

Sun signs: On extreme heat and Tamil Nadu's policy decision

States should prepare to **assist** the **vulnerable** during extreme heat events

Policy decisions that are **clairvoyant** **are** most likely to serve well, and for long. A **clairvoyance** that comes from reading the signs today and now, **can** save lives, and make living better. Tamil Nadu's **move** to declare heat as a State-specific disaster, **rendering** people so affected eligible for **assistance** from the State, **is unequivocally** a **beacon** shining in a country where environmental **degradation** goes together with unplanned cities, **poverty**, and limited access to **shelter** and health care. The World Meteorological Organization declared that 2023 was the hottest year on record. A **study** on 'Deadly heat waves **projected** in the densely populated agricultural regions of South Asia' **portends** that the most **intense hazard** from extreme future heatwaves **will** be **concentrated** around the **densely** populated agricultural regions of the Ganges and Indus basins. It is **critical** that the human body remains at the **optimal** temperature of 37° Celsius: living in temperatures that constantly and consistently exceed this limit can cause **immeasurable stress** and the **breakdown** of bodily functions, impact **vital** organs, and **lead to** death in vulnerable populations. Tamil Nadu's move is a **laudable recognition** of the **inevitability** of extreme weather events affecting people's health even as it prepares to **address** issues arising out of extreme heat events. The government order says many parts of Tamil Nadu have consistently recorded temperatures above 40° C during the summer of 2024, **acknowledging** that heatwaves are emerging as a threat affecting the day-to-day life of the elderly, children, those with **prior** illnesses, **co-morbidities** and those who work in open environments. Tamil Nadu's **vulnerability** is **exacerbated** by its long **coastline** where **humidity** goes up during summer, **giving rise to** the **peculiar wet-bulb temperature phenomenon**. The World Economic Forum has warned that **global warming** is on track to reach a 'wet-bulb temperature' level of 35° C, where humans can no longer regulate safe body temperature through sweating.

While **mechanisms** must be alerted to **mitigate** the effects of global warming at the local, regional and national levels, it is also **sagacious** to prepare during the **interim**. The Tamil Nadu government's **move** to provide relief to the victims of heatwave under the State Disaster Response Fund **will feature** a **comprehensive** range of activities, including **ex gratia payment** to families of those who died of heat-related conditions; **provision** for medical care, and drinking water, including supply of ORS packets, and rescheduling working hours, will make the State and its most vulnerable at least prepared for the worst. Other States would do well to be inspired by this model. [Practice exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Assist** (verb) – Help, aid, support, facilitate, back मदद करना
2. **The Vulnerable** (noun) – The weak, the susceptible, the defenseless, those at risk, the exposed कमजोर लोग
3. **Clairvoyant** (adjective) – Psychic, prophetic, visionary, intuitive, perceptive अदृश्य ज्ञान रखने वाला
4. **Clairvoyance** (noun) – Sixth sense, intuition, foresight, extrasensory perception, insight अतीन्द्रिय ज्ञान
5. **Render** (verb) – Provide, deliver, give, supply, furnish प्रदान करना
6. **Assistance** (noun) – Help, support, aid, backing, cooperation सहायता
7. **Unequivocally** (adverb) – Clearly, unambiguously, unmistakably, explicitly, definitively स्पष्ट रूप से
8. **Beacon** (noun) – Signal, guide, lighthouse, light, warning प्रकाश स्तंभ
9. **Degradation** (noun) – Deterioration, decline, degeneration, erosion, decay क्षय
10. **Poverty** (noun) – Destitution, indigence, impoverishment, neediness, scarcity गरीबी
11. **Shelter** (verb) – Protect, shield, house, provide refuge, safeguard सुरक्षा देना
12. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, predict, estimate, envisage, anticipate अनुमान लगाना
13. **Portend** (verb) – Foretell, indicate, signal, foreshadow, predict संकेत करना
14. **Intense** (adjective) – Extreme, severe, strong, fierce, acute तीव्र
15. **Hazard** (noun) – Danger, risk, peril, threat, jeopardy खतरा
16. **Concentrated** (adjective) – Focused, intensified, condensed, centralized, amassed केंद्रित
17. **Densely** (adverb) – Heavily, thickly, compactly, closely, tightly घनी आबादी से
18. **Optimal** (adjective) – Best, ideal, most favorable, optimum, perfect उत्तम
19. **Immeasurable** (adjective) – Incalculable, immense, infinite, boundless, limitless असीमित
20. **Stress** (noun) – Strain, pressure, tension, anxiety, burden तनाव
21. **Breakdown** (noun) – Failure, collapse, malfunction, disruption, disintegration विफलता
22. **Vital** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, critical, fundamental, indispensable महत्वपूर्ण
23. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, produce, induce का कारण बनना

