Weather gods: On 'Mission Mausam'

Attempts at controlling the weather **are** still **in the realm of** uncertainty

Earlier this week the Union Cabinet cleared the ₹2,000 crore Mission Mausam, which primarily involves a major upgrade of instruments used by organisations such as the India Meteorological Department, the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM). These are the organisations that form the **backbone** of India's weather and climate forecasting system on multiple time-scales. In the first **tranche** of the mission until 2026, **the Ministry of Earth Sciences** (MoES), the **nodal** body **executing** the exercise, **hopes** to **procure** and install up to 60 weather radars, 15 wind profilers and 15 radiosondes. These are instruments that give regular updates on the changing **parameters** of wind speeds, atmospheric pressure, **humidity**, and temperature at various **elevations** of the atmosphere. Had this been all that the Mission was about, it would not have been too different from the National Monsoon Mission, launched in 2012. The **crux** of that exercise **was** to **evolve** a new approach to **forecasting** the monsoon by developing weather models that **relied on intensive computing**. **Thanks to** this, India has an **umbrella** weather model that can be **tweaked** to generate forecasts on multiple timescales — from daily to seasonal monsoon **predictions**. Beyond the monsoon, such a model could be **customised** for heatwaves, cold waves and local forecasts.

Making weather forecasts more accurate and improving **precision is** a never-ending **iteration** but Mission Mausam seeks to open more **vistas**. Instead of being a **slave** to weather, humankind tries to control it. **One** of the proposals associated with the new mission **is** to **set up** a 'cloud-simulation chamber' at the IITM, which will help model rain clouds. They would then test various "weather interventions" such as **seeding clouds** and tweaking them to control the rainfall from them. There are also plans to control lightning. As statistics reveal, **lightning strikes** are the number one cause of **nature-propelled** deaths, above floods and **landslides**, in India. While there are multiple socio-economic factors as to why this is so, **meteorologists** say they hope, one day, to be able to tweak the electrical characteristics of the cloud so that there are fewer lightning strikes that **lethally traverse** from sky to ground. While experiments have been done in other countries, there is much uncertainty on its **feasibility**. **Investing** in fundamental research in the atmospheric sciences **is** a welcome move. The **complexities posed** by climate change **suggest** that multiple **fronts** may have to be opened to **mitigate** the effects of **greenhouse gas emissions**. While weather modification may not be a **panacea**, it will not hurt to **wholesomely** understand it.   **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Vista** (noun) – a variety of things that might happen or be possible in the future संभावनाएं

Vocabulary

1. **In the realm of** (phrase) – Within the domain of, in the area of, in the field of के क्षेत्र में

2. **Backbone** (noun) – Core, foundation, support, mainstay आधार

3. **Tranche** (noun) – Portion, section, part, installment किस्त

4. **Nodal** (adjective) – Central, key, primary, focal केंद्रीय

5. **Execute** (verb) – Implement, carry out, perform, accomplish क्रियान्वित करना

6. **Procure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, secure, purchase प्राप्त करना

7. **Parameter** (noun) – Measure, standard, factor, criterion मापदंड

8. **Humidity** (noun) – Moisture, dampness, water vapor नमी

9. **Elevation** (noun) – Height, altitude, level, rise ऊँचाई

10. **Crux** (noun) – Core, essence, central point, main issue मुख्य बिंदु

11. **Evolve** (verb) – Change, grow, progress, advance, develop विकसित करना

12. **Forecast** (verb) – Predict, project, foresee, estimate पूर्वानुमान लगाना

13. **Rely** (on) (verb) – Depend on, trust, count on, lean on निर्भर करना

14. **Intensive** (adjective) – Concentrated, rigorous, thorough, focused गहन

15. **Computing** (noun) – Processing, data handling, IT operations संगणन

16. **Thanks to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, owing to के कारण

17. **Umbrella** (adjective) – Comprehensive, all-encompassing, inclusive, broad व्यापक

18. **Tweak** (verb) – Adjust, modify, fine-tune, alter थोड़ा सुधार करना

19. **Prediction** (noun) – Forecast, projection, expectation, prognosis पूर्वानुमान

