

Farmers lose out

FEW would be surprised by the **revelation** that farmers in India get only about one-third of the final selling price of fruits and vegetables. Many would put the figure even lower than what a Reserve Bank of India (RBI) research paper indicates. Wholesalers and retailers pocket almost two-thirds of what consumers pay. For the three **principal** crops, the study puts the farmers' share at 33 per cent for tomato, 36 per cent for onion and 37 per cent for potato. The **stark anomaly** is **attributed to** the lack of an **efficient** supply chain and marketing system. The **perishable nature** of the crops, **shortage** of storage facilities and **the large number** of **intermediaries** **are persistent bottlenecks**. The **bust-and-boom cycle** **symbolises** the structural **inefficiencies**. Farmers **resort to distress sale** and even **dump** crops in anger when prices drop far below production costs. In the **lean season**, when the prices **shoot up**, they do not benefit much.

In contrast, egg suppliers get 75 per cent of the final price. For poultry meat, farmers and aggregators receive for 56 per cent of retail price. For cereal and dairy products, farmers receive around 70 per cent. **Studies** over the years **have advocated** more investment in research and development, **irrigation** and **logistics**. The RBI paper suggests reforms in marketing of vegetable and fruit crops, and their **necessity** cannot be **overstated**; it is **imperative** to create more storage facilities. A **pragmatic outlook** is **the way forward**. The authorities must **take note of** the farmers' concerns — the **push** for private mandis, **for instance**, **remains** a **contentious** issue — and build **consensus** on systemic changes.



It must no longer be **business as usual**. **Tying** demands such as assured price in political **knots** is **to no one's advantage**. **Work out bipartisan arrangements** based on the simple logic that the farmer must not lose out. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Lose out** (phrasal verb) – Miss out, forfeit, be deprived of, fall short, be at a loss हानि उठाना
2. **Revelation** (noun) – Disclosure, unveiling, exposure, announcement, discovery प्रकटीकरण
3. **Principal** (adjective) – Main, primary, chief, foremost, leading मुख्य
4. **Stark** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, stark, plain, blunt स्पष्ट
5. **Anomaly** (noun) – Irregularity, inconsistency, deviation, oddity, abnormality विसंगति
6. (be) **attributed** (to) (adjective) – Ascribed, linked, connected, assigned, associated जिम्मेदार ठहराना
7. **Efficient** (adjective) – Effective, competent, capable, resourceful, proficient कुशल
8. **Perishable** (adjective) – Decomposable, short-lived, easily spoiled, non-durable खराब होने वाला
9. **Intermediary** (noun) – a person or an organization that helps two people or groups to reach an agreement, by being a means of communication between them
10. **Persistent** (adjective) – Constant, unrelenting, continuous, enduring, relentless लगातार
11. **Bottleneck** (noun) – Obstruction, hindrance, impediment, roadblock, barrier बाधा
12. **Bust-and-boom cycle** (noun) – a situation in which an economy or business regularly goes through periods of increased activity and success followed by periods of failure अस्थिर चक्र
13. **Symbolise** (verb) – Represent, signify, denote, embody, stand for सूचित करना
14. **Inefficiency** (noun) – Ineffectiveness, unproductiveness, inadequacy, incompetence, wastage अक्षमता
15. **Resort** (to) (verb) – Turn to, employ, adopt, use, take up सहारा लेना
16. **Distress sale** (noun) – the act of selling something because you do not have enough money to pay back a debt or to operate your business
17. **Dump** (verb) – Dispose of, discard, get rid of, throw away, jettison फेंकना
18. **Lean season** (noun) – Off-season, slack period, low period, inactive period मंदा मौसम
19. **Shoot up** (phrasal verb) – Increase rapidly, rise quickly, escalate, surge, soar तेजी से बढ़ना

