

Reign of fire: On Delhi and the high heat

New Delhi's **experience** of high heat **cannot** be **pinned on** climate change.

On May 29, the Mungeshpur automatic weather station north of New Delhi recorded a maximum of 52.9°C. While the India Meteorological Department has since suggested that the station's **thermistor** may be **faulty**, the country's north has clearly been **suffering scorching** weather. After the recording was reported, New Delhi's Water Minister **imposed** a fine of ₹2,000 on those washing vehicles with **hoses** and allowing water tanks to overflow, and said 200 teams would **monitor** for wastage. The **temperatures** people experience in a place **are** produced by a combination of factors, including public **ventilation**, **density** of built-up structures, and the availability of **shade**. How a person's body responds to such heat is also **mediated** by several forces. But it has become the norm to blame climate change as the **all-encompassing** cause of the consequences of extreme heat, and thus argue that the governments' only option is to react. The fact is that though New Delhi is large, it is smaller than the scale at which climate models reliably **predict anomalous** heat. Even if an **attribution** exercise **concludes** Mungeshpur's temperature was related to climate change, no **interstate** cooperation or heat response **mechanism exists** to act meaningfully on the **finding**.

According to New Delhi's new orders, the monitoring teams have been **empowered** to sever illegal supply lines, placing those in informal **settlements** at risk. For this to be fair, the city must already have ensured all its residents are sufficiently supplied with legal connections. Equally, 200 teams are too few for a city of its size. Together with there being no effective way to **scrutinise** water use in private properties, their **mandate amounts to** little. The city's **peak** power demand also crossed 8.3 gigawatt on May 29; high heat increases water consumption at power generation facilities. New Delhi has a heat action plan but the city's present response suggests it does not **accommodate externalities** such as the availability of water from **neighbouring** Haryana and illegal supply connections. Such plans should also include **passive**, long-term measures that ensure life can **go on irrespective of** the **ambient** temperature. **With respect to** water, for example, cities could maintain a **reservoir** for emergencies, a distribution system that **resists tampering**, and municipal body teams that conduct surprise wastage checks year-round rather than **intermittently**. Similarly, instead of **shutting** schools and offices to avoid peak heat, as many action plans **stipulate**, governments should **facilitate** cooling by (traditional) **architectural** methods, **set up shaded pedestrian corridors**, and **incentivise** the use of air-conditioned public transport. Governments are answerable to the **terms** on which they expect people to **cope with** the heat.

[Practice Exercise]

- Shut (verb) – close. बंद करना।
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Reign of fire** (phrase) – Period of intense heat or extreme temperatures.
2. **Pin on** (phrasal verb) – Attribute to, blame on, ascribe to, hold responsible for, assign to पर दोष लगाना
3. **Thermistor** (noun) – A type of resistor whose resistance varies significantly with temperature.
4. **Faulty** (adjective) – Defective, flawed, malfunctioning, broken, imperfect खराब
5. **Suffer** (verb) – Endure, experience, undergo, bear, tolerate सहना
6. **Scorching** (adjective) – Extremely hot, searing, blistering, burning, sweltering झुलसा देने वाला
7. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, levy, implement, dictate, apply थोपना
8. **Hose** (noun) – A flexible tube for conveying water. रबर का पाइप
9. **Monitor** (verb) – Observe, watch, track, supervise, oversee निगरानी करना
10. **Ventilation** (noun) – Airflow, aeration, circulation, airing, breathing space वेंटिलेशन
11. **Density** (noun) – Concentration, compactness, thickness, mass, volume घनत्व
12. **Shade** (noun) – Shelter, shadow, cover, protection, screening छाया
13. **Mediate** (verb) – Influence, moderate, arbitrate, act as a mediator, reconcile मध्यस्थता करना
14. **All-encompassing** (adjective) – Comprehensive, inclusive, complete, total, all-embracing सर्वव्यापी
15. **Predict** (verb) – Forecast, anticipate, project, foresee, estimate पूर्वानुमान करना
16. **Anomalous** (adjective) – Abnormal, irregular, unusual, atypical, deviant असामान्य
17. **Attribution** (noun) – Ascription, assignment, crediting, designation, association समर्पण
18. **Conclude** (verb) – Deduce, infer, determine, decide, resolve निष्कर्ष निकालना
19. **Interstate** (adjective) – Between states, inter-regional, trans-state, multi-state अंतर्राज्यीय
20. **Mechanism** (noun) – Process, system, method, means, procedure तंत्र
21. **Exist** (verb) – Be present, be, live, survive, remain होना
22. **Finding** (noun) – Result, conclusion, discovery, outcome, observation निष्कर्ष

23. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, permit, equip, give power to सशक्त करना
24. **Settlement** (noun) – Community, habitation, colony, village, residence बस्ती
25. **Scrutinise** (verb) – Examine, inspect, review, analyze, investigate जांच करना
26. **Mandate** (noun) – Directive, order, instruction, command, authority आदेश
27. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – Total, add up to, come to, equal, be equivalent to के बराबर होना
28. **Peak** (adjective) – Highest, top, maximum, optimal, summit उच्चतम
29. **Accommodate** (verb) – Adjust to, fit in with, adapt to, meet, cater to समायोजित करना
30. **Externality** (noun) – An external factor or influence, especially an economic consequence not reflected in market prices. बाहरी प्रभाव
31. **Neighbouring** (adjective) – Adjacent, nearby, bordering, close, proximate पड़ोसी
32. **Passive** (adjective) – Inactive, non-participative, submissive, dormant, unresisting निष्क्रिय
33. **Go on** (phrasal verb) – Continue, proceed, persist, carry on, keep going जारी रखना
34. **Irrespective of** (phrase) – Regardless of, without regard to, despite, notwithstanding, ignoring के बावजूद
35. **Ambient** (adjective) – Surrounding, encompassing, enveloping, pervading, atmospheric परिवेश
36. **With respect to** (phrase) – Regarding, concerning, in relation to, about, pertaining to के संदर्भ में
37. **Reservoir** (noun) – Tank, storage, pool, basin, repository जलाशय
38. **Resist** (verb) – Withstand, oppose, fight against, counteract, defy विरोध करना
39. **Tampering** (noun) – Interference, meddling, alteration, manipulation, adulteration छेड़छाड़
40. **Intermittently** (adverb) – Periodically, sporadically, irregularly, occasionally, at intervals रुक-रुक कर
41. **Stipulate** (verb) – Specify, set out, prescribe, dictate, mandate निर्धारित करना
42. **Facilitate** (verb) – Enable, assist, ease, help, make possible सुगम बनाना
43. **Architectural** (adjective) – Relating to the design and construction of buildings. वास्तुसंबंधी
44. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, create, organize, initiate, arrange स्थापित करना

45. **Shaded** (adjective) – Sheltered, covered, screened, protected, shadowed छायांकित

46. **Pedestrian** (adjective) – Relating to walking or walkers. पैदल यात्री

47. **Corridor** (noun) – Passage, hallway, walkway, thoroughfare, aisle गलियारा

48. **Incentivise** (verb) – Motivate, encourage, stimulate, inspire, spur प्रोत्साहित करना

49. **Terms** (noun) – Conditions, stipulations, provisions, clauses, requirements शर्तें

