To make India more climate-resilient, India Meteorological Department's upgrade is necessary

The weather forecasting **upgrade** planned by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) **is** long **overdue**. In the past 10 years, the IMD's **ability** to make long-range **predictions** over broad regions **has** improved **appreciably**. Yet, there are several days when predictions go wrong, especially during the southwest and northeast monsoons. The challenge today is not to predict average rainfall or temperature over the season, month or week. Extreme weather events that usually occurred once in a few **decades** now **threaten** people's lives and **livelihoods throughout** the year. Weather forecasters need to find ways to alert farmers, municipal authorities, and office and schoolgoers about **copious** rainfall at hyper-local levels. Climate-induced **vagaries** have **triggered** disasters like the recent **landslides** in Wayanad and lake **bursts** in Sikkim and Uttarakhand last year. Administrators have often been **caught off guard** by the **fury** of the elements. Last year, when **Kalyanapattinum** in Tamil Nadu's Thoothukudi district **experienced** an entire season's rainfall in a day, Chief Minister M K Stalin blamed the IMD for not issuing advance alerts. The problem is that **predicting** such **intense** rainfall is **virtually** impossible today. **States** such as Kerala, Odisha and Maharashtra **have** sought the help of private agencies to **augment** IMD's information. However, the fact remains that large **gaps** in knowledge will have to be **plugged** to make the country climate-resilient.

While the previous improvements in IMD focused primarily on augmenting **infrastructure**, the latest **endeavour** will be **directed** at developing computer **simulated** models **tailored** to local specifics. This would require data collectors to **narrow** their focus to district, block, panchayat, village or even ward and street-levels. The scientists will also need to be **equipped** with a denser network of measuring instruments. Recent research has shown that AI can improve the accuracy of weather forecasts. The IMD has **reportedly digitised** the country's weather records going back to more than a century. AI could be used to **sift** through this **corpus** to generate knowledge and help forecasters issue timely alerts. The met department would also do well to **tap** into research conducted in universities and institutions. **Scientists** at IIT Bombay, for example, **used** **cutting-edge** computing technologies this year to predict rainfall in the city with greater accuracy than the IMD. Another ongoing project at IIT Mandi **hones** into soil characteristics to predict landslides.

Mainstreaming information on **erratic** weather would also require communicators **conversant** with local economic and cultural **idiosyncrasies**. The information will need to be **disseminated** to the most **vulnerable**. The IMD's endeavour will be closely watched. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Climate-resilient** (adjective) – Able to adapt to changing climate conditions जलवायु प्रतिरोधी

2. **Overdue** (adjective) – Late, delayed, belated, behind schedule, past due विलंबित

3. **Prediction** (noun) – Forecast, projection, prognosis, anticipation, estimate भविष्यवाणी

4. **Appreciably** (adverb) – Noticeably, significantly, considerably, markedly, perceptibly पर्याप्त रूप से

5. **Decade** (noun) – Pperiod of ten years दशक

6. **Threaten** (verb) – Endanger, jeopardize, pose a risk to, intimidate, menace खतरे में डालना

7. **Livelihood** (noun) – Means of living, income, employment, subsistence, occupation आजीविका

8. **Throughout** (adverb) – All over, everywhere, across, during, in every part के दौरान

9. **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, ample, profuse, bountiful प्रचुर मात्रा में

10. **Vagary** (noun) – Unpredictability, whim, caprice, fluctuation, eccentricity अनिश्चितताएँ

11. **Trigger** (verb) – Initiate, provoke, cause, set off, spark प्रेरित करना

12. **Landslide** (noun) – Earthfall, rockslide, avalanche, mudslide, landslip भूस्खलन

13. **Lake Burst** (noun) – a sudden release of a significant amount of water from a glacial lake, which can occur due to various factors such as the melting of glaciers, avalanches, or earthquakes. विस्फोट

14. **Caught off guard** (phrase) – Surprised, unprepared, taken by surprise, unaware, startled अचंभित होना

15. **Fury** (noun) – Rage, anger, wrath, ferocity, violence रोष

16. **Predict** (verb) – Foretell, foresee, forecast, anticipate, prophesy भविष्यवाणी करना

17. **Intense** (adjective) – Extreme, strong, powerful, severe, fierce तीव्र

18. **Virtually** (adverb) – Nearly, almost, practically, essentially, in effect लगभग

19. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, search for, try to obtain, aim for, request खोजना

