

Breathless in Delhi

Delhi's air quality has once again **plunged** into the 'Very Poor' category, **marking** the beginning of the **dreaded** annual pollution season

As the Air Quality Index (AQI) stood at 312 on October 21, 2024, the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) announced the activation of Stage 2 of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR, which **came into effect** from October 22. The city is **bracing for** several days of **toxic** air, with forecasts indicating that the AQI will remain in the 'Very Poor' range due to unfavourable climatic and **meteorological** conditions, such as calm winds and **stagnant** air. Over the years, Delhi has **consistently** struggled with air quality issues, particularly during the winter months when pollution levels **spike** to **alarming** levels. The problem **intensifies** due to a combination of factors including the burning of crop **stubble** in **neighbouring** states, construction dust, vehicular **emissions** and industrial activities. In previous years, the city **witnessed severe smog** days that not only **disrupted** daily life but also had **long-lasting** effects on public health. **Efforts** to **curb** pollution **have** included initiatives such as the implementation of the GRAP, which consists of a set of emergency measures that are **triggered** based on the **severity** of air quality. These measures have previously helped prevent air quality from **worsening** further, but the results have been mixed. While temporary improvements have been achieved, long-term solutions remain **elusive**. The annual nature of the problem indicates that **past measures**, though helpful, **have** not **addressed** the root causes effectively.

A significant **contributor** to Delhi's poor air quality **is** the burning of crop **residue** in neighbouring states like Punjab and Haryana. Despite bans and **incentives** for alternative **disposal** methods, stubble burning remains a **widespread** practice due to economic and logistical challenges faced by farmers. Besides this vehicular emission and construction activities **adds to** the pollution. With the **invocation** of GRAP Stage 2, a range of measures will be implemented to tackle the **escalating** pollution levels: To reduce dust on roads, mechanical **sweeping** and water sprinkling will be conducted daily on identified roads. Besides, **strict enforcement** of dust control measures at construction and **demolition** sites **will** be **carried out**. **The use** of diesel generator sets **will** be discouraged, except for essential services. These actions will **supplement** the Stage 1 measures that have been **in place** since October 15, which include banning garbage burning, banning coal and firewood usage in hotels and restaurants, and **imposing** restrictions on brick **kilns**. **Indeed**, the 'Very Poor' air quality has serious **implications** for the health and **wellbeing** of Delhi's residents. While GRAP provides a **framework** for emergency measures, long-term strategies are needed to **bring about lasting** improvements in air quality. Without a **comprehensive** approach that combines policy interventions, technological innovations, and behavioural changes, the cycle of pollution will continue to **haunt** the city each year. Till that happens, **Delhiites** will have yet another season to **breathe** the polluted air. **[Practice exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Breathless** (adjective) – Gasping, short of breath, panting, winded, out of breath
हांफता हुआ
2. **Plunge** (into) (verb) – Dive, fall, drop, descend, immerse गिरना
3. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, show, denote, highlight दर्शाना
4. **Dreaded** (adjective) – Feared, alarming, terrifying, dreadful, menacing डरावना
5. **Come into effect** (phrase) – Take effect, begin, start, be enforced, be implemented प्रभावी होना
6. **Brace for** (phrasal verb) – Prepare for, get ready for, be prepared for, steel oneself for के लिए तैयार होना
7. **Toxic** (adjective) – Poisonous, harmful, dangerous, noxious, hazardous विषाक्त
8. **Meteorological** (adjective) – Weather-related, atmospheric, climatic, weather-based मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी
9. **Stagnant** (adjective) – Still, motionless, inactive, sluggish, static स्थिर
10. **Consistently** (adverb) – Regularly, continuously, steadily, constantly, uniformly निरंतर
11. **Spike** (noun) – Surge, increase, rise, peak, upsurge वृद्धि
12. **Alarming** (adjective) – Frightening, worrying, concerning, distressing, shocking चिंताजनक
13. **Intensify** (verb) – Strengthen, escalate, increase, heighten, amplify तेज़ करना
14. **Stubble** (noun) – Crop residue, straw, stalks, plant remains पराली
15. **Neighbouring** (adjective) – Adjacent, nearby, bordering, surrounding पड़ोसी
16. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, output, exhalation, pollution उत्सर्जन
17. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, experience, undergo, behold देखना
18. **Severe** (adjective) – Serious, extreme, harsh, intense, acute गंभीर
19. **Smog** (noun) – Fog, haze, air pollution, mist, smoke धुंध
20. **Disrupt** (verb) – Disturb, interrupt, upset, interfere with, unsettle बाधित करना
21. **Long-lasting** (adjective) – Durable, enduring, prolonged, lasting, persistent दीर्घकालिक
22. **Curb** (verb) – Restrain, control, limit, restrict, reduce नियंत्रित करना
23. **Trigger** (verb) – Cause, initiate, prompt, spark, set off प्रेरित करना

