## More concrete, more heat: Why our cities are hotter than ever

Even as large parts of the country **swelter** in a **brutally** hot summer, with **prolonged** heat waves, a recently published report shows that rising temperatures is not the **sole** contributing factor to the heat stress being experienced in urban India. According to a report by the Centre for Science and Environment, the extreme discomfort of the summer months in Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Hyderabad over the last two **decades is** caused by a combination of air temperature, land surface temperature and relative **humidity**, as well as a rapid increase in built-up areas and **concretisation**. It **poses** a **grave** risk to lives, especially among **vulnerable** groups like the elderly, babies, pregnant women, those who live in slums and work outdoors.

This is the third **straight** year of **severe** heat waves in India, which have been far longer — over 10 days-long — this time than the usual four to eight days. **Thanks to** climate change, temperatures have **shot up**, as has humidity. But, as the CSE report **points out**, the effect of this — the moisture in the air keeps sweat from **evaporating** fast enough, making it seem even hotter than it actually is — **is compounded** by other factors, including changes in land use and the growing urban **sprawl**. This has **resulted in** the "**urban heat island effect**": The trapping of heat due to a **dense** concentration of buildings, **paved** roads and other surfaces made of materials like concrete, glass and steel, **results** in higher temperatures in city centres than in the **outlying** areas. One **alarming** consequence of this is that summer nights now offer little **respite** from the searing heat of the day, with cities across climatic zones not cooling down at the rate they once did. This is a serious cause for concern as the heat stress continues to build, increasing the risk of heat-related illnesses and even death.

All these factors would need to be **taken into consideration** for relief measures to be effective. While more than 20 states have worked with the NDMA to create heat action plans (HAP), most remain on paper. They are **hampered** by a lack of funding, **granularity** and a **sustainable** vision for transformation. There is a growing **consensus** among experts that city-specific management **plans**, which **take into account** local factors, **are** a far more effective response to heat waves. Such plans should prioritise green spaces and water bodies and target all heat generators, including vehicles, industries and concrete surfaces — an example is Ahmedabad's Cool Roofs programme, which offers an **affordable** solution for the urban heat island effect. Along with emergency steps to be implemented during a heat event, long-term planning can keep cities from heating up excessively and save lives.

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Concrete** (noun) – Cement, mortar, mixture, aggregate, substance सीमेंट

2. **Swelter** (verb) – Boil, roast, scorch, bake, broil झुलसना

3. **Brutally** (adverb) – Harshly, severely, ruthlessly, mercilessly, savagely निर्दयता से

4. **Prolonged** (adjective) – Extended, lengthy, continuous, protracted, drawn-out लंबा

5. **Sole** (adjective) – Exclusive, single, solitary, only, unique एकमात्र

6. **Discomfort** (noun) – Unease, distress, pain, inconvenience, irritation असुविधा

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

8. **Humidity** (noun) – Moisture, dampness, wetness, mugginess, stickiness नमी

9. **Concretisation** (noun) – The act of making something concrete; solidification ठोस बनाना

10. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, constitute, form, cause खड़ा करना (जोखिम)

11. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, critical, severe, dire, somber गंभीर

12. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed, susceptible, defenseless, weak, unprotected असुरक्षित

13. **Straight** (adjective) – Consecutive, continuous, unbroken, successive, uninterrupted लगातार

14. **Severe** (adjective) – Acute, intense, harsh, extreme, serious गंभीर

15. **Thanks to** (phrase) – Due to, because of, owing to, as a result of के कारण

16. **Shoot up** (phrasal verb) – Surge, escalate, rise quickly, increase rapidly, soar तेजी से बढ़ना

17. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, show, highlight, mention, note इंगित करना

18. **Evaporate** (verb) – Vaporize, dissipate, disappear, dry up, vanish वाष्पित होना

19. **Compound** (verb) – Aggravate, worsen, intensify, exacerbate, increase बढ़ाना

20. **Sprawl** (noun) – Expansion, spread, growth, stretch, extension फैलाव

21. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to परिणामस्वरूप होना

22. **Urban heat island effect** (noun) – The phenomenon where urban areas are warmer than their rural surroundings due to human activities शहरी गर्मी द्वीप प्रभाव

23. **Trapping** (noun) – Capturing, containment, entrapment, imprisonment, ensnaring फंसाना