20. **Augment** (verb) – Increase, expand, enhance, boost, supplement बढ़ाना

21. **Plug the gap** (phrase) – Fill the void, cover the deficiency, resolve the shortfall, make up for, close the gap कमी को पूरा करना

22. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Framework, foundation, system, base, facilities आधारभूत संरचना

23. **Endeavour** (noun) – Attempt, effort, pursuit, undertaking, venture प्रयास

24. **Direct** (verb) – Guide, lead, manage, oversee, control निर्देशित करना

25. **Simulated** (adjective) – Imitated, replicated, modeled, artificial, emulated अनुकरण किया हुआ

26. **Tailor** (verb) – Customize, adjust, modify, adapt, design according to अनुकूल बनाना

27. **Narrow** (verb) – Focus, limit, restrict, reduce, concentrate संकीर्ण करना

28. **Equip** (with) (verb) – Provide, supply, furnish, outfit, arm सुसज्जित करना

29. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, apparently, said to be, according to reports कथित तौर पर

30. **Digitise** (verb) – Convert to digital, computerize, encode, make electronic डिजिटल बनाना

31. **Sift through** (phrasal verb) – To conduct a careful examination of some substance or group in order to isolate or remove something. छानबीन करना

32. **Corpus** (noun) – Collection, body, compilation, archive, repository संग्रह

33. **Tap** (verb) – Utilize, draw on, exploit, access, harness उपयोग करना

34. **Cutting-edge** (adjective) – Advanced, innovative, state-of-the-art, leading-edge, modern अत्याधुनिक

35. **Hone** (verb) – Sharpen, improve, refine, perfect, polish निखारना

36. **Mainstream** (adjective) – Conventional, dominant, prevalent, accepted, established मुख्यधारा

37. **Erratic** (adjective) – Unpredictable, inconsistent, irregular, fluctuating, capricious अनियमित

38. **Conversant** (with) (adjective) – Familiar, knowledgeable, well-versed, informed, proficient परिचित

39. **Idiosyncrasy** (noun) – Peculiarity, quirk, eccentricity, oddity, distinctiveness विशिष्टता

40. **Disseminate** (verb) – Spread, distribute, broadcast, circulate, propagate फैलाना

41. **The vulnerable** (noun) – The exposed, the at risk, the defenseless, the unprotected, the susceptible कमजोर लोग

Summary of the Editorial

1. **IMD's Upgrade Overdue:** The India Meteorological Department's (IMD) weather forecasting upgrade is long overdue, especially considering the increasing frequency of extreme weather events.

2. **Improved Long-Range Predictions:** Over the past decade, IMD has enhanced its ability to make long-range predictions, but accuracy issues remain, particularly during monsoon seasons.

3. **Challenges in Predictions:** The main challenge is predicting extreme weather events at hyper-local levels, which are becoming more frequent due to climate change.

4. **Impact of Climate-Induced Disasters:** Recent climate-induced disasters, such as landslides in Wayanad and lake bursts in Sikkim and Uttarakhand, highlight the need for better forecasting and preparedness.

5. **Unpredictability of Intense Rainfall:** Intense rainfall, such as the incident in Tamil Nadu's Kalyanapattinum, demonstrates the difficulty of issuing precise advance alerts, leading to criticism of the IMD.

6. **Need for Private Agency Support:** States like Kerala, Odisha, and Maharashtra have sought help from private agencies to supplement IMD's information, indicating gaps in current knowledge.

7. **Shift to Localized Models:** The IMD's latest upgrade focuses on developing computer-simulated models tailored to specific local conditions, requiring data collection at more granular levels.

8. **Dense Network of Instruments:** To support these models, scientists need a denser network of measuring instruments across districts, blocks, and even down to street levels.

9. **AI's Role in Forecasting:** AI has shown promise in improving forecast accuracy, and IMD can leverage digitized weather records from over a century ago to enhance predictions.

10. **Collaboration with Research Institutions:** IMD should collaborate with research institutions, as shown by IIT Bombay's and IIT Mandi's successful projects that improve rainfall predictions and landslide forecasts.

11. **Localized Communication:** Effective dissemination of weather information requires communicators who understand local economic and cultural nuances to reach the most vulnerable communities.

12. **Focus on Vulnerable Populations:** Efforts to improve forecasting must prioritize reaching those most at risk from extreme weather events.