50. **Cope with** (phrasal verb) – Manage, deal with, handle, tackle, contend with सामना करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Extreme Heat Recorded:** Mungeshpur weather station near New Delhi recorded a high of 52.9°C on May 29, though its accuracy is questioned.
2. **Scorching Weather:** Northern India, including New Delhi, is experiencing severe heat, prompting fines for water wastage and monitoring by 200 teams.
3. **Multiple Heat Factors:** High temperatures result from public ventilation, building density, and shade availability, not just climate change.
4. **Climate Change Misattribution:** It's common to blame climate change for extreme heat, but local heat cannot solely be attributed to it.
5. **Insufficient Climate Models:** New Delhi's size is smaller than the scale at which climate models can reliably predict heat anomalies.
6. **Lack of Response Mechanisms:** No interstate cooperation or heat response mechanism exists to act on climate change findings.
7. **Risk to Informal Settlements:** Monitoring orders could cut illegal water supplies, risking those in informal settlements without legal connections.
8. **Inadequate Monitoring:** With only 200 teams, monitoring is insufficient for New Delhi's size, and scrutiny of private water use is limited.
9. **Increased Power Demand:** High heat increases water consumption at power generation facilities, with peak power demand reaching 8.3 gigawatts.
10. **Ineffective Heat Action Plan:** New Delhi's heat action plan does not fully address externalities like water supply from neighboring states and illegal connections.
11. **Need for Long-term Measures:** Plans should include passive, long-term measures to ensure normal life despite high temperatures.
12. **Emergency Water Reservoirs:** Cities should maintain emergency water reservoirs and tamper-resistant distribution systems.
13. **Continuous Wastage Checks:** Municipal teams should conduct year-round surprise checks on water wastage.
14. **Cooling Facilitation:** Instead of shutting schools and offices, governments should promote traditional cooling methods, shaded pedestrian corridors, and air-conditioned public transport.

15. **Government Accountability:** Governments must be accountable for the measures they expect people to take to cope with extreme heat.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Passage]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Sarcastic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The inefficacy of current measures to combat high heat in New Delhi
 - B. The importance of climate change awareness
 - C. The role of international cooperation in addressing heatwaves
 - D. The impact of high heat on public health
3. **What immediate action did New Delhi's Water Minister take in response to the extreme heat recorded at the Mungeshpur weather station?**
 - A. The Minister ordered an investigation into the possible fault of the weather station's thermistor and the accuracy of the temperature readings.
 - B. The Minister implemented a fine of ₹2,000 on individuals using hoses to wash vehicles and causing water tanks to overflow, and announced the deployment of 200 teams to monitor for water wastage.
 - C. The Minister launched a public awareness campaign about the dangers of extreme heat and the importance of staying hydrated.
 - D. The Minister requested interstate cooperation to establish a heat response mechanism and initiated talks for joint climate action.
4. **What is the best antonym for "scorching" in the context of the passage?**
 - A. Blistering
 - B. Lukewarm
 - C. Tepid
 - D. Cool
5. **Based on the passage, what is the primary inference that can be drawn about the effectiveness of New Delhi's heat action plan?**
 - A. The heat action plan is highly effective in mitigating the effects of high heat and ensuring the well-being of all residents.
 - B. The heat action plan is not sufficient as it fails to address critical issues such as the availability of water from neighboring regions and illegal water supply connections.
 - C. The heat action plan mainly focuses on shutting schools and offices, neglecting other important measures like maintaining emergency water reservoirs.
 - D. The heat action plan effectively ensures the fair distribution of water and power across all areas of the city, including informal settlements.
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Shivam will be invited by us.

 - A. We shall invite Shivam.
 - B. We have invited Shivam.
 - C. Shivam would be invited by us.
 - D. We would invite Shivam.
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Causing or wanting to cause harm or evil to someone

- A. Chaotic
- B. Malevolent
- C. Insipid
- D. Rancour

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

- A. Another boy tried his luck and won a comb, a fountain pen, wristwatch and a table lamp one after the other in many chances that he played.
- B. An old man won a beautiful clock. The old man did not want the clock, so the shopkeeper took it back and paid 15 rupees to the old man.
- C. Bhaiya encouraged him, but Rasheed was not lucky when he tried his luck. He won only cheap items like pencils and an inkbottle, and soon lost all his money.
- D. He sold all the items to the shopkeeper and went away happily. Rasheed also wanted to play and try his luck.

- A. BADC
- B. DCAB
- C. BDCA
- D. BCDA

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

Genuine

- A. Authentic
- B. Deceptive
- C. Fabricated
- D. Erroneous

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

I am sure that / the postman would be / coming shortly/ to deliver the letter.

- A. I am sure that
- B. coming shortly
- C. to deliver the letter
- D. the postman would be

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

This incident occurred without a warning.

