to reach **alarming** levels, the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) advisory **underscores** the **urgency** for residents, authorities and healthcare providers to take **proactive** measures to **mitigate** their impact. Heatwaves are characterised by **prolonged** periods of excessively high temperatures, **often accompanied** by high humidity levels, which can **exacerbate** the risk of heat-related illnesses and even **fatalities**. **Northwest India**, comprising States such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, **is** particularly **susceptible** to extreme heat events due to its geographical location. **Prolonged exposure** to high temperatures can lead to various **ailments**, including **exhaustion**, **heatstroke**, **dehydration** and **cramps**. **Vulnerable populations** – such as the elderly, children, pregnant women and those with **pre-existing** health conditions – **are** at **heightened** risk during such extreme weather conditions. Heat-related illnesses can **manifest** swiftly and **escalate** rapidly, **necessitating prompt** medical attention. **Symptoms** such as **dizziness**, **nausea**, rapid heartbeat, confusion and **fainting** **should** not be taken lightly. Of course, one cannot fight Nature but one can always be prepared to minimise its **ill effects**.

To **mitigate** the **adverse** effects of the IMD forecast, it is essential to launch **comprehensive** public awareness campaigns to educate residents on the risks and **preventive** measures of heatwaves. **As a thumb rule**, those living on **pavements** and in **shanties** are at bigger health risk. **Establishing** cooling centres with air conditioning, fans and **hydration** facilities will provide **critical** relief to the vulnerable population. **Encouraging** people to stay **hydrated** and **seek** shelter in cool, **shaded** areas during peak heat hours **is vital**. The old system of **piyaus** is **long gone**; instead, now only bottled water is available. The Government must set up **water kiosks** so that people can get free, clean drinking water **on the go**. Additionally, urban planning strategies that **incorporate** green spaces, tree cover and reflective surfaces can **mitigate** the urban **heat island effect** and enhance thermal comfort in urban environments. During summers, water **scarcity** and power cuts turn things worse. The authorities must ensure that **load shedding** is kept to a minimum and clean drinking water is available; otherwise the **chances** of **outbreak** of **waterborne** diseases **are** high. As northwest India **braces for** a severe heatwave, prioritising public health and safety is **paramount**. The IMD **forecast** serves as a crucial reminder to remain **vigilant**, stay informed and make **concerted** efforts to mitigate the risks. We have **braved** many **adversities**; this too will pass!

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Hot as Hades** (phrase) – Extremely hot, unbearably hot अत्यधिक गर्म
2. **Forecast** (noun) – Prediction, projection, estimate, outlook, prognosis भविष्यवाणी
3. **Severe** (adjective) – Acute, intense, extreme, harsh, grave गंभीर
4. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, induce वजह बनना
5. **Scorching** (adjective) – Blistering, burning, searing, boiling, sizzling जलाने वाला
6. **Mercury** (noun) – Used to refer to the temperature as measured by a thermometer पारा
7. **Validation** (noun) – Confirmation, verification, corroboration, substantiation, authentication पुष्टि
8. **Stark** (adjective) – Harsh, clear, sharp, unambiguous, distinct स्पष्ट
9. **Soar** (verb) – Rise, increase, escalate, surge, climb बढ़ना
10. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, constitute, produce, generate उत्पन्न करना
11. **Wellbeing** (noun) – Health, welfare, wellness, prosperity, comfort कुशलता
12. **Alarming** (adjective) – Frightening, disturbing, shocking, distressing, worrisome चिंताजनक
13. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, underline जोर देना
14. **Urgency** (noun) – Importance, necessity, exigency, immediacy, criticality अत्यावश्यकता
15. **Proactive** (adjective) – Preemptive, anticipatory, preventive, forward-thinking, preemptory सक्रिय
16. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, diminish, lessen, relieve कम करना
17. **Prolonged** (adjective) – Extended, lengthy, protracted, sustained, chronic लम्बे समय तक
18. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, commonly, repeatedly, habitually अक्सर
19. **Accompany** (verb) – Attend, follow, coexist, supplement, escort साथ आना
20. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, heighten, amplify बिगाड़ना
21. **Fatality** (noun) – Death, casualty, demise, mortality, loss मौत
22. **Susceptible** (to) (adjective) – Vulnerable, prone, liable, inclined, predisposed प्रवृत्त
23. **Prolonged** (adjective) – Extended, lengthy, protracted, sustained, chronic लम्बे समय तक
24. **Exposure** (noun) – Contact, subjection, vulnerability, openness, revelation संपर्क

