

Moody's warning and why India must pay heed

India's **persistent** water crises and increased **vulnerability** to climate change could **dent** its **sovereign credit** strength, at a time when the country is **gearing up to** be the world's third-largest economy. The rare **use** of this **non-economic metric** **is** especially **pertinent given** the difficulties people face in several cities and towns this summer. With **meteorologists** warning of more **exacting** heat waves in the coming years, water security would be critical to the country's economic **ambitions**. Any **drop** in water supply **could disrupt** operations in farms and factories, Moody's has said. **This**, the firm, has **cautioned can precipitate** a rise in food prices and **lead to** a decline in people's real incomes. The agency identifies coal-fired power generation and steel production as the industrial sectors most **vulnerable to water stress**.

According to government **estimates**, **per capita** water availability in the country is likely to fall from an already low 1,486 cubic metres — much below the Ministry of Water Resources' **benchmark** of 1,700 cubic metres — to less than 1,400 cubic metres by 2030. India's historical **inclination** to **address** water-related **deficits** by focusing on supply-side **parameters** **has** led to **uneconomical** use of this resource, especially the **overutilisation** of groundwater. Water pricing **mechanisms** do not adequately **account for** the **perilous state** of the country's **aquifers**. In 2019, the Water Resources Ministry launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan for rainwater harvesting and water conservation. **Metros** such as Delhi, Bengaluru and Mumbai **do** have laws on using rainwater. But, **by all accounts**, these have remained on paper. India's metros do not have any data on buildings with water-harvesting structures. State governments and municipal corporations do very little to either **incentivise** housing societies — by linking rainwater harvesting with tax **regimes** such as property taxes, for example — or **penalise** builders who do not factor water **efficiency** in construction projects.

In the next 20 years, India will **likely** add more than 270 million people to its urban population, **intensifying** the competition between businesses and households for water. **Conversations** on water audits **are** at a **nascent** stage in industry. The Moody's report could **occasion** such discussions. **For instance**, as the International Energy Agency has **pointed out**, **70 per cent** of India's **projected** electricity generation for 2040 **will** come from plants not yet **commissioned**. **Technologies** — dry cooling and non-fresh water cooling, for instance — to reduce pressure on water resources **are** available today. Moody's warning should **push policymakers** to arrive at innovative ways for ensuring **sustainable** use of water.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Pay heed** (phrase) – Pay attention, take notice, listen, observe, consider ध्यान देना
2. **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuous, unrelenting, enduring, incessant, relentless लगातार
3. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Susceptibility, weakness, exposure, sensitivity, defenselessness असुरक्षा
4. **Dent** (verb) – Damage, diminish, impair, weaken, reduce कम करना
5. **Sovereign credit** (noun) – The creditworthiness of a country, reflecting its ability to repay its debts. It is an assessment of the risk associated with lending to a national government. This rating affects the country's borrowing costs and the interest rates it pays on its debt. संप्रभु ऋण क्षमता
6. **Gear up to** (phrase) – Prepare for, get ready, brace for, organize, arrange तैयार होना
7. **Non-economic** (adjective) – Non-financial, non-monetary, non-commercial, non-fiscal, non-profit गैर-आर्थिक
8. **Metric** (noun) – Measure, standard, criterion, gauge, indicator मापदंड
9. **Pertinent** (adjective) – Relevant, appropriate, applicable, significant, germane प्रासंगिक
10. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in light of, taking into account, bearing in mind, due to को देखते हुए
11. **Meteorologist** (noun) – Weather expert, climatologist, atmospheric scientist, weather forecaster, weather specialist मौसम विज्ञानी
12. **Exacting** (adjective) – Demanding, stringent, rigorous, harsh, challenging कठिन
13. **Ambition** (noun) – Aspiration, goal, aim, objective, dream महत्वाकांक्षा
14. **Disrupt** (verb) – Interrupt, disturb, hinder, impede, interfere बाधित करना
15. **Caution** (verb) – Warn, advise, alert, notify, forewarn चेतावनी देना
16. **Precipitate** (verb) – Trigger, cause, provoke, hasten, accelerate तेज करना
17. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, induce कारण बनना
18. **Vulnerable** (to) (adjective) – Susceptible, exposed, prone, sensitive, defenseless संवेदनशील
19. **Water stress** (noun) – Water shortage, water scarcity, water deficit, water crisis, drought जल संकट