20. **In contrast** (phrase) – Conversely, on the other hand, in opposition, as opposed to इसके विपरीत
21. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, recommend, endorse, promote, champion समर्थन करना
22. **Irrigation** (noun) – Watering, sprinkling, hydration, agricultural watering सिंचाई
23. **Logistic** (noun) – the overall process of managing how resources are acquired, stored, and transported to their final destination साज़ व सामान संबंधी; ढुलाई संबंधी
24. **Necessity** (noun) – Need, requirement, essentiality, inevitability, compulsion आवश्यकता
25. **Overstated** (adjective) – Exaggerated, overemphasized, inflated, overstressed, magnified बढ़ाकर कहा हुआ
26. **Imperative** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, necessary, urgent, obligatory अत्यावश्यक
27. **Pragmatic** (adjective) – Practical, realistic, sensible, down-to-earth, rational व्यावहारिक
28. **Outlook** (noun) – Perspective, viewpoint, attitude, approach, stance दृष्टिकोण
29. **The way forward** (phrase) – Next steps, solution, future course, path ahead आगे का रास्ता
30. **Take note of** (phrase) – Acknowledge, observe, pay attention to, recognize, consider ध्यान देना
31. **Push** (for) (noun) – Drive, effort, campaign, initiative, attempt प्रयास
32. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, as an illustration, to illustrate, like उदाहरण के लिए
33. **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, debatable, disputed, arguable, divisive विवादास्पद
34. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, accord, unity, harmony, concurrence सर्वसम्मति
35. **Business as usual** (phrase) – Routine, status quo, normal operations, regular practice यथावत
36. **Tying demand** (noun) – linking or associating certain demands or conditions with other factors, often making it more complicated to address or fulfill those demands.
37. **Knot** (noun) – Problem, complexity, complication, tangle, issue समस्या
38. **To no one's advantage** (phrase) – Benefiting no one, serving no purpose, useless, fruitless, pointless किसी के फायदे के लिए नहीं
39. **Work out** (phrasal verb) – Figure out, solve, resolve, understand, develop समाधान करना

40. **Bipartisan** (adjective) – Cross-party, two-party, nonpartisan, involving both sides, cooperative द्वि-पक्षीय

41. **Arrangement** (noun) – Agreement, plan, organization, system, setup व्यवस्था

Summary of the Editorial

1. Farmers in India receive only about one-third of the final selling price of fruits and vegetables.
2. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) research paper shows farmers' share as 33% for tomato, 36% for onion, and 37% for potato.
3. The remaining two-thirds of the consumer price is taken by wholesalers and retailers.
4. Inefficiencies in the supply chain and marketing system lead to this disparity.
5. Factors such as the perishable nature of produce, lack of storage facilities, and too many intermediaries create bottlenecks.
6. The bust-and-boom price cycle reflects the structural flaws in the agricultural market.
7. Farmers often resort to distress sales or dump crops when prices fall below production costs.
8. In contrast, egg suppliers receive 75% of the final price, and poultry meat farmers get 56%.
9. Farmers get around 70% of the final price for cereals and dairy products, highlighting a better share in these categories.
10. Various studies advocate for increased investment in research, development, irrigation, and logistics.
11. The RBI suggests reforms in marketing vegetable and fruit crops, emphasizing the need for better storage facilities.
12. Building consensus on systemic changes and addressing farmers' concerns, such as private mandis, is crucial.
13. A bipartisan approach is needed to ensure that the farmer is not at a loss.
14. Political stalling of farmers' demands like assured pricing is detrimental to progress.
15. The focus should be on implementing reforms that ensure fair returns for farmers and eliminate inefficiencies in the system.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- Which of the following reasons is primarily responsible for the low share of the final selling price received by farmers for fruits and vegetables?** [Editorial page]
 - Lack of adequate government support for marketing.
 - Absence of a proper supply chain and marketing system.
 - Limited consumer demand for agricultural products.
 - Rising costs of production and labor for farmers.
- Why do farmers resort to distress sales or dump their crops when prices drop below production costs?**
 - Due to pressure from wholesalers and intermediaries.
 - To reduce transportation costs and storage requirements.
 - Because the perishable nature of crops leaves them with no alternative.
 - To comply with government regulations on agricultural sales.
- What solution does the RBI paper propose to improve the condition of fruit and vegetable farmers?**
 - Increasing the import of fruits and vegetables.
 - Eliminating intermediaries from the supply chain.
 - Reforms in the marketing of vegetable and fruit crops.
 - Encouraging farmers to switch to poultry and dairy farming.
- Which of the following can be inferred about the role of intermediaries in the supply chain of fruits and vegetables?**
 - Intermediaries help stabilize the prices of fruits and vegetables in the market.
 - Intermediaries reduce the overall profit that farmers can make from their produce.
 - Intermediaries are necessary for ensuring farmers receive a fair price.
 - Intermediaries help manage the perishable nature of agricultural products effectively.
- What can be inferred about the disparity between the earnings of fruit and vegetable farmers and egg suppliers?**
 - Egg suppliers have better access to financial subsidies and support than fruit and vegetable farmers.
 - The supply chain for eggs is more efficient, allowing egg suppliers to earn a higher share of the final price.
 - Egg suppliers benefit from fewer government regulations compared to fruit and vegetable farmers.
 - The consumer demand for eggs is consistently higher, resulting in better earnings for egg suppliers.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

I was reading a book two days back. It was titled Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roland Dahl. It was fantastic. It has now become my favourite (1) _____. It is about a boy named Charlie who is (2) _____ poor. He wins a golden ticket that (3) _____ him to enter the most famous chocolate factory in the world. He (4) _____ it with his grandfather.