25. **Ailment** (noun) – Illness, sickness, disease, disorder, affliction बीमारी
26. **Exhaustion** (noun) – Fatigue, weariness, tiredness, depletion, burnout थकावट
27. **Heatstroke** (noun) – A condition caused by excessive exposure to high temperatures तापाघात
28. **Dehydration** (noun) – A condition caused by excessive loss of body water निर्जलीकरण
29. **Cramp** (noun) – Spasm, contraction, stiffness, tightening, pain मरोड़
30. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Susceptible, at risk, exposed, unprotected, defenseless असुरक्षित
31. **Pre-existing** (adjective) – Prior, existing, previous, antecedent, already present पहले से मौजूद
32. **Heightened** (adjective) – Increased, intensified, raised, elevated, enhanced बढ़ा हुआ
33. **Manifest** (verb) – Show, display, reveal, exhibit, demonstrate प्रकट करना
34. **Escalate** (verb) – Intensify, increase, heighten, expand, magnify बढ़ाना
35. **Necessitate** (verb) – Require, demand, compel, entail, mandate आवश्यक बनाना
36. **Prompt** (adjective) – Quick, immediate, timely, rapid, swift तुरन्त
37. **Dizziness** (noun) – Vertigo, lightheadedness, giddiness, wooziness, unsteadiness चक्कर
38. **Nausea** (noun) – Sickness, queasiness, vomiting sensation, unease, upset पेट खराब होना
39. **Fainting** (noun) – Syncope, blackout, collapse, passing out, unconsciousness बेहोशी
40. **Ill effect** (noun) – A detrimental or harmful effect. हानिकारक प्रभाव
41. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, diminish, lessen, relieve कम करना
42. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, harmful, negative, detrimental, disadvantageous प्रतिकूल
43. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Thorough, complete, extensive, all-inclusive, detailed व्यापक
44. **Preventive** (adjective) – Protective, precautionary, preemptive, deterrent, safeguarding निवारक
45. **As a thumb rule** (phrase) – As a general rule, typically, generally speaking सामान्य नियम के रूप में
46. **Pavement** (noun) – Sidewalk, footpath, walkway, path, trail फुटपाथ
47. **Shanty** (noun) – Shack, hut, cabin, shelter, hovel झोंपड़ी

48. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, create, found, institute, build स्थापित करना
49. **Hydration** (noun) – The process of providing or receiving adequate water supply जलयोजन
50. **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, vital, essential, important, key महत्वपूर्ण
51. **Hydrated** (adjective) – Well-watered, moist, refreshed, replenished, quenched जलयुक्त
52. **Seek** (verb) – Look for, search for, pursue, strive for, attempt to find तलाश करना
53. **Shaded** (adjective) – Sheltered, covered, shadowed, screened, protected छायांकित
54. **Vital** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, necessary, indispensable, fundamental आवश्यक
55. **Piyaus** (noun) – Traditional drinking water fountains or stations पारंपरिक पीने का पानी स्थल
56. **Long gone** (phrase) – No longer existing, disappeared, vanished, extinct, bygone गायब
57. **Water kiosk** (noun) – A small stand or booth providing drinking water पानी की दुकान
58. **On the go** (phrase) – In a hurry, while moving, continuously busy चलते-फिरते
59. **Incorporate** (verb) – Include, integrate, combine, assimilate, blend शामिल करना
60. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, diminish, lessen, relieve कम करना
61. **Heat island effect** (noun) – The phenomenon where urban areas become significantly warmer than their rural surroundings due to human activities गर्मी द्वीप प्रभाव
62. **Scarcity** (noun) – Shortage, lack, insufficiency, dearth, deficiency कमी
63. **Load shedding** (noun) – the deliberate shutdown of electric power in a part or parts of a power-distribution system बिजली की कटौती
64. **Outbreak** (noun) – Sudden occurrence, eruption, surge, onset, flare-up प्रकोप
65. **Waterborne** (adjective) – Carried or transmitted by water जलजनित
66. **Brace for** (phrasal verb) – Prepare for, get ready for, anticipate, gear up for तैयार होना
67. **Paramount** (adjective) – Supreme, most important, primary, chief, foremost सर्वोपरि
68. **Vigilant** (adjective) – Watchful, alert, attentive, observant, cautious चौकस
69. **Concerted** (adjective) – Coordinated, joint, collective, united, cooperative संयुक्त
70. **Brave** (verb) – Endure, face, confront, withstand, bear सामना करना