20. **Customise** (verb) – Tailor, adapt, modify, personalize अनुकूलित करना

21. **Precision** (noun) – Accuracy, exactness, meticulousness, correctness सटीकता

22. **Iteration** (noun) – Repetition, cycle, version, repetition दोहराव

23. **Slave** (noun) – Servant, subordinate, dependent गुलाम

24. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, initiate, start, organize स्थापित करना

25. **Seeding cloud** (noun) – a weather modification technique that improves a cloud's ability to produce rain or snow by introducing tiny ice nuclei into certain types of subfreezing clouds

26. **Lightning strike** (noun) – Thunderbolt, electric discharge, lightning bolt बिजली गिरना

27. **Nature-propel** (verb) – Driven by nature, caused by natural forces प्रकृति द्वारा प्रेरित

28. **Landslide** (noun) – Earthslide, rockslide, avalanche, mudslide भूस्खलन

29. **Meteorologist** (noun) – Weather scientist, climatologist मौसम वैज्ञानिक

30. **Lethally** (adverb) – Fatally, dangerously, deadly घातक रूप से

31. **Traverse** (noun) – Crossing, movement, journey, passage पार करना

32. **Feasibility** (noun) – Practicality, viability, possibility, workability संभाव्यता

33. **Complexity** (noun) – Difficulty, intricacy, complication जटिलता

34. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, raise, introduce उत्पन्न करना

35. **Front** (noun) – Aspect, side, face, part, facet पहलु

36. **Mitigate** (verb) – Lessen, reduce, alleviate, moderate कम करना

37. **Greenhouse gas emission** (noun) – Release of gases that contribute to global warming ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन

38. **Panacea** (noun) – Cure-all, universal remedy, solution रामबाण

39. **Wholesomely** (adverb) – Completely, fully, thoroughly, holistically पूरी तरह से

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Union Cabinet recently approved the ₹2,000 crore "Mission Mausam" aimed at enhancing India's weather forecasting capabilities.

2. The mission involves upgrading instruments used by organizations like the India Meteorological Department and the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting.

3. It includes procuring 60 weather radars, 15 wind profilers, and 15 radiosondes to improve monitoring of atmospheric conditions.

4. This upgrade is similar to the National Monsoon Mission launched in 2012, which focused on improving monsoon forecasting with advanced weather models.

5. The current weather model in India can generate forecasts on different timescales, ranging from daily to seasonal predictions.

6. Mission Mausam goes beyond forecasting to explore new avenues for weather control, such as cloud simulation and rain modification.

7. A proposed 'cloud-simulation chamber' at the IITM will model rain clouds to test weather interventions like cloud seeding.

8. The mission also aims to reduce lightning strikes, which are a leading cause of natural deaths in India, by altering cloud electrical characteristics.

9. Though other countries have experimented with weather modification, there is still uncertainty about its success and feasibility.

10. Investment in fundamental atmospheric research is essential to explore ways to control and mitigate weather-related phenomena.

11. The mission is a response to the challenges posed by climate change, requiring a multi-faceted approach to combat its effects.

12. Weather modification is not a perfect solution but understanding it deeply could provide valuable insights for future interventions.

13. Improved accuracy in weather forecasts remains a continuous effort, and Mission Mausam seeks to enhance precision in weather prediction.

14. Controlling the weather, such as preventing severe lightning or tweaking rainfall, could potentially save lives and reduce damage.

15. While uncertainties exist, Mission Mausam represents a significant investment in research aimed at understanding and potentially influencing weather patterns.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about 'Mission Mausam' from the passage?**   [Editorial Page]
   A. It is solely focused on forecasting monsoon seasons.
   B. It aims to upgrade existing weather models and instruments to improve forecasting across various timeframes.
   C. The main objective is to reduce the cost of weather forecasting in India.
   D. It plans to entirely replace the National Monsoon Mission.