20. **Estimate** (noun) – Approximation, assessment, evaluation, calculation, projection अनुमान
21. **Per capita** (adjective) – Per person, individual, each, per head प्रति व्यक्ति
22. **Benchmark** (noun) – Standard, yardstick, criterion, reference point, norm मानक
23. **Inclination** (noun) – Tendency, propensity, bias, disposition, preference झुकाव
24. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, handle, manage, confront सुलझाना, निपटाना
25. **Deficit** (noun) – Shortfall, shortage, lack, deficiency, insufficiency कमी
26. **Parameter** (noun) – Criterion, factor, variable, measure, indicator मापदंड
27. **Uneconomical** (adjective) – Wasteful, inefficient, impractical, costly, extravagant अव्यावहारिक
28. **Overutilisation** (noun) – Overuse, excessive use, exploitation, misuse, depletion अत्यधिक उपयोग
29. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, process, procedure, method, technique तंत्र
30. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – be responsible for के लिए जिम्मेदार होना
31. **Perilous** (adjective) – Dangerous, hazardous, risky, treacherous, precarious खतरनाक
32. **State** (noun) – Condition, situation, status, phase, circumstance स्थिति
33. **Aquifer** (noun) – Underground water source, water-bearing stratum, groundwater reservoir, water table, subterranean water layer जलदायी स्तर
34. **By all accounts** (phrase) – According to everyone, by all means, as reported, seemingly, evidently सभी के अनुसार
35. **Incentivise** (verb) – Encourage, motivate, stimulate, promote, inspire प्रोत्साहित करना
36. **Regime** (noun) – System, administration, governance, rule, order व्यवस्था
37. **Penalise** (verb) – Punish, discipline, sanction, fine, penalize दंडित करना
38. **Efficiency** (noun) – Effectiveness, productivity, proficiency, competence, capability दक्षता
39. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, possible, expected, anticipated, foreseeable संभावित
40. **Intensify** (verb) – Strengthen, escalate, increase, heighten, amplify तीव्र करना
41. **Nascent** (adjective) – Emerging, budding, developing, embryonic, initial उभरते

42. **Occasion** (verb) – Cause, bring about, trigger, prompt, induce कारण बनना
43. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, as an example, like उदाहरण के लिए
44. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, highlight, mention, draw attention to, note इंगित करना
45. **Projected** (adjective) – Predicted, forecasted, estimated, anticipated, expected अनुमानित
46. **Commission** (verb) – Authorize, initiate, start, launch, appoint शुरू करना
47. **Push** (verb) – Urge, encourage, advocate, promote, press जोर देना
48. **Policymaker** (noun) – Legislator, lawmaker, decision-maker, authority, government official नीति निर्माता
49. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Viable, renewable, long-lasting, eco-friendly, enduring टिकाऊ