24. **Dense** (adjective) – Thick, heavy, compact, concentrated, solid सघन

25. **Paved** (adjective) – Covered, surfaced, tarmacked, concreted, cobbled पक्का

26. **Outlying** (adjective) – Remote, distant, peripheral, far-flung, outer दूरस्थ

27. **Alarming** (adjective) – Worrying, disturbing, concerning, frightening, shocking चिंताजनक

28. **Respite** (noun) – Relief, break, pause, reprieve, rest राहत

29. **Take into consideration** (phrase) – Consider, regard, take into account, think about, factor in ध्यान में रखना

30. **Hamper** (verb) – Hinder, obstruct, impede, inhibit, block बाधा डालना

31. **Granularity** (noun) – The level of detail, specificity, precision, fineness, intricacy बहुत सारे छोटे विवरणों

32. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Viable, feasible, renewable, long-lasting, enduring स्थायी

33. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, accord, harmony, unanimity, concurrence सर्वसम्मति

34. **Take into account** (phrase) – Consider, factor in, include, regard, think about ध्यान में रखना

35. **Affordable** (adjective) – Economical, cost-effective, budget-friendly, inexpensive, reasonable सस्ती

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Increasing Heat Stress**: Urban India is experiencing extreme heat stress due to a combination of rising temperatures, humidity, and rapid urbanization.

2. **Contributing Factors**: Air temperature, land surface temperature, and relative humidity, along with increased built-up areas and concretisation, contribute to the discomfort.

3. **Vulnerable Groups**: The heat poses significant risks to vulnerable populations, including the elderly, babies, pregnant women, slum dwellers, and outdoor workers.

4. **Prolonged Heat Waves**: India is facing its third consecutive year of severe heat waves, lasting over 10 days compared to the usual four to eight days.

5. **Climate Change Impact**: Climate change has escalated temperatures and humidity, exacerbating heat stress.

6. **Urban Heat Island Effect**: Dense urban areas with buildings, paved roads, and concrete surfaces trap heat, leading to higher temperatures in city centers compared to outlying areas.

7. **Night-time Heat**: Cities are not cooling down at night as they used to, increasing the overall heat stress and risk of heat-related illnesses.

8. **Heat Action Plans**: Although over 20 states have created heat action plans (HAP) with the NDMA, most are ineffective due to lack of funding and detailed implementation.

9. **City-specific Plans**: Experts advocate for city-specific management plans that consider local factors to effectively respond to heat waves.

10. **Green Spaces and Water Bodies**: Plans should prioritize the development of green spaces and water bodies to mitigate heat.

11. **Targeting Heat Generators**: Effective plans should address all heat sources, including vehicles, industries, and concrete surfaces.

12. **Ahmedabad's Cool Roofs Program**: This program is highlighted as an example of an affordable solution to reduce the urban heat island effect.

13. **Emergency and Long-term Planning**: Immediate emergency measures and long-term planning are essential to prevent excessive urban heat and protect lives.

14. **Sustainable Vision Needed**: There is a need for a sustainable vision and detailed implementation to make heat action plans effective.

15. **Saving Lives**: Comprehensive and locally tailored heat mitigation strategies can reduce heat stress and save lives in urban areas.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**  <span>**[Editorial Page]**</span>
   A. Optimistic
   B. Alarmist
   C. Informative
   D. Indifferent

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The impact of climate change on rural areas in India.
   B. The reasons behind increasing urban temperatures and potential solutions.
   C. The role of the National Disaster Management Authority in combating heat waves.
   D. The benefits of urbanization in modern cities.

3. **Which of the following factors is primarily responsible for the increased discomfort during the summer months in Indian cities, according to the Centre for Science and Environment report?**
   A. The prolonged heat waves lasting over ten days.
   B. The rapid increase in built-up areas and concretisation.
   C. The rise in air temperature and relative humidity.
   D. The density of vegetation in urban areas.

4. What is the **"urban heat island effect,"** and why is it a concern for Indian cities as per the passage?
   A. It refers to the trapping of heat in urban centers, resulting in higher temperatures than surrounding areas, posing health risks.
   B. It is the phenomenon of cities experiencing cooler temperatures than rural areas due to vegetation.
   C. It describes the cooling effect of urban areas at night compared to daytime temperatures.
   D. It is the impact of climate change causing an overall decrease in city temperatures.

5. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about city-specific management plans?**
   A. They are less effective than state-wide plans because they do not address heat waves comprehensively.
   B. They prioritize urban infrastructure development over environmental considerations.
   C. They focus on local factors and specific heat generators, making them more effective in managing heat waves.
   D. They mainly target emergency measures rather than preventative strategies for heat wave management.

   **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 Supreme Court of India has taken an _____1_____ view of two Fundamental Rights _____2_____ in the Constitution — Right to Equality under Article 14 and Right to Life and Liberty under Article 21 — to _____3_____ the need to protect lives and livelihoods _____4_____ climate change, one of the toughest and most pressing global challenges. The

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significance of the Court's verdict — delivered on March 21, uploaded on the SC's website on Saturday — cannot be overstated. Evidence for the vulnerability of Indians to climate change _____5_____mounting by the day.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
   A. Exclusive
   B. Inclusive
   C. Expansive
   D. Intensive

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
   A. Obtained
   B. Enshrined
   C. Enlightened
   D. Inclined

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
   A. Baseline
   B. Underline
   C. Hardline
   D. Streamline

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
   A. on the eve of
   B. that is a big if
   C. for instance
   D. in the face of

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. Is
    B. are
    C. was
    D. were

11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**.
    Take the wheels.
    A. Let the wheels take you.
    B. Let you take the wheels.
    C. Let the wheels be taken by you.
    D. Let wheels you take.

12. **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'.**
    Greenhouse gases **trapped beside** Earth's atmosphere cause global warming
    A. trapped inside
    B. No substitution
    C. trapped outside
    D. trapped beyond

13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**.

A.  Arrangement
B.  Jeopardize
C.  Corruption
D.  Remmission

14. **Correct the spelling of the underlined word.**

While driving his car, he applied **breaks** in time to save himself and his family from an accident.

A.  brave
B.  brakes
C.  bricks
D.  Braces

15. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Jargon

A.  Slang
B.  Verboseness
C.  Formality
D.  Eloquence

16. **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**.

If things were not going to be normal / after the pandemic, mankind will / have to accept the New Normal

A.  after the pandemic, mankind will
B.  have to accept the New Normal
C.  If things were not going to be normal
D.  no error

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**.

Let me buy an expensive bag for my friend.

A.  I request you to buy an expensive bag for my friend.
B.  An excessive bag will be bought by me for my friend.
C.  Let an expensive bag was bought by me for my friend.
D.  Let an expensive bag be bought by me for my friend.

18. **Select the most appropriate idiom/phrase that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence**.

Your career is now **Competely obsolete**

A.  moving like a worm
B.  as dead as a doornail
C.  dead even
D.  hanging by a thread

19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence**.

Arthur has some strange ideas, but on this occasion, I am **inclined** to agree with him.

A.  tended
B.  conflicted

C. refused

D. Conspired

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

**A.** Water gives itself away for our agriculture and other uses.

**B.** Trees give flowers, fruits and wood.

**C.** Giving soothes an individual with the vibration of joy.

**D.** Unconditional giving is a natural principle and evident everywhere in nature which gives us solid, liquids and minerals.

   A. ACDB

   B. CDAB

   C. CBDA

   D. BDCA

21. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence**.

   During the wedding ceremony, the bride seemed even quieter and more **diffident** than usual

   A. Showing lack of interest

   B. Bold in others' company

   C. Giving a false or misleading impression

   D. Shy due to lack of confidence

22. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**

   **While he saw the bear**, he ran to the nearest tree, dropped his gun and climbed to a safe place.

   A. When he saw the bear

   B. No substitution

   C. No sooner did he see

   D. Hardly he saw the bear

23. **Select the most appropriate one-word substitution of the given group of words**.

   Capable of or adapted for turning easily from one to another of various tasks, fields of endeavour, etc. and is able to do many things.

   A. Versatile

   B. Turncoat

   C. Talented

   D. Flexible

24. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in the bracket to fill in the blank.

   There are _____ (definite) weaknesses in their security arrangements

   A. monotonous

   B. Certain

   C. subtle

   D. Vague

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

This will be most difficult of/ the adjustments we have to make/ because we have been used to / spending a lot on guests.

