

Bengaluru becomes 'Garden City' again

Amidst rapid **urbanisation** and environmental challenges, the city is **embracing** green initiatives such as rooftop gardens and **vertical farming**

Bangalore, India, **is** rapidly developing its **infrastructure** with a focus on **sustainability**, innovation and environmentally friendly initiatives. As the city grows, it faces challenges such as urbanisation and environmental issues. To **combat** these problems, businesses are promoting initiatives like rooftop gardens and vertical farms. Once known as the Garden City of India, Bangalore is now **reclaiming** its **legacy** by promoting **sustainable** living practices and **incorporating** green spaces into its urban **landscape**.

Rooftop gardens are becoming increasingly popular in Bangalore, providing various environmental and social benefits. They help reduce the **urban heat island effect**, provide **natural insulation** that reduces energy consumption and improve air quality. Residents and businesses are transforming their rooftops into green spaces, combatting pollution and promoting **biodiversity**.

Many commercial and residential complexes in the city are now promoting rooftop gardening, turning **barren** rooftops into **lush green havens**. This initiative not only contributes to biodiversity but also serves as a **recreational** space for residents.

Vertical farming is another concept that **fosters** sustainability in Bangalore's urban spaces. This innovative practice involves growing crops in vertically **stacked** layers that maximise space utilisation and minimise water consumption. By bringing food production closer to urban centres, vertical farms help reduce **carbon emissions** and offer several benefits over **conventional** farming practices, such as higher crop **yields**, reduced water usage and year-round production.

Community gardens have also emerged as a **vital** initiative to bring communities together and grow their food. These gardens contribute to food security, promote healthy eating habits and **strengthen** social ties among residents. Additionally, they serve as an educational platform for sustainable agriculture practices and provide opportunities for residents to reconnect with nature.

The government has constructed several laws and initiatives to support sustainable initiatives. The city has accepted green building certifications like LEED and GRIHA to combat environmental issues and ensure eco-friendly development that **abides by** environmental concerns while effectively **meeting** the needs of investors. These initiatives improve locals' quality of life and **aid** in **ecological preservation**. The government has also released a toolkit and manual for the green index that will evaluate, analyse and rank environmental conservation initiatives of various infrastructure projects and programmes.

By **rewarding** rooftop garden development, supporting vertical farming efforts and allowing the formation of community gardens, the government is **paving the way for** a greener, more sustainable Bangalore. **Collaboration** among government agencies and the commercial and public sectors **is**

essential for **overcoming** obstacles such as lack of knowledge, land availability and regulatory barriers. As Bangalore **embraces** sustainability and environmental management, the city is **sowing** the seeds for a greener, more **liveable** future. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

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

Vocabulary

1. **Amidst** (preposition) – In the middle of, among, surrounded by, during, in the midst of के बीच में
2. **Urbanisation** (noun) – The process of making an area more urban, development, growth, city expansion शहरीकरण
3. **Embrace** (verb) – Adopt, accept, welcome, take on, support अपनाना
4. **Vertical farming** (noun) – A method of growing crops in vertically stacked layers, indoor agriculture, urban farming, stacked farming ऊर्ध्वाधर खेती
5. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Facilities, framework, foundation, system, amenities बुनियादी ढांचा
6. **Sustainability** (noun) – Durability, environmental friendliness, viability, long-term maintenance, eco-friendliness स्थिरता
7. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, battle, tackle, confront, counter मुकाबला करना
8. **Reclaim** (verb) – Recover, retrieve, regain, take back, restore पुनः प्राप्त करना
9. **Legacy** (noun) – Heritage, inheritance, tradition, history, endowment विरासत
10. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Eco-friendly, green, renewable, viable, long-lasting टिकाऊ
11. **Incorporate** (verb) – Include, integrate, combine, embody, merge सम्मिलित करना
12. **Landscape** (noun) – Scenery, terrain, environment, view, topography परिदृश्य
13. **Urban heat island effect** (noun) – The phenomenon where urban areas become significantly warmer than their rural surroundings due to human activities. शहरी गर्मी द्वीप प्रभाव
14. **Natural Insulation** (noun) – Insulating material derived from natural sources that helps regulate temperature and improve energy efficiency, such as wool, cotton, cork, or cellulose प्राकृतिक इन्सुलेशन
15. **Biodiversity** (noun) – Biological variety, ecosystem diversity, variety of life, species diversity जैव विविधता
16. **Barren** (adjective) – Unproductive, infertile, desolate, arid, sterile बंजर
17. **Lush** (adjective) – Luxuriant, rich, abundant, green, flourishing हरा-भरा
18. **Haven** (noun) – Sanctuary, refuge, safe place, shelter, oasis आश्रय
19. **Recreational** (adjective) – Leisure, fun, entertainment, pastime, enjoyable मनोरंजनात्मक
20. **Foster** (verb) – Promote, encourage, nurture, support, cultivate बढ़ावा देना