13. **Hyper-Local Data Collection:** Collecting data at hyper-local levels, such as panchayats and villages, is crucial for the IMD to issue accurate and timely warnings.

14. **Attention on IMD's Upgrades:** The success of IMD's new initiatives will be closely watched, given the increasing importance of accurate climate predictions for public safety.

15. **Goal of Climate Resilience:** Ultimately, the IMD's upgrade is essential for building a climate-resilient India, capable of better managing the growing threats posed by climate change.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The main challenge highlighted in the passage regarding weather forecasting is the need to predict _____.**   **[Editorial page]**
   A. seasonal average temperatures
   B. temperature variations over large regions
   C. typical monsoon patterns across the country
   D. extreme weather events at hyper-local levels

2. **Which of the following incidents is used in the passage to illustrate the unpredictability of extreme weather events?**
   A. Landslides in Wayanad
   B. A lake burst in Rajasthan
   C. Heavy rainfall in Kalyanapattinum, Tamil Nadu
   D. Disasters in Uttarakhand

3. **What can be inferred from the passage about the role of private agencies in weather forecasting?**
   A. Private agencies have replaced the IMD in several states.
   B. Private agencies are being used to complement the IMD's forecasting capabilities.
   C. Private agencies have been more successful than the IMD in predicting weather events.
   D. Private agencies have resolved the gaps in the IMD's knowledge.

4. **Which of the following statements is factually correct based on the passage?**
   A. The latest endeavour by IMD focuses on building new weather infrastructure across India.
   B. AI has been used to generate knowledge from a century's worth of digitised weather records in India.
   C. Scientists at IIT Bombay have developed methods that predict rainfall more accurately than IMD.
   D. IIT Mandi's project focuses on improving flood prediction by analyzing water flow patterns.

5. **Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?**
   A. AI could enhance the accuracy of weather forecasts according to recent research.
   B. The IMD has digitised weather records going back over a century.
   C. IIT Mandi's research project aims to predict rainfall with greater accuracy than IMD.
   D. Communicators familiar with local cultures are essential for disseminating weather information effectively.

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.

Practical spiritual endeavour and practice is called Tantra, that liberates the spiritual aspirant by helping him expand his mind and spirit. Tantra is "liberation through expansion". This expansion, of mind, ideas, and human spirit, is the only sadhana. And when a sadhaka, spiritual aspirant, tries to _____1_____ his mind, naturally, _____2_____ forces become very active. The sadhaka is to enlarge his mind and spirit by fighting at each and every step, and stage of life. In his mind, there will be those two opposing forces; that is, the spiritual force and the debasing material force that will be in conflict with _____3_____, in the mind. In family, social and national life, in each and

every _____4_____ of life, there will be a fight. That is, those two fundamental, belligerent forces, _____5_____ become active. One force will try to exalt you towards the Supreme Self, and the other force will want to degrade you, goad you towards crude materialism.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
   A. Enlargement
   B. Unenlightened
   C. Enlarge
   D. Extension

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
   A. Debasing
   B. Debris
   C. Unceasing
   D. Diffusing

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
   A. each other
   B. other
   C. one another
   D. Another

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
   A. Strain
   B. Liability
   C. Momentum
   D. Stratum

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. Was
    B. Will
    C. Were
    D. Are

11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
    A. In the days following the PHEIC declaration, cases of mpox were identified in Sweden, Pakistan and the Philippines, indicating that the virus has likely spread beyond the African continent.
    B. The World Health Organization (WHO) has, once again, declared mpox (formerly known as monkeypox) a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), following its outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Africa, and subsequently spreading to over a dozen African countries.
    C. Less than five years after the COVID-19 pandemic, the world faces the threat of another global health crisis.
    D. This comes on the heels of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's (AfricaCDC) declaration of a Public Health Emergency of Continental Security (PHECS), marking the first

instance where both regional and global health emergencies have been declared concurrently for the same disease.
   A. DCAB
   B. BDAC
   C. CABD
   D. CBDA

12. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**
    S1: A low female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) has been the focus of the bulk of the discussion around women's empowerment.
    S4: Which is separate from domestic work.