But the other kids who accompany him are nasty. They are all spoiled. But you have to read the book to (5) _____ out more about them. The amazing part of the book is that it is like a dream come true.

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

- A. manual
B. text
C. book
D. guide
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
A. very
B. nicely
C. finally
D. properly
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
A. bears
B. allows
C. gets
D. suffers
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
A. explores
B. examines
C. visits
D. inspects
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
A. unlearn
B. spot
C. find
D. locate
11. **Select the most appropriate option to correct the sentence by using the denotation of the underlined word.**
Mr. Sen is clever enough to handle his professional hazards.
A. Callous
B. Foolish
C. Intelligent
D. Bold
12. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
It was a privilege to receive the award from the President.
A. privilegge
B. privillege
C. privileege
D. privilege
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Sluggish
A. Lethargic
B. Rapid
C. Leisurely
D. Hassled
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The housing loan taken by Ramesh effected his daily expenses adversely.

- A. from Ramesh effected
B. of Ramesh effected
C. for Ramesh effected
D. by Ramesh affected
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Timid
A. Resolute
B. Audacious
C. Assertive
D. Blunt
16. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select No improvement required.**
Although uncountable files stack up on the tables of government officials, they prefer doing their work at a more leisure pace.
A. at a more leisurely paced
B. at a more leisurely pace
C. at a more leisure paced
D. No improvement needed
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Retract
A. Please
B. Revoke
C. Implement
D. Disturb
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
The technicians who were repairing the broken elevator called it a day.
A. Stopped to take a short break
B. Felt unhappy
C. Shouted with anger
D. Stopped work for the day
19. **Select the sentence that brings out the most appropriate meaning of the idiom 'Dog in the manger'**
A. Mohit was so loyal and committed to his company that he rejected lucrative offers from different companies.
B. To prove this is not a trap, I want to check the credibility of your plan.
C. Rachit had some important work and so he cancelled the show tickets for everyone.
D. You are here just because you have recognised your hidden potential
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the bracketed word segment in the following sentence.**
Classical buildings in ancient Greek and Roman times were (characteristically built) from marble or some other attractive, durable stone.
A. typically built
B. strange build
C. fascinating to build
D. mainly having been built
21. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Enormous

A. Monstrous

B. Minute

C. Strong

D. Tremendous

22. **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

23. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

Allusive handwriting creates a poor impression.

A. Illegible handwriting

B. Descriptive handwriting

C. Legal handwriting

D. Eligible handwriting

24. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

For Rana, unable to see a thing, the parade seemed to last forever.

A. hiding

B. concealment

C. procession

D. Darkness

25. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

The Chinese are believed to have a longer history than that of any other civilisation in the world