24. **Laudable** (adjective) – Praiseworthy, commendable, admirable, meritorious, deserving प्रशंसनीय
25. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, appreciation, identification, realization, acceptance पहचान
26. **Inevitability** (noun) – Certainty, necessity, unavailability, surety, predestination अनिवार्यता
27. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, confront, handle, attend to सामना करना
28. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Admit, accept, recognize, concede, confess स्वीकार करना
29. **Prior** (adjective) – Previous, earlier, preceding, former, antecedent पूर्व
30. **Co-morbidity** (noun) – the simultaneous presence of two or more diseases or medical conditions in a patient. सह-रुग्णता
31. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Susceptibility, weakness, exposure, defenselessness, fragility असुरक्षा
32. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, heighten, inflame बिगाड़ना
33. **Coastline** (noun) – Shoreline, seaboard, coast, shore, littoral समुद्र तटरेखा
34. **Humidity** (noun) – Moisture, dampness, mugginess, sultriness, stickiness नमी
35. **Give rise to** (phrase) – Cause, lead to, result in, produce, bring about को जन्म देना
36. **Peculiar** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, odd, unique, distinctive अजीब
37. **Wet-bulb temperature phenomenon** (noun) – a measurement of how hot and humid it is, and how difficult it is for the body to cool itself
38. **Global warming** (noun) – Increase in Earth's average temperature due to greenhouse gases वैश्विक तापन
39. **Mechanism** (noun) – Process, system, method, procedure, apparatus तंत्र
40. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, lessen, reduce, ease, diminish कम करना
41. **Sagacious** (adjective) – Wise, insightful, prudent, shrewd, judicious समझदार
42. **Interim** (noun) – Meantime, interval, temporary period, intervening time, meantime अंतरिम
43. **Feature** (verb) – Include, present, showcase, highlight, display शामिल करना
44. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Complete, thorough, extensive, all-inclusive, broad व्यापक
45. **Ex-gratia payment** (noun) – a voluntary payment made by an organization, government, or individual to an individual or group that has suffered a loss, inconvenience, or harm अनुग्रह भुगतान
46. **Provision** (noun) – Supply, providing, arrangement, stipulation, preparation प्रावधान