    P: It may also refer to professions that include these functions, such as maid and cook.
    Q: According to the Economic Survey 2023-24, against a world average of 47.8% (2022), the FLFPR in India was 37% (2022-23).
    R: Such as tapestry, quilting, sewing, and weaving, which are often performed by women, have been traditionally undervalued by the mainstream art world,
    S: Although it increased from 23.3% in 2017-18, 37.5% of this share comprises "unpaid helpers in household enterprises", that is, women who are not paid for the work they do,
       A. P and Q
       B. P and R
       C. P and S
       D. Q and S

13. **Select the correctly spelt word**
    A. Banglow
    B. Bungalow
    C. Banglo
    D. Bunglow

14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
    How do you _____ the photos and files you have lost in your computer?
    A. remove
    B. receive
    C. retrieve
    D. retire

15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
    Tara thought that they were absurd on a dying saviour, that his sandals, his blazer, his hair, all were unsuited to the occasion
    A. saviour
    B. absurd
    C. occassion

D. Unsuited

16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

    Forbid

    A. Allow
    B. Bear
    C. Operate
    D. Collect

17. **Select the option that can be used as synonym for the underlined word.**

    Mohan is **deprived** of the opportunity to start his business.

    A. Restore
    B. Renewal
    C. Divested
    D. Reconstruct

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

    Sheena comes of an **affluent** family.

    A. Backward
    B. Poor
    C. Infamous
    D. Ordinary

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

    The child grew up cheerfully listening to _____ stories

    A. horror
    B. endless
    C. few
    D. Sad

20. **Select the most appropriate option to complete the idiom in the following sentence.**

    I have a _____ thumb and I love gardening

    A. green
    B. blue
    C. yellow
    D. Red

21. **Based on the situation in the sentence, select the most appropriate idiom.**

    Although Greta Thunberg gave a moving speech at the UN about environmental damage, it could _____.

    A. break the ice
    B. walk on thin ice
    C. cut no ice
    D. be the icing on the cake

22. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

    A. Ordinance
    B. Introductory

C. Disinterested

D. Decendant

23. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Zara is buying a new car

A. A new car is bought by Zara.

B. A new car was bought by Zara.

C. A new car has been bought by Zara.

D. A new car is being bought by Zara

24. **Choose an appropriate synonym for the given word.**

Cease

A. Conclude

B. Transmit

C. Commence

D. Continue

25. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who eats meat but not seafood or fish

A. Omnivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. Herbivorous

D. Carnitarian

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **D) extreme weather events at hyper-local levels**
   The passage emphasizes that the current challenge in weather forecasting is predicting extreme weather events at hyper-local levels. This is supported by the mention of the need to alert local authorities and people about extreme rainfall events.
   A) Incorrect, because the passage explicitly states that predicting average temperatures is no longer the primary challenge.
   B) Incorrect, as the IMD has improved its predictions over large regions, but the challenge lies in hyper-local prediction.
   C) Incorrect, as the focus is on extreme weather events, not general monsoon patterns.

2. **C) Heavy rainfall in Kalyanapattinum, Tamil Nadu**
   The passage specifically mentions that Kalyanapattinum in Tamil Nadu experienced an entire season's rainfall in one day and that the Chief Minister blamed the IMD for not providing an advance alert. This incident is used to illustrate the difficulty of predicting extreme rainfall events.
   A) Incorrect, while landslides are mentioned, they are part of a general discussion on climate-induced disasters, not the main example.
   B) Incorrect, it is not mentioned.
   D) Incorrect, as this is also part of a general list of climate-induced disasters and not the primary incident illustrating unpredictability.

3. **B) Private agencies are being used to complement the IMD's forecasting capabilities.**
   The passage indicates that states such as Kerala, Odisha, and Maharashtra have sought the help of private agencies to augment IMD's information. This implies that private agencies are being used to complement, not replace, the IMD's capabilities.
   A) Incorrect, as the passage mentions that private agencies are assisting, not replacing, the IMD.
   C) Incorrect, as there is no mention of private agencies being more successful; the passage only mentions their involvement.
   D) Incorrect, since the passage explicitly states that large gaps in knowledge remain, which need to be addressed for climate resilience.

4. **C) Scientists at IIT Bombay have developed methods that predict rainfall more accurately than IMD.**
   C (Correct): The passage states that scientists at IIT Bombay used cutting-edge technologies this year to predict rainfall with greater accuracy than the IMD.
   A (Incorrect): The passage indicates that previous improvements in the IMD were focused on infrastructure, but the latest endeavour is about developing computer-simulated models, not new infrastructure.

B (Incorrect): The passage says AI could be used to generate knowledge from digitized weather records but does not confirm that this has already been done.