21. **Stacked** (adjective) – Layered, piled, arranged in stacks, tiered, assembled in layers संचित
22. **Carbon emission** (noun) – The release of carbon into the atmosphere, greenhouse gases, CO2 emissions, air pollution, carbon footprint कार्बन उत्सर्जन
23. **Conventional** (adjective) – Traditional, customary, usual, standard, typical पारंपरिक
24. **Yield** (noun) – Output, production, harvest, crop, return उपज
25. **Vital** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, important, necessary, indispensable महत्वपूर्ण
26. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, fortify, bolster, support, enhance मजबूत करना
27. **Abide by** (phrasal verb) – Follow, adhere to, comply with, observe, respect पालन करना
28. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, achieve, match पूरा करना
29. **Aid** (noun) – Assistance, help, support, backing, relief सहायता
30. **Ecological** (adjective) – Environmental, green, eco-friendly, related to the environment पारिस्थितिक
31. **Preservation** (noun) – Conservation, protection, safeguarding, maintenance, upkeep संरक्षण
32. **Reward** (verb) – Compensate, honor, recognize, commend, appreciate पुरस्कृत करना
33. **Pave the way for** (phrase) – Prepare for, lead to, make possible, facilitate, set the stage for मार्ग प्रशस्त करना
34. **Collaboration** (noun) – Cooperation, partnership, teamwork, alliance, joint effort सहयोग
35. **Overcome** (verb) – Conquer, defeat, tackle, master, prevail over पार पाना
36. **Embrace** (verb) – Adopt, accept, welcome, take on, support अपनाना
37. **Sow** (verb) – Plant, seed, scatter, spread, cultivate बोना
38. **Liveable** (adjective) – Habitable, fit to live in, comfortable, suitable, pleasant रहने योग्य

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Sustainability Focus:** Bengaluru is prioritizing sustainable development amidst rapid urbanization and environmental challenges.
2. **Green Initiatives:** The city is embracing green initiatives such as rooftop gardens and vertical farming.
3. **Historical Legacy:** Once known as the Garden City of India, Bengaluru is reclaiming its legacy through sustainable living practices.
4. **Rooftop Gardens:** These gardens are gaining popularity, offering environmental benefits like reducing the urban heat island effect and improving air quality.
5. **Environmental Benefits:** Rooftop gardens provide natural insulation, reduce energy consumption, and promote biodiversity.
6. **Social Benefits:** They also serve as recreational spaces and improve residents' quality of life.
7. **Vertical Farming:** This innovative practice maximizes space, reduces water consumption, and brings food production closer to urban centers.
8. **Agricultural Efficiency:** Vertical farms offer higher crop yields, reduced water usage, and year-round production compared to conventional farming.
9. **Community Gardens:** These spaces foster food security, healthy eating habits, and social ties among residents.
10. **Educational Platform:** Community gardens serve as educational platforms for sustainable agriculture practices and reconnect residents with nature.
11. **Government Support:** The government has implemented laws and initiatives to support sustainable practices, including green building certifications like LEED and GRIHA.
12. **Quality of Life:** These initiatives aim to improve the quality of life for locals while aiding ecological preservation.
13. **Green Index:** A toolkit and manual for a green index have been released to evaluate and rank environmental conservation initiatives.
14. **Collaborative Efforts:** Successful implementation of green initiatives requires collaboration among government agencies, the commercial sector, and the public.
15. **Future Outlook:** By embracing sustainability, Bengaluru is paving the way for a greener, more liveable future.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What are the environmental benefits of rooftop gardens in Bangalore as mentioned in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. They help reduce energy consumption and improve air quality.
 - B. They decrease the number of pests and insects in the city.
 - C. They reduce traffic congestion in urban areas.
 - D. They eliminate the need for public parks.
2. **How does vertical farming contribute to sustainability in Bangalore?**
 - A. By increasing space utilisation and reducing water consumption.
 - B. By expanding traditional farmland.
 - C. By reducing the need for rooftop gardens.
 - D. By increasing the city's reliance on imported food.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Pessimistic
 - B. Nostalgic
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Indifferent
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The history of Bangalore as the Garden City
 - B. Challenges of urbanisation in Bangalore
 - C. Green initiatives and sustainable practices in Bangalore
 - D. Government policies in Bangalore
5. **What is the primary purpose of the community gardens initiative in Bengaluru, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. To reduce urbanization and encourage rural migration
 - B. To provide a platform for political gatherings and social protests
 - C. To enhance food security, promote healthy eating habits, and strengthen social ties among residents
 - D. To create more recreational spaces for tourists and visitors
6. **What inference can be made about the government's role in promoting environmental sustainability in Bengaluru?**
 - A. The government is passive and relies solely on private sector initiatives for environmental sustainability.
 - B. The government is actively involved in promoting environmental sustainability through laws, certifications, and support for community gardens.
 - C. The government discourages private sector participation in environmental conservation efforts.
 - D. The government focuses only on large-scale infrastructure projects and neglects small community initiatives.