Summary of the Editorial

1. Tamil Nadu has declared heat as a State-specific disaster, offering support to those affected, a proactive measure in a country facing environmental challenges.
2. The policy's foresight aims to protect vulnerable populations during extreme heat events, recognizing the value of early, preventive action.
3. 2023 was declared the hottest year on record by the World Meteorological Organization, highlighting the urgency of adapting to rising temperatures.
4. A study predicts severe future heatwaves in densely populated agricultural areas like the Ganges and Indus basins, emphasizing the need for immediate action.
5. Human bodies ideally function at 37°C, and prolonged exposure to higher temperatures can cause severe health issues, especially for vulnerable groups.
6. Tamil Nadu's initiative acknowledges the health risks posed by extreme heat, particularly for the elderly, children, and people with pre-existing health conditions.
7. During the summer of 2024, Tamil Nadu experienced temperatures above 40°C, underlining the emerging threat of heatwaves in the region.
8. The State's long coastline contributes to high humidity, creating "wet-bulb temperature" conditions that intensify heat stress.
9. Wet-bulb temperatures nearing 35°C could make it impossible for the human body to cool itself, posing a significant survival threat.
10. Addressing global warming effects requires multi-level efforts, but interim measures, like Tamil Nadu's, offer immediate relief.
11. Tamil Nadu's heatwave relief measures include ex gratia payments for heat-related deaths, medical aid, and ORS distribution.
12. Working hours may be adjusted to protect outdoor laborers from extreme heat, offering a practical approach to prevent heat-related illnesses.
13. Tamil Nadu's model of heatwave preparedness showcases comprehensive support for the vulnerable during extreme weather.
14. Other states are encouraged to adopt similar strategies to protect public health amid escalating climate threats.
15. The initiative underlines the importance of anticipatory policies in building resilience against climate-induced challenges.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Appreciative
 - B. Alarmist
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Pessimistic
- 2. What was the main reason for Tamil Nadu's policy decision to declare heat as a State-specific disaster?**
 - A. To provide assistance to vulnerable people affected by extreme heat
 - B. To raise awareness about environmental degradation
 - C. To create a model for other states to follow
 - D. To promote scientific research on climate change
- 3. Why is it critical for the human body to maintain an optimal temperature of 37° Celsius, according to the passage?**
 - A. To prevent excessive sweating
 - B. To avoid breakdown of bodily functions and potential health risks
 - C. To regulate blood pressure and heart rate
 - D. To increase resistance to infections
- 4. Fill in the blank: The study on 'Deadly heat waves projected in the densely populated agricultural regions of South Asia' suggests that extreme heatwaves will likely have the most intense impact on _____.**
 - A. urban centers with high pollution
 - B. coastal regions
 - C. densely populated agricultural areas of the Ganges and Indus basins
 - D. mountainous regions
- 5. According to the passage, why does Tamil Nadu experience a unique wet-bulb temperature phenomenon?**
 - A. The state's geographical location near the equator
 - B. The extensive coastline and high humidity levels
 - C. Insufficient rainfall during summer
 - D. The influence of regional air pollution
- 6. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
a large, flat area surrounded by seats used for sports or entertainment
 - A. Department
 - B. Garden
 - C. Senate
 - D. Arena
- 7. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
I have the hundred reasons to not attend the meeting tomorrow
 - A. the meeting

- B. I have the hundred reasons
C. to not attend
D. tomorrow
8. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A. When we connect this design with a wire, electricity flows.
B. These metal strips were put in a sulphuric acid solution.
C. He made two strips of different metals.
D. Alessandro Volta discovered electric battery.
- A. CBDA
B. DCBA
C. BCDA
D. ACDB
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
All his friends admired him because he was a straight shooter
- A. A thoroughly upright straightforward person
B. Miserly and pessimistic individual
C. Complicated and confusing person
D. Excellent shooter
10. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. The upper part of the river
B. Continuous rain on
C. Week, there had been
D. During the previous
- A. ADCB
B. DBAC
C. DCBA
D. ABCD
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
They are organising a concert for charity
- A. A concert is being organised by them for charity.
B. They are organising a charity concert.
C. A concert for charity is organising by them.
D. They are being organised a concert for charity
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
I was happy to know that Sheila passed her final exams
- A. upbeat
B. Sad
C. Excited
D. Joyful

13. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word segment in the given sentence.**
The wedding was put on until January
A. put in
B. put up
C. put off
D. put down
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.**
Sheila _____ (failed) all her classes
A. fizzled
B. flopped
C. flunked
D. passed
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.**
She _____ the target by an inch and lost the gold medal. [hit]
A. cleaned
B. missed
C. bashed
D. touched
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
After I retire, I started a second career / as a writer and published several books / which allowed me to share my stories / and insights with a wider audience
A. which allowed me to share my stories
B. After I retire, I started a second career
C. and insights with a wider audience
D. as a writer and published several books
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Occurence
B. Harassment
C. Supersede
D. Exaggerate
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
My uncle lives in New York, so I only see him once in a blue moon
A. Monthly
B. Weekly
C. Very often
D. Not very often
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Tangiable
B. Terracotta
C. Terracide

D. Tertial

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**

One of Ram's leisure activities is tennis

- A. Languish
- B. Main
- C. Recreation
- D. Lead

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.