D (Incorrect): The project at IIT Mandi is focused on predicting landslides based on soil characteristics, not on flood prediction by analyzing water flow patterns.

5. **C) IIT Mandi's research project aims to predict rainfall with greater accuracy than IMD.**

   C (Incorrect, Correct Answer): The passage specifies that IIT Mandi's project is focused on predicting landslides based on soil characteristics, not on rainfall prediction.

   A (Correct): The passage mentions that recent research shows AI can improve the accuracy of weather forecasts.

   B (Correct): The passage states that the IMD has digitized the country's weather records going back more than a century.

   D (Correct): The passage highlights that communicators familiar with local economic and cultural idiosyncrasies are needed to disseminate weather information effectively.

6. C) Enlarge' का use होगा क्योंकि "enlarge" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का विस्तार करना। sentence में mention है कि आध्यात्मिक साधक को अपने मन का विस्तार करना चाहिए, इसलिए 'enlarge' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Enlargement' एक noun है और verb के स्थान पर उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, 'Unenlightened' का अर्थ होता है अज्ञानी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है, और 'Extension' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का बढ़ाव या विस्तार, लेकिन यह भी noun है, जो यहाँ सही option नहीं है।

   'Enlarge' will be used because it means to expand something. The sentence mentions that the spiritual aspirant should expand their mind, making 'enlarge' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Enlargement' is a noun and cannot be used in place of a verb, 'Unenlightened' means ignorant, which does not fit this context, and 'Extension' refers to a stretch or lengthening, but as a noun, it is also not the correct choice.

7. A)'Debasing' का use होगा क्योंकि "debasing" का अर्थ होता है नीचा दिखाने वाला या अवमूल्यन करने वाला। इस context में, जब साधक अपने मन का विस्तार करने का प्रयास करता है, तो नीचा दिखाने वाली या नकारात्मक शक्तियाँ सक्रिय हो जाती हैं। इसलिए 'debasing' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'Debris' का अर्थ है मलबा या कचरा, जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Unceasing' का अर्थ है निरंतर, और 'Diffusing' का अर्थ है फैलाव, जो इस sentence के भाव से मेल नहीं खाते।

   'Debasing' will be used because it means something that degrades or lowers in value. In this context, as the aspirant tries to expand his mind, degrading or negative forces become active, making 'debasing' the appropriate choice. 'Debris' refers to waste or rubbish, which doesn't fit here. 'Unceasing' means continuous, and 'Diffusing' means spreading, neither of which align with the context.

8. A) 'Each other' का use होगा क्योंकि "each other" का अर्थ होता है दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच पारस्परिक क्रिया। इस sentence में mention है कि मन के भीतर दो विपरीत शक्तियाँ एक-दूसरे के साथ संघर्ष कर रही हैं। इसलिए, 'each other' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'other' केवल 'दूसरा' को दर्शाता है,

जो इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट नहीं है। 'One another' का उपयोग आमतौर पर तीन या उससे अधिक के लिए होता है, और 'another' का अर्थ है 'एक और', जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Each other' will be used because it refers to the mutual interaction between two entities. The sentence indicates that two opposing forces within the mind are in conflict with each other, making 'each other' the correct choice. 'Other' simply means 'another,' which isn't specific enough in this context. 'One another' is generally used for three or more, and 'another' means 'one more,' which doesn't fit here.

9. D) 'Stratum' का use होगा क्योंकि "stratum" का अर्थ होता है एक स्तर या परत, और यहाँ passage में यह जीवन के विभिन्न स्तरों या क्षेत्रों की बात कर रहा है, जहाँ आध्यात्मिक और भौतिक बलों के बीच संघर्ष होता है। इस context में 'Stratum' सही है क्योंकि यह जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को संदर्भित करता है, जहाँ यह संघर्ष हो सकता है। जबकि 'Strain' का अर्थ है तनाव, 'Liability' का अर्थ है ज़िम्मेदारी, और 'Momentum' का अर्थ है गति, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'Stratum' will be used because it refers to a level or layer, and in the passage, it is discussing various layers or aspects of life where the conflict between spiritual and material forces occurs. 'Stratum' fits the context as it refers to different levels of life where this struggle can happen. Whereas 'Strain' means tension, 'Liability' means responsibility, and 'Momentum' means movement, none of which fit this context.