24. **Severity** (noun) – Seriousness, intensity, extremity, gravity, harshness गंभीरता
25. **Worsen** (verb) – Deteriorate, decline, degrade, exacerbate, aggravate बिगड़ना
26. **Elusive** (adjective) – Difficult to find, evasive, hard to catch, intangible, slippery कठिन लगने वाला
27. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, resolve, attend to, handle निपटना
28. **Residue** (noun) – Remains, remnants, leftovers, remainder, debris अवशेष
29. **Incentive** (noun) – Motivation, encouragement, inducement, stimulus, lure प्रोत्साहन
30. **Disposal** (noun) – Removal, discarding, clearance, elimination, getting rid of निपटान
31. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, prevalent, pervasive, broad, far-reaching व्यापक
32. **Add to** (phrasal verb) – Increase, enhance, intensify, contribute to, amplify बढ़ाना
33. **Invocation** (noun) – The act of legal implementation. प्रवर्तन
34. **Escalating** (adjective) – Rising, increasing, intensifying, worsening, growing बढ़ता हुआ
35. **Sweeping** (noun) – dirt or refuse collected by sweeping. सफ़ाई
36. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, application, imposition, execution, carrying out प्रवर्तन
37. **Demolition** (noun) – Destruction, dismantling, tearing down, razing, knocking down विध्वंस
38. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Perform, execute, implement, conduct, accomplish अंजाम देना
39. **Supplement** (verb) – Add to, augment, enhance, increase, support पूरक होना
40. **In place** (phrase) – Established, in effect, operational, active, working स्थापित होना
41. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, implement, levy, apply, inflict थोपना
42. **Kilns** (noun) – Ovens, furnaces, bakehouses, heaters, stoves भट्टियाँ
43. **Indeed** (adverb) – Certainly, truly, surely, in fact, undeniably वास्तव में
44. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, effect, impact, outcome, result प्रभाव
45. **Wellbeing** (noun) – Health, welfare, happiness, prosperity, comfort कल्याण
46. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, plan, outline, scheme ढांचा
47. **Bring about** (phrasal verb) – Cause, result in, create, produce, generate लाना