A. spending a lot on guests
B. the adjustments we have to make
C. This will be most difficult of
D. because we have been used to

## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. C) **Informative**

   Informative: The passage provides factual information about the causes and consequences of increased urban heat and suggests measures to address the issue.

   Optimistic: The passage does not convey a hopeful or positive outlook. Instead, it focuses on the severity of the problem.

   Alarmist: Although the passage highlights serious concerns, it does so in a balanced manner, without exaggerating the threat.

   Indifferent: The passage clearly shows concern about the heat issue and its impact on vulnerable groups, so it is not indifferent.

2. **B) The reasons behind increasing urban temperatures and potential solutions.**

   The passage discusses the causes of rising temperatures in Indian cities and suggests ways to mitigate the issue.

   A: The passage focuses on urban areas, not rural ones.

   C: While the NDMA is mentioned, it is not the main focus of the passage.

   D: The passage highlights the negative aspects of urbanization, such as increased heat, rather than its benefits.

3. **B) The rapid increase in built-up areas and concretisation.**

   The primary factor responsible for the increased discomfort during the summer months in Indian cities, as highlighted by the report, is the rapid increase in built-up areas and concretisation. This urban sprawl contributes significantly to the urban heat island effect, trapping heat and raising temperatures in city centers.

   A: While prolonged heat waves contribute to the overall heat stress, the report emphasizes that built-up areas and concretisation are the primary contributors.

   C: The rise in air temperature and relative humidity are significant factors but not the primary ones according to the report.

   D: The density of vegetation in urban areas would generally help mitigate heat rather than increase discomfort.

4. **A) It refers to the trapping of heat in urban centers, resulting in higher temperatures than surrounding areas, posing health risks.**

   The "urban heat island effect" described in the passage refers to the phenomenon where urban centers trap heat due to dense concentrations of buildings and materials like concrete, glass, and steel, leading to higher temperatures compared to outlying areas. This is a concern because it increases the risk of heat-related illnesses and even death, particularly at night when the cities fail to cool down adequately.

   B: This is incorrect as the urban heat island effect leads to higher, not cooler, temperatures in urban areas.

C: The passage states that cities do not cool down adequately at night, contrary to this option.

D: The urban heat island effect leads to an increase, not a decrease, in city temperatures.

5. **C) They focus on local factors and specific heat generators, making them more effective in managing heat waves.**

A is incorrect because the passage states that city-specific plans, which consider local factors, are more effective, not less.

B is incorrect because the passage suggests that city-specific plans should prioritize green spaces and water bodies, indicating a balance between urban development and environmental considerations.

C is correct because the passage clearly mentions that city-specific plans that account for local factors and target specific heat generators are more effective.

D is incorrect as the passage suggests that city-specific plans include both emergency measures and long-term preventative strategies.

6. C) 'Expansive' का use होगा क्योंकि "expansive" का अर्थ होता है व्यापक या विस्तृत। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दो मौलिक अधिकारों के व्यापक दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार किया है ताकि जलवायु परिवर्तन से जीवन और आजीविका की रक्षा की जा सके, इसलिए 'expansive' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Exclusive' का अर्थ है विशिष्ट या विशेष, 'Inclusive' का अर्थ है समावेशी, और 'Intensive' का अर्थ है गहन, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Expansive' will be used because it means wide-ranging or extensive. The sentence mentions that the Supreme Court has taken a broad view of the need to protect lives and livelihoods from climate change, making 'expansive' fitting here. Whereas, 'Exclusive' means specific or special, 'Inclusive' means including all, and 'Intensive' means thorough, which don't fit in this context.

7. B) 'Enshrined' का use होगा क्योंकि "enshrined" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को विशेष सम्मान या महत्वपूर्णता देना, विशेष रूप से कानूनी या आधिकारिक दस्तावेज़ में। sentence में mention किया गया है कि ये मौलिक अधिकार संविधान में विशेष रूप से महत्व के साथ शामिल किए गए हैं, इसलिए 'enshrined' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Obtained' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, 'Enlightened' का अर्थ है प्रबुद्ध करना, और 'Inclined' का अर्थ है झुकाव, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Enshrined' will be used because it means to give special importance to something, especially in a legal or official document. The sentence mentions that these fundamental rights are given special importance in the Constitution, making 'enshrined' fitting here. Whereas, 'Obtained' means to get, 'Enlightened' means to educate or illuminate, and 'Inclined' means to lean towards, which don't fit in this context.