Earthquake is the (1)_____ breaking and displacement of substantial portions of the earth's outer rocky crust. During an earthquake, rock disturbances can cause rivers to change their flow. Landslides (2)_____ by earthquakes can cause significant destruction and loss of life. Tsunamis are a (3)_____ of damaging waves caused by large earthquakes that occur under the ocean. Earthquakes rarely directly kill anyone. Many (4)_____ and injuries are caused by falling debris and the fall of structures. The (5)_____ of an earthquake relies on how much and how far rock cracks and shifts.

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

- A. abrupt
- B. deliberate
- C. expansive
- D. innovative

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**

- A. prevented
- B. blocked
- C. triggered
- D. subdued

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. arrest
- B. interruption
- C. succession
- D. disorder

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. viability
- B. survival
- C. fatalities
- D. durability

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. depth
- B. magnitude
- C. corpse
- D. discipline

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Appreciative

The tone of the passage is appreciative because it commends Tamil Nadu's proactive policy to declare heat as a State-specific disaster. The author uses positive language such as "laudable recognition," "beacon shining," and "sagacious to prepare," which reflect admiration for the State's actions in addressing extreme heat and its impacts.

B: Incorrect because the passage does not exaggerate the dangers to incite unnecessary fear; it presents facts and praises proactive measures.

C: Incorrect as the passage clearly expresses approval and is not impartial.

D: Incorrect because the passage offers solutions and encourages other states to follow suit, indicating optimism rather than despair.

2. A) To provide assistance to vulnerable people affected by extreme heat

The passage states that Tamil Nadu's policy to declare extreme heat as a State-specific disaster aims to assist people affected by heat-related conditions. This indicates the primary intention behind the policy is to extend aid to those vulnerable to extreme temperatures.

B: Incorrect because, while environmental degradation is mentioned, the passage does not indicate that raising awareness was the primary reason.

C: Incorrect as the passage does not suggest that Tamil Nadu's move was meant as a model for others.

D: Incorrect since the passage does not link the policy to promoting scientific research on climate change.

3. B) To avoid breakdown of bodily functions and potential health risks

The passage emphasizes that consistently high temperatures can cause the body to overheat, which stresses bodily functions and vital organs, potentially leading to death, especially in vulnerable populations.

A: Incorrect because preventing excessive sweating is not mentioned as a reason for maintaining 37° Celsius.

C: Incorrect as the passage does not discuss blood pressure or heart rate in this context.

D: Incorrect because the passage does not mention resistance to infections as a factor in temperature regulation.

4. C) densely populated agricultural areas of the Ganges and Indus basins

The passage specifically mentions that the study on heatwaves indicates the most severe impacts will be concentrated around the agricultural areas of the Ganges and Indus basins.

A: Incorrect, as the passage does not focus on urban pollution centers.

B: Incorrect because coastal regions are not mentioned in this context.