A. World

B. Civilisation

C. Believed

D. Chinese

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) The passage mentions that the low share received by farmers is mainly due to the lack of an efficient supply chain and marketing system. This is further compounded by the perishable nature of crops, shortage of storage facilities, and the large number of intermediaries involved. Thus, option B correctly identifies the primary reason.
2. C) The passage indicates that farmers are often forced into distress sales or dump crops when prices plummet because of the perishable nature of the crops and the absence of adequate storage facilities. These factors leave farmers with few options when market prices fall below production costs, making option C the correct answer.
3. C) The passage mentions that the RBI paper suggests reforms in the marketing of vegetable and fruit crops and emphasizes the necessity of creating more storage facilities. This indicates that improving the marketing structure is key to helping farmers get a better share of the selling price, making option C the correct answer.
4. B) The passage clearly states that wholesalers and retailers pocket almost two-thirds of what consumers pay, leaving farmers with a minimal share. This implies that intermediaries reduce the overall profit that farmers can earn, making option B the correct inference.
5. B) The passage mentions that egg suppliers get 75 per cent of the final price, whereas farmers receive only 33-37 per cent for fruits and vegetables. This suggests that the supply chain for eggs is more efficient, enabling suppliers to earn a greater share of the final price. Therefore, option B is the correct inference based on the provided information.
6. C) 'Book' का use होगा क्योंकि "book" का अर्थ होता है एक लिखित या मुद्रित कार्य जो पढ़ा जा सकता है। sentence में mention किया गया है कि चार्ली और चॉकलेट फैक्टरी एक पढ़ी जाने वाली चीज़ है, इसलिए 'book' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'manual' का अर्थ है निर्देश पुस्तिका, 'text' का अर्थ है कोई लिखित या मुद्रित शब्द, और 'guide' का अर्थ है मार्गदर्शक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
 - 'Book' will be used because it means a written or printed work that can be read. The sentence mentions that Charlie and the Chocolate Factory is something that is read, making 'book' fitting here. Whereas, 'manual' means a handbook or instruction guide, 'text' means any written or printed words, and 'guide' implies a guide or mentor, which don't fit in this context.
7. A) 'Very' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "very" का अर्थ होता है "बहुत अधिक"। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि चार्ली बहुत गरीब है, इसलिए 'very' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Nicely' का अर्थ है "अच्छे से", 'Finally' का अर्थ है "आखिरकार", और 'Properly' का अर्थ है "ठीक से", जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Very'** will be used because it means "to a great degree." The sentence mentions that Charlie is very poor, so 'very' is correct here. Whereas, 'Nicely' means "in a pleasant manner," 'Finally' means "at the end," and 'Properly' means "in a correct manner," which don't fit in this context.
8. B) **Allows'** का use होगा क्योंकि "allows" का अर्थ होता है किसी को कुछ करने की अनुमति देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह गोल्डन टिकट उसे दुनिया की सबसे प्रसिद्ध चॉकलेट फैक्ट्री में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति देता है, इसलिए 'allows' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Bears' का अर्थ है सहना, 'Gets' का अर्थ है पाना, और 'Suffers' का अर्थ है पीड़ित होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Allows'** will be used because it means to give permission to someone to do something. The sentence mentions that the golden ticket permits him to enter the most famous chocolate factory in the world, making 'allows' fitting here. Whereas, 'Bears' means to endure, 'Gets' means to obtain, and 'Suffers' means to experience pain or hardship, which don't fit in this context.
9. C) **Visits'** का use होगा क्योंकि "visits" का अर्थ होता है किसी जगह पर जाना या यात्रा करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि चार्ली अपने दादा के साथ चॉकलेट फैक्ट्री का दौरा करता है, इसलिए 'visits' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'explores' का अर्थ होता है अन्वेषण करना, 'examines' का अर्थ होता है जांचना, और 'inspects' का अर्थ होता है निरीक्षण करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Visits'** will be used because it means to go to a place or to travel to a place. The sentence mentions that Charlie goes to the chocolate factory with his grandfather, making 'visits' fitting here. Whereas, 'explores' means to investigate or study, 'examines' means to inspect or look at closely, and 'inspects' means to review or scrutinize, which don't fit in this context.
10. C) **'Find'** का use होगा क्योंकि "find" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को ढूँढना या पता लगाना। इस sentence में mention किया गया है कि आपको बाकी बच्चों के बारे में और जानने के लिए किताब पढ़नी होगी, इसलिए 'find' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Unlearn' का अर्थ है भूलना या किसी चीज़ को दुबारा सीखना, 'Spot' का अर्थ है देखना या पहचानना, और 'Locate' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को ढूँढना या पता लगाना लेकिन एक निश्चित स्थान पर। ये सभी विकल्प इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Find'** will be used because it means to discover or learn something. The sentence mentions that you need to read the book to learn more about the other kids, making 'find' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Unlearn' means to forget or relearn something, 'Spot' means to see or identify, and 'Locate' means to find or identify a specific location. These options do not fit in this context.
11. C) 'clever' के बदले **'Intelligent'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'clever' शब्द का अर्थ है 'समझदार' या 'बुद्धिमान' और यह व्यक्ति की क्षमता को दर्शाता है जो 'intelligent' का अर्थ भी होता है; जैसे— Mr. Sen is intelligent enough to handle his professional hazards.
- **'Intelligent'** will be used instead of 'clever' because 'clever' means 'wise' or 'smart' and it indicates the person's capability which is also the meaning of 'intelligent'; Like— Mr. Sen is intelligent enough to handle his professional hazards.