8. B) 'Underline' का use होगा क्योंकि "underline" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की महत्वपूर्णता को विशेष रूप से दर्शाना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जीवन और आजीविका की सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता को विशेष रूप से उजागर किया है, इसलिए 'underline' यहाँ

सही है। जबकि 'Baseline' का अर्थ है आधार रेखा, 'Hardline' का अर्थ है सख्त रुख, और 'Streamline' का अर्थ है सरल बनाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Underline' will be used because it means to emphasize or highlight the importance of something. The sentence mentions that the Supreme Court has highlighted the need to protect lives and livelihoods, making 'underline' fitting here. Whereas, 'Baseline' means a starting point, 'Hardline' means a strict approach, and 'Streamline' means to simplify, which don't fit in this context

9. D) 'in the face of' का use होगा क्योंकि "in the face of" का अर्थ होता है किसी मुश्किल या चुनौती के सामने। sentence में mention किया गया है कि जीवन और आजीविका की सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसी कठिन चुनौती के सामने है, इसलिए 'in the face of' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'on the eve of' का अर्थ है किसी घटना के पूर्व संध्या पर, 'that is a big if' का अर्थ है कुछ संदिग्ध होना, और 'for instance' का अर्थ है उदाहरण के लिए, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'In the face of' will be used because it means in the presence of or confronting a challenge. The sentence mentions the need to protect lives and livelihoods in the context of the significant challenge posed by climate change, making 'in the face of' fitting here. Whereas, 'on the eve of' means just before an event, 'that is a big if' implies something uncertain, and 'for instance' means for example, which don't fit in this context.

10. A) 'Is' का use होगा क्योंकि "is" का अर्थ है वर्तमान समय में जारी या प्रकट होना और 'Evidence' singular noun है। sentence में mention किया गया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति भारतीयों की असुरक्षा का सबूत दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसलिए 'is' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'are' का प्रयोग plural subjects के लिए होता है, 'was' और 'were' का प्रयोग past के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Is' will be used because it indicates something that is currently happening or increasing and 'Evidence' is a singular noun. The sentence mentions that evidence for the vulnerability of Indians to climate change is growing day by day, making 'is' fitting here. Whereas, 'are' is used for plural subjects, and 'was' and 'were' are used for past tense, which don't fit in this context.

11. C) Let the wheels be taken by you.

12. A) **'trapped beside'** के बदले 'trapped inside' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि greenhouse gases Earth's atmosphere के अंदर होते हैं, जिससे global warming होती है।

   • trapped inside' will be used instead of 'trapped beside' because greenhouse gases are within Earth's atmosphere, causing global warming.

13. D) The incorrectly spelled word among the given options is 'Remmission'. The correct spelling is 'Remission'. Meaning, a reduction or decrease, especially of a debt or medical symptom. घटाव, कमी।

14. B) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'breaks' is 'brakes'. In this context, 'brakes' refer to the device used in vehicles to stop or slow down its movement.

15. A) **Jargon** (noun) – Special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand. **शब्दजाल**

    **Synonym**: **Slang** (noun) – A type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, more common in speech than writing. **बोल-चाल की भाषा**

    - **Verboseness** (noun) – Using or expressed in more words than are needed, wordy. शब्दबहुलता
    - **Formality** (noun) – The rigid observance of rules of convention or etiquette. औपचारिकता
    - **Eloquence** (noun) – Fluent or persuasive speaking or writing. वाक्पटुता

16. C) 'Were' should be replace with 'are', because present continuous tense is most appropriate to make the context of the correct.

17. D) Let an expensive bag be bought by me for my friend

18. B) The phrase "as dead as a doornail" accurately substitutes the underlined segment "Completely obsolete," suggesting that the career in question is completely inactive or irrelevant now.

    - **Moving like a worm** (phrase) – implies slow progress, but doesn't indicate obsolescence. धीरे से बढ़ना
    - **Dead even** (phrase) – at exactly the same stage or moving at exactly the same speed बराबरी में
    - **Hanging by a thread** (phrase) – implies a situation is precarious but hasn't ended,. बहुत नाजुक स्थिति में

19. A) **'incline'** का अर्थ हैं 'tend' जिसका मतलब है किसी विषेष दिशा, राय, या भावना की ओर झुकाव होना। इसलिए, appropriate विकल्प है 'tended'.