- D: Incorrect as mountainous regions are not identified as the areas of most intense impact.
5. B) **The passage specifically mentions Tamil Nadu's vulnerability due to its "long coastline where humidity goes up during summer," leading to the unique wet-bulb temperature phenomenon. This combination of high humidity and temperature impacts the region's climate.**
- A. Incorrect, as Tamil Nadu's latitude near the equator is not mentioned as the reason for the wet-bulb temperature.
- C. Incorrect, as the passage does not refer to insufficient rainfall as a cause of wet-bulb temperature.
- D. Incorrect, as regional air pollution isn't indicated as a factor in Tamil Nadu's unique climate conditions.
6. D) **Arena** (noun) – a large, flat area surrounded by seats used for sports or entertainment.
मंच/मैदान
- **Department** (noun) – a division of a large organization dealing with a specific subject.
विभाग
 - **Garden** (noun) – a piece of ground used for growing flowers, fruits, or vegetables.
उद्यान
 - **Senate** (noun) – the smaller upper assembly in the US Congress, most US states, France, and other countries. संसद
7. B) 'the' के बदले 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hundred reasons' एक general statement को दर्शा रहा है। जब कोई countable noun जैसे "reason" general sense में प्रयोग होता है, तो उसके पहले indefinite article 'a' का प्रयोग होता है। उदाहरण— "I have a pen" (यहां pen एक सामान्य वस्तु को दर्शा रहा है)। 'a' will be used instead of 'the' because 'hundred reasons' is a general statement. When a countable noun like "reason" is used in a general sense, the indefinite article 'a' is used before it. For example— "I have a pen" (here 'pen' is indicating a general object).
8. B) **DCBA**
- D starts with "Alessandro Volta discovered electric battery," which introduces the subject and provides the context for the rest of the paragraph.
- C follows D because it elaborates on what Volta did: "He made two strips of different metals." This adds detail about how Volta developed the electric battery.
- B logically follows C because it explains what was done with the metal strips: "These metal strips were put in a sulphuric acid solution." This provides the next step in the battery creation process.
- A concludes with "When we connect this design with a wire, electricity flows," explaining the outcome or the result of connecting the metal strips with a wire — the flow of electricity. This completes the description of how Volta's invention works.

9. **A) A straight shooter** (idiom) – A thoroughly upright straightforward person (ईमानदार और स्पष्टवादी व्यक्ति)

10. C) **DCBA**

D starts the sentence with "During the previous," setting up the time frame for the sentence. It indicates when the event being described happened.

C logically follows D because it adds information about what happened during that time:

"Week, there had been." This connects the time frame in D with the occurrence of continuous rain during the previous week.

B comes after C to introduce the subject of the sentence: "Continuous rain on." This completes the past perfect tense setup and introduces the main subject — continuous rain

A concludes the sentence by specifying where the rain occurred: "The upper part of the river."

11. **A) A concert is being organised by them for charity.**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "are organising" को Passive Voice में "is being organised" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → is being V³ → organised

Note: "A concert" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "is being organised" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by them" को अंत में जोड़ा गया।

Explanation in English:

When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "are organising" is changed to "is being organised." For example: → To Be → is being → V³ → organised

Note: "A concert" is placed as the object, and "is being organised" is used in Passive Voice. "by them" is added at the end.

12. B) **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, delighted, cheerful. खुश
Antonym: Sad (adjective) – Feeling or showing sorrow; unhappy, sorrowful, despondent. दुखी

- **Upbeat** (adjective) – Cheerful, optimistic, lively, positive. आशावादी
- **Excited** (adjective) – Enthusiastic, thrilled, eager, elated. उत्साहित
- **Joyful** (adjective) – Full of happiness, jubilant, merry, delighted. प्रसन्न

13. C) 'put on' के बदले 'put off' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'put off' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को स्थगित करना और इस sentence में विवाह को जनवरी तक स्थगित किया गया है। अतः सही answer 'put off' होगा; जैसे— The meeting was put off due to bad weather.

'put off' will be used instead of 'put on' because 'put off' means to postpone something, and in this sentence, the wedding was postponed until January. Therefore, the correct answer is 'put off'; Like— The meeting was put off due to bad weather.

14. D) 'Passed' का use सही है क्योंकि "passed" का अर्थ होता है सफल होना या उत्तीर्ण होना, जो 'failed' (असफल) का antonym है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि Sheila ने अपनी सभी कक्षाओं में सफलतापूर्वक उत्तीर्ण किया, इसलिए 'passed' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Fizzled' का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होना, 'Flopped' का अर्थ है असफल होना, और 'Flunked' का अर्थ है असफल होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Passed' will be used because it means to succeed or clear, which is the opposite of 'failed'. The sentence mentions that Sheila successfully passed all her classes, making 'passed' the correct word here. Whereas 'Fizzled' means to slowly fade out, 'Flopped' means to fail, and 'Flunked' also means to fail, which do not fit in this context.