2. **The Ministry of Earth Sciences hopes to procure and install up to _____ weather radars as part of the first tranche of the mission.**
   A. 60
   B. 50
   C. 30
   D. 100

3. **Which of the following organisations is not mentioned as part of the backbone of India's weather and climate forecasting system?**
   A. India Meteorological Department
   B. National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting
   C. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
   D. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

4. **Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the passage?**
   A. Lightning strikes are the leading cause of nature-propelled deaths in India.
   B. Weather modification may not solve all problems, but understanding it is beneficial.
   C. Experiments on weather modification have been successful in completely eliminating lightning strikes in other countries.
   D. Mission Mausam aims to improve weather forecasts and explore weather control methods.

5. Which of the following is the best synonym for the word '**mitigate**' as used in the passage?
   A. Exacerbate
   B. Alleviate
   C. Provoke
   D. Aggravate

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.

Cities are the great havens for knowledge, culture, and social life. Vibrant cultures are found in cities because it takes a____1_____ population to support museums, concert halls, sports teams, and night-life districts. Cities also offer rich social opportunities. People in rural areas enjoy only limited social opportunities because _____2_____ the small local population. City dwellers can choose their friends and mates from among a large number of people of _____3_____ interests and inclinations. We are not likely to abandon the city as a _____4_____

institution, but we need to make sure that our transport arrangements do not___5_____ the 'city's' other functions.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 1.**
   A. lazy
   B. large
   C. dumb
   D. small

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 2.**
   A. of
   B. off
   C. with
   D. for

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 3.**
   A. similar
   B. declining
   C. wasteful
   D. feigning

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 4.**
   A. educational
   B. psychological
   C. religious
   D. cultural

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 5.**
    A. help
    B. support
    C. damage
    D. boost

11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
    One of my **best friends are here.**
    A. best friends is here
    B. best friend is here
    C. better friends are here
    D. better friends is here

12. **Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.**
    This will sound weired, but bear with me.
    A. wired
    B. weird
    C. bier
    D. beer

13. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**
    Ravi is _____.

A. bald
B. balled
C. bawled
D. baled

14. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**

The two brothers _____ when their father died.

A. fell out
B. fell down
C. look down upon
D. got the sack

15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'intuitive' to fill in the blank.**

In a split second, her _____ reaction kicked in as she swiftly reached out to catch the falling glass

A. voluntary
B. shrewd
C. instinctive
D. insightful

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Abandon' from the given sentence.**

Ramita has decided to forsake her participation in college activities until she improved her scores

A. improved
B. forsake
C. participation
D. decided

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

The teacher asked the students to _____ electricity by switching off lights when they left the room

A. retain
B. rescue
C. deposit
D. save

18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

We should not **discriminate** against people who are different from us.

A. differentiate
B. divide
C. sever
D. part

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

After a day long trek, we were so tired that we were ready to _____.

A. go from rags to riches
B. face the music
C. hit the sack

D. get into deep water

20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
    A. Destroy
    B. Demolish
    C. Betrey
    D. Develop

21. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
    She was known for her **refined** manners.
    A. Shrewd
    B. Elegant
    C. Crude
    D. Brood

22. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
    We should **desecrate** our national flag
    A. Sanctify
    B. Damage
    C. Violate
    D. Integrate

23. **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 required'.**
    Then I unfurled the Indian tri-colour and **keep** it aloft at the roof of the world
    A. hold
    B. keeping
    C. No substitution required
    D. Held

24. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
    This book provides an **unrestrained** account of the natural resources in India.
    A. exhausting
    B. exhaustive
    C. limlited
    D. excessive

25. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
    The truth was **revealed** in the interrogation
    A. Found
    B. Evident
    C. Concealed
    D. Declared

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) It aims to upgrade existing weather models and instruments to improve forecasting across various time frames.**

   B: The passage clearly states that Mission Mausam involves upgrading weather instruments and models to improve forecasting across various timeframes, including daily and seasonal monsoon predictions.

   A: Incorrect because the passage mentions the mission aims to cover more than just monsoon forecasting (e.g., heatwaves, cold waves).

   C: Incorrect because there is no mention in the passage about reducing the cost of weather forecasting.

   D: Incorrect because the mission is not intended to replace the National Monsoon Mission but rather build upon and enhance existing systems.