- A. On thin ice
- B. Bolt from the blue
- C. Ignorance is bliss
- D. Play devil's advocate

12. 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. "The most essential thing I learnt from 'Ready Now!' was the need of having a backup plan in case of an emergency," she stated.
- B. The instruction, according to Nickola, was inspiring and confirmed her capacity to live effectively with a disability.
- C. I made sure I had a generator, wheelchair batteries and at least a week's worth of food, water and prescription medication."
- D. "When I heard about the impending snowstorm, I emailed all of my caregivers to see who lived nearby and would be accessible."

- A. ADCB
B. ACBD
C. CDAB
D. BCDA

13. Sentences with spelling errors are given. Select the sentence with NO error.

- A. The psycologists who are a major part of the investigasion interviewed the witnesses.
- B. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigasion interviewed the witnesses.
- C. The psycologists who are a major part of the investigation interviewed the witnesses.
- D. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigation interviewed the witnesses.

14. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

She is a veteran journalist known for her powerful writing style.

- A. Renowned
B. Creviced
C. Conditioned
D. Novice

15. Choose the ANTONYM of the word 'fetish' in the given sentence.

Shilpi has a fixed indifference and obsession towards problems in life.

- A. Indifference
B. Fixed
C. Problems
D. Obsession

16. 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. Anime is a style of animation popular in Japanese films.
- B. Modern anime began in 1956 and found lasting success in 1961 with the establishment of Mushi Productions.
- C. At the turn of the 21st century, anime began to attain wide international popularity with the Pokemon television series.
- D. Much of the genre is aimed at children, but anime films are sometimes marked by adult themes and subject matter.

- A. BADC
B. DBAC

- C. ADBC
- D. ACBD

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

The sermon of the priest was very short and _____.

- A. coned
- B. conveyance
- C. concise
- D. Consisted

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

Maruti likes / adventure / stories, especially / an adventures of Tarzan.

- A. stories, especially
- B. an adventures of Tarzan
- C. Maruti likes
- D. Adventure

19. Identify the idiom/phrase that can best substitute the underlined segment.

You showed me your true personality when you asked me to get out of the house at midnight.

- A. true colours
- B. bed of roses
- C. hot potato
- D. white elephant

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

If only I was young again.

- A. I were young again
- B. I be young again
- C. I will be young again
- D. I am young again

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.

Social media can have (1) _____ effects on mental health, with studies suggesting that excessive use can lead to feelings of anxiety, depression, and loneliness. To combat these negative effects, experts recommend setting (2) _____ for social media use. Other strategies include (3) _____ with friends and family in person, engaging in hobbies or physical activity, and seeking professional (4) _____ if necessary. As such, it's important to be (5) _____ of its potential drawbacks and take steps to use it in a healthy and balanced way.

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

- A. delirious
- B. desirous

- C. detrimental
- D. Positive

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

- A. principles
- B. goals
- C. rules
- D. Standards

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

- A. cooperating
- B. involving
- C. entrusting
- D. Interacting

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

- A. concern
- B. advise
- C. information
- D. Guidance

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

- A. indifferent
- B. cognizant
- C. sceptical
- D. ignorant

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) Analytical

- A. Alarmist: The passage does not use exaggerated language or express undue concern; rather, it presents facts and potential solutions in a measured way.
- B. Analytical: The passage breaks down the issue of high heat in New Delhi into various contributing factors and examines possible responses, displaying a logical and detailed approach.
- C. Optimistic: The passage does not convey hopefulness or positivity; instead, it discusses the challenges and suggests practical measures.
- D. Sarcastic: The passage does not use irony or sarcasm; it maintains a serious and objective tone throughout.

2. A) The inefficacy of current measures to combat high heat in New Delhi

- A. Correct. The passage critiques the current measures taken by the government and suggests that they are inadequate for effectively managing the heat.
- B. While the passage touches on climate change, it emphasizes that blaming climate change alone is insufficient, focusing more on the immediate local response.
- C. The passage mentions the lack of interstate cooperation but does not center on international efforts.
- D. Although the passage discusses high heat, its primary focus is on the shortcomings of governmental measures rather than the direct health impacts.