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Moody's Warning:** India's persistent water crises and increased vulnerability to climate change could affect its sovereign credit strength.
2. **Economic Implications:** Water security is crucial for India's economic ambitions, especially as it aims to become the world's third-largest economy.
3. **Impact on Operations:** A drop in water supply could disrupt operations in farms and factories, potentially leading to higher food prices and decreased real incomes.
4. **Vulnerable Sectors:** Coal-fired power generation and steel production are identified as the industrial sectors most vulnerable to water stress.
5. **Water Availability Decline:** Per capita water availability is projected to fall from 1,486 cubic metres to less than 1,400 cubic metres by 2030.
6. **Supply-Side Focus:** India's historical focus on supply-side solutions has led to the overutilization of groundwater.
7. **Inadequate Water Pricing:** Current water pricing mechanisms do not account for the critical state of aquifers.
8. **Jal Shakti Abhiyan:** Launched in 2019 for rainwater harvesting and water conservation, but implementation has been weak.
9. **Rainwater Laws:** Cities like Delhi, Bengaluru, and Mumbai have rainwater harvesting laws, but these are poorly enforced.
10. **Lack of Data:** There is no data on buildings with water-harvesting structures in major metros.
11. **Incentives and Penalties:** State governments and municipal corporations do little to incentivize water efficiency or penalize non-compliance in construction projects.
12. **Urban Population Growth:** India will add over 270 million people to its urban population in the next 20 years, increasing competition for water.
13. **Water Audits:** Conversations on water audits are in their early stages within the industry.
14. **Technological Solutions:** Technologies like dry cooling and non-fresh water cooling are available to reduce pressure on water resources.
15. **Policy Innovation:** Moody's warning should drive policymakers to develop innovative methods for sustainable water use.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Concerned
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Humorous
2. **What is the primary concern highlighted by Moody's in their report regarding India's water stress?**
 - A. The potential increase in electricity generation costs due to water shortages.
 - B. The impact of water stress on industrial sectors and its potential effect on the country's economic growth.
 - C. The need for immediate government action to reduce water pollution.
 - D. The success of rainwater harvesting initiatives in urban areas.
3. **According to the passage, what has been the traditional approach of India towards handling its water-related issues?**
 - A. Enhancing water distribution networks across urban and rural areas.
 - B. Focusing on supply-side parameters such as increasing the total water supply.
 - C. Implementing strict regulations on industrial water usage.
 - D. Encouraging technological innovations in water conservation.
4. **What potential policy action is suggested by Moody's report to address water stress in India?**
 - A. Increasing the price of water to reflect its scarcity and value.
 - B. Enforcing existing laws on water conservation more strictly.
 - C. Adopting new technologies and innovative methods for sustainable water use.
 - D. Expanding urban infrastructure to support growing population demands.
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Advances in renewable energy
 - B. Economic impacts of technological innovation
 - C. Government policies on property taxes
 - D. Water scarcity and its implications for India

Comprehension

Two decades apart, India again ran into Australia in a World Cup final and the result was the same. In the 2003 edition's climax at Johannesburg, Ricky Ponting's men were an _____1_____ opposition. The latest summit clash at Ahmedabad's Narendra Modi Stadium proved no different as Pat Cummins and his men remained equally _____2_____. In both championships, the force seemed to be with India until the final hurdle. Sourav Ganguly then, Rohit Sharma now, are the _____3_____ captains. The Men in Blue were in terrific form all through this World Cup, the batters and bowlers had this _____4_____ of invincibility, 10 matches were won on the trot and even Australia was _____5_____ in the early part of the campaign.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. Overwhelming
B. Alarming
C. Warming
D. Prospering
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
A. Accountable
B. Indomitable
C. Accountable
D. Culpable
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
A. Anguished
B. Enriched
C. Augmented
D. Far-fetched
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
A. Blunt
B. Immense
C. Ode
D. Aura
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
A. Unrestrained
B. Specified
C. Affiliated
D. Vanquished
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined word in then following sentence.**
Abraham narrated Reshma his last escapade in a dramatic way.
A. exertion
B. ordeal
C. adventure
D. Escape
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The chef's culinary creations were infused with a distinctive _____ that set them apart from typical restaurant fare.
A. flare
B. fair
C. flere
D. Flair
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The company was sued for breach of contract, but it still deny any wrongdoing.