48. **Lasting** (adjective) – Enduring, permanent, durable, long-term, persistent स्थायी
49. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Complete, thorough, all-inclusive, extensive, wide-ranging व्यापक
50. **Haunt** (verb) – Torment, trouble, plague, bother, disturb सताना
51. **Delhiites** (noun) – Residents of Delhi, people of Delhi, citizens of Delhi दिल्लीवासी
52. **Breathe** (verb) – Inhale, exhale, respire, take in air साँस लेना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Delhi's air quality plunged into the "Very Poor" category on October 21, 2024, with an AQI of 312.
2. The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) activated Stage 2 of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) from October 22, 2024.
3. The city is forecasted to experience multiple days of toxic air due to calm winds and stagnant air.
4. Delhi faces annual spikes in pollution, particularly during winter months.
5. Contributing factors include crop stubble burning in neighboring states, construction dust, vehicular emissions, and industrial activities.
6. Severe smog in previous years disrupted life and negatively impacted public health.
7. GRAP aims to curb pollution through emergency measures based on air quality severity.
8. While GRAP has produced temporary improvements, it has not provided lasting solutions.
9. Crop stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana remains a major contributor despite bans and alternative methods.
10. Economic and logistical challenges hinder the reduction of stubble burning by farmers.
11. Vehicular emissions and construction activities continue to exacerbate the pollution problem.
12. GRAP Stage 2 includes measures like daily mechanical road sweeping, water sprinkling, and strict dust control at construction sites.
13. The use of diesel generator sets will be discouraged, except for essential services.
14. Stage 1 measures, effective since October 15, include banning garbage burning, coal and firewood usage in hotels, and restricting brick kilns.
- 15.** While GRAP addresses short-term pollution control, long-term solutions combining policy, technology, and behavioral change are essential to prevent the yearly pollution crisis.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Despairing
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Cautionary

2. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the factors contributing to Delhi's air pollution EXCEPT that:**
 - A. The Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) has led to permanent improvements in air quality.
 - B. The Air Quality Index (AQI) in Delhi tends to worsen during the winter months.
 - C. Crop stubble burning in neighboring states contributes to the worsening air quality in Delhi.
 - D. Calm winds and stagnant air exacerbate pollution levels during certain periods.

3. **Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author's position on the effectiveness of measures like the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in controlling air pollution?**
 - A. The GRAP has been highly successful in permanently solving Delhi's pollution problem.
 - B. The GRAP has been useful in temporarily preventing air quality from worsening, but it has not been a long-term solution.
 - C. The GRAP has led to no improvement at all in air quality and is entirely ineffective.
 - D. The GRAP has solved the root causes of Delhi's air pollution.

4. Which of the following words is the most similar in meaning to the word "escalating" as used in the passage?
 - A. Declining
 - B. Intensifying
 - C. Stabilizing
 - D. Mitigating

5. Match the following factors with their corresponding causes/ measures for Delhi's pollution:

Factor	Cause/Measures
1. Stubble burning	i. Vehicular emissions
2. Construction activities	ii. Crop residue burning
3. Dust on roads	iii. Demolition work
4. GRAP measures	iv. Road sweeping and water sprinkling

 - A. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i
 - B. 1-i, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
 - C. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv
 - D. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv

6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
 An instrument for viewing distant objects in space
 - A. Telescope
 - B. Spectrograph
 - C. Microscope
 - D. Binoculars

7. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
 - (A) he had to take the bus
 - (B) his friend, who used to give

- (C) to his office because he had
(D) him a lift, was on vacation
(E) never learned to drive and
- A. EBADC
B. ACEBD
C. DACEB
D. BADEC
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
She was overstrung before her dance performance
- A. Placid
B. Calm
C. Cheerful
D. Nervous
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the following word.**
Forbid
- A. Call
B. Allow
C. Prohibit
D. Forsake
10. **Substitute the underlined word-segment with most appropriate idiom.**
The doctors tried very hard to save his mother but they were unsuccessful
- A. faced the music
B. drew the line
C. moved heaven and earth
D. ran like clockwork
11. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
Ravi will play the match.
- A. The match is played by Ravi.
B. The match will have been played by Ravi.
C. The match will be playing by Ravi.
D. The match will be played by Ravi
12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
It is he who work for the company for more than a decade
- A. for the company
B. for more than a decade
C. It is he
D. who work
13. **Identify the correct synonym of the word given below.**
FATIGUE
- A. Mission
B. Obese
C. Vigour
D. Tiredness
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

