

## The growing cost of climate change

The world GDP would be 37 per cent higher today had no **global warming** occurred between 1960 and 2019, says a new **working paper** by **economists** at the US's National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The **research**, which went online this week, **takes** a more **holistic** approach than the methods adopted by studies that **aggregate countrywide** impacts of climate change. By linking the global with the local, the authors argue that **the economic costs** of a hotter planet **could** be six times more than that suggested by previous **estimates**. This follows another research paper, published last month in the journal Nature, which **concluded** that average incomes will fall by almost a fifth in the next 26 years compared to what they would have been without climate change. Both papers are **unequivocal** that the costs of **transition** from **fossil fuels**, though **considerable**, **pale** in comparison to the costs **imposed** by global warming. They **join the dots** between the impacts of heat waves, floods, storms and other **fallouts** of climate change that **impair** people's health, reduce **productivity** and affect **livelihoods**.

Some regions are likely to get hit more than others. Poorly understood **ecosystems** like drylands, for example. **A new report** of the UN Convention on Combating Desertification, released on Tuesday, **has flagged** the fallouts of climate change on rangelands — these include **desert shrublands**, mountain **pastures**, **tundra** and **plateaus**. More than 50 per cent of these **ecosystems** have **degraded**, according to the report. These **biospheres** are recognised as **vulnerable** in most parts of the world and their role as **carbon sinks** is **acknowledged**. However, **rangelands** do not receive the same attention as forests in environmental conservation **discourses**. In India, **for instance**, it's only in the past two **decades** that **policymakers** have begun to recognise the socio-ecological role of **pastoralists**, who depend on these ecosystems. Protecting **pastoralism** as a way of life while **integrating** communities such as Maldharis, Van Gujjars and Rabaris in the modern economy remains a critical developmental challenge.

Global climate policy has, so far, rightly **concentrated** on **mitigating** climate change. In recent years, there have been **feeble** attempts to help **deal with the ravages** of floods, storms, **droughts** and other climate-related **catastrophes**. However, **recent studies**, whether on the macro-level by the NBER economists or the UN report on **desertification**, **underline** the need for building people's **resilience** against climate change — protecting them against heat waves, floods and **landslides**, **drought-proofing** agriculture and **strengthening** healthcare facilities. **Adaptation** continues to be underfunded, despite the growing awareness of the need for it. **Deliberations** for a new climate funding **paradigm slated** for the next CoP in Azerbaijan's capital Baku will have to **take this imperative into account**.

- **CoP** (noun) – A conference of the parties is the supreme governing body of an international convention. It is composed of representatives of the member states of the convention and accredited observers **[Practice Exercise]**
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Global warming** (noun) – the phenomenon of gradual increase in the average temperature of earth जलवायु परिवर्तन
2. **Working paper** (noun) – A preliminary report of research work, draft document, research outline, academic draft, study manuscript प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट
3. **Economist** (noun) – Economic analyst, financial expert, market analyst, fiscal theorist, economic researcher अर्थशास्त्री
4. **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive, integrated, all-encompassing, overall, broad-based समग्र
5. **Aggregate** (verb) – to combine into a single group or total संग्रह करना, संयुक्त करना
6. **Countrywide** (adjective) – Nationwide, across the nation, state-wide, throughout the country, regionally व्यापक
7. **Estimate** (noun) – Approximation, assessment, evaluation, calculation, projection अनुमान
8. **Conclude** (verb) – Determine, infer, deduce, resolve, finalize निष्कर्ष निकालना
9. **Unequivocal** (adjective) – Clear, unambiguous, explicit, unmistakable, direct स्पष्ट
10. **Transition** (noun) – Changeover, shift, passage, transformation, conversion परिवर्तन
11. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – a generic term for non-renewable energy sources such as coal, coal products, natural gas, derived gas, crude oil, petroleum products and non-renewable wastes. जीवाश्म ईंधन
12. **Considerable** (adjective) – Significant, substantial, noteworthy, ample, major महत्वपूर्ण
13. **Pale** (verb) – Fade, diminish, weaken, subside, dwindle कमजोर पड़ना
14. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, inflict, apply, institute, levy थोपना
15. **Join the dots** (phrase) – Connect the pieces, see the whole picture, understand the connections, piece together, comprehend the links कड़ियाँ जोड़ना
16. **Fallout** (noun) – Aftermath, consequence, result, repercussion, impact परिणाम
17. **Impair** (verb) – Weaken, damage, harm, diminish, degrade कमजोर करना
18. **Productivity** (noun) – Efficiency, output, performance, yield, production उत्पादकता
19. **Livelihood** (noun) – Income, living, sustenance, employment, occupation आजीविका

20. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Biological community, environment, habitat, ecological system, biosphere पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
21. **Flag** (verb) – Indicate, signal, highlight, mark, point out संकेत देना
22. **Desert Shrubland** (noun) – It occurs in a region of extreme climatic conditions with hot summers and freezing winters मरु झाड़ी क्षेत्र
23. **Pasture** (noun) – Grazing land, meadow, field, grassland, grazing area चरागाह
24. **Tundra** (noun) – Arctic plain, cold desert, treeless plain, frozen plain, permafrost region टुंड्रा
25. **Plateau** (noun) – Elevated plain, highland, tableland, mesa, upland पठार
26. **Degrade** (verb) – Deteriorate, erode, diminish, decompose, break down खराब करना
27. **Biosphere** (noun) – Living environment, ecological system, planetary ecosystem, earth system, natural world जीवमंडल
28. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Susceptible, at risk, exposed, defenseless, fragile संवेदनशील
29. **Carbon sink** (noun) – a forest, ocean, or other natural environment viewed in terms of its ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
30. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Recognize, admit, accept, concede, appreciate स्वीकार करना
31. **Rangeland** (noun) – Grazing area, pastureland, grassland, open range, grazing territory चरागाह भूमि
32. **Discourse** (noun) – Discussion, debate, dialogue, conversation, communication वार्तालाप
33. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, as an example, namely उदाहरण के लिए
34. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years दशक
35. **Policymaker** (noun) – Legislator, lawmaker, decision-maker, government official, regulator नीति निर्माता
36. **Pastoralist** (noun) – Herdsman, shepherd, grazer, livestock farmer, rancher चरवाहा
37. **Pastoralism** (noun) – Livestock farming, herding, grazing, animal husbandry, pastoral farming पशुपालन
38. **Integrate** (verb) – Combine, merge, incorporate, unify, blend समाहित करना
39. **Concentrate** (on) (verb) – Focus on, pay attention to, center on, devote to, direct towards ध्यान केंद्रित करना
40. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, lessen, moderate, ease कम करना

41. **Feeble** (adjective) – Weak, faint, fragile, frail, insubstantial कमजोर
42. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, address, cope with, tackle निपटना
43. **Ravage** (noun) – Devastation, destruction, damage, ruin, havoc विनाश
44. **Drought** (noun) – Dry spell, water shortage, aridity, dry period, lack of rain सूखा
45. **Catastrophe** (noun) – Disaster, calamity, tragedy, cataclysm, crisis आपदा
46. **Desertification** (noun) – Land degradation, desert formation, soil depletion, aridification, land deterioration मरुस्थलीकरण
47. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, underscore जोर देना
48. **Resilience** (noun) – Durability, strength, toughness, flexibility, recovery मजबूती
49. **Landslide** (noun) – Earthfall, rockslide, slope failure, land slip, mudslide भूस्खलन
50. **Drought-proofing** (adjective) – Drought-resistant, drought-resilient, water-conserving, arid-proof, dry-proof सूखा-रोधी
51. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, fortify, solidify, bolster, enhance मजबूत करना
52. **Deliberation** (noun) – Consideration, discussion, reflection, debate, thought विचार-विमर्श
53. **Paradigm** (noun) – Model, example, pattern, prototype, standard प्रतिमान
54. **Slated** (adjective) – Scheduled, planned, arranged, set, programmed निर्धारित
55. **Take into account** (phrase) – Consider, factor in, include, bear in mind, acknowledge ध्यान में रखना
56. **Imperative** (noun) – Necessity, requirement, obligation, demand, essential अनिवार्य
- **Adaptation** (noun) – Actions that reduce the negative impact of climate change, while taking advantage of potential new opportunities