15. **B) Hit** (verb) – To come into contact with something forcefully or to succeed in reaching a target. प्रहार करना, निशाना लगाना

Antonym: Missed (verb) – To fail to hit, reach, or come into contact with something aimed at. चूकना

- **Cleaned** (verb) – To remove dirt or impurities. साफ करना
- **Bashed** (verb) – To strike or hit hard. जोर से मारना
- **Touched** (verb) – To make physical contact with. स्पर्श करना

16. B) After I retire, I started a second career' के बदले '**After I retired, I started a second career**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'After I retire' में Verb 'retire' Present Tense में है, जबकि 'started' Verb Past Tense में है। अतः, दोनों Verb को एक ही Tense में होना चाहिए, इसलिए 'retired' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

'**After I retired, I started a second career**' will be used instead of 'After I retire, I started a second career' because the verb 'retire' is in Present Tense, whereas the verb 'started' is in Past Tense. Both verbs should be in the same tense, so 'retired' will be used.

17. A) The correct spelling of '**Occurence**' is '**Occurrence**' which means "the fact or frequency of something happening" घटना.

18. D) **Once in a blue moon** (idiom) – Something that happens rarely or not very often. कभी-कभार होना।

19. A) The correct spelling of '**Tangible**' is '**Tangible**' which means "perceptible by touch; clear and definite." स्पर्शनीय, ठोस, वास्तविक.

20. C) **Leisure** (noun) – Free time, time for relaxation, activities done for enjoyment. फुरसत

Synonym: **Recreation** (noun) – Activity done for enjoyment, leisure, entertainment, pastime.
मनोरंजन

- **Languish** (verb) – To become weak or feeble, to lose strength, deteriorate. कमज़ोर होना
- **Main** (adjective) – Most important, primary, chief, principal. मुख्य
- **Lead** (noun) – A position at the front, command, guidance, direction. नेतृत्व

21. A) **Abrupt**' का use होगा क्योंकि "abrupt" का अर्थ है अचानक और अप्रत्याशित। sentence में भूकंप के पृथ्वी की बाहरी पपड़ी के अचानक टूटने और विस्थापन का जिक्र है, इसलिए 'abrupt' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Deliberate' का अर्थ है जानबूझकर किया गया, 'Expansive' का अर्थ है व्यापक, और 'Innovative' का अर्थ है नवीन या नवाचारपूर्ण। ये शब्द भूकंप के अचानक होने को व्यक्त नहीं करते, इसलिए ये विकल्प गलत हैं।

'**Abrupt**' will be used because it means sudden and unexpected. The sentence mentions the earthquake as a sudden breaking and displacement of the earth's outer crust, making 'abrupt' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Deliberate' means intentional, 'Expansive' means extensive, and 'Innovative' means novel or innovative, which do not convey the idea of suddenness, thus making them incorrect in this context.

22. C) **Triggered**' का use होगा क्योंकि "triggered" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या प्रक्रिया को शुरू करना या उत्प्रेरित करना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि भूकंप से भू-स्खलन (landslides) होते हैं, इसलिए 'triggered' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Prevented' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Blocked' का अर्थ है बाधित करना, और 'Subdued' का अर्थ है दबाना या नियंत्रित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Triggered' will be used because it means to start or initiate a process or event. The sentence mentions that landslides were caused due to earthquakes, making 'triggered' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Prevented' means to stop something from happening, which is not suitable in this context since it's not about stopping the effects of earthquakes. 'Blocked' means obstructing or stopping the flow, which doesn't fit the context of landslides being caused by earthquakes. 'Subdued' means to suppress or bring under control, which is not appropriate for describing the initiation of landslides.