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.

Chittibabu and Chinnababu live in Atreyapuram town in Andhra Pradesh. The brothers spend the summer holidays playing in the mango garden, when the trees are full of fruits. They also like to eat _____1_____ mangoes with salt and chilly powder. At home, their mother cooks unripe mangoes in different ways. She also makes many kinds of mango pickles. The pickles last through the year until the next mango season. One evening, while having food Chinnababu asked, "Amma, we have so many mangoes. Make some mamidi tandra (aam papad) from _____2_____." Their father said, "Making mamidi tandra needs four weeks of hardwork. If you both promise to help us everyday for the next four weeks, we can together make the mamidi tandra." Both the brothers quickly agreed to help. The next day both the children went to the market with their father. They bought a mat woven from the _____3_____ of a palm tree, poles of casuarina tree, string made of coconut husk, some jaggery and sugar. Amma found a sunny place in the backyard. Both the brothers made a high platform by using poles. They spread out and tied the mat on that platform. The next day, Appa _____4_____ the most ripe mangoes. They took out the mango pulp into a large pot. Then they _____5_____ the pulp through a fine muslin cloth, to remove the fibres from the pulp.

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. Ripened
 - B. Ready
 - C. Grown
 - D. Unripe
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. Them
 - B. That
 - C. It
 - D. These
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. Leaf
 - B. Leaves
 - C. Lives
 - D. Leafs
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
 - A. Chose
 - B. Chosen
 - C. Preferred
 - D. Prefer
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
 - A. Deep-rooted
 - B. Ingrained
 - C. Inclined
 - D. Strained
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

It is raining cats and dogs means

- A. it is raining very heavily
B. there are showers
C. something that does not upset you
D. it is drizzling
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
He was quite violent in his behaviour.
A. Crazy
B. Aggressive
C. Gentle
D. Savage
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence to fill in the blank.
We usually had _____ visitors dropping by, but now we have very less visitors.
A. insufficient
B. a handful of
C. slighter
D. umpteen
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The man was convicted for murder by the jury but he is not committed it.
A. have not committed it
B. has not committed it
C. had not committed it
D. am not committed it
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Hardik's horoscope says / that the stars / will be exercised / a benign influence on his life.
A. will be exercised
B. Hardik's horoscope says
C. that the stars
D. a benign influence on his life
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Someone who dishonestly pretends to deceive under an assumed character
A. Imposter
B. Imitator
C. Explorer
D. Imbecile
18. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**
A. Today is sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
B. Today is a sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
C. Today is the sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
D. Today is sixth day of our workshop. All participants are highly enthusiastic.

- A. D
- B. C
- C. B
- D. A

19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Was the conference not attended by them?

- A. Did they not attend the conference?
- B. Does they not attend the conference?
- C. Do they not attend the conference?
- D. Do they attend the conference?

20. **Select the option that express the given sentence in active voice.**

Was the beggar not being beaten by her?

- A. Was not she beating the beggar?
- B. Was she beating the beggar?
- C. Was the beggar beaten by her?
- D. Was she not beating the beggar?

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

Neither John nor Simon are coming to the meeting,

- A. were coming to the meeting
- B. No substitution
- C. are coming to meeting
- D. is coming to the meeting

22. **The given sentence has some words with incorrect spellings. Select the most appropriate option that corrects the spellings.**

Being a milionaire, he is leading a luxurius life.

- A. Being a millioniare, he is leading a luxrious life.
- B. Being a millionaire, he is leading a luxurious life.
- C. Being a millionaire, he is leeding a luxurious life.
- D. Being a millinaire, he is leading a luxurious life.