## Summary of the Editorial

1. A new working paper by the US's National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) suggests that global GDP would be 37% higher today if no global warming had occurred between 1960 and 2019.
2. The NBER study takes a holistic approach, linking global and local impacts of climate change, suggesting economic costs could be six times higher than previous estimates.
3. Another paper published in the journal Nature concludes that average incomes will fall by almost a fifth in the next 26 years due to climate change.
4. Both studies highlight that the costs of transitioning from fossil fuels are much lower than the economic impacts of global warming.
5. The papers connect the dots between climate change impacts like heat waves, floods, and storms, which impair health, reduce productivity, and affect livelihoods.
6. Certain regions, such as drylands, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
7. A UN Convention on Combating Desertification report reveals that more than 50% of rangelands, including desert shrublands and tundra, have degraded.
8. These ecosystems, vital as carbon sinks, do not receive the same attention as forests in environmental conservation.
9. In India, policymakers have only recently begun to recognize the socio-ecological role of pastoralists who depend on these ecosystems.
10. Integrating pastoralist communities like Maldharis, Van Gujjars, and Rabaris into the modern economy while protecting their way of life remains a developmental challenge.
11. Global climate policy has primarily focused on mitigating climate change.
12. There have been limited efforts to help communities deal with climate-related disasters like floods, storms, and droughts.
13. Recent studies emphasize the need to build resilience against climate change, including protecting against heat waves, floods, and landslides.
14. Drought-proofing agriculture and strengthening healthcare facilities are crucial adaptation measures.
15. Despite growing awareness, adaptation efforts remain underfunded, necessitating a new climate funding paradigm at the next CoP in Baku.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Alarmist
  - B. Analytical
  - C. Pessimistic
  - D. Optimistic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The role of pastoralists in climate change adaptation
  - B. The economic costs of transitioning from fossil fuels
  - C. The need for building resilience against climate change impacts
  - D. The degradation of rangelands due to climate change
3. **According to the passage, what is the main reason for the higher economic costs of climate change compared to previous estimates?**
  - A. Previous studies focused on the effects of climate change only on high-income countries, neglecting lower-income regions.
  - B. The recent study by the US's National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) linked global impacts with local effects, revealing more extensive economic costs.
  - C. Earlier estimates did not consider the long-term benefits of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources.
  - D. Previous research overlooked the role of vulnerable ecosystems like drylands in mitigating climate change impacts.
4. **What critical developmental challenge is highlighted in the passage concerning the protection of rangelands and pastoralists in India?**
  - A. Developing new technologies to improve the productivity of rangelands.
  - B. Recognizing and integrating pastoralist communities into the modern economy while preserving their traditional way of life.
  - C. Increasing the carbon sequestration potential of rangelands to mitigate climate change.
  - D. Ensuring that rangelands receive the same attention as forests in environmental conservation policies.
5. **According to the passage, what is the primary issue that upcoming climate policy deliberations in Baku need to address?**
  - A. The necessity of significantly increasing funding for adaptation measures to build resilience against the impacts of climate change.
  - B. The need to increase funding for mitigation efforts to combat climate change at its source.
  - C. The importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions through international agreements and technological innovations.
  - D. The urgency of implementing stricter environmental regulations to prevent further climate-related disasters.
6. **Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.**
  - A. She purchased a apple in the market with me.
  - B. She purchased an apple in the market with me.

- C. She purchased apple in the market with me.  
D. She purchase a apple in the market with me.
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
She is building a new house.  
A. A new house is being built by her.  
B. She had built a new house.  
C. She has built a new house.  
D. A new house has been built by her.
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**  
The company was engaged in spurious trade practices.  
A. Effective  
B. Fraudulent  
C. Spacious  
D. Trendy
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Intriguing  
A. Glorifying  
B. Ravishing  
C. Stunning  
D. Interesting
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
Sajni had / interfere in / this matter.  
A. interfere in  
B. No error  
C. this matter  
D. Sajni had
11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up and named P, Q, R, S. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**  
(S1) Today, the world has become a much smaller place, thanks to the adventures and miracles of science.  
(P) We are slowly realising that the world is a single cooperative group.  
(Q) Other religions have become forces with which we have to reckon, and we are seeking for ways and means by which we can live together in peace and harmony.  
(R) Mingling of population is bringing about interchange of thought.  
(S) Foreign nations have become our next-door neighbours.  
(S6) We cannot have religious unity and peace so long as we assert that we are in possession of the light and all others are groping in the darkness.  
A. S, R, P, Q  
B. P, Q, R, S

- C. S, R, Q, P  
D. Q, R, S, P
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Bad iron  
A. No steam  
B. Not hot  
C. Bad luck  
D. Bad behavior
13. **Select the sentences that contains no spelling errors.**  
A. The mall road of our city is always teyming with street vendors.  
B. The mall road of our city is always tiiming with street vendors.  
C. The mall road of our city is always tyiming with street vendors.  
D. The mall road of our city is always teeming with street vendors.
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
I always enjoy the company of respectful teachers.  
A. admiring  
B. derogatory  
C. dutiful  
D. Insolent
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A sentimental memory of the past  
A. Hysteria  
B. Nostalgia  
C. Mania  
D. Euphoria
16. **Select the most appropriate idiom or phrase to fill in the blank in the given sentence.**  
Sweety has been \_\_\_\_\_ since her painting won first prize.  
A. walking on eggshells  
B. waiting in the wings  
C. walking into the lion's den  
D. walking on air
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**  
He became \_\_\_\_\_ (verbose) after a few drinks.  
A. aggressive  
B. decisive  
C. exhaustive  
D. Talkative
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A large number of fish swimming together  
A. Shoal  
B. Stream  
C. Sheaf