- A. The company was sued
B. for breach of contract
C. any wrongdoing
D. but it still deny
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence.**
After procrastinating for weeks, I finally had to bite the bullet and ask my boss for a raise.
A. To give up easily
B. To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and determination
C. To be indecisive
D. To take the easy way out
15. **Select the most appropriate homonym in the context of the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
He was convicted of assaulting a police officer, but he got off with a _____ sentence.
A. light: any device serving as a source of illumination
B. light: not serious or profound
C. light: the energy from the sun
D. light: lightly; with few burdens
16. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in positive degree of comparison.**
She is liked by everybody as she is so good.
A. She is good because everybody likes her.
B. She is liked by everybody for being good.
C. Everybody like her as she is good.
D. She is so good that everybody likes her.
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Copious
A. Galore
B. Enough
C. Unsparing
D. Meagre
18. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The book was written by the author over a period of two years.
A. The author wrote the book over a period of two years.
B. The book was written over a period of two years.
C. The book was being written by the author over a period of two years.
D. The period of two years was taken by the author to write the book.
19. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Don't you think the dog would need a kennel to stay?
A. A type of toy
B. A type of seed
C. A house for a dog or a cat
D. A small piece of material

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for 'apprehension' in the given sentence.
Shradha was never in such a situation before; her excitement was understandable for her peers.
- A. Before
 - B. Excitement
 - C. Peers
 - D. Situation
21. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The test was passed by only a few students.
- A. Only a few students passed the test.
 - B. The test was not passed by many students.
 - C. Many students did not pass the test.
 - D. Very few students passed the test.
22. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. through the streets of London on a single day in June 1923
 - B. the novel is as patterned as a Post-Impressionist painting
 - C. can trace Clarissa's and Septimus's movements
 - D. but is also so accurately representational that the reader
- A. B, C, D, A
 - B. A, D, B, C
 - C. B, D, C, A
 - D. C, A, B, D
23. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Mischievous
 - B. Coincidence
 - C. Homogeneous
 - D. Pronunciation
24. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.
Getting the long-awaited promotion is a milestone in her career.
- A. Burden
 - B. Important event
 - C. Wonder
 - D. Mishap
25. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Mr. Arvind was accused of beating up before the students in the class.
- A. accused of beating up off the
 - B. accused of beating up of the
 - C. accused of beating up on the
 - D. accused of beating up in the

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Concerned

Optimistic: Incorrect because the passage primarily focuses on challenges and warnings, rather than expressing hope or optimism.

Concerned: Correct as the passage emphasizes the serious issues and potential consequences associated with water stress in India, indicating a tone of concern.

Indifferent: Incorrect because the passage clearly shows a serious engagement with the subject of water scarcity, which contradicts an indifferent attitude.

Humorous: Incorrect as the subject matter is treated with seriousness and there is no indication of humor or light-heartedness in the discussion.

2. B) The impact of water stress on industrial sectors and its potential effect on the country's economic growth.

A: Incorrect because the passage does not specifically mention the increase in electricity generation costs due to water shortages.

B: Correct as Moody's report identifies coal-fired power generation and steel production as industrial sectors most vulnerable to water stress, implying significant economic repercussions.

C: Incorrect because, although water stress is a serious concern, the passage focuses more on the economic implications of water shortages rather than immediate actions against water pollution.

D: Incorrect as the passage mentions that rainwater harvesting laws have remained mostly on paper and are not effectively implemented.

3. B) Focusing on supply-side parameters such as increasing the total water supply.

A: Incorrect because the passage does not discuss enhancements in water distribution networks specifically.

B: Correct as the passage states that India has historically focused on supply-side parameters, notably in increasing water supply and overutilizing groundwater.

C: Incorrect as the passage suggests that regulations, especially concerning industrial water use, are not yet stringent or effectively enforced.

D: Incorrect because, although technological innovations are mentioned, the historical approach has been more towards increasing supply rather than innovation.

4. C) Adopting new technologies and innovative methods for sustainable water use.

A: Incorrect as the passage mentions that water pricing mechanisms do not adequately reflect the state of aquifers, but does not suggest increasing prices as a policy action.