71. **Adversity** (noun) – Hardship, difficulty, misfortune, trouble, challenge विपत्ति

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has forecasted a severe heatwave in northwest India, posing a high health risk.
2. Temperatures are expected to reach alarming levels, creating significant challenges to well-being and safety.
3. The IMD advisory highlights the urgency for residents, authorities, and healthcare providers to take proactive measures.
4. Heatwaves are characterized by prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, often accompanied by high humidity.
5. Northwest India, including Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, and parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, is particularly vulnerable due to its geographical location.
6. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures can cause exhaustion, heatstroke, dehydration, and cramps.
7. Vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, children, pregnant women, and those with pre-existing conditions, are at greater risk.
8. Symptoms of heat-related illnesses include dizziness, nausea, rapid heartbeat, confusion, and fainting, requiring prompt medical attention.
9. Public awareness campaigns are essential to educate residents on the risks and preventive measures of heatwaves.
10. Establishing cooling centers with air conditioning, fans, and hydration facilities is crucial for providing relief.
11. Encouraging hydration and seeking shelter in cool, shaded areas during peak heat hours is vital.
12. The Government should set up water kiosks to provide free, clean drinking water, replacing the old system of piyaus.
13. Urban planning strategies should incorporate green spaces, tree cover, and reflective surfaces to mitigate the urban heat island effect.
14. Ensuring minimal load shedding and availability of clean drinking water is essential to prevent waterborne diseases.
15. The IMD forecast is a reminder to remain vigilant, stay informed, and make concerted efforts to mitigate the risks of the impending heatwave.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, why is northwest India particularly susceptible to extreme heat events?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The region has a predominantly cold climate that contrasts sharply with occasional heatwaves, causing more severe health impacts.
 - B. Northwest India has a geographical location that makes it more prone to prolonged periods of high temperatures and high humidity.
 - C. The region lacks adequate healthcare infrastructure to manage heat-related illnesses effectively during heatwaves.
 - D. The cultural practices in northwest India make people less likely to take preventive measures against heat-related illnesses.
2. **What proactive measures should be taken to mitigate the impact of the severe heatwave as suggested by the passage?**
 - A. Relocating to cooler regions until the heatwave subsides.
 - B. Increasing outdoor activities to acclimate to the higher temperatures.
 - C. Ensuring vulnerable populations have access to adequate hydration, shade, and medical care.
 - D. Ignoring the symptoms of heat-related illnesses as they are usually mild and resolve on their own.
3. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be made about the potential impact of heatwaves on urban areas?**
 - A. Heatwaves in urban areas will primarily affect those who work indoors due to inadequate cooling facilities.
 - B. Urban areas will experience less impact from heatwaves because of advanced infrastructure and access to bottled water.
 - C. Urban areas are at higher risk of heatwaves due to factors like limited green spaces, urban heat islands, and inadequate access to free drinking water.
 - D. Urban areas will remain unaffected by heatwaves as long as public awareness campaigns are conducted.
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic and hopeful
 - B. Urgent and cautionary
 - C. Indifferent and apathetic
 - D. Humorous and light-hearted
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The Indian Meteorological Department's technological advancements in weather forecasting
 - B. The significance of urban planning in mitigating heatwave effects
 - C. The severe health risks and preventive measures associated with the upcoming heatwave in northwest India
 - D. The historical resilience of northwest India in facing natural adversities