23. **Select the option that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

Hapless

- A. Happy
- B. Unfortunate
- C. Fortunate
- D. Distasteful

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

I find that students nowadays are not interested in _____ letters by hand.

- A. righting
- B. rioting
- C. rating
- D. Writing

25. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Consultancy
- B. Constitution
- C. Conspirasy
- D. Configuration

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **A) They help reduce energy consumption and improve air quality.**

A: The passage states that rooftop gardens provide natural insulation that reduces energy consumption and improve air quality.

B: The passage does not mention anything about decreasing the number of pests and insects in the city.

C: Traffic congestion is not addressed by rooftop gardens as per the passage.

D: The passage does not suggest that rooftop gardens eliminate the need for public parks.

2. **A) By increasing space utilisation and reducing water consumption.**

A: The passage explains that vertical farming maximises space utilisation and minimises water consumption, fostering sustainability.

B: Vertical farming involves growing crops in vertically stacked layers, not expanding traditional farmland.

C: Vertical farming and rooftop gardens are both complementary green initiatives, and one does not reduce the need for the other.

D: The passage states that vertical farming brings food production closer to urban centres, thereby reducing the city's reliance on imported food.

3. **C) Optimistic**

C: The passage describes various positive initiatives and efforts being taken to make Bangalore greener and more sustainable, indicating a hopeful and positive outlook towards the future.

A. This is incorrect because the passage does not focus on negative aspects or hopelessness but rather on constructive measures and improvements.

B. This is partially correct as it mentions Bangalore's legacy as the "Garden City," but the overall tone is more forward-looking than nostalgic.

D. This is incorrect because the passage clearly shows enthusiasm and concern for the city's green initiatives and sustainability efforts.

4. **C) Green initiatives and sustainable practices in Bangalore**

C. The passage primarily focuses on various green initiatives like rooftop gardens, vertical farming, and community gardens aimed at promoting sustainability and improving the urban environment in Bangalore.

A. This is incorrect because while the passage mentions Bangalore's past as the Garden City, it mainly discusses current and future green initiatives.

B. This is partially correct as challenges are mentioned, but they are not the main focus; the main focus is on solutions and initiatives.

D. This is incorrect because government policies are mentioned as part of the larger context of green initiatives, not as the central theme.

5. **C) To enhance food security, promote healthy eating habits, and strengthen social ties among residents**

C is correct because the passage clearly states that community gardens contribute to food security, promote healthy eating habits, and strengthen social ties among residents. These gardens also serve as an educational platform for sustainable agriculture practices and help residents reconnect with nature.

A is incorrect because the initiative is not aimed at reducing urbanization or encouraging rural migration; it focuses on enhancing urban life.

B is incorrect as there is no mention of community gardens being used for political gatherings or social protests.

D is incorrect because the primary purpose is not to create recreational spaces for tourists, but to enhance the quality of life for local residents.

6. **B) The government is actively involved in promoting environmental sustainability through laws, certifications, and support for community gardens.**

Option B is correct because the passage highlights the government's active role through constructing laws and initiatives, supporting green building certifications like LEED and GRIHA, releasing a toolkit and manual for evaluating conservation initiatives, and promoting rooftop gardens, vertical farming, and community gardens.

A is incorrect as it contradicts the passage, which describes several proactive measures taken by the government.

C is incorrect because the passage mentions collaboration among government agencies and the commercial and public sectors, indicating encouragement of private sector participation.

D is incorrect because, in addition to large-scale initiatives, the government also supports small community efforts like rooftop gardens and community gardens.

7. D) 'Unripe' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ paragraph में बात हो रही है कि चित्तिबाबू और चिन्नाबाबू अनपक्व आमों को नमक और मिर्ची पाउडर के साथ खाना पसंद करते हैं। अतः 'Unripe' सही है क्योंकि यह आम की पकाई हुई नहीं है। 'Ripened' का अर्थ है पका हुआ, 'Ready' का अर्थ है तैयार, और 'Grown' का अर्थ है उगा हुआ, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Unripe' will be used because the paragraph mentions that Chittibabu and Chinnababu like to eat unripe mangoes with salt and chilly powder. Hence, 'Unripe' is correct as it indicates that the mangoes are not yet ripe. 'Ripened' means matured, 'Ready' means prepared, and 'Grown' means developed, which are not suitable in this context.