B: Incorrect because, while enforcement of laws is a concern, the passage emphasizes the need for new approaches rather than solely focusing on enforcement.

C: Correct as Moody's report implies that the adoption of technologies like dry cooling and non-fresh water cooling could mitigate water stress and is advised as an innovative approach.

D: Incorrect because the passage does not directly suggest expanding urban infrastructure as a solution to water stress, focusing instead on technological and policy innovations.

5. **D) Water scarcity and its implications for India**

A) Incorrect because, although the passage mentions technologies related to energy, the central focus is not on renewable energy but on water scarcity.

B) Incorrect as the passage does mention technology, but it's not primarily about the economic impacts of technological innovation; it's about addressing water scarcity.

D) Correct because the entire passage discusses the critical issue of water scarcity, its impact on India's credit profile, and the need for sustainable solutions.

C) Incorrect because, although there is a mention of linking water conservation measures to property taxes, this is not the central theme of the passage.

6. A) **Overwhelming** क्योंकि "overwhelming" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक शक्तिशाली या मजबूत, जो यहाँ ऑस्ट्रेलिया की क्रिकेट टीम के प्रदर्शन का सही वर्णन करता है। **Sentence** में यह दर्शाया गया है कि ऑस्ट्रेलिया की टीम बहुत मजबूत थी, इसलिए 'overwhelming' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'Alarming' का अर्थ होता है चिंताजनक, 'Warming' का अर्थ होता है गर्म होना या उत्साहजनक, और 'Prospering' का अर्थ होता है सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ना, जो इस **context** में सही नहीं हैं।

Overwhelming' because "overwhelming" means extremely strong or dominant, accurately describing the performance of the Australian cricket team here. The sentence portrays the Australian team as very strong, making 'overwhelming' the right fit. Whereas, 'Alarming' means causing concern, 'Warming' means becoming warm or encouraging, and 'Prospering' means succeeding or thriving, which are not appropriate in this context.

7. **B) Indomitable** होगा। 'Indomitable' का अर्थ होता है अजेय या अदम्य, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह वर्णन करता है कि कैसे ऑस्ट्रेलिया की टीम बहुत मजबूत और अजेय थी। अन्य विकल्पों की तुलना में, 'Accountable' और 'Culpable' दोनों का अर्थ जिम्मेदारी या दोषी होने से संबंधित है, जो कि इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है।

In the context of this sentence, the correct word would be "B. Indomitable". 'Indomitable' means unconquerable or invincible, which is appropriate here as it describes how Australia's team was very strong and unbeatable. Compared to the other options, both 'Accountable' and 'Culpable' relate to being responsible or guilty, which aren't suitable in this context.

8. A) 'Anguished' का अर्थ होता है गहरी निराशा या दुःख। इस context में, जहाँ दोनों कप्तानों की टीमों फाइनल तक अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने के बावजूद हार गई, 'anguished' शब्द उनकी भावनाओं को सही तरीके से व्यक्त करता है। अन्य विकल्पों में, 'Enriched' का मतलब होता है समृद्ध करना, 'Augmented' का अर्थ होता है बढ़ाना, और 'Far-fetched' का अर्थ होता है अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण, जो इस स्थिति में सही नहीं बैठते।

'Anguished' should be used as it means deep distress or sorrow. In this context, where both captains' teams lost in the finals despite performing well throughout, 'anguished' aptly reflects their feelings. The other options, 'B. Enriched' meaning to improve, 'C. Augmented' meaning to increase, and 'D. Far-fetched' meaning highly exaggerated, do not fit appropriately in this scenario.