6. **What are the specific health risks and symptoms associated with the prolonged exposure to high temperatures during a heatwave, as mentioned in the passage?**
- A. Increased risk of viral infections, weakened immune system, and chronic fatigue, necessitating regular check-ups and antiviral medications.
 - B. Dehydration, exhaustion, heatstroke, and cramps, with symptoms such as dizziness, nausea, rapid heartbeat, confusion, and fainting.
 - C. Respiratory issues, skin allergies, and increased susceptibility to infections, requiring frequent use of air purifiers and antihistamines.
 - D. Muscle weakness, joint pain, and lower metabolic rates, highlighting the importance of maintaining a high-protein diet and regular exercise routine.
7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.
I just went to Bali on a backpacking trip and did everything by the ear without any itinerary.
- A. by spreading rumors
 - B. by improvisation
 - C. while criticising
 - D. by asking
8. Select the option that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word.
Jubilant
- A. Proud
 - B. Thoughtful
 - C. Gay
 - D. Melancholic
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Changing secret and coded messages in a readable form
- A. Decoupling
 - B. Encoding
 - C. Decoding
 - D. Encrypting
10. Identify and correct the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the given sentence.
Successful people often have a role modal who inspired them to greatness.
- A. gratenes
 - B. succesful
 - C. inspaired
 - D. model
11. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom
After losing the lead, the second runner was close on the heels of the first one.
- A. Right behind
 - B. Far away
 - C. To take a long time
 - D. To start over
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is attracting the attention of entrepreneurs, political leaders, and policymakers the world over.
- Q. For instance, AI tools can assist parliamentarians in preparing responses for legislators, enhancing research quality, obtaining information about any Bill, preparing briefs, providing information on particular House rules, legislative drafting, amendments, interventions, etc.
- R. Most mature democracies are now using AI tools for better pieces of legislation and parliamentary procedures.
- S. They can also empower legislators to make informed decisions by having access to insights into citizen grievances, media opinions, and voices of citizen-centric associations.
- A. PSQR B.PSRQ C.SRQP D.PRQS
- 13. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. When Delhi was subjected to the second phase of the odd-even rule in May 2016, a BJP MP from Assam trotted on horseback to the Parliament.
- Q. R.P. Sharma managed to turn a few heads by way of his unique protest.
- R. Delhi has been shrouded by smog once again! Experts and the layman alike are scouting for a solution
- S. Though the point was meant to be taken as an opposition to the traffic policy, he set me thinking by displaying a placard saying "Pollution Free Vehicle".
- A. RPQS B.RSPQ C. PSRQ D.PRQS
- 14. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. It was the late evening of my early research scholar life.
- Q. My mother called me enquiring about the day and warned that if I skipped lunch again, she won't talk to me. Mothers and mosquitoes never stop bugging.
- R. Packing my charger and earphones, I was about to leave the cabin.
- S. After mailing my supervisor about my completion of tasks, I was dismissed for the day.
- A. RSPQ B.PSRQ C.RPSQ D.RQSP
- 15. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. In the two mornings before the train reached Delhi, I used to buy The Hindu from newspaper vendors and devour it fully.
- Q. In 2000, as a student in Delhi, I had to undertake three-day journeys on Kerala Express travelling between home and university.
- R. I used to carry books to while away time.
- S. The train trip used to be so monotonous that time seemed to stand still.
- A. QSPR B.PSQR C.QSRP D.PSRQ
- 16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The company's Trent XWB-84 engines will power the Airbus A350-900s.
- Q. In February 2023, Tata Group's Air India placed an order for 840 aircraft, including 40 A350-900/1000 aircraft from Airbus.
- R. In an interview, India & South Asia president Kishore Jayaraman gives more details.
- S. With this Rolls-Royce bagged its biggest-ever order for Trent XWB-97 engines which will power A350-1000 aircraft.

- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.PRQS D.PQSR

Comprehension

The scientific community is now confident that the material known as LK-99 is not a room-temperature and ambient-pressure superconductor, bringing to a swift close an exciting episode launched by a group of South Korean researchers. There has been no formal conclusion to match the formal announcement that this material could transport an electric current with no resistance in _____1_____ conditions. But the South Koreans and the independent scientists who worked to verify the claim published their findings as preprint papers that were free to read. LK-99's _____2_____ simple composition and availability of instructions to synthesise it prompted scientists outside academia to test the material as well. The pace of developments was _____3_____, but there was soon hype and misinformation. While some reports indicated that the South Korean group had submitted manuscripts explaining their claim to a journal, concerns that the preprint papers were not worth reacting to until the journal had responded missed the point: efforts to validate the claim constituted a better, more organic peer-review process together with attempts by scientists across the world (including India) to replicate the claim in their laboratories. It soon became clear that there were two reasons why the material was no superconductor. First, as conventional superconductors inside a weak magnetic field _____4_____ cooled to induce a superconducting state, they expel the field from their bulk at and under the transition temperature.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.

- A. Consistent
- B. Ambient
- C. Dissent
- D. Argument

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.

- A. Seemingly
- B. Exceedingly
- C. Disappointingly
- D. Simultaneously

19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.

- A. Swing
- B. Exhilarating
- C. Understanding
- D. Undertaking

20. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.

- A. Were
- B. Was
- C. Is
- D. Are

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

_____ droplets settled on top of leaves.

- A. Due
- B. Doe
- C. Do
- D. Dew

22. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word to fill in the blank.

Instead of becoming joyous to hear the breaking news, she became _____ .

- A. melancholic
- B. vengeful
- C. ecstatic
- D. exuberant

23. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The young boy displayed an aptitude on scientific research

- A. aptitude for
- B. aptitude at
- C. aptitude by
- D. aptitude in

24. Select the correct option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

He had given me that book in 1999.

- A. did given me
- B. was given me
- C. gives me
- D. gave me

25. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Predicament

- A. Ease
- B. Quandary
- C. Blessing
- D. Solution

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B) B is correct because the passage explains that northwest India's geographical location makes it particularly susceptible to extreme heat events due to prolonged periods of high temperatures and high humidity.**

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention that the region has a predominantly cold climate.

C is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the adequacy of healthcare infrastructure in the region.

D is incorrect because the passage does not mention cultural practices affecting preventive measures against heat-related illnesses.
- C) C is correct because the passage emphasizes the need for residents, authorities, and healthcare providers to take proactive measures such as ensuring vulnerable populations have access to hydration, shade, and medical care.**

A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest relocating as a measure.

B is incorrect because increasing outdoor activities in high temperatures is likely to worsen heat-related health risks.

D is incorrect because the passage highlights the importance of taking symptoms of heat-related illnesses seriously and seeking prompt medical attention.
- C) C is correct because the passage highlights the higher risk in urban areas due to limited green spaces, urban heat islands, and the absence of free drinking water.**

A is incorrect because the passage suggests that those living on pavements and in shanties are at bigger health risk, not just those who work indoors.

B is incorrect because the passage indicates that urban areas are vulnerable due to the urban heat island effect and lack of access to free drinking water, despite advanced infrastructure.

D is incorrect because public awareness campaigns are important but not sufficient alone to mitigate the impact of heatwaves.
- B. Urgent and cautionary**

'Urgent and cautionary' will be used because it means giving a warning and attracting immediate attention. In the passage, it describes the Indian Meteorological Department issuing a severe heatwave warning that increases health risks, making the tone urgent and cautionary. Whereas, In the passage, it describes the Indian Meteorological Department issuing a severe heatwave warning that increases health risks, making the tone urgent and cautionary. Whereas, 'A. Optimistic and hopeful' means filled with hope and optimism, 'C. Indifferent and apathetic' means uninterested and unresponsive, and 'D. Humorous and light-hearted' means funny and easy-going, which don't fit in this context.

5. **C) The severe health risks and preventive measures associated with the upcoming heatwave in northwest India**

In the passage, it describes the Indian Meteorological Department issuing a severe heatwave warning and outlining measures to prevent its impact, making this the main theme.