3. B) The Minister implemented a fine of ₹2,000 on individuals using hoses to wash vehicles and causing water tanks to overflow, and announced the deployment of 200 teams to monitor for water wastage.

Option B is correct because it specifically details the actions taken by the Water Minister as mentioned in the passage.

A is incorrect because there is no mention of the Minister ordering an investigation into the thermistor's fault.

C is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that the Minister launched a public awareness campaign.

D is incorrect because the passage states that no interstate cooperation or heat response mechanism exists to act meaningfully on the finding.

4. D) Cool

"Scorching" means extremely hot, so its opposite in this context would be "cool."

5. B) The passage highlights that New Delhi's heat action plan does not adequately address critical issues such as the availability of water from neighboring Haryana and the problem of illegal water supply connections, indicating insufficiency in the plan.

A is incorrect because the passage explicitly criticizes the heat action plan, implying it is not highly effective.

C is incorrect because although it mentions shutting schools and offices, it does not capture the broader criticism of the plan's inadequacy in handling water and supply issues.

D is incorrect because the passage points out that the heat action plan does not ensure the fair distribution of water and power, especially in informal settlements.

6. A) We shall invite Shivam.
7. B) **Malevolent** (noun) – Having or showing a desire to cause harm or evil to someone दुर्भावना पूर्ण
- **Chaotic** (adjective) – In a state of complete confusion and disorder अव्यवस्थित
 - **Insipid** (adjective) – Lacking flavour or zest; not tasty फीका
 - **Rancour** (noun) – Bitterness or resentfulness, especially when long-standing कटुता

8. A) **BADC**

An old man won a beautiful clock. The old man did not want the clock, so the shopkeeper took it back and paid 15 rupees to the old man. Another boy tried his luck and won a comb, a fountain pen, wristwatch and a table lamp one after the other in many chances that he played. . He sold all the items to the shopkeeper and went away happily. Rasheed also wanted to play and try his luck. Bhaiya encouraged him, but Rasheed was not lucky when he tried his luck. He won only cheap items like pencils and an inkbottle, and soon lost all his money.

9. A) **Genuine** (adjective) – Real, authentic, bona fide, not fake. असली

Authentic (adjective) – Genuine, real, bona fide, true, accurate. सच्चा

- **Deceptive** (adjective) – Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one, misleading. धोखाधड़ी
 - **Fabricated** (adjective) – Constructed, made up, invented, false. बनाया हुआ
 - **Erroneous** (adjective) – Wrong, incorrect, in error. ग़लत
10. D) 'would be coming' के बदले 'will be coming' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य वाक्य Present Tense में है, अतः Dependent Clause में भी Verb 'will be' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— I am sure that the postman will be coming shortly to deliver the letter.
- 'will be coming' will be used instead of 'would be coming' because the main sentence is in Present Tense, so in the Dependent Clause the verb 'will be' should be used; Like— I am sure that the postman will be coming shortly to deliver the letter.
11. B) **Bolt from the blue** (idiom) – Something unexpected or surprising that occurs suddenly
- **On thin ice** (idiom) – In a risky or precarious situation अनिश्चित स्थिति
 - **Ignorance is bliss** (idiom) – It's better not to know certain things as they might upset you
 - **Play devil's advocate** (idiom) – To present a counter argument, not necessarily one's own view

12. A) **ADCB**

The most essential thing I learnt from 'Ready Now!' was the need of having a backup plan in case of an emergency," she stated. "When I heard about the impending snowstorm, I emailed all of my caregivers to see who lived nearby and would be accessible." I made sure I had a generator, wheelchair batteries and at least a week's worth of food, water and prescription medication. The instruction, according to Nickola, was inspiring and confirmed her capacity to live effectively with a disability.