9. D) 'Aura' का use होगा क्योंकि 'Aura' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का एक विशेष गुण या वातावरण जो उसे अन्य से अलग बनाता है। वाक्य में बल्लेबाजों और गेंदबाजों की अद्वितीय क्षमता और अजेयता का जिक्र है, इसलिए 'Aura' यहाँ सही शब्द है। जबकि 'Blunt' का अर्थ होता है कुंद या निष्क्रिय, 'Immense' का अर्थ होता है विशाल या बहुत बड़ा, और 'Ode' का अर्थ होता है स्तुति कविता, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

In this context, the word 'Aura' should be used because it refers to a unique quality or atmosphere that distinguishes something from others. The sentence discusses the unique capabilities and invincibility of the batsmen and bowlers, making 'Aura' the right choice here. Whereas, 'Blunt' means dull or ineffective, 'Immense' means vast or very large, and 'Ode' refers to a poem of praise, which do not fit in this context.

10. D) 'Vanquished' का use होगा क्योंकि "vanquished" का अर्थ होता है किसी को हराना या पराजित करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि भारतीय टीम ने इस World Cup में लगातार 10 मैच जीते और ऑस्ट्रेलिया को भी पहले भाग में हराया, इसलिए 'vanquished' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Unrestrained' का अर्थ है अनियंत्रित, 'Specified' का अर्थ है विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना, और 'Affiliated' का अर्थ है सम्बद्ध होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Vanquished' should be used because it means to defeat or conquer. The sentence indicates that the Indian team won 10 matches in a row in this World Cup and also defeated Australia in the earlier part of the campaign, making 'vanquished' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Unrestrained' means uncontrolled, 'Specified' means particularly mentioned, and 'Affiliated' means being in association, which don't fit in this context.

11. C) 'escapade' के बदले 'adventure' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'escapade' का अर्थ होता है एक साहसिक या असमान्य गतिविधि, जो 'adventure' से मेल खाता है। इसलिए, 'adventure' इस

संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जैसे— He told me about his latest adventure in the mountains.

Adventure (noun) – an unusual and exciting or daring experience साहसिक काम

- 'adventure' will be used instead of 'escapade' because 'escapade' means a daring or unconventional act, which aligns with 'adventure'. Therefore, 'adventure' is the most suitable option in this context. Like— He told me about his latest adventure in the mountains.

12. D) 'Flair' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "flair" का अर्थ होता है विशेष क्षमता या स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति। जबकि 'flare' का अर्थ है ज्योतिषीय प्रकाश या रोशनी, 'fair' का अर्थ है मेला या न्यायपूर्ण, और 'flere' कोई प्रमाणित शब्द नहीं है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Flair' should be used because it refers to a special ability or natural talent. Whereas, 'flare' means a sudden burst of light or brightness, 'fair' refers to an event or justness, and 'flere' is not a recognized word, which don't fit in this context.

13. D) 'deny' के बदले 'denies' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject 'it' Singular है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular में होगा; जैसे— He denies the allegations

- 'denies' will be used instead of 'deny' because the subject 'it' is Singular, so the Verb will also be in Singular; Like— He denies the allegations.

14. B) **To bite the bullet** (idiom) – To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and determination मज़बूरी को स्वीकार करना

15. B) **light: not serious or profound** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence किसी के द्वारा पुलिस अधिकारी पर हमला करने के लिए सजा पाने की चर्चा कर रहा है, लेकिन उसे कम सजा मिली। यहाँ 'got off with a _____ sentence' से इस बात को दर्शाया जा रहा है कि उसे कम गंभीर सजा मिली। इसलिए, "light: not serious or profound" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**light: not serious or profound**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing someone being punished for assaulting a police officer, yet receiving a lenient punishment. Here, 'got off with a _____ sentence' indicates that he received a less severe sentence. Thus, "light: not serious or profound" would be the most appropriate choice.