2. **A) 60**

   The passage specifies that the Ministry of Earth Sciences hopes to procure and install up to 60 weather radars.

   B: Incorrect because the passage clearly states the number is 60, not 50.

   C: Incorrect as the number mentioned in the passage is higher (60), not 30.

   D: Incorrect because 100 is not mentioned; the correct number is 60.

3. **D) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

   D: The passage does not mention NOAA; it only refers to Indian organisations like the India Meteorological Department, the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

   A, B, and C: Incorrect because these organisations are explicitly mentioned in the passage as part of India's weather and climate forecasting backbone.

4. **C) Incorrect. The passage says that experiments have been conducted in other countries but expresses doubt about the feasibility of controlling lightning strikes, indicating that success is uncertain, not complete.**

   A: Correct. The passage mentions that "lightning strikes are the number one cause of nature-propelled deaths in India."

   B: Correct. The passage states that "weather modification may not be a panacea, but it will not hurt to wholesomely understand it."

   D: Correct. Mission Mausam is described as a project aimed at improving forecasts and experimenting with weather control.

5. B) "Alleviate" means to reduce or lessen the severity of something, which aligns with the meaning of mitigate (to lessen or reduce harm).

   A: "Exacerbate" means to make something worse, which is the opposite of mitigate.

C: "Provoke" means to incite or trigger a reaction, which does not match the meaning of mitigate.

D: "Aggravate" means to worsen, which is the opposite of mitigate

6. B) **'Large'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "large" का अर्थ होता है बड़ा या विशाल, जो कि एक बड़े जनसंख्या समूह को समर्थन देने के संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Lazy' का अर्थ है आलसी, 'Dumb' का अर्थ है मूर्ख, और 'Small' का अर्थ है छोटा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    *   **'Large'** should be used because it means big or vast, which fits in the context of supporting a large population group. Whereas, 'Lazy' means idle, 'Dumb' means foolish, and 'Small' means small, which don't fit in this context.

7. A) **'of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "of" का अर्थ होता है कुछ का हिस्सा होना या किसी से संबंधित होना। जबकि 'off' का अर्थ है कुछ से दूर होना, 'with' का अर्थ है किसी के साथ होना, और 'for' का अर्थ है किसी के लिए होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    *   **'of'** should be used because it means being a part of or related to something. Whereas, 'off' means being away from something, 'with' means being together with someone, and 'for' means intended for someone, which don't fit in this context.

8. A) **'Similar'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "similar" का अर्थ होता है समान रुचियों और प्रवृत्तियों वाले लोगों में से चुनना। जबकि 'Declining' का अर्थ है घटते हुए, 'Wasteful' का अर्थ है व्यर्थ या अपव्ययी, और 'Feigning' का अर्थ है ढोंग करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    *   **'Similar'** should be used because it means to choose from among a large number of people of similar interests and inclinations. Whereas, 'Declining' means decreasing, 'Wasteful' means extravagant or inefficient, and 'Feigning' means pretending, which don't fit in this context.

9. D) **'Cultural'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "cultural" का अर्थ है सांस्कृतिक, जो शहरों के प्रमुख पहलुओं में से एक है। जबकि 'educational' का अर्थ है शैक्षिक, 'psychological' का अर्थ है मानसिक, और 'religious' का अर्थ है धार्मिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    *   **'Cultural'** should be used because it means related to culture, which is a key aspect of cities. Whereas, 'educational' means related to education, 'psychological' means related to the mind, and 'religious' means related to religion, which don't fit in this context.

10. C) **'Damage'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "damage" का अर्थ होता है नुकसान पहुँचाना। जबकि 'help' का अर्थ है मदद करना, 'support' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, और 'boost' का अर्थ है बढ़ावा देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    *   **'Damage'** should be used because it means to harm. Whereas, 'help' means to assist, 'support' means to back, and 'boost' implies to increase, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) 'best friends are here' के बदले 'best friends is here' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'One of' के बाद Plural Noun और Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— One of my best friends is here.

   - 'best friends is here' will be used instead of 'best friends are here' because after 'One of', a plural noun and singular verb are used; Like— One of my best friends is here.