13. D) 'investigation' के बदले 'investigations' और 'psychologists' के बदले 'psychologists' और 'witnesses' के बदले 'witnesses' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ये गलत वर्तनी हैं।

सही वाक्य यह है:

D. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigation interviewed the witnesses.

14. D) **Veteran** (noun) – A person who has had long experience in a particular field, especially in the military. अनुभवी

Antonym: Novice (noun) – A person new to or inexperienced in a field or situation, beginner.

नौसिखिया

- **Renowned** (adjective) – Known or talked about by many people, famous. प्रसिद्ध
- **Creviced** (adjective) – This word doesn't align well with the context and is typically used to describe something that has cracks or crevices. It doesn't serve as an antonym for "veteran" in the context of experience or proficiency. दरारों वाला
- **Conditioned** (adjective) – Trained or accustomed to behaving in a certain way or to accept certain circumstances. प्रशिक्षित

15. A) **Fetish** (verb) – the fact that somebody spends an unreasonable amount of time doing only a particular activity or thinking only about a particular thing किसी विशिष्ट वस्तु के बारे में सोचते हुए या किसी विशिष्ट काम में बहुत ज्यादा समय लगाना

Antonym: Indifference (noun) – Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy; apathy. उदासीनता

- **Obsession** (noun) – An idea or thought that continually preoccupies or intrudes on a person's mind. ग्रस्त/ सनक
- **Fixed** (adjective) – Settled, stable, constant, unchanging. स्थिर
- **Problems** (noun) – A matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome. समस्या

16. C) **ADBC**

Anime is a style of animation popular in Japanese films. Much of the genre is aimed at children, but anime films are sometimes marked by adult themes and subject matter. Modern anime began in 1956 and found lasting success in 1961 with the establishment of Mushi Productions.. At the turn of the 21st century, anime began to attain wide international popularity with the Pokemon television series.

17. C) **Concise** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence पुजारी के प्रवचन की लघुता और स्पष्टता की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'Concise' शब्द उस प्रवचन को संक्षेप में और सारगर्भित रूप में देने का अभिप्रेत है, जो प्रवचन के लघु और स्पष्ट होने का अर्थ है। इसलिए, "concise" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Concise**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the brevity and clarity of the priest's sermon. The word 'concise' implies presenting the sermon

in a condensed and succinct manner, which means the sermon being short and to the point. Thus, "concise" would be the most appropriate choice.