6. **B) B is correct because the passage details that prolonged exposure to high temperatures can lead to dehydration, exhaustion, heatstroke, and cramps, with symptoms like dizziness, nausea, rapid heartbeat, confusion, and fainting.**

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention viral infections, weakened immune systems, or chronic fatigue as heatwave-related health risks.

C is incorrect because respiratory issues, skin allergies, and increased susceptibility to infections are not highlighted as primary health risks in the passage.

D is incorrect because muscle weakness, joint pain, and lower metabolic rates are not mentioned in the passage as consequences of heatwaves.

7. B) 'by the ear' के बदले 'by improvisation' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में वाक्य का तात्पर्य है कि कोई योजना बिना किसी निर्धारित योजना के कुछ भी कर रहा है।

- 'by improvisation' will be used instead of 'by the ear' because in this context the sentence means doing something without any set plan; the correct option is B. 'by improvisation'.

8. D) **Jubilant** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing great happiness and triumph, joyful, exultant, rejoicing. उत्साहित

Antonym: **Melancholic** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing pensive sadness, sorrowful, mournful, gloomy. उदास, विषादपूर्ण

- **Indifferent** (adjective) – Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned, uninterested, apathetic.
- **Thoughtful** (adjective) – Engaged in or given to thinking, reflective, contemplative, meditative. सोचने वाला
- **Gay** (adjective) – Happy, cheerful, carefree, joyful. खुश

9. C) **Decoding** (noun) – The process of converting encoded or secret messages into a readable form. गूढ़ संदेशों को पठनीय रूप में बदलने की प्रक्रिया

- **Decoupling** (noun) – The act of detaching or disassociating two or more connected things. वियोजन
- **Encoding** (noun) – The process of converting information into a coded or symbolic form. संकेतिकरण
- **Encrypting** (noun) – The process of converting data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access. एन्क्रिप्शन

10. D) The correct spelling of 'modal' is 'model' which means "a standard or example for imitation or comparison" मानक या तुलना के लिए एक उदाहरण।

11. A) **Close on the heels of** (phrase) – right behind: बिल्कुल साथ में

12. D) **PRQS**

P: Sentence P introduces a topic (AI) which hasn't been mentioned before in the other sentences. Introducing a new topic is a key indicator of a starting sentence in such exercises.

R: Sentence R gives a specific application or usage of AI, specifically in the domain of "mature democracies" and legislation. It expands upon the general idea introduced in sentence P. The term "AI tools" in R refers back to the "Artificial Intelligence (AI)" introduced in P.

Q: The phrase "For instance" at the beginning of Q indicates that this sentence provides a specific example or elaboration of the previous statement. Given that R talks about AI tools in the context of legislation and parliamentary procedures, Q seems to be giving a detailed list of those applications, hence it logically follows R

S: The pronoun "They" at the beginning of S clearly refers to the "AI tools" mentioned in the previous sentences. Since Q is providing specific instances of how AI tools can be useful, S further expands on that list, making it logical for S to follow Q.

13. A) **RPQS**

R: This sentence provides an introduction to the topic by discussing the problem of smog in Delhi.

P: After introducing the issue of smog in Delhi (from R), it makes sense to move to a significant event or reaction related to it. Sentence P tells us about a specific incident that happened in response to a policy (the odd-even rule) meant to combat the issue introduced in R.

Q: It specifies the name of the BJP MP (R.P. Sharma) and describes the impact of his action (turning heads). We often introduce a general statement and then provide specific details, so it's logical for Q to follow P.

S: Sentence S provides further analysis or interpretation of the event and its significance. It gives insight into the intention behind R.P. Sharma's action and even offers a personal reflection from the author's perspective ("he set me thinking").

14. B) **PSRQ**

P: It gives us a temporal setting and introduces a narrative, making it an ideal starting point. The "early research scholar life" also provides a contextual background.

S: The connector "After" provides a clue about the sequence. This sentence logically follows P, since the action of mailing the supervisor and getting dismissed typically occurs during the end of a workday or in the late evening, as mentioned in P.