    - **'inclined'** means 'tended' which signifies a particular direction, opinion, or feeling towards something. Therefore, the appropriate option is 'tended'.

20. B) **CDAB**

    Giving soothes an individual with the vibration of joy. D.    Unconditional giving is a natural principle and evident everywhere in nature which gives us solid, liquids and minerals Water gives itself away for our agriculture and other uses Trees give flowers, fruits and wood.

21. D) The word "diffident" in the sentence means "**shy due to lack of confidence.  आत्मविश्वास की कमी के कारण शर्मीला।"**

22. A) **'While he saw the bear'** के बदले 'When he saw the bear' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में एक ही घटना को बताने के लिए 'when' का प्रयोग अधिक उपयुक्त है

- When he saw the bear' will be used instead of 'While he saw the bear' because 'when' is more appropriate to describe a single event in the sentence.

23. A) **Versatile** (adjective) – Capable of or adapted for turning easily from one to another of various tasks, fields of endeavour, etc. and is able to do many things. बहुमुखी/ परिवर्तनशील

- **Turncoat** (noun) – a person who deserts one party or cause in order to join an opposing one. दलबदलू

- **Talented** (adjective) – having a natural aptitude or skill for something. प्रतिभाशाली

- **Flexible** (adjective) – capable of bending easily without breaking; willing to change or compromise. लचीला

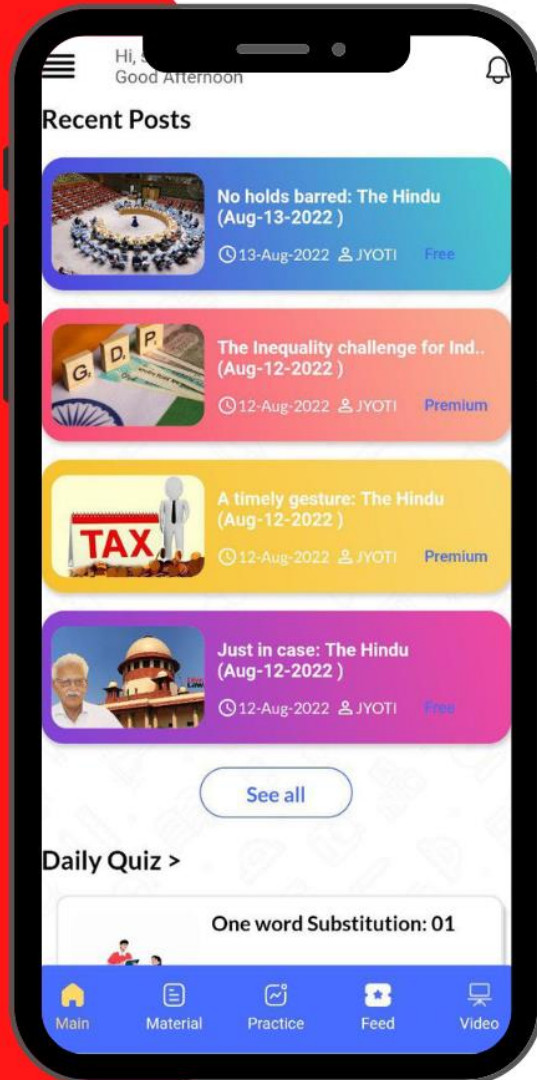24. D) D) Definite (adjective) – Clearly stated or decided, distinct, explicit. स्पष्ट

Antonym: Vague (adjective) – Not clearly expressed, stated, or defined, ambiguous, unclear. अस्पष्ट

- **Monotonous** (adjective) – Dull, tedious, repetitive, lacking in variety. **एकसमान**

- **Certain** (adjective) – Known for sure, definite, assured. **निश्चित**

- **Subtle** (adjective) – Delicate, elusive, not obvious. **सूक्ष्म**

25. C) 'This will be most difficult of' में error है। 'most' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए क्योंकि superlative degree of adjective से पहले Article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

- Segment C 'This will be most difficult of' contains the error. 'the' should be used before 'most' because Article 'The' is used before the superlative degree of adjective.

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