- D. String
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Eloquent
- A. Modest
  - B. Crucial
  - C. Impotent
  - D. Humble
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

As cattle are to herd so are birds to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. flock
- B. litter
- C. pack
- D. Streak

**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.

All state universities and colleges in Uttar Pradesh, one of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in India, will now (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a "save water" ritual named 'Jal Bharo' in place of 'lamp lighting' to inaugurate their annual convocations. The governor of the state, who is also chancellor of state universities, instructed that every university and college in the state should install rainwater harvesting plants on its campus. 'Jal Bharo' signifies (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the vision of 'Jal Shakti'. This ceremony symbolises the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ importance of water conservation, whereas the lamp lighting ceremony symbolised removing darkness through education and spreading the light of learning. It is really a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ initiative. Every educational institute in India should ensure to save and recharge groundwater by installing rainwater harvesting plants. These kinds of initiatives provide awareness of using and saving water, the elixir of life.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. more big states
  - B. big state
  - C. biggest states
  - D. bigger state
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. organise
  - B. organising
  - C. have managed
  - D. Managing
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. holding
  - B. proceeding
  - C. moving
  - D. Strengthening
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. sheer
- B. complete
- C. immense
- D. Total

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

- A. laudable
- B. louder
- C. labeled
- D. lower

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. **B) Analytical**

A. This is incorrect because the passage, while discussing serious consequences, is not sensationalizing or exaggerating the facts. It presents research findings in a calm and reasoned manner.

B. This is correct as the passage objectively analyzes the economic and environmental impacts of climate change using data from various studies.

C. This is incorrect because the passage, while highlighting significant challenges, does not dwell on the hopelessness or inevitable doom of the situation. It suggests the need for resilience and adaptation.

D. This is incorrect because the passage does not convey a sense of hopefulness or positivity about the situation. Instead, it focuses on the serious implications of climate change and the need for practical solutions.

2. **C) The need for building resilience against climate change impacts**

A. This is incorrect as it is a sub-theme within the larger context. The passage mentions pastoralists but only as an example of broader socio-ecological challenges.

B. This is incorrect because while the passage acknowledges the costs of transitioning, it emphasizes that these costs are far less than the costs of climate change itself.

C. This is correct as the passage consistently discusses the importance of adaptation and resilience in the face of climate-related catastrophes, supported by various studies and reports.

D. This is incorrect because, although the passage addresses this issue, it is part of the broader theme of building resilience against climate change impacts rather than the main focus.

3. **B) The recent study by the US's National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) linked global impacts with local effects, revealing more extensive economic costs.**

A is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that previous studies solely focused on high-income countries; it mentions that the new study took a more holistic approach.

C is incorrect as the passage states that both recent studies agree that the costs of transitioning from fossil fuels are considerable but still less than the costs of global warming, not that earlier estimates ignored this.

D is incorrect because while the passage highlights the significance of vulnerable ecosystems like drylands, it does not state that their role was overlooked in previous estimates regarding economic costs.

4. **B) Recognizing and integrating pastoralist communities into the modern economy while preserving their traditional way of life.**

Option A is incorrect as the passage does not mention developing new technologies for improving rangeland productivity.

Option C is incorrect because, although the passage acknowledges the carbon sink role of rangelands, it focuses on the socio-ecological role of pastoralists rather than increasing carbon sequestration potential.

Option D is incorrect as the passage highlights that rangelands do not receive the same attention as forests but does not emphasize this as the critical developmental challenge mentioned in the context of India.

5. **A) The necessity of significantly increasing funding for adaptation measures to build resilience against the impacts of climate change.**

The passage emphasizes the need for building resilience against climate change impacts such as heat waves, floods, and landslides. It highlights that adaptation is currently underfunded and stresses that upcoming deliberations in Baku must address this issue.

6. B) 'an' will be used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound, as in 'apple'; Like— She purchased an apple in the market with me.