R: This sentence clearly follows S. After being dismissed for the day (as mentioned in S), the next logical step would be packing up and preparing to leave, which is what this sentence depicts.

Q: It could be inferred that the mother called just as the speaker was about to leave, making it fit perfectly after R

15. **C) QSRP**

Q: Sentence Q gives a time indication – "In 2000". This places it first as it sets the context and timeframe for the entire story.

S: For instance, "the train trip" in S refers to the journey mentioned in Q.

R-P: Also, "I used to" in R and P also fits as a continuation of the activities the narrator undertook during these train trips mentioned in Q.

16. **A) QSPR**

A. QSPR - Q provides the order's introduction, S introduces a new piece of information related to the A350-1000 order, P then clarifies which engines power the A350-900s, and R concludes by offering more details. This sequence is coherent.

B. PSRQ - Starting with P makes the sequence confusing because the Trent XWB-84 engines powering the Airbus A350-900s is mentioned without first introducing the order. The flow isn't logical.

C. PRQS - This option is confusing too. Mentioning the interview (R) immediately after the engines (P) for A350-900s doesn't introduce the larger context which is the order placed by Air India.

D. PQSR - This sequence first mentions the engines for A350-900s and then introduces the order by Air India. This sequence is also not logical as the main event, which is the order by Air India, should be presented first for clarity.

17. **B)** Sentence में 'ambient' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह सामान्य तापमान और वायुमंडलीय दबाव को दर्शाता है। 'Consistent' का अर्थ है स्थिर, 'Dissent' का अर्थ है असहमति और 'Argument' का अर्थ है बहस, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- In the context, 'ambient' is apt as it signifies the conditions under which LK-99 was said to transport electricity without resistance. On the other hand, 'Consistent' implies steady or unchanged, 'Dissent' means disagreement, and 'Argument' signifies a debate or discussion, which don't fit in this context

18. **A)** यहाँ 'seemingly' शब्द का अर्थ है 'आभासित' या 'प्रति होने वाला', और वाक्य में बताया गया है कि LK-99 की संयंत्रण की विधि और सामग्री को देखते हुए, यह आभासित होता था कि यह सहजता से उपलब्ध हो सकता है। अन्य विकल्पों का अर्थ इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Exceedingly' का अर्थ होता है 'अत्यधिक', 'Disappointingly' का अर्थ है 'निराशाजनक रूप में', और 'Simultaneously' का अर्थ है 'समान रूप में', जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।

- 'Seemingly' should be used because it indicates an apparent quality or condition. In the context of the sentence, LK-99's composition and synthesis instructions made it appear to be easily accessible. Whereas, 'Exceedingly' means to a great extent, 'Disappointingly'

means in a way that causes disappointment, and 'Simultaneously' means at the same time, which don't fit in this context.

19. B) 'Exhilarating' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "exhilarating" का अर्थ होता है बहुत ही उत्तरोत्तर या रोमांचक। वाक्य में विकासों की गति को दर्शाया गया है, और जिस तरह से उस गति का वर्णन किया गया है, 'Exhilarating' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Swing' का अर्थ होता है झूला, 'Understanding' का अर्थ है समझ, और 'Undertaking' का अर्थ है कार्य, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Exhilarating' should be used because it means extremely exciting or thrilling. The pace of the developments in the passage is described in a way that suggests it was thrilling, making 'exhilarating' fitting. Whereas, 'Swing' means to move to and fro, 'Understanding' means comprehension, and 'Undertaking' means a task or venture, which aren't suitable in this context.

20. D) 'Conventional superconductors' एक plural है, जिसका अर्थ है कि इसे एक से अधिक संख्या में होता है। जब हम plural subject के साथ कार्य करते हैं, हमें plural verb उपयोग करनी चाहिए। 'Are' एक plural verb, है, इसलिए यह सही है।

'Conventional superconductors' is plural, meaning it refers to more than one in number. When we deal with a plural subject, we should use a plural verb. 'Are' is a plural verb, so it is correct.