8. A) 'Them' का प्रयोग होगा। चिन्नबाबू ने कहा, "अम्मा, हमारे पास इतने सारे आम हैं। इनसे कुछ मामिडी तंद्रा (आम पापड़) बनाओ।" यहाँ 'उन्हें' इसलिए सही है क्योंकि वह आम को दर्शा रहा है, जो एक समूह के रूप में है। इसलिए 'them' यहाँ सही है।

'Them' will be used. Chinnababu said, "Amma, we have so many mangoes. Make some mamidi tandra (aam papad) from them," indicating a group of mangoes. So, 'them' is correct here.

9. B) 'Leaves' का use होगा क्योंकि "leaves" का अर्थ होता है पत्तियां, और यहाँ 'leaves' का सही रूप 'leaves' है जो plural form है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि उन्होंने बाजार से एक चटाई खरीदी जो एक ताड़ के पेड़ की पत्तियों से बनी है, इसलिए 'leaves' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Leaf', 'Lives', और 'Leafs' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनका अर्थ अलग है।

'Leaves' will be used because it means the plural form of leaf, and here 'leaves' is appropriate. The sentence describes that they bought a mat woven from the leaves of a palm tree, making 'leaves' fitting here. Whereas, 'Leaf', 'Lives', and 'Leafs' don't fit in this context as they have different meanings.

10. A) 'Chose' का use होगा क्योंकि "chose" का अर्थ होता है चुनना, और यहाँ 'चुने' का सही रूप 'chose' है जो past tense है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि अगले दिन, Appa ने सबसे पके हुए आमों को

चुना, इसलिए 'chose' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Chosen' past participle है और 'Preferred' और 'Prefer' पसंद किया और पसंद करते हैं जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Chose' will be used because it means to select, and here the past tense 'chose' is appropriate. The sentence describes that the next day, Appa selected the ripest mangoes, making 'chose' fitting here. Whereas, 'Chosen' is a past participle and 'Preferred' and 'Prefer' mean liked more and like, respectively, which don't fit in this context.

11. D) 'Strained' का use होगा क्योंकि "strained" का अर्थ होता है किसी तरल को छानना, और यहाँ 'strained' का सही रूप 'strained' है जो past tense है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि उन्होंने पल्प को एक महीन मलमल के कपड़े से छाना ताकि पल्प से रेशे निकाल दिए जाएं, इसलिए 'strained' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Deep-rooted', 'Ingrained', और 'Inclined' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनका अर्थ अलग है।

'Strained' will be used because it means to filter or sift, and here the past tense 'strained' is appropriate. The sentence describes that they filtered the pulp through a fine muslin cloth to remove the fibers from the pulp, making 'strained' fitting here. Whereas, 'Deep-rooted', 'Ingrained', and 'Inclined' don't fit in this context as they have different meanings.

12. A) **It is raining cats and dogs** (idiom) – it is raining very heavily बहुत अधिक बारिश होना
13. C) **Violent** (adjective) – Using or involving physical force, aggressive, rough, fierce. उग्र
- Antonym: Gentle** (adjective) – Mild in temperament or behavior, kind, tender, peaceful. शांत
- **Crazy** (adjective) – Insane, mad, mentally unbalanced. पागल
 - **Aggressive** (adjective) – Ready or likely to attack, confrontational, assertive. आक्रामक
 - **Savage** (adjective) – Ferocious, wild, fierce, barbaric. बर्बर

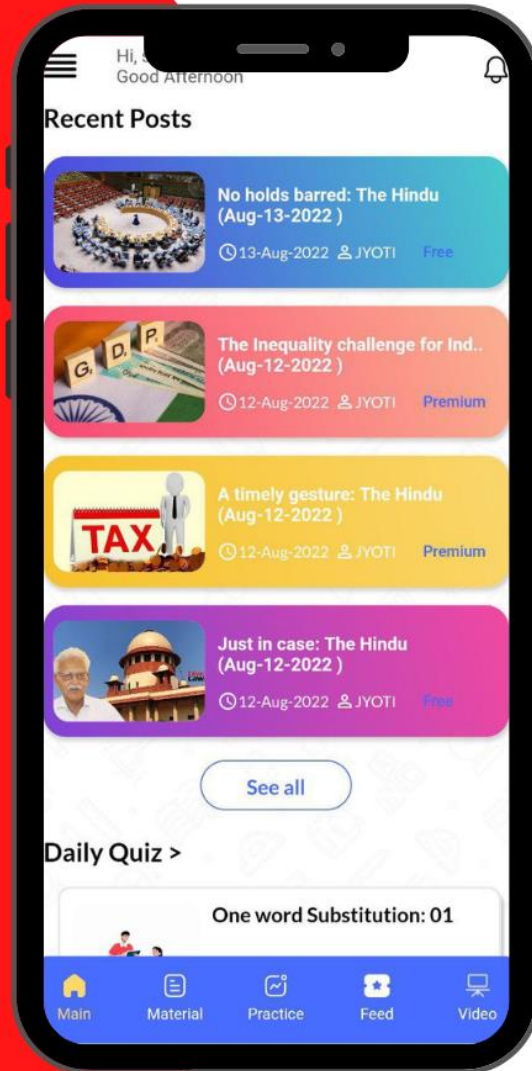
14. D **Less** (adjective) – Not as much; to a smaller extent. कम