7. A) A new house is being built by her.

8. B) **Spurious** (adjective) – False, fake, counterfeit, deceptive, not genuine. जाली

**Synonym: Fraudulent** (adjective) – Deceptive, dishonest, cheating, untrustworthy. धोखाधड़ी

- **Effective** (adjective) – Successful, productive, efficient, operative. कारगर
- **Spacious** (adjective) – Large, roomy, capacious, extensive. विशाल
- **Trendy** (adjective) – Fashionable, stylish, chic, modish. फैशनेबल

9. D) **Intriguing** (adjective) – Causing curiosity or interest, fascinating, engaging, captivating. रोचक

**Synonym: Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging or exciting, holding one's attention, appealing, absorbing. दिलचस्प

- **Glorifying** (adjective) – Praising, exalting, extolling, lauding, magnifying. महिमा गाने वाला
- **Ravishing** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful or attractive, entrancing, enchanting, fetching. मोहक
- **Stunning** (adjective) – Strikingly beautiful or attractive, remarkable, impressive, breathtaking. शोभायमानी

10. A) 'interfere' के बदले 'interfered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'had' के साथ Past Perfect Tense में Verb की Third Form (Past Participle) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Sajni had interfered in this matter.

- 'interfered' will be used instead of 'interfere' because with 'had,' the verb should be in the third form (Past Participle) for Past Perfect Tense; Like— Sajni had interfered in this matter

## 11. A) S, R, P, Q

Today, the world has become a much smaller place, thanks to the adventures and miracles of science. Foreign nations have become our next-door neighbours. Mingling of population is bringing about interchange of thought. We are slowly realising that the world is a single cooperative group. Other religions have become forces with which we have to reckon, and we are seeking for ways and means by which we can live together in peace and harmony. We cannot have religious unity and peace so long as we assert that we are in possession of the light and all others are groping in the darkness.

## 12. C) Bad iron (idiom) – Bad luck दुर्भाग्य

13. D) Sentence में 'teeming' correct spelling है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज से भरा होना, जैसे sentence में सड़क विक्रेताओं से भरी हुई है।

- 'teeming' is the correct spelling as it means to be filled with something, like in the sentence where the road is filled with street vendors. Therefore, the correct option is D.

14. C) **Respectful** (adjective) – Showing deference and respect, polite, courteous, considerate. सम्मानपूर्वक

Synonym: **Dutiful** (adjective) – Conscientious, responsible, obedient, respectful. कर्तव्यनिष्ठ

- **Admiring** (adjective) – Showing or feeling respect and approval, appreciative, favorable. प्रशंसापूर्वक
- **Derogatory** (adjective) – Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude, disparaging, belittling. अपमानजनक
- **Insolent** (adjective) – Showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect, impertinent, impudent. धृष्ट

15. B) **Nostalgia** (noun) – A sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations. भूतकाल की किसी अवधि की याद

- **Hysteria** (noun) – Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement, especially among a group of people. उन्माद
- **Mania** (noun) – An excessive enthusiasm or desire; an obsession. जुनून
- **Euphoria** (noun) – A feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness. उमंग उत्साह

16. D) **walking on air**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ यह है कि Sweety ने अपनी पेंटिंग से पहला पुरस्कार जीता है। इस जीत के कारण वह बहुत खुश हो सकती है, और यहाँ "walking on air" का तात्पर्य बहुत खुश और उत्तेजित होने से है। बाकी के विकल्प संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाते हैं, इसलिए "walking on air" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Walking on air'** should be used because the context is that Sweety has won the first prize for her painting. This victory could make her extremely happy, and here, "walking on air" conveys being very happy and elated. The other options do not fit the context, so "walking on air" would be the most appropriate choice.
17. D) **'Talkative'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'verbose' का तात्पर्य बहुत अधिक बात करने से है, जो कि विस्तार से व्याप्त होती है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यक्ति कुछ पेय के बाद अधिक बातूनी बन जाता है। इसलिए, "Talkative" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Talkative'** should be used because 'verbose' means speaking in a lengthy, drawn-out manner. In this context, the person becomes more talkative after a few drinks. Thus, "Talkative" would be the most appropriate choice.
18. A) **Shoal** (noun) – A large group of fish swimming together. मछलियों का झुंड
- **Stream** (noun) – A small, narrow river. नदी
  - **Sheaf** (noun) – A bundle of grain stalks laid lengthwise and tied together after reaping. गठर
  - **String** (noun) – A thin piece of cord or thread. धागा
19. C) **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing, articulate, expressive, well-spoken. वाक्पटु
- Antonym: Impotent** (adjective) – Lacking power or ability to speak fluently or persuasively, inarticulate, unexpressive, ineloquent. अशक्त
- **Modest** (adjective) – Unassuming, humble, moderate, self-effacing. विनम्र
  - **Crucial** (adjective) – Critical, vital, essential, significant. महत्वपूर्ण
  - **Humble** (adjective) – Modest, unpretentious, unassuming, lowly. विनम्र
20. A) **'Flock'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य विशेष प्राणियों के समूहों को दर्शाने का तरीका बता रहा है। Cattle के झुंड को "herd" के रूप में जाना जाता है, वैसे ही पक्षियों को "flock" के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसलिए, "flock" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Flock'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is illustrating the way to denote specific groups of animals. Cattle are referred to as a "herd," and