A. 'Were' This is a past tense verb, but the sentence is in present tense.

B. 'Was' This is a singular verb, and we need a plural verb.

C. 'Is' This too is a singular verb, and we need a plural verb.

21. D) 'Dew' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence पौधों की पत्तियों पर संकिर्ण बूंदों की चर्चा कर रहा है।

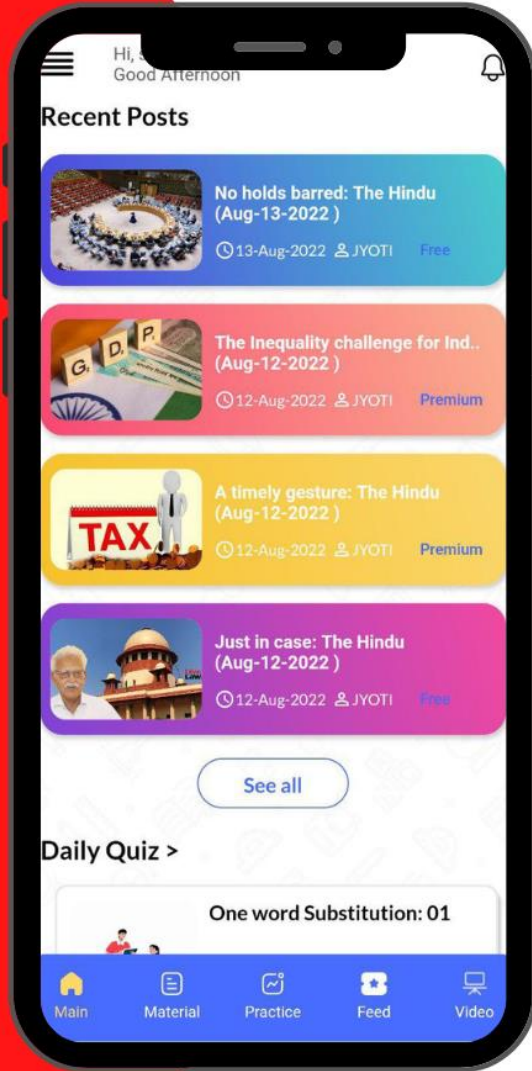
- 'Dew' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the small droplets that settle on the leaves of plants. Here, through "_____ droplets settled on top of leaves", it portrays that natural process where droplets of 'dew' condense on leaves. Thus, "Dew" would be the most appropriate choice.

22. A) **Joyous** (adjective) – Full of happiness and joy, cheerful, delighted, jubilant. खुश

Antonym: **Melancholic** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing pensive sadness, sorrowful, unhappy, mournful. उदास

- **Vengeful** (adjective) – Seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury, vindictive, retaliatory, revengeful. प्रतिशोधी
- **Ecstatic** (adjective) – Feeling overwhelming happiness or joyful excitement, elated, euphoric. बेहद खुश
- **Exuberant** (adjective) – Filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement, ebullient, buoyant, cheerful. उत्साही

23. A) '**aptitude for**' का प्रयोग 'aptitude on' के स्थान पर होगा, क्योंकि किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में रुचि या साक्षरता दर्शाने के लिए "aptitude for" का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He has an aptitude for music.
- '**aptitude for**' will be used instead of 'aptitude on' because "aptitude for" is used to show interest or proficiency in a particular area; Like— He has an aptitude for music.
24. D) '**had given me**' के बदले 'gave me' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'that' Clause में verb 'in 1999' Past Tense में है अतः Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— It was Ram, Laxman and Sita who went to the forest.
- 'gave me' will be used instead of 'had given me' because in 'that' clause the verb 'in 1999' indicates Past Tense, so in Relative Clause also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— It was Ram, Laxman and Sita who went to the forest.
25. B) **Predicament** (noun) – A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation. दुर्दशा
Synonym: **Quandary** (noun) – A state of perplexity or uncertainty, especially as to what to do; dilemma. संकट
- **Ease** (noun) – Comfort, simplicity, effortlessness. सुख
 - **Blessing** (noun) – Divine favor, approval, something beneficial. आशीर्वाद
 - **Solution** (noun) – Answer, resolution, way to solve a problem. समाधान



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