Antonym: Umpteen (adjective) – A lot of; very many. बहुत अधिक

- **Insufficient** (adjective) – Not enough; inadequate. अपर्याप्त
 - **A handful of** (phrase) – A small number or amount. थोड़े
 - **Slighter** (comparative adjective) – More slight; not as significant or substantial. पतला या हल्का
 - **Umpteen** (adjective) – A lot of; very many. बहुत अधिक
15. C) '**is not committed**' के बदले 'had not committed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि main verb 'was convicted' Past Tense में है, इसलिए verb 'commit' भी Past Perfect Tense में होगा; जैसे— The man was convicted for murder by the jury but he had not committed it.
- 'had not committed' will be used instead of 'is not committed' because the main verb 'was convicted' is in Past Tense, so the verb 'commit' should also be in Past Perfect Tense; Like— The man was convicted for murder by the jury but he had not committed it.
16. A) इस sentence में '**will be exercised**' में error है। सही रूप 'will exercise' होना चाहिए, क्योंकि तारे उस पर प्रभाव डालेंगे, न कि प्रभाव डाला जाएगा।

The error is in 'will be exercised'. The correct form should be 'will exercise' because the stars will be the ones exerting influence, not being influenced.

17. A) **Imposter** (noun) – Someone who dishonestly pretends to be someone else, deceiving under an assumed character. धोखाधड़ी करनेवाला
- **Imitator** (noun) – Someone who mimics or copies the behavior or actions of another. अनुकरण करनेवाला
 - **Explorer** (noun) – A person who explores an unfamiliar area; an adventurer. अन्वेषक
 - **Imbecile** (noun) – A person of moderate to severe intellectual disability having a mental age of from three to seven years. मूर्ख
18. B) **'Today is a sixth day'** के बदले 'Today is the sixth day' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'sixth' एक specific sequence को दर्शाता है और इसके साथ definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'Today is the sixth day' will be used instead of 'Today is a sixth day' because 'sixth' indicates a specific sequence and is used with the definite article 'the'.
19. A) Did they not attend the conference?
20. D) Was she not beating the beggar?
21. D) **'are coming'** के बदले 'is coming' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब 'Neither...nor' का प्रयोग दो subjects के साथ किया जाता है तो verb दूसरे subject के अनुसार होती है और यहां पर दूसरा subject 'Simon' singular है।
- 'is coming' will be used instead of 'are coming' because when 'Neither...nor' is used with two subjects, the verb agrees with the second subject, and here the second subject 'Simon' is singular.
22. B) **millionaire'** के बदले 'millionaire' का प्रयोग होगा और 'luxurius' के बदले 'luxurious' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'millionaire' will be corrected to 'millionaire' and 'luxurius' will be corrected to 'luxurious'.
23. B) **Hapless** (adjective) – Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated, doomed. दुर्भाग्यशाली
- Synonym: Unfortunate** (adjective) – Having or marked by bad fortune; unlucky. अभाग्यशाली
- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, delighted, pleased. प्रसन्न
 - **Fortunate** (adjective) – Favored by or involving good luck or fortune, lucky. भाग्यशाली
 - **Distasteful** (adjective) – Causing dislike or aversion; unpleasant, disagreeable. अप्रिय
24. D) **'Writing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "writing" का अर्थ होता है हाथ से पत्र या किसी अन्य विषय को लिखना। जबकि 'Righting' का अर्थ है सही करना, 'Rioting' का अर्थ है दंगा फैलाना, और 'Rating' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Writing' should be used because it means to pen down letters or any other subject by hand. Whereas, 'Righting' means to correct, 'Rioting' implies causing a riot, and 'Rating' means to evaluate, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Conspiracy'. The correct spelling is 'Conspiracy' which means “a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful” साजिश, षड्यंत्र.



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