10. B) 'Will' का use होगा क्योंकि यह future के संदर्भ में उपयोग होता है। इस sentence में दोनों बलों के future में सक्रिय होने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'Will' यहाँ सही option है। 'Was' का प्रयोग past tense के लिए होता है, 'Were' का प्रयोग past tense के plural के लिए होता है, और 'Are' present के लिए है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Will' will be used because it indicates future tense. In this sentence, it is mentioned that the forces will become active in the future, making 'Will' the correct option. 'Was' is used for the past tense, 'Were' is used for the plural past tense, and 'Are' is for the present, which do not fit in this context.

11. **D) CBDA**
C: This sentence introduces the context, comparing the mpox outbreak with the recent COVID-19 pandemic. It sets the stage for the discussion by presenting the overall theme of a new global health crisis, which logically starts the paragraph.
B: After establishing the context of the health crisis in sentence C, sentence B provides specific details about the current crisis, introducing the declaration of mpox as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). This follows logically from the introduction and expands on the nature of the crisis.
D: Sentence D gives further information about the concurrent declarations of emergency by both global (WHO) and regional (AfricaCDC) organizations, showing the severity of the situation
A: Sentence A gives the outcome or the effect of the previous declarations, showing how the disease has spread beyond Africa.

Option A (DCAB): Sentence D cannot come first because it uses "This" as a pronoun, which needs to refer back to a previously mentioned subject.

Option B (BDAC): Sentence B cannot come first as it dives directly into specifics about WHO and mpox without setting the broader context. Sentence C should precede B to introduce the topic first.

Option C (CABD): Sentence A cannot follow C directly because it mentions the PHEIC declaration, which hasn't been introduced yet (introduced in B).

12. **D) Q and S**

Q: This sentence logically follows S1, which introduces the topic of female labor force participation rates (FLFPR). Sentence Q gives statistical data from the Economic Survey 2023-24, which is relevant to the discussion of FLFPR.

S: Sentence S logically follows Q by explaining the composition of the 37% FLFPR mentioned in Q. It introduces the fact that a significant portion of this participation involves unpaid work, which ties back to the broader discussion on women's empowerment and the undervaluation of women's labor.

P: This sentence refers to specific professions related to domestic work, which does not directly follow the discussion on FLFPR and would not logically connect to the statistical data in S4

R: This sentence discusses artistic crafts traditionally associated with women, which is related to undervaluation but does not directly connect to the statistical and economic discussion around FLFPR. It shifts the focus away from the main topic.

13. B) The correct spelling of '**Banglow'** is 'Bungalow' which means "a low house, typically with a broad front porch, having either no upper floor or upper rooms set in the roof" एक मंजिला मकान, बंगला.

14. C) **Retrieve'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence कंप्यूटर में खोई हुई तस्वीरों और फाइलों को पुनः प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "How do you _____ the photos and files you have lost in your computer?" के माध्यम से उस प्रक्रिया को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें यूजर अपने कंप्यूटर से खोई हुई जानकारी को फिर से प्राप्त करता है। इसलिए, "retrieve" सबसे उपयुक्त option होगा।

- '**Retrieve'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the process of recovering lost photos and files in a computer. Here, through "How do you _____ the photos and files you have lost in your computer?", it portrays that process where the user recovers the lost information from their computer. Thus, "retrieve" would be the most appropriate choice.

15. C) The correct spelling of '**occassion'** is 'occasion' which means "a particular time or instance of an event" अवसर, घटना.

16. **A) Forbid (verb)** – Refuse to allow, prohibit, ban, bar. **निषेध**

Antonym: Allow (verb) – Give permission, permit, authorize, let. **अनुमति देना**

- **Bear** (verb) – Carry, support, endure, tolerate. सहन करना
- **Operate** (verb) – Function, run, work, manage. संचालित करना
- **Collect** (verb) – Gather, accumulate, assemble, compile. संग्रह करना

17. C) **Deprived** (adjective) – Lacking the necessities of life, destitute, denied, dispossessed. वंचित

Synonym: **Divested** (verb) – Deprived, stripped, dispossessed, bereft. वंचित

- **Restore** (verb) – Bring back, reinstate, return to a former condition. पुनः स्थापित करना
- **Renewal** (noun) – Resumption, continuation, reestablishment. नवीकरण
- **Reconstruct** (verb) – Rebuild, recreate, renovate. पुनर्निर्माण