likewise, birds are referred to as a "flock." Thus, "flock" would be the most appropriate choice.

21. C) After Article 'The' Superlative degree of adjective is used. So, C) Biggest states should be used.

22. A) Organise

- V<sup>1</sup> is used after 'Will/shall', so the only option (A) available to fit in the given context.

23. D) **Strengthening**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "strengthening" का अर्थ होता है मजबूती या शक्ति बढ़ाना। जबकि 'Holding' का अर्थ है पकड़ना या धरना, 'Proceeding' का अर्थ है आगे बढ़ना, और 'Moving' का अर्थ है चालू करना या चलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

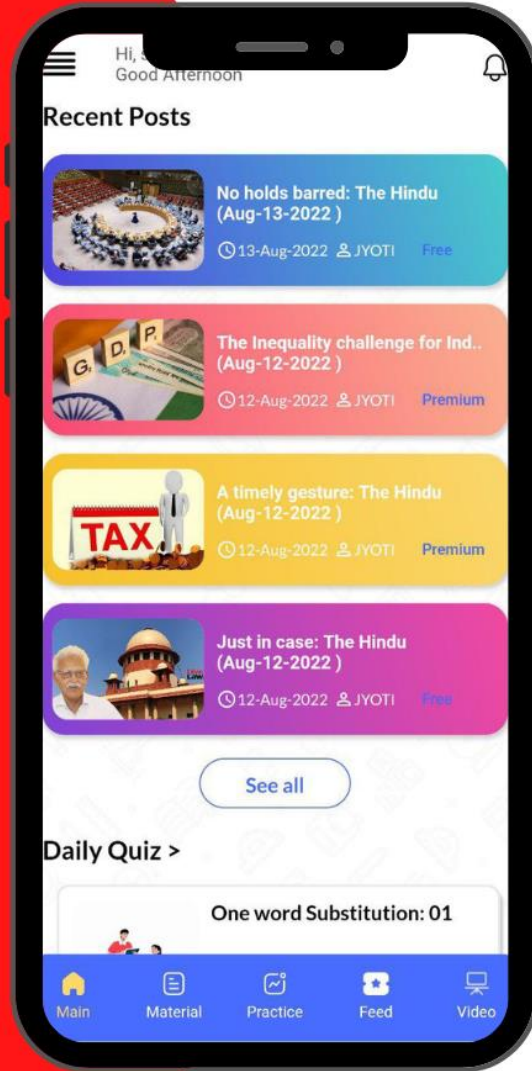
- '**Strengthening**' should be used because it means to increase strength or power. Whereas, 'Holding' means to grasp or keep, 'Proceeding' means to move forward, and 'Moving' implies initiating or going, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **Immense**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "immense" का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक या विशाल। जल संरक्षण का महत्व बताने के संदर्भ में, यह शब्द सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Sheer' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह, 'Complete' का अर्थ है सम्पूर्ण, और 'Total' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Immense**' should be used because it means very great or vast. In the context of explaining the importance of water conservation, this word is most fitting. Whereas, 'Sheer' means absolute, 'Complete' means total, and 'Total' means entirely, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **Laudable**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "laudable" का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसनीय या सराहनीय। जल संरक्षण की ऐसी पहल को सराहना मिलनी चाहिए, जो इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Louder' का अर्थ है ज्यादा उंचा, 'Labelled' का अर्थ है नामकरण करना, और 'Lower' का अर्थ है नीचे करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Laudable**' should be used because it means praiseworthy or commendable. Such an initiative towards water conservation deserves praise, which fits in this context. Whereas, 'Louder' means more elevated in sound, 'Labelled' means to name, and 'Lower' means to reduce, which don't fit in this context.



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