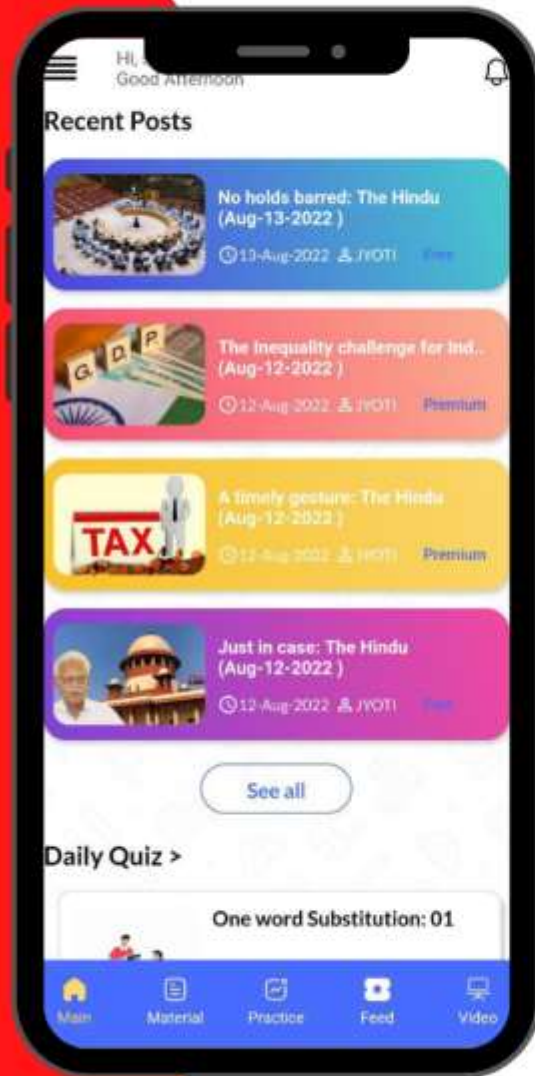
18. B) **'an adventures'** के बदले 'an adventure' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि article 'an' एक singular noun के साथ प्रयोग होता है, और 'adventures' plural है।
- **'an adventure'** will be used instead of 'an adventures' because 'an' is used with a singular noun, and 'adventures' is plural.
19. A) **"true Personality"** के बदले "true colours" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह इंडियम व्यक्ति की असली पहचान या व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जो आमतौर पर छुपा रहता है; जैसे— You showed me your true colours when you acted in that way.
- **"true colours"** will be used instead of "true Personality" as this idiom is used to depict someone's real character or nature, usually hidden; Like— You showed me your true colours when you acted in that way.
20. A) **'was'** के बदले 'were' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'If only' के साथ Imaginary Conditions में हम 'were' का प्रयोग करते हैं, भले ही Subject Singular हो; जैसे— If only I were rich.
- **'were'** will be used instead of 'was' because with 'If only' we use 'were' for Imaginary Conditions, even if the Subject is Singular; Like— If only I were rich.
21. C) **'Detrimental'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "detrimental" का अर्थ होता है हानिकारक या नकारात्मक। जबकि 'Delirious' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक उत्तेजित होना, 'Desirous' का अर्थ है इच्छाशक्ति या चाहने वाला, और 'Positive' का अर्थ है सकारात्मक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Detrimental'** should be used because it means harmful or negative. Whereas, 'Delirious' means extremely excited, 'Desirous' implies a strong desire, and 'Positive' means optimistic, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) **'Rules'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "rules" का अर्थ होता है निर्धारित गाइडलाइन्स या नियम जो किसी विशेष प्रक्रिया या व्यवहार को अनुसरण करने के लिए तय किए जाते हैं। जबकि 'Principles' का अर्थ होता है सिद्धांत, 'Goals' का अर्थ होता है लक्ष्य, और 'Standards' का अर्थ है मानक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Rules'** should be used because it means established guidelines or regulations set for following a specific process or behavior. Whereas, 'Principles' means guiding beliefs, 'Goals' means targets, and 'Standards' implies criteria or level, which don't fit in this context.
23. D) **'Interacting'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "interacting" का अर्थ होता है किसी के साथ संपर्क साधना। जबकि 'Cooperating' का अर्थ है सहयोग करना, 'Involving' का अर्थ है शामिल करना, और 'Entrusting' का अर्थ है किसी पर भरोसा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Interacting'** should be used because it means to establish contact with someone. Whereas, 'Cooperating' means to collaborate, 'Involving' means to include, and 'Entrusting' implies placing trust in someone, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) '**Guidance**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "guidance" का अर्थ होता है मार्गदर्शन या सलाह देना। जब किसी व्यक्ति को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतों का सामना करना पड़े, तो वह पेशेवर मार्गदर्शन या सलाह तलाश सकता है। जबकि 'Concern' का अर्थ होता है चिंता या समस्या, 'Advise' का अर्थ है सलाह देना, और 'Information' का अर्थ है जानकारी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Guidance** should be used because it refers to advice or direction. When someone faces signs of mental health issues, they might seek professional guidance or counsel. Whereas, 'Concern' implies worry or issue, 'Advise' means to give counsel, and 'Information' means knowledge, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) '**Cognizant**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "cognizant" का अर्थ होता है पूरी तरह से जागरूक या सचेत होना। जबकि 'Indifferent' का अर्थ है उदासीन होना, 'Sceptical' का अर्थ है संदेहपूर्ण होना, और 'Ignorant' का अर्थ है अज्ञानी होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Cognizant** should be used because it means being fully aware or informed. Whereas, 'Indifferent' means being unconcerned, 'Sceptical' means being doubtful, and 'Ignorant' means lacking knowledge or awareness, which don't fit in this context.



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