16. D) She is so good that everybody likes her.

17. D) **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, ample, profuse. प्रचुर

Antonym: **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, insufficient, scanty, minimal. अल्प

- **Galore** (adjective) – In abundance, in plentiful amounts. बहुतायत
- **Enough** (adjective) – Sufficient for the purpose. पर्याप्त
- **Unsparring** (adjective) – merciless; severe. कठोर

18. A) The author wrote the book over a period of two years.

19. C) **kennel** (noun) – A house for a dog or a cat 'कुत्ते या बिल्ली के लिए घर'।

- The meaning of 'kennel' is 'a house for a dog or a cat.' Thus, in the sentence, it is used in the context of a shelter where the dog can stay.

20. B) **Apprehension** (noun) – Anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen, unease, worry. चिंता

Antonym: Excitement (noun) – A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness, thrill, exhilaration.

उत्साहमयी प्रसन्नता

- **Before** (adverb) – At an earlier time, previously. पहले
- **Peers** (noun) – A person of the same age, status, or ability as another specified person, equals, contemporaries. समकक्ष
- **Situation** (noun) – A set of circumstances in which one finds oneself; a state of affairs. परिस्थिति

21. A) Only a few students passed the test.

22. C) **B, D, C, A**

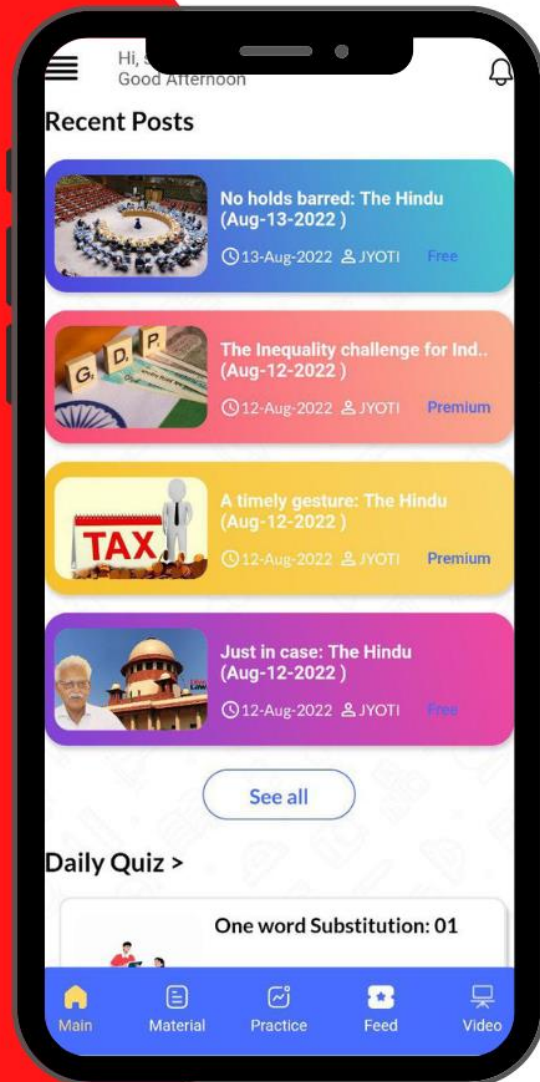
The novel is as patterned as a Post-Impressionist painting but is also so accurately representational that the reader can trace Clarissa's and Septimus's movements through the streets of London on a single day in June 1923

23. D) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is '**Pronunciation**'. The correct spelling is 'Pronunciation'. The term refers to the way in which a word or a language is spoken. उच्चारण.

24. B) **Milestone** (idiom) – Important event महत्वपूर्ण घटना

25. C) 'accused of beating up on the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में "beat up on someone" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर हिंसा करना। जबकि 'accused of beating up off the', 'accused of beating up of the', और 'accused of beating up in the' सही संदर्भ में नहीं हैं।

- 'accused of beating up on the' should be used because in English "beat up on someone" means to violently attack someone. Whereas, 'accused of beating up off the', 'accused of beating up of the', and 'accused of beating up in the' do not fit correctly in this context



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