18. B) **Affluent** (adjective) – Wealthy, rich, prosperous, well-off. धनी

Antonym: **Poor** (adjective) – Lacking sufficient money, impoverished, needy, destitute. गरीब

- **Backward** (adjective) – Having made less progress than is normal or expected, undeveloped, behind. पिछड़ा
- **Infamous** (adjective) – Well known for some bad quality or deed, notorious, disreputable. बदनाम
- **Ordinary** (adjective) – With no special or distinctive features, normal, commonplace. साधारण

19. B) **Endless'** का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य एक बच्चे के खुशहाल और निरंतर कहानी सुनने के अनुभव की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The child grew up cheerfully listening to _____ stories" के माध्यम से उस आनंदमय और लगातार चलने वाले अनुभव को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "endless" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Endless'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the cheerful and continuous experience of a child listening to stories. Here, through "The child grew up cheerfully listening to _____ stories", it portrays that joyful and ongoing experience. Thus, "endless" would be the most appropriate choice.

20. A) **Green thumb** (phrase) – the ability to make plants grow

21. C) **Cut no ice** (idiom) – to have no influence or effect कोई असर नहीं करना

- **Break the ice** (phrase) – to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other पहल करना
- **Walk on thin ice** (phrase) – to be doing something that is dangerous or involves risks ऐसा कुछ करना जो खतरनाक हो या जिसमें जोखिम शामिल हो
- **Be the icing on the cake** (phrase) – something that makes a good situation even better सोने पे सुहागा

22. D) The correct spelling of '**Decendant'** is 'Descendant' which means "a person who is descended from a specific ancestor" वंशज, उत्तराधिकारी.
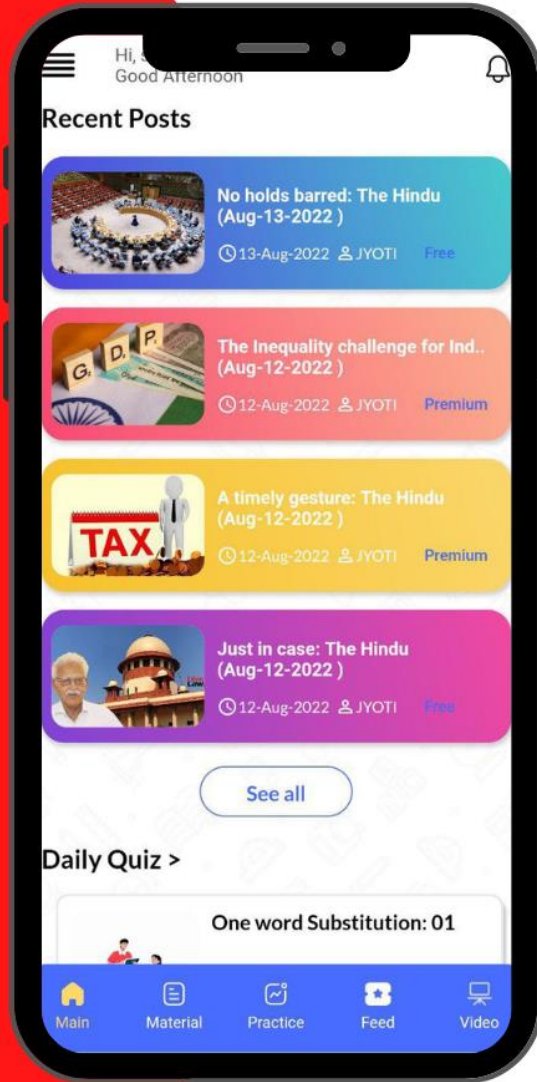
23. D) A new car is being bought by Zara

24. A) **Cease** (verb) – To stop, come to an end, halt. समाप्त करना

    Synonym: **Conclude** (verb) – To bring to an end, finish, complete. समाप्त करना

    - **Transmit** (verb) – To send or convey from one person or place to another, pass on. प्रसारित करना

    - **Commence** (verb) – To begin, start, initiate. आरंभ करना

    - **Continue** (verb) – To persist in an activity or process, go on, maintain. जारी रखना

25. D) **Carnitarian** (noun) – A person who eats meat but not seafood or fish मांसाहारी

    - **Omnivorous** (noun) – Feeding on both plants and animals सर्वभक्षी

    - **Carnivorous** (noun) – Feeding on other animals मांसाहारी

    - **Herbivorous** (noun) – Feeding on plants शाकाहारी

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