12. B) The correct spelling of 'weired' is **'weird'** which means "suggesting something supernatural; uncanny" अजीब, विचित्र.

13. A) 'bald' का use होगा क्योंकि "bald" का अर्थ होता है बिना बालों का। जबकि 'balled' का अर्थ है गेंद की तरह गोलाकार करना, 'bawled' का अर्थ है जोर से रोना या चिल्लाना, और 'baled' का अर्थ है गट्ठा बनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

   - 'bald' should be used because it means without hair. Whereas, 'balled' means to form into a ball, 'bawled' means to cry out loudly, and 'baled' means to form into a bale, which don't fit in this context.

14. A) 'fell out' का use होगा क्योंकि "fell out" का अर्थ होता है झगड़ना या मतभेद होना। जबकि 'fell down' का अर्थ है गिर जाना, 'look down upon' का अर्थ है नीचा दिखाना या तुच्छ समझना, और 'got the sack' का अर्थ है नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

   - 'fell out' should be used because it means to quarrel or have a disagreement. Whereas, 'fell down' means to fall to the ground, 'look down upon' means to regard with disdain or contempt, and 'got the sack' means to be dismissed from a job, which don't fit in this context.

15. C) **Intuitive** (adjective) – Based on what one feels to be true even without conscious reasoning; instinctive. सहज

   Synonym: **Instinctive** (adjective) – Relating to or prompted by instinct; done without conscious thought. सहज

   - **Voluntary** (adjective) – Done, given, or acting of one's own free will. स्वैच्छिक

   - **Shrewd** (adjective) – Having or showing sharp powers of judgment; astute. चतुर

   - **Insightful** (adjective) – Having or showing an accurate and deep understanding; perceptive. अंतर्दृष्टि वाला

16. **B) Forsake** (verb) – To abandon or leave someone or something. छोड़ना

   Synonym: Abandon (verb) – To give up, leave, or desert someone or something. छोड़ देना

   - **Improved** (verb) – Made better or more effective. सुधारा

   - **Participation** (noun) – The action of taking part in something. भागीदारी

   - **Decided** (verb) – Made a choice or come to a conclusion. निर्णय लिया

17. D) **Save'** का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence छात्रों को बिजली बचाने के लिए प्रेरित करने की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The teacher asked the students to _____ electricity by switching off lights when they left the room" के माध्यम से उस तात्विक आवश्यकता को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें छात्रों को बिजली बचाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

- **'Save'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing encouraging students to conserve electricity. Here, through "The teacher asked the students to _____ electricity by switching off lights when they left the room", it portrays the essential need to conserve electricity. Thus, "save" would be the most appropriate choice.

18. **A) Discriminate** (verb) – **To recognize a distinction; differentiate, make an unjust or prejudicial distinction** in the treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. भेदभाव करना

    Synonym: Differentiate (verb) – **To recognize or ascertain what makes (someone or something) different. अंतर करना, भेद करना**

    - **Divide** (verb) – To separate or be separated into parts, to cause to disagree or disunite. विभाजित करना

    - **Sever** (verb) – To cut off, separate, or divide. अलग करना, काटना

    - **Part** (verb) – To divide or share out something among people, to leave or go away. भाग करना, अलग होना

19. C) **hit the sack** (idiom) – to go to bed in order to sleep सोने जाना

    - **go from rags to riches** (idiom) – to rise from poverty to wealth गरीबी से अमीरी की ओर उठना

    - **face the music** (idiom) – to confront the consequences of one's actions अपने कार्यों के परिणामों का सामना करना

    - **get into deep water** (idiom) – to be in a difficult or serious situation कठिन या गंभीर स्थिति में होना

20. C) The correct spelling of 'Betrey' is '**Betray'** which means "to deceive or be disloyal to someone or something" धोखा देना.