- The windows / violent banged / during the / storm yesterday
- A. The windows
B. storm yesterday.
C. during the
D. violent banged
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Adversity
A. Pleasure
B. Misfortune
C. Success
D. Advantage
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Our legal system must frame proper legal rules for juvenile criminals
A. young
B. dotage
C. senile
D. old
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.**
Despite recent superficial moves toward political reconciliation, Libya remains in the grip of a bloodstained corrupt military exclusive circle of people with a common purpose.
A. oblique
B. pique
C. antique
D. Clique
18. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
His acquiantance with the author led to many fruitful collaborations
A. acuiantance
B. acquaintence
C. aquaintance
D. acquaintance
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Charles Darwin is renowned for his book on evolution, 'On the Origin of Species', which laid down a treasure of substantiation that evolution occurs, and projected a mechanism, that is, natural selection, for how it does so.
A. laid away a treasure of substantiation
B. laid about a treasure of substantiation
C. laid out a treasure of substantiation
D. laid into a treasure of substantiation
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Hit the nail on the head
A. They hit a nail with a hammer.
B. They are experiencing a headache.
C. They're uncertain about a decision.

D. They have accurately identified or explained something

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.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an (1) _____ by the Government of India to celebrate and remember 75 years of independence and the beautiful history of its people, culture and achievements. This Mahotsav is (2) _____ to the people of India, who have not only been instrumental in bringing India this far in its evolutionary journey but also (3) _____ the power and potential to realise Prime Minister, Narendra Modi's (4) _____ of activating India 2.0, fuelled by the spirit of Aatmanirbhar Bharat. The formal journey of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav began on 12 March 2021, beginning a (5) _____ to our 75th anniversary of independence and will finish a year later on 15 August 2023.

21. **Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 1.**
 - A. associate
 - B. obligation
 - C. initiative
 - D. Occult
22. **Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 2.**
 - A. refused
 - B. dedicated
 - C. withhold
 - D. Alienated
23. **Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 3.**
 - A. concludes
 - B. possess
 - C. clarifies
 - D. Obtains
24. **Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 4.**
 - A. vision
 - B. design
 - C. control
 - D. Graphics
25. **Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 5.**
 - A. allocation
 - B. breakdown
 - C. countdown
 - D. custom

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. D) Cautionary

A: Incorrect. The passage does not convey hope or positive outcomes but rather highlights ongoing issues with pollution and the need for long-term solutions.

B: Incorrect. While the passage acknowledges the serious problems of air quality, it does not reflect a sense of hopelessness or defeat, but rather focuses on actions being taken and potential long-term solutions.

C: Incorrect. The passage is not merely stating facts without any emotional undertone. The author clearly warns of the consequences of inaction on air pollution.

D: Correct. The passage warns readers about the recurring air pollution problems in Delhi, highlighting both immediate responses and the need for more comprehensive, long-term solutions, making the tone cautionary.

2. A) The Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) has led to permanent improvements in air quality.

B is correct because the passage states that Delhi's air quality worsens during the winter months, a well-known pattern.

A is incorrect because, as mentioned in the passage, the GRAP has led to temporary improvements, but not permanent ones. Long-term solutions remain elusive.

C is correct since the passage clearly states that crop stubble burning in neighboring states contributes to the worsening air quality.

D is correct because the passage mentions that calm winds and stagnant air contribute to the high pollution levels.

3. B) The GRAP has been useful in temporarily preventing air quality from worsening, but it has not been a long-term solution.

A is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that the GRAP has not led to permanent solutions, only temporary improvements.

B is correct as the passage highlights that while the GRAP has helped prevent further deterioration, it hasn't resolved the long-term root causes of pollution.

C is incorrect because the passage notes that there have been temporary improvements, which contradicts the idea that GRAP has had no effect at all.

D is incorrect since the passage clearly mentions that the root causes have not been effectively addressed.

4. B) Intensifying

Escalating means increasing or becoming more intense.

5. A) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i

1-ii: Stubble burning refers to crop residue burning, so option ii is correct.

2-iii: Construction activities often involve demolition work, so option iii fits here.