23. C) **Succession**' का use होगा क्योंकि "succession" का अर्थ है एक के बाद एक क्रम में घटित होना। यहाँ context में mention है कि "Tsunamis" एक श्रृंखला (succession) के रूप में बड़ी लहरों का परिणाम हैं, जो समुद्र के नीचे बड़े भूकंपों के कारण उत्पन्न होती है। जबकि 'arrest' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'interruption' का अर्थ है बाधा डालना, और 'disorder' का अर्थ है अव्यवस्था, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Succession**' will be used because it means a series of events happening one after another. In this context, it is mentioned that "Tsunamis" are a succession of damaging waves caused by

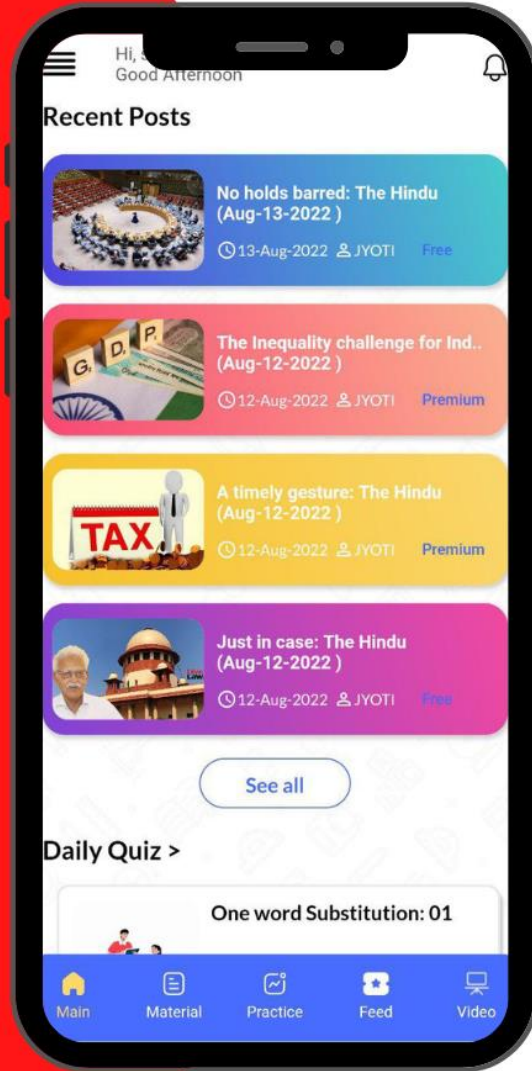
large earthquakes occurring under the ocean, making 'succession' the correct choice. Whereas 'arrest' means to stop, 'interruption' means a disruption, and 'disorder' means a state of confusion, which don't fit the context.

24. C) **Fatalities**' का use होगा क्योंकि "fatalities" का अर्थ है मृत्यु या जानमाल की हानि। sentence में mention किया गया है कि कई मौतें और चोटें गिरने वाले मलबे और ढाँचों के गिरने से होती हैं, इसलिए 'fatalities' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Viability' का अर्थ है जीवित रहने की संभावना, 'Survival' का अर्थ है जीवित रहना, और 'Durability' का अर्थ है स्थायित्व, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Fatalities**' will be used because it means death or loss of life. The sentence mentions that many deaths and injuries are caused by falling debris and collapsing structures, making 'fatalities' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Viability' means the ability to survive, 'Survival' means staying alive, and 'Durability' means long-lasting, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) '**magnitude**' का use होगा क्योंकि "magnitude" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज की मात्रा या आकार, विशेष रूप से भूकंप की तीव्रता को मापने के लिए इसका उपयोग होता है। sentence में यह mention है कि भूकंप की तीव्रता या असर इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि चट्टानों में कितनी और कितनी दूर तक दरारें और खिसकन होती हैं। इसलिए 'magnitude' सही answer है। जबकि 'depth' का अर्थ है गहराई, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है। 'corpse' का अर्थ है शव, जो इस sentence के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'discipline' का अर्थ है अनुशासन, जो यहां अप्रासंगिक है।

- '**Magnitude**' will be used because it means the size or amount of something, especially when measuring the intensity of an earthquake. The sentence mentions that the impact or intensity of an earthquake depends on how much and how far rocks crack and shift, making 'magnitude' appropriate here. Whereas 'depth' means depth, which does not fit in this context. 'Corpse' means a dead body, which is irrelevant to the sentence. 'Discipline' means self-control or a field of study, which doesn't match the meaning of the sentence.



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