12. D) The correct spelling of 'privilege' is '**privilege**' which means "a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group" विशेष अधिकार.
13. B) **Sluggish** (adjective) – Slow-moving, lacking energy or alertness, inactive, lethargic. सुस्त
Antonym: Rapid (adjective) – Happening in a short time or at a fast pace, quick, speedy, fast. तेज़
- **Lethargic** (adjective) – Affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic, tired, inactive. सुस्त
 - **Leisurely** (adjective) – Acting or done at leisure; unhurried or relaxed, slow, easygoing. आराम से
 - **Hassled** (adjective) – Bothered or annoyed, stressed, troubled. परेशान
14. D) 'by Ramesh effected' के बदले 'by Ramesh affected' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'effected' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को लागू करना या उसका परिणाम निकालना, जबकि यहां पर loan ने Ramesh के daily expenses को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। इसलिए 'affected' का उपयोग सही है, जो किसी चीज़ पर प्रभाव डालने का संकेत देता है; जैसे— The housing loan taken by Ramesh affected his daily expenses adversely.
- 'by Ramesh affected' will be used instead of 'by Ramesh effected' because 'effected' means to bring about or implement something, whereas in this context, the loan negatively impacted Ramesh's daily expenses. Therefore, 'affected' is the correct choice, which indicates having an influence on something; Like— The housing loan taken by Ramesh affected his daily expenses adversely.
15. B) **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened. भयभीत
Antonym: Audacious (adjective) – Showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks, daring, fearless. साहसी
- **Resolute** (adjective) – Admirably purposeful, determined, unwavering. दृढ़
 - **Assertive** (adjective) – Having a confident and forceful personality. आत्मविश्वासी
 - **Blunt** (adjective) – (Of a person or remark) uncompromisingly forthright, direct, frank. बेबाक
16. B) 'at a more leisure pace' के बदले 'at a more leisurely pace' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'leisure' एक noun है जबकि यहां adjective की जरूरत है जो 'pace' (noun) का वर्णन कर सके। 'Leisurely' एक adjective और adverb दोनों रूप में प्रयोग हो सकता है और यहां इसे adjective की तरह प्रयोग किया गया है। अतः 'at a more leisurely pace' सही विकल्प होगा; जैसे— Although uncountable files stack up on the tables of government officials, they prefer doing their work at a more leisurely pace.
- 'at a more leisurely pace' will be used instead of 'at a more leisure pace' because 'leisure' is a noun, whereas an adjective is needed here to describe the noun 'pace.' 'Leisurely' can function as both an adjective and an adverb, and here it is used as an adjective. Therefore, 'at a more leisurely pace' is the correct choice; Like— Although uncountable files stack up on the tables of government officials, they prefer doing their work at a more leisurely pace.
17. B) **Revoke** (verb) – To take back or withdraw, cancel, rescind. रद्द करना

Synonym: **Retract** (verb) – To draw back or withdraw, revoke, take back. वापस लेना/ मुकर जाना

- **Please** (verb) – To make someone happy or satisfied, delight, gratify. कृपया करना
- **Implement** (verb) – To put into effect, execute, carry out. अमल में लाना
- **Disturb** (verb) – To interrupt, upset, bother, interfere with. परेशान करना

18. D) **Called it a day** (idiom) – **Stopped work for the day** दिन के काम को समाप्त करना

19. C) Rachit had some important work and so he cancelled the show tickets for everyone.

- **Dog in the manger (idiom)** – **A person who prevents others from enjoying something despite not using or needing it themselves.** ईर्ष्यालु व्यक्ति/ दूसरों को बृथा कष्ट देनेवाला

20. A) 'characteristically built' के बदले 'typically built' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'typically' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के सामान्य या आम गुणों को दर्शाना। यहां प्राचीन ग्रीक और रोमन काल में इमारतों के निर्माण की सामान्य प्रक्रिया का जिक्र हो रहा है, इसलिए 'typically built' सही विकल्प होगा। 'Characteristically' का अर्थ किसी विशेषता को दर्शाने में होता है, लेकिन यहां सामान्य निर्माण प्रक्रिया की बात हो रही है, अतः 'typically built' का प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त है; जैसे— Classical buildings in ancient Greek and Roman times were typically built from marble or some other attractive, durable stone.

Note: we require adverb to modify verb 'built' so the only available adverb in the option is A.

- 'typically built' will be used instead of 'characteristically built' because 'typically' means showing the usual characteristics of something. The sentence refers to the general process of constructing buildings in ancient Greek and Roman times, so 'typically built' is the correct choice. 'Characteristically' refers to something that is a defining feature, but here the focus is on the general building process, making 'typically built' appropriate; Like— Classical buildings in ancient Greek and Roman times were typically built from marble or some other attractive, durable stone.