3-iv: Dust on roads is reduced by road sweeping and water sprinkling, making iv the correct match.

4-i: GRAP measures relate to many issues, but here it includes vehicular emissions control.

B places stubble burning under vehicular emissions, which is incorrect.

C matches GRAP measures with road sprinkling, but that's a specific action under GRAP, not the overall measure.

D matches construction activities with vehicular emissions, which is incorrect, as these are separate pollution sources.

6. A) **Telescope** (noun) – An instrument for viewing distant objects in space दूरबीन

- **Spectrograph** (noun) – An apparatus for photographing or recording spectra वर्णमापक

- **Microscope** (noun) – An optical instrument used for viewing very small objects सूक्ष्मदर्शी

- **Binoculars** (noun) – A device with two lenses for viewing distant objects दूरदर्शक

7. B) **ACEBD**

Why A comes first: This introduces the main action of the sentence, explaining what the subject had to do. It establishes that the subject had to take the bus.

Why C follows A: C adds the reason and destination for taking the bus — "to his office." It directly connects to the action of A, explaining where the subject had to go.

E: why he had to take the bus: "never learned to drive." This sentence provides the reason for the subject's dependency on public transportation.

Why B follows E: B explains that the subject had someone who used to help him by giving him a lift. This introduces the helper, who plays a role in the situation.

Why D comes last: D completes the thought by explaining why the friend is no longer available to give him a lift — because he was on vacation.

He had to take the bus to his office because he had never learned to drive and his friend, who used to give him a lift, was on vacation

8. D) **Overstrung** (adjective) – Extremely nervous or tense, highly strung, anxious. बेहद चिंतित या तनावग्रस्त

Synonym: **Nervous** (adjective) – Easily agitated, anxious, apprehensive, or worried. चिंतित

- **Placid** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, undisturbed, tranquil. शांत

- **Calm** (adjective) – Free from excitement or worry, peaceful, composed. धैर्यशील

- **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, optimistic, joyful, in good spirits. प्रसन्न

9. B) **Forbid** (verb) – To refuse to allow, prohibit, ban, prevent, रोकना

Antonym: **Allow** (verb) – To give permission, permit, let, authorize, अनुमति देना

- **Call** (verb) – To summon or ask for someone to come, phone, beckon. बुलाना

- **Prohibit** (verb) – To formally forbid something by law, disallow, ban, रोकना

- **Forsake** (verb) – To abandon or leave someone or something behind, desert, त्याग देना

10. C) **Moved heaven and earth** (idiom) – to try very hard to achieve something जी-जान लगाकर कोशिश करना

11. D) The match will be played by Ravi

12. D) 'who work' के बदले 'who works' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Pronoun 'who' यहाँ 'he' के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है, और 'he' एक Singular Subject है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होगी; जैसे— It is he who works for the company for more than a decade.

'who works' will be used instead of 'who work' because the Relative Pronoun 'who' is referring to 'he', and 'he' is a Singular Subject, so the Verb should also be Singular; Like— It is he who works for the company for more than a decade.

13. D) **Fatigue** (noun) – Extreme tiredness resulting from physical or mental exertion, exhaustion, weariness. थकावट

Synonym: **Tiredness** (noun) – The state of being tired, weariness, exhaustion, fatigue. थकान

- **Mission** (noun) – A specific task or duty, assignment, expedition. मिशन
- **Obese** (adjective) – Very overweight, excessively fat. मोटा
- **Vigour** (noun) – Physical strength and good health, energy, vitality. ताज़गी, बल

14. D) 'violent banged' के बदले '**violently banged**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'violent' Adjective है और यहां Adverb 'violently' की आवश्यकता है, जो Verb 'banged' को Qualify करेगा; जैसे— The door violently shut in the wind.