21. C) **Refined** (adjective) – Polished, sophisticated, cultured, elegant, well-mannered. परिष्कृत
    Antonym: **Crude** (adjective) – Lacking refinement or sophistication, raw, unrefined, rough. असभ्य/ अशोधित

    - **Shrewd** (adjective) – Having or showing sharp powers of judgment, astute, sharp-witted. चतुर

- **Elegant** (adjective) – Graceful and stylish in appearance or manner, sophisticated, refined. सुरुचिपूर्ण
- **Brood** (noun/verb) – A family of young animals, especially birds, produced at one hatching or birth; to think deeply about something that makes one unhappy. संतति / चिंता करना

22. A) **Desecrate** (verb) – To treat (a sacred place or thing) with violent disrespect; violate. अपवित्र करना

Antonym: **Sanctify** (verb) – To set apart as or declare holy; consecrate. पवित्र करना

- **Damage** (verb) – To inflict physical harm on something so as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function. नुकसान पहुंचाना
- **Violate** (verb) – To break or fail to comply with (a rule or formal agreement). उल्लंघन करना
- **Integrate** (verb) – To combine one thing with another so that they become a whole. एकीकृत करना

23. D) 'keep' के बदले **'held'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Then I unfurled' Past Tense में है, अत: Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— It was Ram, Laxman and Sita who went to the forest.

- **'held'** will be used instead of 'keep' because 'Then I unfurled' is in Past Tense, so in Relative Clause also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— It was Ram, Laxman and Sita who went to the forest.
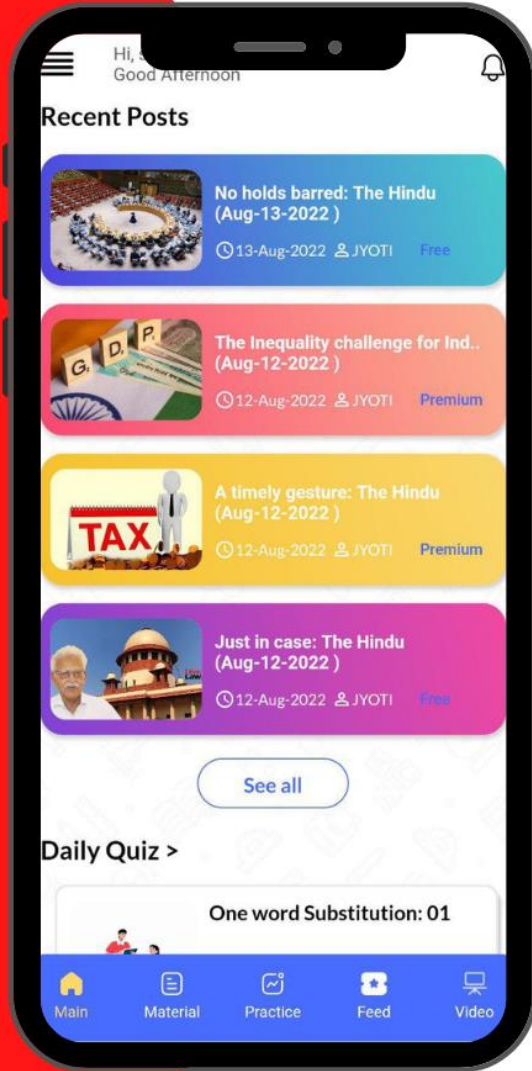
24. B) unrestrained' के बदले **'exhaustive'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'exhaustive' का अर्थ होता है "पूर्ण और विस्तृत" जो इस वाक्य में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का पूरा विवरण देने के लिए सही शब्द है; जैसे— This book provides an exhaustive account of the natural resources in India.

- **'exhaustive'** will be used instead of 'unrestrained' because 'exhaustive' means "complete and comprehensive," which is the correct word to describe a thorough account of natural resources; Like— This book provides an exhaustive account of the natural resources in India.

25. C) **Revealed** (verb) – Made known, disclosed, uncovered, exposed. प्रकट किया

Antonym: **Concealed** (verb) – Kept secret, hidden, covered up, obscured. छिपाया

- **Found** (verb) – Discovered, located, detected, unearthed. पाया
- **Evident** (adjective) – Clear, obvious, apparent, manifest. स्पष्ट
- **Declared** (verb) – Announced, proclaimed, stated, asserted. घोषित किया