21. B) **Enormous** (adjective) – Very large in size, quantity, or extent, immense, huge, gigantic. विशाल

Antonym: **Minute** (adjective) – Extremely small, tiny, diminutive. बहुत छोटा

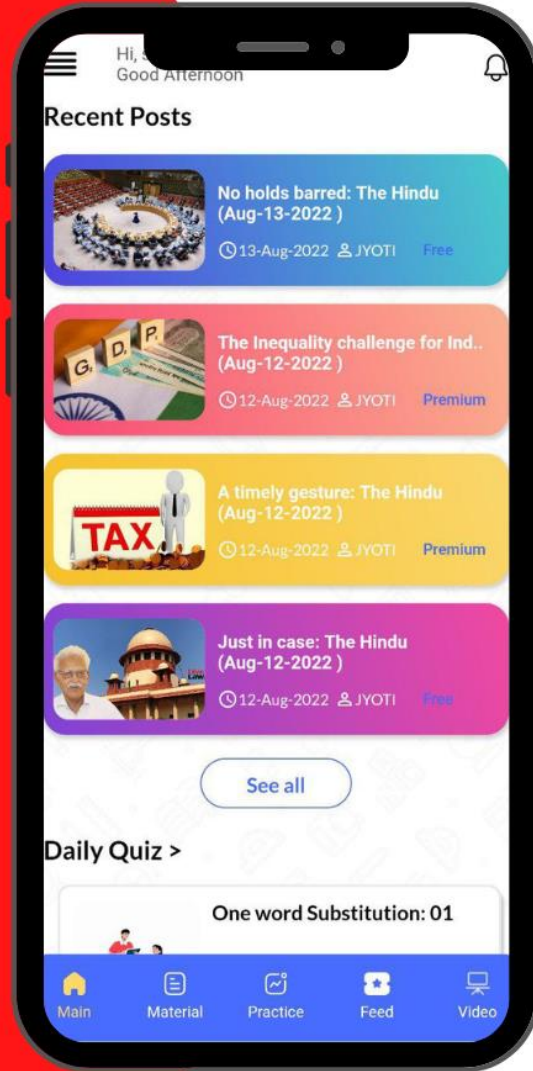
- **Monstrous** (adjective) – Having the ugly or frightening appearance of a monster, enormous, gigantic. राक्षसी
- **Strong** (adjective) – Having great physical power, robust, powerful, vigorous. मजबूत
- **Tremendous** (adjective) – Very great in amount, scale, or intensity, enormous, huge. बहुत बड़ा

22. D) **Writing** का use होगा क्योंकि "writing" का अर्थ होता है लिखना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि आजकल के छात्र हाथ से पत्र लिखने में रुचि नहीं रखते, इसलिए 'writing' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'righting' का अर्थ है सही करना, 'rioting' का अर्थ है दंगा करना, और 'rating' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Writing'** will be used because it means to write. The sentence mentions that students nowadays are not interested in writing letters by hand, making 'writing' fitting here. Whereas,

'righting' means to correct, 'rioting' means to engage in a riot, and 'rating' means to evaluate, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) 'Allusive' के बदले '**Illegible**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'allusive' का मतलब है 'implying or indirectly suggesting something', जो कि 'handwriting' के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Illegible' का मतलब है 'difficult or impossible to read', जो कि 'handwriting' के संदर्भ में सही है; जैसे— Allusive handwriting creates a poor impression.
- '**Illegible**' will be used instead of 'allusive' because 'allusive' means 'implying or indirectly suggesting something', which is not appropriate for 'handwriting'. 'Illegible' means 'difficult or impossible to read', which fits in the context of 'handwriting'; Like— Allusive handwriting creates a poor impression.
24. **C) Parade** (noun) – a public procession, especially one celebrating a special day or event. जलूस
Synonym: Procession (noun) – A number of people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly fashion, especially as part of a ceremony. जलूस
- **Hiding** (noun) – The action of concealing someone or something. छुपाना
 - **Concealment** (noun) – The action of hiding something or preventing it from being known. छुपाना
 - **Darkness** (noun) – The partial or total absence of light. अंधेरा
25. A) The correct spelling of 'Wolrd' is '**World**' which means "the earth, together with all of its countries, peoples, and natural features" दुनिया, विश्व.



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