- '**violently banged**' will be used instead of 'violent banged' because 'violent' is an adjective, and here we need an adverb 'violently' to qualify the verb 'banged'; Like— The door violently shut in the wind

15. B) **Adversity** (noun) – A difficult or unpleasant situation, hardship, distress. विपत्ति

Synonym: **Misfortune** (noun) – Bad luck, an unfortunate condition or event, calamity, hardship. दुर्भाग्य

- **Pleasure** (noun) – A feeling of happiness or satisfaction, delight, enjoyment. सुख
- **Success** (noun) – The accomplishment of a goal or purpose, achievement, victory. सफलता
- **Advantage** (noun) – A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable position, benefit, gain. लाभ

16. A) **Juvenile** (adjective) – Relating to young people, typically those under the age of 18, youthful. किशोर
Substitute word: **Young** (adjective) – Having lived or existed for only a short time, not old, youthful. युवा

- **Dotage** (noun) – The period of life in which a person is old and weak, senility. बुढ़ापा
- **Senile** (adjective) – Showing the weaknesses or diseases of old age, especially loss of mental faculties. सठियाया हुआ
- **Old** (adjective) – Having lived for many years, aged, elderly. पुराना/वृद्ध

17. D) **Clique** (noun) – An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose. गुट

- **Oblique** (adjective) – not explicit or done in a direct way. अप्रत्यक्ष
- **Pique** (noun) – a feeling of irritation or resentment. रोष
- **Antique** (noun) – a collectible object having a high value because of its considerable age. प्राचीन वस्तु

18. B) The correct spelling of 'acquiantance' is '**acquaintance**' which means "knowledge or experience of someone or something" परिचय.

19. C) **laid down a treasure of substantiation** के बदले **'laid out a treasure of substantiation'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'laid out' का अर्थ है किसी विचार या योजना को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्तुत करना, जो कि इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'laid down' का अर्थ नियम या सिद्धांत को स्थापित करना होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। उदाहरण—Charles Darwin laid out his ideas about evolution in his famous book.
'laid out' will be used instead of 'laid down' because 'laid out' means to clearly present an idea or plan, which fits the context. 'laid down' typically means establishing a rule or principle, which is not relevant here. Example—Charles Darwin laid out his ideas about evolution in his famous book.
20. D) **Hit the nail on the head** (idiom) – They have accurately identified or explained something. ठीक-ठीक किसी बात को पहचानना या बताना
21. 'C) **Initiative**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'initiative' का अर्थ होता है किसी काम को शुरू करना या पहल करना। इस वाक्य में 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' की शुरुआत की बात की जा रही है, जो कि भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई एक पहल है। इसलिए 'initiative' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Associate' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से जुड़ना, 'Obligation' का अर्थ है एक जिम्मेदारी या कर्तव्य, और 'Occult' का अर्थ है रहस्यमय या गूढ़, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
'Initiative' will be used because it means to start something or take the lead. In the sentence, 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' is described as something started by the Government of India, which aligns perfectly with the word 'initiative.' Whereas, 'Associate' means to connect with something, 'Obligation' means a duty or responsibility, and 'Occult' refers to something mysterious or hidden, none of which fit the context here.
22. B) **Dedicated**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए समर्पित करना"। इस sentence में कहा जा रहा है कि यह महोत्सव भारत के लोगों को समर्पित है, जिन्होंने देश की प्रगति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इसलिए, 'dedicated' यहाँ सही है। 'Refused' का अर्थ है "इंकार करना", 'Withhold' का अर्थ है "रोकना", और 'Alienated' का अर्थ है "अलग करना", जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
'Dedicated' will be used because it means "devoted to a specific purpose". In this sentence, the festival is being dedicated to the people of India, who played a key role in the country's progress. Hence, 'dedicated' is the correct choice 'Refused' means "to decline", 'Withhold' means "to hold back", and 'Alienated' means "to make someone feel isolated", which are not suitable for this context.
23. B) **'Possess'** का use होगा क्योंकि "possess" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का स्वामी होना या किसी चीज़ का होना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि भारतीय लोगों के पास प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के 'भारत 2.0' के दृष्टिकोण को साकार करने की शक्ति और संभावनाएं हैं। इसलिए 'possess' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Concludes' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, 'Clarifies' का अर्थ है स्पष्ट करना, और 'Obtains' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
'Possess' will be used because it means to have ownership or to have something. The sentence states that the people of India have the power and potential to realize Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision

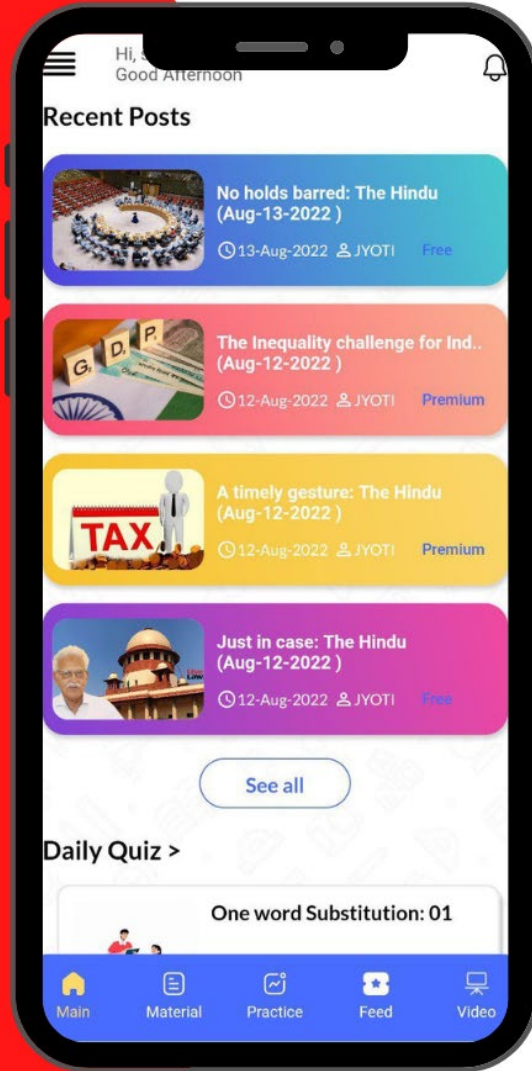
of activating India 2.0, making 'possess' fitting here. Whereas 'concludes' means to finish, 'clarifies' means to make clear, and 'obtains' means to acquire, which do not fit in this context.

24. A) **Vision**' का use होगा क्योंकि "vision" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की स्पष्टता से कल्पना करना या भविष्य में एक लक्ष्य देखना। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का लक्ष्य भारत 2.0 को सक्रिय करना है, जो एक दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण है। वहीं, 'design' का अर्थ है किसी योजना का निर्माण करना, 'control' का अर्थ है नियंत्रण रखना, और 'graphics' का अर्थ है ग्राफिकल प्रदर्शनी करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Vision**' will be used because it means to imagine clearly or see a goal in the future. In this context, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's goal of activating India 2.0 reflects a long-term perspective. On the other hand, 'design' refers to creating a plan, 'control' means to maintain authority, and 'graphics' implies a graphical presentation, which do not fit in this context.

25. C) **Countdown**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी महत्वपूर्ण घटना के लिए समय का धीरे-धीरे घटाना। इस संदर्भ में, 75वें स्वतंत्रता दिवस की ओर यात्रा को दर्शाने के लिए 'countdown' उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'allocation' का अर्थ है आवंटन, 'breakdown' का अर्थ है टूटना या विघटन, और 'custom' का अर्थ है रीति-रिवाज, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Countdown**' will be used because it means the gradual reduction of time leading up to an important event. In this context, it is fitting to describe the journey toward the 75th Independence Day. Whereas, 'allocation' means distribution, 'breakdown' implies a failure or division, and 'custom' refers to a tradition, none of which are appropriate in this context.



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